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Daily Cardinal

THOUGH I SPEAK WITH THE
TONGUES OF MEN AND ANGELS,
AND HAVE NOT CHARITY, I AM
BECOME AS TINKLING BRASS
OR A SOUNDING CYMBAL.
COR 13:1

SPRING 1973 REGISTRATION ISSUE

VOL. LXXXII NO. 76 FOUR SECTIONS

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-
MADISON

"double bubble,
toil and trouble,
cauldron boil
and cauldron bubble...."

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Which is the real America? It is no longer a matter of how we are being judged in the eyes of the world; that judgment is obvious. It is how we look upon ourselves as a people—and how we will be marked on the Day of Judgment.

Editorial reprinted from the New York Times, Dec. 24, 1972.



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Spring Election:

Mayor's Race, A Complex Tangle of Politics



ALD. EUGENE PARKS

MAYOR WILLIAM DYKE

ALD. PAUL SOGLIN



DAVID STEWART

LEO COOPER

By KEITH DAVIS
of the Cardinal Staff

A mayoral primary of unprecedented complexity will confront Madison voters in the opening months of 1973, with four major candidates declared, and at least one more—maybe two—expected.

Candidates who have openly declared so far are former 18th Ward Alderman Michael Birkley, Fifth Ward Ald. Eugene Parks, Eighth Ward Ald. Paul Soglin, and David Stewart, a university administrator. In addition, former Ninth Ward Alderman Leo Cooper has taken out nomination papers for either alderman or mayor. Cooper was a candidate for mayor in 1971, and beat Paul Soglin in a three-way primary to face incumbent mayor William Dyke.

The big question mark still hovers over the major himself. Dyke won his second term in 1971 by an improved margin over his first term but rumors persist that he will not run. Dyke himself is not talking, perhaps he has not made up his mind. If he does not run, however, it seems likely that someone of his political persuasion would be tapped to run in a field that currently runs left from moderate. The addition of a conservative would bring the field up to five major candidates.

The major's race is ostensibly non-partisan, as are the aldermanic races. Traditionally, however, the mayor's race shaped with two main contenders whose philosophy could be identified with either the Democratic or Republican Party—and who drew their support informally from people identified with the party closest to their politics.

Because the office is non-partisan the primary is open to all candidates and eliminates all but the top two. The top two have usually been the candidates who got the informal backing of either party.

Beginning with the 1969 primary, however, this began to change. In previous primaries, the candidates other than the "big two", those without some major party identification or backing, usually received only a scattering of votes. In 1969, Adam Schesch ran as a Wisconsin Alliance candidate articulating concerns that were clearly different enough from those of the other candidates to bring forth the beginnings of an electoral bloc, mainly based in the student and central Madison communities.

While Schesch got only 11 per cent of the vote, his race seemed to open the possibility of minority politics in Madison: in a field of three strong contenders, only a little over one-third of the vote would be needed to get into the final elections.

In 1971, Paul Soglin, running a race not as well organized as Schesch's, and hampered by the fact that one of the major candidates was also a central Madison resident, got 13 per cent of the vote in the primary.

This year, however, the relatively clear logic of two- or three-way primary has been muddied by multiple candidates from all categories except the GOP column. Depending on who gets it together first, the race could offer an unprecedented opportunity for central Madison, or an unprecedented opportunity for bloodletting.

THE CANDIDATES:

Michael Birkley, 37, was an alderman for one term—from 1970 to 1972. When first elected, he was considered something of a Dyke man, having defeated Jan Wheeler, a somewhat liberal alderman seeking a second term. However, the second year of Birkley's term was marked by frequent scraps with Dyke, especially over the State St. Mall (which he supported) and the city's drug policies (which he did not).

Birkley is associate director of the Dane County Mental Health Center and has been critical of what he considers regressive city handling of the drug problem; early in 1972 he was involved in controversy with the Police Dept, for what he regarded as over-concentration of soft-drug users and incompetence in securing convictions against pushers of hard drugs.

Birkley endorsed New York Mayor John V. Lindsay in last spring's presidential primary. So far he has not indicated what his programs would be. At his opening press conference, Birkley made no specific criticisms of Mayor William Dyke, but he did say that "city hall has become an archive of lost opportunities."

The first candidate to announce for Mayor was Fifth Ward Alderman Eugene Parks. Parks has been on the City Council since 1969; before he ran for sheriff as a last minute write-in and got over 7000 votes. He has been an outspoken critic of the mayor and a supporter of such projects as the State St. Mall but also seems to get along better with City Hall than other left-leaning Council members; he is the only alderman from that group to hold a key committee assignment, on the City Plan Commission.

Parks was an interim director of the Afro-American Center on campus last year, and is a former student. He is a life-long Madison resident.

Parks has criticized Dyke for excessive use of the veto to frustrate the Council, for not supporting mass transit programs, and for "minimal concern" over downtown housing, property tax reform, and urban sprawl.

Ald. Paul Soglin, 27, announced in mid-December for the mayor's office. He previously ran in the primary in 1971, losing to former Ald. Leo Cooper and to Dyke. Soglin has been president pro-tem of the Council and is currently second in seniority (with Tenth Ward Ald. Alicia Ashman).

Not the first student alderman, Soglin was the first to establish students as a continuing presence in the political life of Madison with a distinctive and outspoken political philosophy. In more recent years he has, along with Parks, come to represent a wider constituency of elderly people and single young working people who make up central Madison's population along with students.

Soglin is perhaps the most outspoken of the central Madison aldermen, and by virtue of this and his previous race, is probably one of the better known candidates.

He has been a leader in the fight to get the State St. Mall and a leading anti-war spokesman in Madison. He has also been a leading critic of past police policies, especially relating to the handling of demonstrations and drugs. In addition, he has been involved in efforts to reduce bus fares, proposing at times free passes for the elderly and poor and nickel bus fares.

In his opening statement, Soglin indicated he will emphasize mass transit, more equitable property taxation,

and better, more balanced, development of the downtown area. Much of Soglin's criticism centered on Mayor William Dyke, whom Soglin charged ducks responsibility for inaction in the city by unfairly criticizing the City Council.

The most recently announced candidate is David Stewart, 43, who is a program coordinator for academic affairs for the University's central administration. Stewart is a former president of Capital Community Citizens. In his opening press statement, Stewart echoed the sentiments of most of the other candidates, saying that Madison needs a problem solving mayor, criticizing downtown decay, lack of a mass transit policy and program for Madison, and lake pollution. He also criticized the lack of housing for low- and middle-income citizens.

Stewart is noted for his previous involvement in Madison's environmental concerns. He has proposed creation of a greenbelt around Madison as a way of dealing with some of the traffic and pollution problems and to help control urban sprawl, which he feels is related to high taxes.

Aside from who the Republicans will back in the mayoral race, the other key question at this time is the rivalry of Parks and Soglin for the mayoral office. From adjacent wards, they are politically similar. Parks announced first, although it was known that Soglin would announce eventually. Originally, however, Soglin had intended to start right after the November elections; by the time Parks announced, however, he was still in the process of getting backstage support. At least in part it was disagreement with this delay which lead Parks to announce in early December.

Parks, it is felt, believed that some central Madison candidate should be out front building a public campaign. However, he also indicated that only one of the two would wind up running in the primary. The target date for such decision was evidently to be Dec. 27, which came and went, perhaps because Soglin was out of town. An earlier attempt by some sympathetic aldermen to settle the issue was inconclusive.

When Parks announced, he floated a trial balloon instead of making a definite announcement, although he said all of the things a mayoral candidate should say. In the three weeks until Dec. 27, he said, he would be making soundings on the support he could get.

Parks, who unlike Soglin is a Democrat and a life-long Madison resident, may have gotten enough support to convince him the race might be worth making—in which case the next move would be up to Soglin.

On the other hand, Soglin also worked carefully for a long time at gathering support, and quite possibly feels strong enough to stay in the race himself.

With two liberals already in the race and a Republican expected, and two left of center candidates in the running as well, it is evident that the traditional electoral blocs which get candidates through the primary are going to be re-arranged and sorely tested.

It is also apparent, however, that it has to be either Parks or Soglin running; if both of them run, neither of them will win. Not only do they draw on the same votes to a large extent, but also on the same resources and backing, which are equally essential in any campaign.

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U prepares for battle over 'bare bones' budget

By JIM PODGERS

and

DOUGLAS JOHNSON
of the Cardinal Staff

It looks as if the University System's proposed "bare bones" budget for the 1973-75 biennium might be in for a rough ride.

In a speech delivered to a meeting of the Madison campus faculty on December 19, Governor Patrick Lucey chastised the University System Central Administration for the manner in which it prepared the proposed \$1.2 billion operating budget.

That budget represents a 15 per cent increase over the 1971-73 total, and includes a request for about \$600 million in state funds.

The rest would come from tuition, fees, and grants, including federal funds.

The budget was supposed to conform to a Lucey order instructing all state agencies to cut their base budgets by seven and one-half per cent over the next two years, and to do so without cutting the quality or quantity of service provided — a "productivity" increase.

The University included the seven and one-half per cent cut (\$21.5 million) in its proposal, but then turned around and reallocated \$12.3 million of that "to increase productivity" — which is not quite what the governor had in mind.

WHAT REALLY incensed Lucey, however, was the method by which the administration made the cuts it did, and he made his feelings clear in his speech to the faculty.

In requesting productivity increases from the University, Lucey said, "our expectation was that here, more than anywhere else in state government, we could expect an innovative and effective response."

Instead, he said, "the central administration has seen fit to pass on an indiscriminate seven and one-half per cent cut to every campus — and apparently campus administrators are following the same pattern, by reducing most of our all programs or departments in that amount."

The administration's failure to make selective cuts of unneeded or duplicated programs and services "invites the unwelcome interference of the executive and legislative branches in educational decisions which are best left in the hands of trained educators," the governor warned.

LUCEY'S SPEECH was a clear attempt to get the University faculty off of his back and onto the Central Administration's. Faculty groups throughout the system have been critical towards Lucey's austerity program, and the Madison campus faculty has been especially active in voicing its opposition to severe budget cuts.

"To be against the greatness of the University is like being against milk and cheese in America's dairyland," Lucey said. "What is at issue is how the University System should respond to rapidly escalating costs and

declining enrollments, to the fiscal pressures facing every agency in state government."

Part of Lucey's concern stems from the merger of the state's two university systems during the 1971 legislative session. Lucey's merger plan was passed over Republican opposition after the most bitter fight of the session. Lucey's main argument in favor of merger was that it would save money, and he wants to see that it does.

Lucey was particularly critical of the Regent's proposed building \$105.4 million building budget, which is completely separate from the operating budget. The building budget provided requested funds for one new building on every University campus. Lucey referred to this request as "pork barrel," "incredible," and "not in the spirit of merger."

THE VIEW from Van Hise Hall is, of course, a little different. President John C. Weaver, head of the merged 27-campus University System, told the Board of Regents in September that the administration had "tried to strike a responsible balance between the honest, but bare bones needs of a system of public higher education which carries strong traditions of and dedication to excellence, and the problems of taxpayers and a state in financial crisis."

"Budget cuts have gone about as far as it is possible for a responsible budget to go," Weaver concluded. "There is no padding for further cuts."

According to Weaver, the administration made an intensive reexamination of the entire University base budget before cutting a number of ongoing programs and services throughout the state. The administration also said it had denied all but \$17 million of the \$54 million requested by campuses for new programs.

THE CUTS, the administration said, would affect many programs throughout the system. Most significant was the announcement that an estimated 557 presently-authorized instructional positions (mostly faculty) and 228 classified staff positions (in such areas as maintenance) would be eliminated under the budget.

Other administration proposals for increasing efficiency and productivity included:

- further reduction of low-enrollment courses by offering them less frequently;
- part-time teaching assignments for some administrators;
- greater teaching loads for

(Continued on Page 18)



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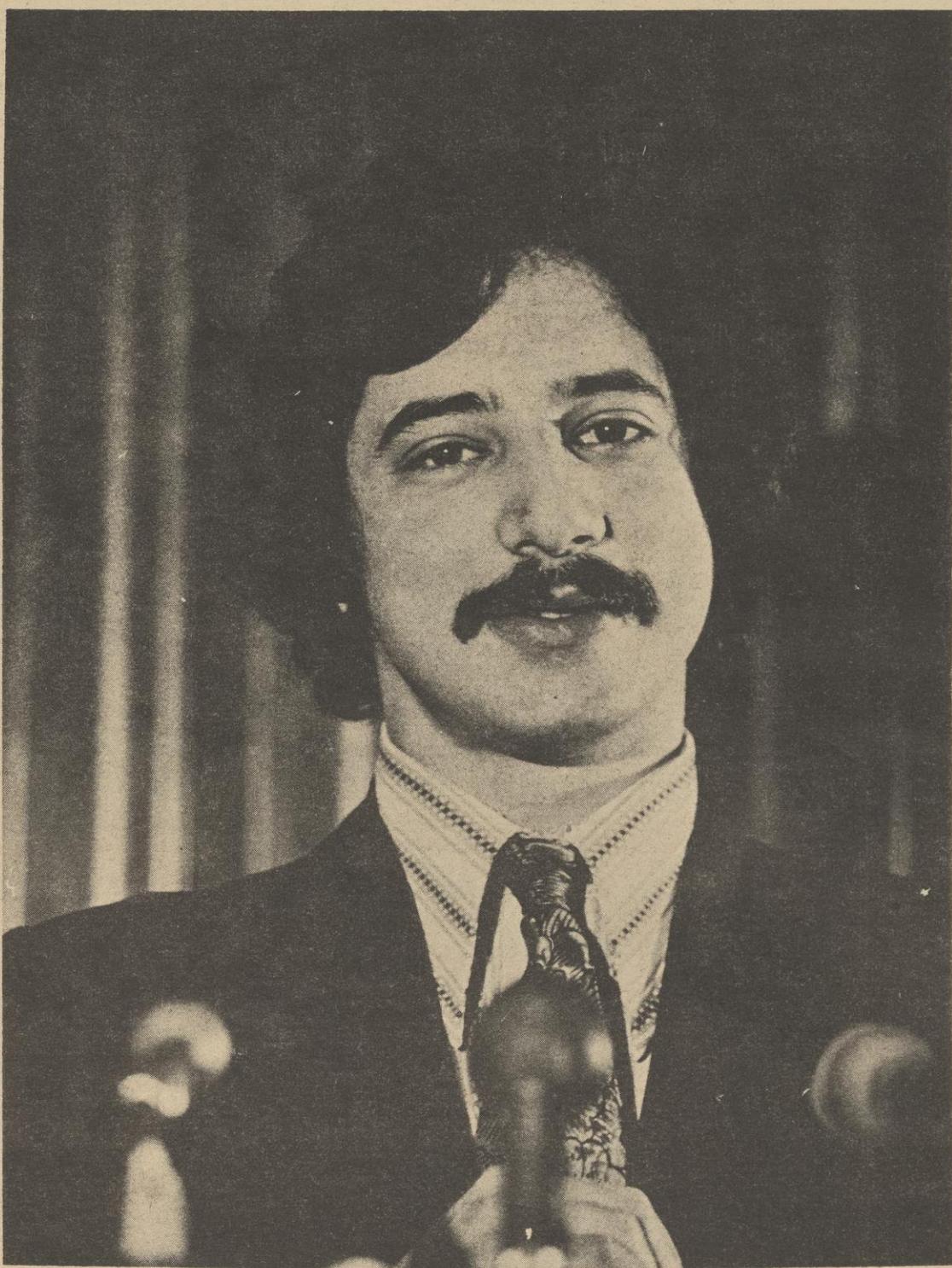


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Expert in riot control chosen

Search for new top cop ends with Couper

By STEVEN TUCKEY
of the Cardinal Staff

The five-month search for a Madison police chief came to an end December 16 with the surprise appointment of 34 year-old David Couper, a suburban Minneapolis police chief with a liberal reputation.

"I'll try to pursue the most just, fair and humanitarian law enforcement possible," said Couper at a news conference following his appointment by the Madison Police and Fire Commission (PFC).

Couper comes to Madison with 13 years of law enforcement experience in the Minneapolis area, the last four of which were spent at the helm of the 50 person Burnsville suburban police and fire department.

HE HOLDS a masters degree in sociology from the University of Minnesota where he also was on the faculty. He wrote the first riot control manual for the Minneapolis police force and has also gained a reputation as an administrator who seeks input from minority groups into police policy.

The new chief spent last year abroad studying the police techniques in major European cities.

IN AN INTERVIEW with the

Cardinal Couper said he had not yet formulated any specific plans for changing police department policy.

"My role now is one of information gathering and getting to know the force," he said.

"I don't think I'll be an outsider for too long," he said, responding to a question as to whether he felt any resentment within the department at his appointment. He is only the second chief in the 117 year history of the force to be picked from outside the department.

"I THINK THE reaction has been favorable not only within the department but within the community," he said.

According to informed sources, the present internal problems riddling the force precluded the selection of a chief from within the ranks. There is reportedly a group of young turks within the department who are fed up with present para-military approaches to police work and would like to see some changes.

They apparently got their message through to PFC members. The new appointee has both the background and reputation of a police official who will be likely to be receptive to demands for such change.

This would go a long way in explaining Mayor William Dyke's vehement opposition to Couper, which evidenced itself not only during the selection process but afterwards when the mayor boycotted Couper's swearing-in ceremony. Couper's most enthusiastic backing on the PFC came from Chairman Thomas Stephens, the only non-Dyke appointee to the five-member panel.

COUPER WAS asked why he thought he was chosen.

"I don't think I am a clean-up chief as such because there is nothing to clean up," he quickly pointed out.

"You know I am a babe in the woods about politics around here and I think that is good. I don't have any narrow partisan allegiances," he said. "But I think they were thinking mainly of long-term leadership and my age has a lot to do with that."

Exhibiting a sort of boyish enthusiasm in his first few days in the capital city limelight, Couper pledged himself, in general terms, to an open relationship with the news media, increased efforts to hire minorities on the force and even to switch his allegiance from the Minnesota Vikings to the Green Bay Packers.

In an interview with the Capital Times, Couper noted the broadening role of the policeman from merely a crime-fighter to community worker.

"THE OFFICE should know who to refer people to for job or public welfare or landlord-tenant problems and should also have in his repertoire the ability to help people."

Regarding riot control the new chief said he was "very oriented towards methods of identifying potential violence and pursuing preventative measures. This is not to say that riot squads will not be needed to deny access to persons who might be injured or property damaged."

Couper's surprise appointment came after weeks of speculation centering on Police Inspectors Herman Thomas and Edward Daley and, from outside the force, mayoral aide Robert Heck and Frank Meyer, head of the State Justice Dept. Criminal Investigation Division. A total of ten ballots were taken over a period of seven weeks.

A detailed account of the extensive PFC deliberations appeared in the Wisconsin State Journal much to the chagrin of Stephens and the other members of the panel.

"THESE WERE executive sessions. I felt for the good of the people these deliberations should not have been released," said PFC member Ellsworth Swenson.

According to the State Journal story, which Swenson and Stephens describe for the most part as accurate, the first elimination occurred on November 11 and reduced the field to four: Herman Thomas, Meyers, Daley, and Kenneth VanDenWymelenberg, a former Madison policeman now with the State Patrol. Wives of the four candidates were interviewed which prompted protest by women's liberation groups after which the practice was stopped.

Three weeks later, Couper, Heck, and Madison Police Capt. Emil Thomas (son of Insp. Herman Thomas) were back in the running. On December 2 the field was reduced to Couper, Daley and Meyers.

Mayor Dyke, to whom four-fifths of the panel members owe their five-year terms, strongly urged the body to appoint Heck. After his aide was out of the running, the mayor apparently favored the sole remaining

(Continued on Page 17)

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Lucey halfway home, plots legislative course

By DOUGLAS JOHNSON

of the Cardinal Staff

The Wisconsin State Legislature is back in town, and veteran statehouse observers expect a long and eventful session.

The legislature formally convened on New Year's Day, but will not get down to real business for another week or two. Governor Patrick Lucey will deliver his State of the State message sometime next week, outlining his legislative program for the session. It will be an ambitious one.

LUCEY, A DEMOCRAT, is midway through his first term. It is the first four-year term ever served by a governor in Wisconsin, which provides him with a number of opportunities not enjoyed by his predecessors.

The governor was encouraged by his party's showing in the November elections. While none of the state's constitutional offices were at stake, the Democrats stood to gain much in the legislative races.

IN THE 99-member Assembly the Democrats hold a 61-38 majority. Last session their edge was 67-33, but the slight erosion in that lead will have little effect on the prospects for most of Lucey's bills.

THE REAL battleground will be in the State Senate, the Republicans there maintained a thin lead, 18-15—the smallest majority they have held in that house in 80 years. During the last session the GOP held 20 seats, but Lucey was still able to get his major bills (tax distribution formula and University merger) through the Senate by persuading a few Republicans to defect on crucial votes.

With the Senate the last important Republican stronghold in state government (aside from the attorney general's office), the party wants very much to avoid a repetition of those defections. Soon after the election a well-organized group of Republican senators successfully moved to dispose Sen. Ernest Keppler (Sheboygan) as majority leader. Keppler, an easygoing moderate, was replaced by Sen. Raymond Johnson (Eau-Claire) who is regarded as a tough-minded conservative. Another conservative, Sen. Jack Steinhilber (Oshkosh), was elected assistant majority leader.

Johnson's main job will be to keep his ducks in line on important votes. As an indication of how vital the Republicans consider the control of the Senate in this session, Johnson has already tentatively proposed removing Democratic Lt. Gov. Martin Schreiber from his position as presiding officer of that house.

"The Constitution says he is the president of the Senate," Johnson told a group of reporters. "It doesn't specifically say he is the presiding officer."

Some Republican Senators feel that Schreiber had unfairly used the powers of the chair against them during the last session.

JOHNSON HAS a major portion of the responsibility for deciding which of Lucey's proposals will receive bipartisan support and which will generate major political battles. It will require much careful thought on the part of Republicans to decide which way they want to jump on such issues as property-tax relief. The GOP does not want an obstructionist image, but neither does it wish for Lucey to gain sole

credit for many popular and far-reaching programs.

"The Republicans who won didn't run the usual opposition campaign," said one Democratic Senate insider. "They realize they have to say, 'Lucey is doing some good things, but we want to look at them.'"

Senate Democrats are led by Sen. Fred A. Risser (Madison), a liberal who can be expected to fight vigorously for most of Lucey's proposals, excepting those which might have an adverse effect on the University's Madison campus.

ASSEMBLY REPUBLICANS chose Rep. John Shabaz (New Berlin) as their minority leader,

replacing Harold Froelich, who won a seat in Congress. Rep. Tommy G. Thompson (Elroy) will serve as assistant minority leader. Both men are vocal conservatives.

The Assembly Democrats stuck with the same leadership team as last year: Speaker Norman Anderson (Madison), and Majority Floorleader Anthony Earl W(Wausau). Both men are liberals.

Of course, party labels do not tell the whole story, and there are divisions of ideology and interest within each party which become clearly visible on specific issues such as urban-vs.-rural interest questions.

THE ISSUES

Lucey has spent much of the last two years preparing for the next two. He has appointed many citizen task forces to recommend statutory changes in such areas as penal reform, insurance, judicial reform, and health care. Many of their reports will be utilized in preparing the governor's legislative program, emphasizing the tone of Lucey's inaugural pledge to improve the "quality of life" in the state.

THE BIGGEST ITEM on the legislative agenda is the state's biennium budget, covering all state expenditures for a two year period beginning in July. The key word in Lucey's budget is austerity.

Bending with the wind of the "taxpayers' revolt," Lucey has decided to make the Democrats the party of fiscal responsibility in 1973-74—a role traditionally reserved for the Republicans. He has pledged a no-tax-increase budget, and he means it.

"Gov. Lucey is in a unique position which no state governor has ever been in before," explained William Dixon, state McGovern coordinator and Lucey's new legal counsel. "He's the first four year governor. Before, department heads never knew that the governor would be around in two years. Therefore,

(Continued on Page 17)

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Shift from humanities in enrollment trend

By CHRIS GALLIGAN
of the Cardinal Staff

University enrollment trends over the past three years indicate a significant shift away from the humanities and towards more secularly-orientated fields.

While enrollments in such colleges as Agriculture, Business, and Nursing have increased, the colleges of Letters and Science (L&S) and Engineering have reported declining enrollments since the 1970 Fall semester. These trends are reflective of the discouraging job prospects for graduates in those areas.

THE AMBIGUOUS state of the aero-space industry has been one factor contributing to declining enrollment in the College of Engineering, according to Dean Robert Marshall.

"There's some indication of employment shortages right now," Marshall explained. "But prospects are rapidly unfolding for graduates in such areas as energy production, noise-acoustic control and social technical fields. There is a need for these skills."

The dean also speculated that the school's reputation demanding a rigorous workload might be a discouragement to potential engineering students. The College of Engineering requires 132 credits for graduation, compared to 120 for L&S students.

Enrollments have gone up in areas which offer socially useful but also marketable skills. Dean George Sledge of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences cited the popularity of majors in the Natural Resources as an example of that trend. He also attributed rising enrollments in Agriculture to the diversity and responsive curriculum offered within its 22 academic departments.

There have been some large scale shifts in major enrollment levels with the College of Letters and Science. The number of students who are majoring in the

natural sciences has stabilized in the last several years.

But there have been significant decreases in the number declaring a major in the social sciences, particularly history, sociology and political science. The social sciences remain popular with students who have not actually declared their major.

Overall L&S enrollment has dropped from 15,139 in 1970 to 14,153 in 1972.

ALTHOUGH HISTORY is still the third most popular L&S major, it has declined from an enrollment of 828 declared majors in 1968 to about 400 today, according to History Department Chairman Prof. Allan G. Boque. He cited the scarce job market for secondary school teachers, an occupation which has traditionally been an attraction for history majors.

However, the absence of an extreme fall off in enrollments between this year's Spring and Fall semesters is an indication that the decline in history enrollments has bottomed out, Boque said.

In contrast, the number of L&S students who have declared zoology as their major have nearly doubled in the last three years. Zoology Dept. Chairman Prof. Seymour Abrahamson pointed to the rising consciousness of environmental problems as the primary factor behind zoology's sudden attractiveness.

"We also have a very liberal program major and no prescribed route other than the 30 credit rule," he said. "You could take any 25 students, and chances are they'd be taking a different sequence to fulfill their major."

Mrs. Carol Tarr, undergraduate adviser in the English Department, said most students were realistic about the poor employment situation in the field and were shying away from choosing

English department enrollment has also dwindled, from

640 majors in 1970 to 461 last year.

English as their major. But, according to Tarr, a particular major carries less weight in actually preparing a student for a specific career than it once did.

UNFORTUNATELY, for many jobs a person has to go to graduate school if they wish to make their career in that field. It's becoming less important what your undergraduate major is," she said. For example, many English graduates go into teaching or publishing, but many also go

into business management programs after graduation, said Tarr.

A notable enrollment increase in the Schools of Nursing and Pharmacy has also occurred since 1970, indicative of generally increasing interest in the service-oriented career fields.

The School of Business also appears to be experiencing rising enrollments and reports a relatively promising job outlook in that field, particularly in accounting.

The trend away from the

humanities was not entirely unexpected, according to Donald McCarthy, Dean of the School of Education.

Despite the much-publicized surplus of teachers in the last several years, Dean McCarthy said enrollments have increased in Education.

ANY DEFINITIVE conclusions drawn from these merging enrollment trends would be hazardous. It does indicate, however, some steady movement by students away from the dominating interest in the humanities, witnessed over the last decade.

Chancellor not responsible for state anti-student labor statute

By ERIC PARFREY
of the Cardinal Staff

Was Chancellor H. Edwin Young actually responsible for the Wisconsin state statute which excludes student labor organizations from organizing and bargaining within the law? Apparently not.

During the student labor strikes against the University last spring, members of the Memorial Union Labor Organization (MULO) and Residence Halls Student Labor Organization (RHSLO) charged that Chancellor Young, a former international labor economist, had helped to rewrite State Statute 111.80 (Chapter 270) in 1971.

That allegation was erroneously reported as fact in a number of Daily Cardinal stories, most recently in a November 20 article on the student labor movement.

THE ENTIRE state statute relating to state employee bargaining rights was repealed and revised in 1971 by the state legislature. The portion of the law excluding student organizations

from bargaining rights went into effect on July 1, 1972. The new statute classifies student workers as "part-time state employees," and excludes them from among those state employees who have rights of union recognition and collective bargaining under state law.

At the time Young was the chairman of the governor's task force which was studying revisions in the state labor law. But Young denies that his commission deliberated upon the question of part-time state employee rights. (Nearly all such employees are students.)

"The issue didn't come up," Young told the Cardinal. "It was never discussed, I was never consulted, and the commission (Task Force) had nothing to do with that part of the statute."

"I might have raised my eyebrows, but I had nothing to do with that clause, thank God," Young said.

ACCORDING TO Vernon Knoll, secretary of Young's commission, Governor Patrick Lucey ap-

pointed the task force to review existing labor statutes. The commission made recommendations for statutory changes, which were then referred to the State Department of Administration.

"The work and approval was done in concert with the legislative committee to create a new bill," Knoll said.

According to Knoll, "Chancellor Young did not recommend" that student employees be excluded under the law. Knoll said that since the task force made no mention of student employees in its recommendations, it was saying that there should be no changes made in that portion of the existing statute. (Student labor unions could be recognized under the old law.)

"If you want to blame anyone, I suppose the Department of Administration was responsible," Knoll said. "They determined that students should fall into the category of part-time state employees."

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EXTRADITION HEARING OF KARL ARMSTRONG

A POLITICAL SAGA OF OUR TIMES

Excerpts from the summer of 1972 Toronto extradition hearing of accused saboteur Karleton Lewis Armstrong. With actual testimony by Marc Levy, Patrick McGilligan, David Siff, Billy Kaplan, Staughton Lynd, Tom Hayden, Noam Chomsky, Michael Murtha and Phillip Ball. Plus surprise appearances for the prosecution by University of Wisconsin Chancellor H. Edwin Young, Detective Charles Lulling, and Physics Professor Joseph Dillinger. And frequent questioning by Austin Cooper, counsel for the state of Wisconsin and presiding Canadian Judge Harry Waisberg. Including remarks and retorts by defense attorney Clayton Ruby. Also unexpected comments from Mr. Donald Armstrong, father of the accused, and from the fugitive himself. Presented herewith in edited form exactly as it truly occurred.

In the Beginning

THE COURT: You are satisfied in your mind that the people who will be coming into the court room have no ulterior motive, that they are there out of interest or curiosity in the case as members of the public and they intend to sit there and behave themselves?

MR. RUBY: As far as I know—you must bear in mind that the case is just beginning.

THE COURT: If anybody knows that, you know it, and I have to rely on you to that extent. Is that fair?

MR. RUBY: Yes. Let me make something clear, if I can. We are talking about a group of young people. I saw about twenty outside the court room. As far as I know they are going to behave themselves. I have talked to them, they are not angry, they are not boisterous. The case is not fresh; they were kept out and possibly were angry about that, as I was angry. For this reason, and because this case has been an unusual case, I am asking Your Honour to show flexibility in dealing with the public. Those people in the audience may not assume as Mr. Cooper and I assume that justice is going to be fair. They may be suspicious.

THE COURT: Whether they are suspicious or not, I can't permit them to impede the proceedings.

Armstrong Identifies Himself

--THE FUGITIVE ARMSTRONG: (From the Prisoner's Dock): If it may help, I think I can identify myself as Karleton Lewis Armstrong.

Donald Armstrong's Verification

DONALD ARMSTRONG: Karleton Lewis.

Q. How do you spell Karleton?

A. It is spelled—it actually is supposed to be spelled with a C but because of a mix-up at one time or other and trying to straighten it around, wiggling some way it became 'K.' It is spelled K-A-R-L-E-T-O-N, which is a little unusual.

Q. Do you see your son in court today?

A. Yes.

Cooper's Summary of Evidence

Specifically, seventeen hundred pounds of ammonium nitrate—

THE COURT: How many?

MR. COOPER: I am sorry—

THE COURT: How many pounds?

MR. COOPER: Seventeen hundred pounds of ammonium nitrate mixed with 45 gallons of fuel oil and detonated would create an explosion slightly less than the equivalent of thirty-four hundred sticks of dynamite, assuming it was all used. I am talking about sticks of dynamite one and a quarter inches by eight inches long.

On August 22, 1970, the State will seek to prove, when Scott Nelson—this is the same man who was the room-mate of Karleton Armstrong, met Karleton Armstrong in an apartment in Madison, Wisconsin, and at that time Karleton Armstrong told Nelson that Nelson had better get out of town because they were planning to bomb the Army Math Research Center.

On August 24, 1970, at 3:39 A.M., a police dispatcher in Madison, Wisconsin received a phone call on his emergency line, and the caller stated: "okay pigs, now listen and listen good, there is a bomb in the Army Math Research Center at the University set to go off in five minutes, clear the building, get everyone out, warn the hospital. This is no bullshit man." On August 24, 1970, the same morning, at approximately 3:40 A.M., one minute later, there was a massive explosion at Sterling Hall which threw a fireball into the sky. The explosive charge was detonated in a motor vehicle placed in the rampway immediately adjacent to the south wall of Sterling Hall and right next to the lab of the deceased, Dr. Robert Fassnacht.

As has already been indicated, a person standing at the explosion site can look through the windows into Dr. Fassnacht's laboratory.

The State will seek to prove that after the explosion ammonium nitrate residue was found in the debris at the explosion site.

The evidence will show that the explosion did extensive damage to Sterling Hall both to the exterior of the south wall and to the interior of the building, and certain pictures will be filed.

Immediately after the explosion Dr. Robert Fassnacht who was seen earlier alive and working in his laboratory, was found apparently dead, crumpled on the floor of the hall opposite the lab and lying in approximately six inches of water. The body was covered with concrete blocks and one of those blocks was on his head.

Dr. Fassnacht's body was removed and an autopsy performed on it which showed that the cause of death was the combined effects of blast trauma and blunt force injury secondary to a blast. In other words, he died of bomb explosion injuries.

Numerous fires were burning in the building immediately after the blast. Of course, this will be relevant to the charge of arson with respect to that building.

A police traffic officer who saw a fireball in the sky after the explosion and was driving towards it nine or ten blocks away from Sterling Hall, saw a light coloured Corvair driving away from the Hall at a high rate of speed. Of course, it will be recalled that Karleton Armstrong drove in August a yellow Corvair and the same type of car was used to purchase what we call the components of the explosives. This was approximately 3:42 A.M. about two minutes after the explosion that this light coloured Corvair was seen and it was the only car in sight at that hour of the morning.

On the same day, August 24, 1970, at approximately 4:30 A.M., that is about fifty minutes later, a police officer with the Sauk County Sheriff Office received a radio dispatch sending him to the adjoining county and was asked to be on the lookout for a light coloured Corvair with three or four occupants in it.

At approximately 5:30 A.M. the same morning, the same police officer saw a light coloured Corvair driving north on U.S. Highway #12 approximately twenty-one miles north-west of Madison, Wisconsin. It was driving away from Madison, Wisconsin. He stopped the vehicle and one of the occupants was the defendant, Karleton Armstrong. There is evidence of charring and scorching of Sterling Hall after the bombing, which charring and scorching was caused by fire, and which will be relevant to the charge of arson.

As already indicated on August 30, 1971 a Grand Jury in Dane County, Wisconsin, returned a bill of indictment charging Karleton Armstrong with murder of Robert E. Fassnacht, and on August 31 as has already been indicated in this court, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Karleton Armstrong on that charge.

Later on, March 28, 1972, the Grand Jury returned a bill of indictment charging

Karleton Lewis Armstrong with arson with respect to Sterling Hall on August 24, 1970, and a warrant was issued for his arrest on that charge.

Lulling Tells a Fib

Q. With regard to the Sterling Hall arson, was there any warning given of a bomb or any incendiary device?

A. DET. LULLING: By whom?

Q. By anyone prior to the explosion?

A. We received different warnings every day.

Q. I asked particularly about that one?

A. We had knowledge that one was telephoned to the Police Department.

Q. Had the Police Department received any communiqué regarding the purpose of the bombing?

A. No, sir.

Q. At any stage, did any communiqué come to your attention during the course of the investigation?

A. In what way?

Q. Any way?

A. Not to my knowledge that someone who participated in it gave me reason.

Q. What was the reason given by persons unknown?

A. I don't recall.

Q. What was in Sterling Hall?

A. Sterling Hall is a physics building.

Q. What kind of work goes on there?

A. Study of physics.

Q. For whom?

A. For the University of Wisconsin.

Q. Any work for the United States Government?

A. I believe there is one segment that operates for the United States government.

Q. Any particular name by which the segment is known?

A. Yes.

Q. What is that?

A. Army Math Services Center.

Q. The building is known in the community as being the site of the army math services?

A. I think historically it is known as services hall.

Q. Is it known in the community as Army Math Research Center?

A. I don't believe so in the community.

Q. Do you know that?

A. Yes.

Q. How did you learn that?

A. Through investigation.

Lulling Fibs

Again

Q. Do you know if there are other incidents such as marches or demonstrations or damages caused to the army math research center or the Sterling Hall?

A. Damaged cars.

Q. Other damage, any incidents, any marches, any fire, any demonstration concerning the army math research center or Sterling Hall prior to the bombing?

A. To my knowledge there was never anything directed specifically to that. We had other demonstrations. We had riots, certainly, but I don't, to my knowledge none were directed there specifically.

Q. Were they directed against the United States army?

A. Some were, I assume, and there were those that weren't.

Q. You are a student on the campus, perhaps you know, wasn't there a campaign against the army math research center on campus?

A. The University of Wisconsin is very active. There are signs up there now, the "IRA" will win. They seem to stick their nose in a lot of things.

Q. Let me rephrase my question and ask again. Was there a concerted campaign against the army math research center?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. You didn't notice any against the army math research center?

A. Oh, I seen various signs about, certainly.

Q. Perhaps the word concerted threw you off, there was a campaign?

A. I wouldn't call it a campaign.

Q. What would you call it?

A. Students letting off steam.

Levy's Tales of SDS

LEVY: Originally, and still at that time, essentially it was a student organization composed mainly of university students, mainly in the United States. It was an organization that had come to the conclusion that the electoral process and the traditional avenues of expression in America had been closed off, essentially that these avenues did not allow for fundamental change, and it

was taught that fundamental change was what was essentially the structure of the American society itself that prevented the American people and people throughout the world to gain the benefits of the technological capacities of the United States and of the world in general, and the aims of the Students for a Democratic Society were to fundamentally restructure the United States and move in opposition to electoral politics using much more revolutionary tactics.

Q. You mean by not voting for elections?

A. No, not using the electoral process at all, exposing the policies of the United States, using actions aimed at insurrectionist activities in the United States aimed at over-throwing the Government of the United States.

Q. In due course I will discuss S.D.S. and its history in some detail. Just briefly without going into great detail, what would ultimately happen to S.D.S., did it stay as an organization?

A. It stayed as an organization a few years after the Fall of 1968 and eventually it split up into a number of factions, one was the Weatherman Faction which was one of the much more militant groups in the United States which dealt with attacks on government, attacks on police activities and attacks on major institutions that perpetrated political policies.

Q. You refer to it as Weatherman. Does it have any particular meaning?

A. It comes from a song by Bob Dylan.

Q. Bob Dylan is a singer and writer, as I understand it?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the lines of the song that it comes from?

A. "You don't have to be a weatherman to know which way the wind blows"; essentially they were saying that the direction of the wind is very clear for all to see if you just looked.

MR. COOPER: It is the ill-wind that blows no one any good, isn't that what Danny Kaye says?

MR. RUBY: Danny Kaye?

MR. COOPER: Yes, Danny Kaye.

THE COURT: Let's not digress too much. You may continue, Mr. Ruby.

Of the Army Math Campaign

A. There was a city-wide rally at the State Capitol Building in downtown Madison. Approximately 10,000 people were at that rally. About halfway through the rally a small group, about 2,000 people, calling themselves a revolutionary contingent broke off from the rally and proceeded to attack various buildings, the institutions that again were buildings that were repositories of various means of achieving the policies of the United States. They varied from the I.B.M. Company and banks in the city to the Army Math Research Center which again was smashed, whatever was left, and the ROTC Building again.

Q. That is T-16?

A. T-16; also another ROTC building—the Naval ROTC Building which was further out on University Avenue in Madison and the University Police Department.

Q. Police Department Headquarters?

A. Yes.

Q. How much damage was done there?

A. The papers the next day said about \$100,000 worth all over.

Q. When were the elections for the student council?

A. In the latter part of April there was an election campaign for the presidency of Wisconsin Student Association. In that campaign there were four candidates and one candidate was in favour of the S.D.S. demand calling for the abolition of the Army Math Research Center and that became an issue in the campaign as all the other candidates were opposed to eliminating the Research Center and the one candidate who was in favour of getting rid of it won the election and was President of the Council of Students Association.

Q. Do you think that anybody who was a student on campus at that time could fail to realize there was a campaign against the Army Math Research Center?

A. I don't see how. There was something about it every day in the Daily Cardinal. There were things about it in the two city daily newspapers. I say certainly anyone who had anything to do with the University couldn't help but be aware of it.

McGilligan Takes the Stand

Q. Who is presently the Governor of the State of Wisconsin?

McGILLIGAN: Patrick J. Lucey a member of the Democratic Party.

Q. At the time, what was he, if anything?

A. He was campaigning; he was the candidate for Governor.

Q. Did he say anything?

A. Yes, he did. He called the bombing a wanton act of political murder.

Q. A wanton act of political murder?

A. Political murder.

MR. RUBY: I wonder if he is the same man who signed the requisition?

THE COURT: Who is that?

MR. RUBY: Lucey. Yes, I direct your Honour's attention to the documents filed.

Patrick J. Lucey is the signature that is on the requisition of the State of Wisconsin which is the third document in this file.

THE COURT: And that quote is Exhibit 60, is it?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

McGilligan Is Accused

Q. Well, the fact of the matter is, were you there at the bombing of the Army Math Research Center?

A. Was I there on the site of the bombing?

Q. Yes?

A. You mean the moment the bombing occurred?

Q. Yes. Were you there within minutes before?

A. On the site of the bombing, where the bombing occurred?

Q. Yes?

A. No.

Q. Did you have anything to do with the planning of the bombing of Sterling Hall?

A. Of course not.

Q. You say of course not, did you?

A. No.

Q. You didn't, pardon?

A. No.

Q. Did you have any discussions with people who were going to bomb Sterling Hall?

A. No.

Q. At any time?

A. No.

Q. For sure?

A. I am positive.

Q. Positive, have you had any discussion with some of the people subsequently who bombed Sterling Hall?

A. No.

A Witty Repartee

BY. MR. COOPER: Q. You can't tell us whether any of these statements that you say are authentic, that are published in the newspapers, are true?

A. Of course not.

Q. Pardon?

A. Of course not.

Q. Of course not. All you can say is that they were published, is that right, sir?

A. That's true.

Q. Well that's what I have been getting at now for ten minutes. Thank you. What are your politics?

A. You are asking me what my politics are?

Q. Are you a member of the S.D.S.?

A. Am I a member of the S.D.S.?

Q. Are you a member of the S.D.S.?

A. No.

Q. Were you a member of the S.D.S.?

A. No, I was never a member.

Q. Are you sympathetic with the aims of the S.D.S.?

A. You will have to spend a great deal of time to explain to me what the aims of the S.D.S. are. If the aims of the S.D.S. are as described by Mr. Levy, Yes, I am sympathetic.

Q. So you are sympathetic to the aims of the S.D.S.?

A. Yes.

Q. You don't stand impartial in these proceedings, do you?

A. I don't understand. What do you mean by that?

Q. Are you sympathetic to Karleton Armstrong in his position in these extradition proceedings?

A. Are you asking if I am sympathetic?

Q. Yes, I am asking you.

A. Am I sympathetic to him as a person?

Q. I am asking you if you are sympathetic to Karleton Armstrong in his position in these extradition proceedings?

A. What is his position?

Q. That he stands to be extradited to stand trial in Wisconsin, if these proceedings so find?

A. I don't want to see him extradited.

Q. You don't want to see him extradited?

A. Right.

Q. So you are sympathetic to his cause as opposed to mine?

A. You have to explain to me what you cause is.

Q. My cause—let's not play games. Do you not know what my cause is?

A. Do I know what you cause is?

Q. Yes?

A. No.

Q. Pardon?

A. No.

Q. You don't know for whom I appear?

A. I assume you appear for the State of Wisconsin.

Q. All right, and what is the cause of the State of Wisconsin?

A. If your cause is to extradite Karleton Armstrong to the State of Wisconsin, if that's your cause, a simple explanation of what it is, then no I am not sympathetic to your cause.

Siff's Research

Q. Did you attempt to find the 1967 annual report of the Army Math Research Center?

SIFF: Yes, I spent a great many hours not doing the work I should have been doing in English Literature trying to find the 1967 annual report, because what should have been a relatively simple procedure, namely, claiming public documents, became a matter of tremendous ossification, tremendous deception, a tissue of incredible lies and deception by people at the Center. They first claimed that the 1967 report did not exist, then they claimed there was only one copy of it and I would have to get it through the Department of Defense. The Department of Defense claimed that no such copy existed. The copy existing is the copy they couldn't spare. After this we finally managed to turn up a copy of the 1967 annual report through Senator Proxmire's office.

Q. Who is Senator Proxmire?

A. Senator Proxmire is the senior, master or senior representative of the State of Wisconsin.

Q. In the United States Federal Government?

A. In the United States Senate.

Q. Is there anything significant about that report?

A. Yes, there is.

A. Yes, there is. In most of the annual reports published by the Center they are quite careful to omit reference to exact laboratory work that they did. In other words the secret laboratory work that they did. This, you understand, is a rather sophisticated distinction but in the 1967 annual report there was quite specific work done on secret projects. The way this became clear was certain sections of this public report was by the Center omitted. The pages 41 through 49 in the 1967 annual report are omitted. When you reach page 41 there is a little note explaining that the material covered therein is classified and consequently can't be published in the open literature and the table of contents, however, is published and between pages 41 to 49 is a listing for Army Math Research Center work on Project Michigan.

Q. Can you tell me, if you would, what is Project Michigan? Whether you have been able to identify it in relation to the Army Math Research Center?

A. Project Michigan is probably their healed annual military project the Defense Department sponsored on college campuses. It is a multi-million dollar project. It is devoted exclusively to military technology in the area of infra red research. The kinds of weaponry, the kinds of military technology that come out of that project would range from everything from the electronic battlefield, in other words the seeding of senses.

Of the AMRC

MR. RUBY. Q. You mentioned the connection—let me rephrase that—the campaign against the Army Math Research Center was it just a campaign directed against that particular operation of ten or 70 men?

A. No.

Q. Can you explain what was really going on on campus?

A. Yes, I think the basis of the campaign came out of an analysis of American society, an analysis of the University in relation to American society, and particularly the American society and its role in the world as a destroyer and as a purveyor of death and destruction. There were other targets, other areas of city life that the movement directed its forces against. The Army Math Research Center was obviously the single most exemplary institution of everything that was opposed in the Government, everything that was opposed in its role in the world.

Q. All right, were there, to your knowledge, any assaults upon the Army Math building while you were at the University of Wisconsin?

A. More than I can remember.

Q. Can you give me an idea of the type of persons that you saw?

A. Well I was in a number of demonstrations involving thousands of people.

Q. Can you give me an estimate of the number of demonstrations?

A. I would say, in the three year period that I was there, several dozen, varying in size, of course, but several dozens at least.

Q. Anything in mind particularly of the significance of the demonstrations?

A. I suppose there would be the larger ones, yes, where thousands of people would be involved, swarming to the streets, trying to literally with bare hands take the bricks off the walls.

AMRC Again

Q. Have you any idea why anyone would want to bomb the Army Math Research Center?

A. Well, I would think that, let me put it this way, this is perhaps melodramatic but it makes the point. A couple of days after the bombing there was an underground newspaper in Milwaukee that published a full page picture of a B 52 bombing raid on one side and the bombed-out shell on the other. The headline, the caption on the B 52 side said, Attack; the caption on the AMRC side said, Counter-Attack. I think the Army Math Research Center was the single most obvious target of imperialism in Madison. It made absolute sense if any building at all, any place at all, was attacked, was militarily attacked, it would be the Army Math Research Center.

MR. RUBY: Would you be good enough to wait, my friend will have some questions for you.

THE WITNESS: Sure.

Relentless

Cross-examination

Q. You never met Karleton Armstrong?

A. Not till today.

Q. I take if all political groups have within the membership body some people who they are not very proud of, the lunatic fringe?

A. I have a hard time responding to that because to me it is a newspaper phrase and not one that makes sense in terms of human beings.

Q. In any collection of 6,000 people you are likely to find four who are sick or misguided, isn't that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. So the other 5,996 people they may have philosophies that may make some sort of rational sense within the body, isn't that right?

A. Yes.

Q. Of course, you would have no idea which category, if Karleton Armstrong fell into the body at all, which category he fell in?

A. As I don't know him, I certainly wouldn't be able to say.

Q. I take it some of the people who were present in mobs at some of these fire scenes were pyromaniacs, isn't that a reasonable suggestion, sir?

A. I couldn't conceivably say.

THE COURT: The witness need not speculate.

BY MR. COOPER: You ever met a pyromaniac, sir?

A. It's again a question of—I personally haven't. I think the closest I have come is a group of spectators around an ordinary fire on an ordinary street corner.

Q. Right, you would be able to suspect some of them were enjoying it too much?

A. I have no idea.

Q. Why did you mention a crowd of spectators around a fire?

A. Because I think the kind of question that you asked me is one that I could generalize about any group of people anywhere.

Q. Any group of people anywhere might include a group of pyromaniacs, is that right?

A. More so than in a concerted political grouping of people whose actions are based on analysis rather than simply standing around.

Billy Kaplan

on SDS

Q. Was this organization in Madison isolated or was it connected with anything else?

KAPLAN: It is part of a very large movement. SDS was part of the most visible and the largest organization in Madison of student left but it was by no means the only one. There were many, many other organizations on the left. This would include the Young Socialist Alliance, the Communist Party, Mother Jones—

Q. Would you repeat that for the reporter?

A. The Young Socialist Alliance, which I believe you have a variety of in Canada, the Communist Party, which I believe you have a variety of in Canada, the Mother Jones

Revolutionary League which is particularly in Madison.

MR. COOPER: We have Aunt Jemima.

THE WITNESS: It would include various united fronts that were put together. It would include many, many un-named collectives. I think that that happened because many people saw that if they were going to become part of a process of revolutionary violence that the best way to do that was to do that in a collective atmosphere, that is, underground and not above ground.

S.D.S. was an above ground legal organization and it would be hard to do certain things, given the nature of S.D.S. as an above ground legal organization whose meetings were opened to all; so there were many collectives in Madison whose names are not known to me, whose participants are not known to me, but whose existence is known to me.

The ROTC Campaign

Q. While you were on campus of the University of Madison, I understand you became involved with or interested in the ROTC programme?

A. That is correct.

A. I would say that the people who blew it up, in my opinion, were acting to stop the murder on South East Asians, were acting to stop my Government's policy of dropping six million tons of bombs on South East Asia, which is three times the total tonnage of bombs dropped in all of World War II by all the American forces, and I would expect that the people who were engaged in that kind of activity were trying to stop the murder of South East Asians; yes, I would speculate to that extend.

Q. If Leo Burt did it that would be his motive?

A. I don't know.

Q. If David Fine did it, would that be his motive?

A. I don't know. I haven't talked to them in a long time.

Staughton Lynd Makes Some Analogies to John Brown's Raid

Q. Perhaps you could explain exactly what the points of comparison are with the raid of John Brown at Harper's Ferry?

LYND: Well, to begin with these were both clearly acts of force. In one case the planting of a bomb and the other an attempt to seize a US Army Arsenal and make the weapons there available to slaves who hoped would rise for their own liberation. In the second place, each of these acts, it seems to me, was clearly a political act intended to act as inspiration and encouragement to a larger political movement, in the one case the anti-slave removal in the United States and Canada, and in the second case, the national struggle against the Vietnam war and against American imperialism; and the third similarity which I believe to be clear on the basis of the evidence that has been made available to me is that in each case there were accidental and unintended death. In the case of John Brown's raid, if I am not mistaken, the first person to be killed was a black man, actually the gatekeeper or the custodian of the bridge, the railway bridge near the Harper's Valley arsenal. John Brown did not conduct the Harper's Valley raid to kill that black man.

Q. How did the two people at the time, the raid of John Brown compare with the historical judgment of that episode?

A. There was a very deep division of opinion in the United States at that time, even in the Northern States, only a relatively small number of individuals like Henry David Thoreau spoke publicly in support of John Brown, but over the time while there are still historians who take a hostile view towards John Brown's actions, I feel that the tendency at the time have been to regard him more as a hero and as a martyr to the liberation of slaves in the United States.

A Plea for 'Canadian Conscience'

Q. Is there anything you would like to add to the testimony you have already given?

A. Yes, I would like to say one thing more which is, that after I went to Hanoi in December 1965, the American government took away my passport, a case which I later won with the help of the American Civil Liberties Union, but for a number of months I was in a situation of being forbidden to travel to other countries to talk about the war with the exception of Canada where a passport is not required. Canada where a passport is not required, and I therefore took the opportunity in the Spring of 1966 to make a point of accepting speaking invitations in Canada as a way of trying to tell the American Government that I would not be prevented from appealing to the conscience of other countries about this war.

Likewise from 1968 to the present my two older children during most of that time have been at school in Canada, quite near Toronto, as a matter of fact, and I have made a number of visits to this area in that connection, and I have this feeling which I would like to express: That it is very important to we in the United States who, of course, have the main responsibility for this dreadful war to be able to look to you in Canada as a better conscience, as a country which, because its involvement is less direct, can set up some kind of standard of decency and fairness to we who are so far fallen from it.

I find that it's factually impossible not to consider Mr. Armstrong a political refugee

and not to understand his act as a political act, and I would be very much disappointed in the hope that I have in Canada as our better conscience were Canada to decide otherwise.

Lynd is Maligned

BY MR. COOPER: Q. Sir, you understand the issue now; assuming there is no contemporaneous statement by Karleton Armstrong as to his motive, assuming there is no evidence of his connection with the movement and assuming that he was the actor who committed the homicide, you must speculate as to his motive?

A. No. May I explain that?

Q. Yes.

A. It seems to me that the character of the action itself is clear.

Q. A bombing, the fact that it was a bombing?

A. And the reasons for it, the month of activity which preceded it, the explanation that was issued immediately afterwards, so if you say he was one of those who took part in the act, I say that the reason for doing it could be evidently clear from the character of the act itself.

Q. Because it was a bombing?

A. No, not because it was a bombing, because it was a bombing of a particular research lab that was doing work for the war in Vietnam. It was justified immediately after it had occurred, because it was doing work for military purposes.

Murtha and the Grand Jury

MURTHA: Yes, very briefly. I was simply asked, had I ever worked with explosives and I said I had before 1956 or something, but had not since. That was really about the only question I was asked about the bombing. I was asked if I knew the two Armstrongs, Burt and Fine. I was asked if I had personal knowledge of the explosives. The rest was hours of interrogation which was almost entirely of my own political beliefs.

Q. Can you give me an example of the type of question that was asked during that hour?

A. I was asked if I was a member of the Communist Party. I was asked if I was a member of S.D.S. I was asked if I was a Marxist or a Leninist. I was asked if the Communist Party was paying for my education. I was asked if I supported the Ten Point Programme of the Black Panther Party for Self Defence. I was asked if I believed that political power came out of the barrel of a gun. I was asked I believed in the violent over-throw of the Government; I was asked if I supported the form of government in the United States. I was asked if I supported the form of government of Cuba. I was asked if I supported the form of government of the people of Republic of China. I was also asked a number of questions about political demonstrations in which I had been active, about two demonstrations in which members of the Black Panther Party spoke, one demonstration which was held in protest of the arrival of Dean Rusk on campus. I was asked if I had been active in planning demonstrations in the Spring against Army Math.

Noam Chomsky on the War

Q. One of the questions that I am concerned with in this hearing is really the nature of the war in Indo China as it relates to the American movement, the effect upon it; could you tell us something about that? I don't want you to go into it at great length, just some idea.

CHOMSKY: I think there are two aspects of the war as perceived, and in my view, perceived correctly by the movement, which bear on movement activities.

The first thing is the savagery with which the war has been fought and the fact that it does threaten the existence of the societies of Indo China. I think there is little question of that.

The second is the technical criminality of the war, not merely moral criminality, but its strict illegality, a topic which I have been very much interested in and which has been widely discussed in the movement, and I think many people agree with, unfortunately. Both of these factors bear on the nature of the opposition to the war in that both of them suggest the legitimacy of the means of opposition including civil disobedience, resistance, sabotage and other means which many people, for example myself, would not consider appropriate under other circumstances, but I do consider it appropriate in opposing actions that are both moral and criminal at

the most serious levels and also technically illegal in that the State executives has undertaken criminal actions in violation of specific domestic and international law.

On Sabotage

Q. Have there been many such acts of sabotage?

A. There have been many. It is very hard to judge because the acts are not reported in the Press, and my own personal judgment, as I am quite convinced that there is conscious censorship at the National Level which prevent such actions from reaching the Press.

Only in the last few weeks alone a group, just to tell you things I have personal awareness of, because of my association with Resist, the same group apparently took files from the FBI office in Media, Pennsylvania, some time ago—I suspect it must be a year or two ago—carried out sabotage at an ammunition factory in York, Pennsylvania. This must have been early April, in which bombs were destroyed. Cases from these bombs were sent to representatives of the major mass media, wire services, newspapers and so on, and in fact they were aware of it. You can find oblique references later to vandalism, etcetera, the acts were not reported.

On War Research

Q. Turning to another area. You have been involved in the question of the use of science for military on American campuses. Can you tell us what your involvement has been and the issues there as far as you see it?

A. I have been involved in this both in my own university, M.I.T., which is one of the largest war contractors in the United States, larger than the Ford Motor Company, two years ago when I saw the figures; and also in a more general way, there is effort to understand the role of a technical or scientific intelligentsia in decision-making in an advanced industrial society such as ours and others.

The larger contribution of the scientific intelligentsia or the technical intelligentsia to the prosecution of the war has been at several levels. On the one hand they have simply the university based technical and scientific and engineering communities which have designed the technology that is being used for what the American military long ago called the laboratory counter insurrections.

It is an experiment of General Maxwell Taylor and General John... up until 1963, and we have this as an on-going laboratory counterinsurgency, and the technology to fight this war of intervention in the internal fears of Indo China, a very destructive intervention did involve and continues to involve the most advanced technology that is designed in American scientific and engineering laboratories.

At another level, I could give examples if you want. I don't know how much details you want—at another level there is the contribution of social and behavioral science to this. After these efforts, anthropologists who have done lots of work like Bill Friesman in Laos, a social scientist who has designed what really now can be described as the police state, gestapo type techniques, a control made popular in South Vietnam and elsewhere. I am sorry to say that some of my colleagues are numbered among them.

These contributions, if you like, have been duly shown by the military as being dangerous, significant and important. Again I can give examples.

I think there is a third level, a kind of contribution made by the scientific intelligentsia which is, in my view at least, quite important and rather abstract, and that is an effort to formulate problems of intervention, and the problems of counterinsurgency in what appear to be technical terms so that moral considerations are excluded, and so that the layman is excluded because after all, you don't ask the layman how to build a bridge or how to carry out a surgical operation, and so on.

In fact, in many ways, this kind of ideology of the scientific intelligentsia in my view, is perhaps the most destructive because it does destroy such as there is of a democratic process itself, it destroys the moral fibre of the society which is capable of accepting this kind of vicious and fraudulent pretense.

Q. First, how important is this kind of activity to the American Government and, secondly, are all these people who are involved in this, people who support the war, encourage the bombing and so forth?

A. In answer to your first question, the American Government appears to regard it as very important. In fact, it is really a difficult question to answer, but in the expressed judgment of officials of A.I.D. and A.R.P.A. (sic), the contributions made are very significant and I believe that they really are in all of these that I mentioned.

The second question, are these contributions only made by people who are for the war. Ironically no. In fact, let me give one illustration which I think is important because it reveals how easily whatever one does in developing the kind of science and technology that is amenable to military use will somehow be used by the military.

In, I believe it was 1967, maybe 1966, "Project Jason" was established including many physicists and engineers, many of them in the Cambridge area, M.I.T. and Harvard, and had met over the summer to present a value as to the effectiveness of the bombing and suggest alternatives in case they found the bombing to be ineffective.

Now, I know personally, since I know many of the participants, that they were strongly opposed to the war. They felt the war was very long. Many of them supported in some fashion, many of them were people supported my personal stand in the kind of resistance I was involved in, and so on, and these conclusions of "Project Jason" now available to us in detail from Pentagon study was that the bombing of North Vietnam was ineffective and an alternative which should be employed was as Secretary McNamara wanted, that is the construction of an electronic barrier that would prevent infiltration.

I take it their reasoning was if the electronic barrier was established, it would be effective then the military would no longer have an argument for bombing North Vietnam, and these were people who were opposed to the bombing of North Vietnam, and therefore, they felt that by proposing electronic barrier, they were contributing to the termination of the bombing of North Vietnam which they opposed.

Well, the irony is that the proposals that they introduced for designing electronic barrier were translated directly into the electronic battlefield which, I think, by anyon's judgment, the most vicious and unspeakable element of this war of counter-insurgency.

Chomsky Nags Cooper

Q. What in my friend's assumptions indicating to you that it was'nt a sadistic act?

A. Well, the fact of the history of the events that he outlined, which as I say accord very well with my recollection, is an integral part of this sort of organic part of a history that I am very well familiar with, and in a large part, participated in in other places, and it was development of an ongoing political movement.

In fact as I have described it in earlier testimony, when I talked about the trajectory of protest and resistance, and furthermore reading the four documents—I suspect that I had read some of them before, but in any event they were very familiar in their content, in their assumptions, in their rhetoric, even in their spelling, in their specific references, and therefore, I would say there is very substantial evidence from these sources that the act was very similar to many others with which I have more or less close familiarity, which form part of the efforts of the movement to compel significant change in the United States Government policy and perhaps build the basis for revolutionary social changes in the United States.

Indeed it seems to me to be very good grounds for me to draw a very well warranted conclusion that this was a political act of a familiar type, although if you ask, do I know that for certain, I would have to say no, recognizing in these areas there is very little, nothing that I can say I know for certain.

Q. What was my question, sir?

A. Your question was, do I know for certain that this wasn't the act of a sadist.

Q. Is that your answer?

A. That is my answer.

Q. What is your answer?

A. My answer is, I have very strong evidence, very powerful evidence to believe that it was not, that in any judgment that this or any other events of a historical nature, certain knowledge is something not to be attained.

Q. You accepted as fact what my friend put to you earlier?

A. For the purpose of answering his question.

Q. Yes.

A. It was understood that my answers were on the basis of the assumption that those were factual statements.

Q. And if they were not factual statements, would it change your opinion?

A. Let's be straight about what I am saying: My answer was based on the assumption—I was given the following task: Assume that these are facts, then what is your opinion. This is a matter of logic, a relation between assumptions and a con-

clusion, and that relation of logic doesn't change no matter what the factual situation is.

Q. If you change the assumptions would you change your conclusion at all?

A. If you pose me a different task and say take different assumptions, and you say, draw conclusions from them, of course, it is an unrelated problem.

Q. What I am saying is, if you remove the assumptions that my friend put to you, the basis of your conclusion falls down, is that right?

A. Not entirely. Well the conclusions based on his assumptions, of course, my definition falls down.

Q. You said you relied on what he gave you?

A. I said I relied on two categories of information.

Tom Hayden Discusses 'Revolutionaries'

In the course of this process, of course, the attitude of the authorities, and you can document this in American history or in the research that I did in Newark, or in the case of British attitude towards the Irish Republican Army, or in the case of the United States' attitude towards the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, the authorities argue, or course, that those who are violent are some kind of individual deviants having psychological premiums.

Q. Can you give us an example of that problem because that is a question that interests me?

HAYDEN: Well, if you look at the history of American involvement in Vietnam, for example, you will find that the former President of the United States, Lyndon Johnson, when he was representative in the House of Representatives from Texas in 1948, made a speech on the House Floor in which he warned that the United States should never be blackmailed by any "yellow dwarfs with a knife", referring to the people of Indo China.

It is quite normal to refer to revolutionaries in that vein. That happens to be the racist vein. He called them yellow dwarfs with knives. These are people who include the people of China with whom Henry Kissinger is now meeting privately and presumably is in no danger of having his throat cut.

Time Magazine in 1950 called Ho Chi Minh, the late President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, among the Lloyd Trotskyites.

Cardinal Spellman, Chief Spokesman of the Roman Catholic Church in my country in 1954 referred to the Communist revolutionaries and the Nationalists of Indo China as "Atheist Godless Goons".

These are the kinds of terms that are ordinarily applied to people who resort to violent resistance, people who are seeking to make revolutionary changes in society.

My impression is that virtually all guerilla warfare or revolutionary warfare in all countries including my own, is basically political, that the guerilla feels that the ultimate source of support is not the weapon, not the material, not the technology, but the spirit of the people, the spirit of himself or herself, the spirit that he or she seems to create in others, as opposed to the government and the armed force, who in the view of the guerilla rely almost entirely on military might to enforce their will. You do not have conditions for guerilla warfare; you do not have conditions of any kind for it unless those in power have absolutely discredited themselves in the eyes of a large number of people, have lost their moral authority, have closed down political avenues for the redress of grievances and have turned to the exercise of force to ensure their rule and ensure their authority.

At that point the moral consensus between the government and people break down and people decide they must take matters into their own hands for their own sake and for the sake of their children, and at that point what you have is a situation in which one relies on everything from the police baton to the B52 which carries 30 tons of bombs; the other side relies on the determination of spirit, the consciousness of the people and it becomes in every case, Vietnam being the mirror, the mirror case, it becomes really a showdown between brute force, B52's flying in box formation, three at a time, 30 tons of bombs dropped from each plane. On April 16th, they dropped 90 tons on Haiphong City an area one and quarter miles long and half mile wide, while on the other hand, the people of Vietnam who even lack the mechanical means to shoot down B52 resist by their will, their fortitude, their bomb shelters.

This is the pattern in the way that it unfolds into small groups which therefore find that it is necessary to be part of a political

movement, part of a growing movement of larger numbers of people for their success, and they are guided by political objectives at all times or else they fail.

Hayden Parries

Q. Would it throw more light on the nature of the action, to know who the actor was?

A. You mean by naming the actor?

Q. What sort of person was he? Was he a baby? Was he 75? Did he have two arms or was he paraplegic? Would you want to know about the actor before you determine the quality of the act?

A. I don't think so. I think there is too much emphasis in this field on the psychological sickness, what kind of person would do a strange act, and there is not much emphasis on the objective condition that arise. It goes on regardless of the character of the individuals. I think it is important to understand that it is process and that it will occur under certain conditions which groups of people perceive as oppressive, and to understand what gives rise to resistance is far more fundamental than to psychoanalyse an individual participant.

Phil Ball on Armstrong

Q. Was Karleton Armstrong a member of the Tenants Union?

A. Yes.

Q. How do you know? What is your position with the Tenants Union?

A. Right now my position with the Tenants Union, believe it or not, I am the landlord. I am the Director of the University YMCA and the Tenant Union for the last two years is located in the YMCA.

A. At that time I was President, co-president of the Tenants Union.

Q. How do you know Karleton Armstrong was a member?

A. Well I located the membership files which we punched out of IBM cards, and I found a card in the file. It says, Karleton Armstrong, and there is a landlord code which says 22, and I checked the landlord file and found the card, code 22, and that is Richard Heinz at that time and still now. He was the owner of a downtown property, a large real estate in Madison.

I know he was a member because he was involved with the Tenants Union. In those initial stages of organizing an awful lot of research work had to be done. He was one of the better researchers. He completed research on a man by the name of "Huddy" *sic who is interlocked with Heinz in Madison. It is a very complicated situation and Karl got into it and he did a good job of it.

Dillinger Describes the Deceased

Q. Can you tell me whether Dr. Fassnacht had a reputation in the community as a political figure?

PROF. DILLINGER:

None whatsoever. I worked closely with him for twelve years. I can honestly say I never was engaged in discussions of any political nature with him or with any of his colleagues. In fact, during that time there was some presidential elections and I honestly don't know from comments who he might have voted for.

Ed Young Defends

Q. Did you approve of the Army Math on campus?

YOUNG:

I defended their presence there, yes, publicly. I have done so. I didn't bring them in the first place; I defended their presence.

Q. What did you really think?

A. What do I really think about what?

Q. About the presence of Army Math on campus?

A. I think that as long as these scientists are pursuing unclassified work in mathematics which can be useful to peace or war as nearly all the research we do on campus can be, I would defend them being there.

Q. You know that in fact it's the machinery of war that's paying them to do it?

A. It is the Federal taxpayers to the Department of Defence. They were doing it when there was no war. It was established when there was no war.

Q. We are talking about 1960, 1970. There have been periods in the American history when there have been no wars; let's not go into that?

A. No.

The Chancellor

Again

Q. You are aware no doubt that the work being done in Army Math for the Army will ultimately have an effect some day that will kill people?

A. I am not aware of that, except that anyone knows that modern industry, modern science, modern military activities use maths as it uses steel.

A. Are you saying that you are not aware of that? You don't agree with it?

Q. Are you saying you are not aware of that? You don't agree with it?

A. Not aware of what?

Q. That the work done at Army Math don't aid in killing of human beings?

A. I don't know for sure. As long as there are wars, the people who practice warfare will use the lastest techniques and mathematics is a latest technique.

A. And used to kill?

A. I have no idea.

Q. You have no idea?

A. I would think that the military would use mathematics wherever they get it. The same apply to mathematics for peace.

Q. Are you saying what we are doing is bad, if we didn't do it, somebody else would?

A. I am saying what they are doing is fairly fundamental and have technological applications.

Q. What is the Army using it for?

A. What do they use other knowledge for. Q. What do they use other knowledge for?

Q. What do they use other knowledge for?

A. To improve their weapon system to deploy force.

Q. What would happen to the persons against whom this force is deployed?

A. They are killed.

Q. If that is the case, you are telling me that—

THE COURT: Wouldn't it be the same argument with people who produce food to feed the people in the army?

BY MR. RUBY: Q. You produce food for the army?

A. All over Wisconsin.

Q. You sell food to the army?

A. The farmers do and we help them produce it.

Q. You don't directly sell food to the army?

A. We don't directly sell mathematics to the army.

Q. Have you ever seen the contract?

A. Doesn't it require Army Math to supply technical assistance for the army?

MR. COOPER: He is shaking his head indicating no.

THE WITNESS: No.

MR. RUBY: He always does that first and then he speaks up, so it is okay.

THE WITNESS: There was a period of time when one of the conditions was that some of the mathematicians might go off and consult if the army requires. That has been removed from the contract.

Q. It has been removed?

B A L L : Yes

A. They may or may not, as anybody else may.

A. So it has been taken out of the contract that they have to do it.

MR. COOPER: He is nodding his head, yes. I think that is one time it didn't work. You have to indicate yes or no.

THE WITNESS: I don't know exactly.

BY MR. RUBY: Q. You don't know exactly?

A. No.

Q. Before or after 1969?

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know what percentage of funds supporting the Army Math Research Unit comes from the Army?

A. Most of it.

Q. You don't know any closer than that?

A. No, because for a time nearly all of it did. More recently, they have been getting some support from the National Science Foundation, but most of it comes from the Army.

Q. Students were fairly concerned about ROTC and Army Math?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you take any steps to meet their problems and discuss it with them, set up meetings, and that sort of thing?

A. Yes.

Q. What did you do?

A. We established a committee of faculty and students to examine ROTC on the campus, and out of that came a report which was very strong and finally adopted putting a civilian in charge of ROTC programme on the campus.

Q. That's all?

A. That's quite a lot. The demand from some was that we remove it from the campus.

Q. I know.

A. We did not do that. I didn't have the authority to do that. I did not recommend that it should be done either.

Learned Judge Delivers His Decision

Edwin Young, the Chancellor of the University, gave evidence about the University and its policies. His evidence was confirmed by Joseph Dillinger, a physics professor who actually worked in the very building, the bombing of which resulted in the death of Robert Fassnacht. A university is defined in Jowitt's Dictionary of English Law as an association of learners and of teachers and examiners of the learners upon whose report the Association grants titles called degrees showing that the holders have attained some definite proficiency. The University of Wisconsin had a student enrollment of about 35,000. The policy of the University forbids classified research to take place on the campus. There is no specific work done for the army. R.O.T.C. is retained on campus following a plebiscite and is conducted on a purely voluntary basis. It does not seem reasonable in these circumstances that the bombings would have any political connotations. I find that the offences in respect of which these proceedings are taken are not being taken with a view to prosecute or punish the respondent for an offence of a political character. The respondent shall be committed to the Don Jail in Toronto, there to remain, until surrendered to the State of Wisconsin or discharged according to law.

I now inform the respondent that he will not be surrendered until after the expiration of 15 days and that he has a right to apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

The Fugitive

Stands And Makes Some Unexpected Final Remarks

DATED AT TORONTO THIS
30th DAY OF JUNE, 1972

Reporter's note: At the point indicated by an asterisk() on page 1015 the reading of the reasons for judgment was interrupted hence his Hon. Judge Waisberg did not complete the reading of his judgment from that point on. The proceedings from that point were as follows:

MR. ARMSTRONG: I don't think we have to listen to anymore bull shit, you Honour. This is bull shit.

THE COURT: Would you be seated.

MR. ARMSTRONG: If you want me out of this court you will have to haul me out.

THE COURT: My reasons for judgment have been recorded.

MR. ARMSTRONG: You have to have me removed if you don't want to listen to me.

MR. COOPER: I wonder, if, your Honour, before you go, you might hear my friend and I with respect to this matter. That is all I ask. Perhaps your Honour might proceed. I would ask your Honour to proceed. I think Armstrong—

MR. ARMSTRONG: I think it is evident what the judge's decision is.

MR. COOPER: I think your Honour should proceed and allow—and hopefully—

MR. ARMSTRONG: Allow for Canadian injustice.

THE COURT: Mr. Cooper, you may be seated. I will continue the reasons, and my reasons for judgment—

MR. ARMSTRONG: Those are not reasons. They are rationales.

THE COURT: I concluded by stating that the respondent shall be committed to the Don Jail in Toronto and there remain until surrendered to the State of Wisconsin or discharged according to law.

MR. ARMSTRONG: You are a pig.

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Prospects brighten for job-hunting grads

By DAVID COHEEN
of the Cardinal Staff

This is the time of the year when many seniors begin to think seriously about post-graduate employment. And for some, the prospects look considerably brighter than they did a year ago.

Placement directors in major schools and departments at the University are now in the process of compiling data on how successful last year's graduates were in the job market. The directors, representing all major departments operating individual placement offices (Engineering, Agricultural and Life Sciences, Education, Chemistry, and Journalism), were recently interviewed on the job situations in their respective fields.

ACCORDING to Professor E.B. Peterson, Director of Placement for the School of Business, there has been a "noticeable increase in practically all levels of recruiting activity," from the BA degree up to the PhD. holder, in that school. As of this fall, the number of job offerings increased 12 per cent for BA graduates, 32 per cent for masters degree-holders, and 44 per cent for doctoral graduates. Peterson said that more job offers were made to accounting majors than any other business area, with marketing ranking a distant second.

"The employment outlook today is better than it was a year ago and it looks like it's going to improve," Peterson said. "Even the employers are optimistic about the future."

Peterson claimed that one factor helping the job situation is that business students are highly regarded around the country, especially in specific areas such as accounting. Peterson predicted more job openings in the future within federal, state, city and country government, and mentioned that a great number of trained students will be needed to solve problems of housing, urban development, transportation and environment.

Professor J.A. Marks, Director of Engineering Placement, also was very optimistic. There is strong evidence that there will be a "shortage of young engineers" in the future, Marks said. He pointed out that in the past experienced engineers who did not hold college degrees were being hired for jobs that now require the skill of college-trained engineers.

THE DEPARTMENT has in the last few years experienced a sharp decrease in enrollment, a trend shared with other top engineering schools across the country. The enrollment decrease was partially due to the large numbers of engineers who were laid off because of the economic recession and shifts in government spending priorities (such as the SST issue) several years ago.

Marks said that recruiting activity increased by 15 per cent over last year. "The number of recruiters on campus again exceeds the number of students seeking jobs," Marks reported.

He explained that all of these factors, coupled with the decrease in the number of engineering graduates "means that the job market will improve greatly."

Marks mentioned that the new school calendar was "causing confusion because industry is not capable of moving so quick."

"DECEMBER grads may be hurt by this," he said, "but by spring, the job situation will be busting right open."

The word from the Chemistry Placement Office is not as favorable.

"Nationally, the job market is very tight," according to Placement Director Dr. Alex Kotch.

"There are a lot of experienced chemists who are unemployed—perhaps as much as 3 per cent," he said. He explained that within the last 10 to 15 years, companies have laid off as many as 10 to 15 per cent of the nation's chemistry.

"IN our department, however, none of the graduates have come to the office claiming that they can't find jobs," Kotch said.

"The pendulum is swinging back to the bachelors level" as more and more emphasis is placed on hiring BA holders for industrial work instead of PhD candidates. PhD's do not get challenging enough work in a number of industrial related jobs, causing morale problems and boredom, Kotch explained.

One of the biggest problems according to Kotch is that "professors tend to steer the best students toward teaching careers, and the rest of the students into industry."

Kotch said that 95 per cent of the chemistry grads plan to end up in teaching, but predicted only 20 per cent would make it because there are not enough jobs to go around.

In the future "supply and demand will be at equilibrium with fewer jobs and at the same time fewer students," Kotch said. The number of chemistry grads has dropped over 20 per cent over the last three years.

THE UNIVERSITY Education Placement Office is one of the busiest in the country, handling approximately 5,000 teachers per year. But the office is finding it extremely difficult to place teachers because of the current extremely tight job market in that field.

"There is no change expected in the situation for the next five years," according to R.G. Heideman, Director of Educational Placement.

According to one report, there will be 75 per cent more teachers than needed for elementary and secondary schools in the 70's and an estimated 4.1 million teachers will compete for only 2.4 million jobs.

"A negative attitude towards education has developed which has hurt teachers," Heideman said. He explained that school board have greater power over teachers because of the tight job situation. Heideman pointed out that "decreased budgets, questioning of tenure, and anti-intellectualism," have all hurt the teaching profession.

HEIDIEMAN said that latest figures show that the unemployment rate among teachers is now close to five per cent, and the rate may very well increase to an all time high of eight per cent five

years from now. But in some specialized fields the outlook is better.

"In special education, we place every trained teacher in the field," Heideman said. Other teaching areas of greater opportunity include home economics, marketing (distributive education), agriculture, industrial arts, and mathematics. Graduates of these fields are able to do other things besides teach, he said.

As far as Agriculture and Life Science is concerned, "It's a matter of being in the right place at the right time, when the job comes up," stated Rick Daluge, Director of Ag Placement.

"The employment situation in this college is better than most departments in Letters and

Science," Daluge said. But jobs are also filled up rapidly and students must be watching closely at all times.

"USUALLY when prospective employers call up with job openings, they want to hire within two weeks," Daluge said.

He mentioned that specific areas, such as Agricultural Education and Ag Journalism, are presently in great demand within the placement office. Areas of strongest BA demand in agriculture include industrial agriculture, sales and management, food science, and Ag Education. For advanced degree graduates, areas of demand include teaching and research, food science, government and industry, and economics.

Competition is becoming keener as enrollment increases yearly in the Ag school. Daluge said the school has received a number of transfers from the college of L&S.

The placement situation is improving in the School of Journalism and Mass Communications according to Professor L.L. Hawkes, placement director.

Hawkes said the market had been stagnant, but is beginning to open up again.

"The best job opportunities at this time are in the medium and smaller cities for the beginning and inexperienced student," Hawkes said. More experienced tend to dominate the job market in the larger cities.

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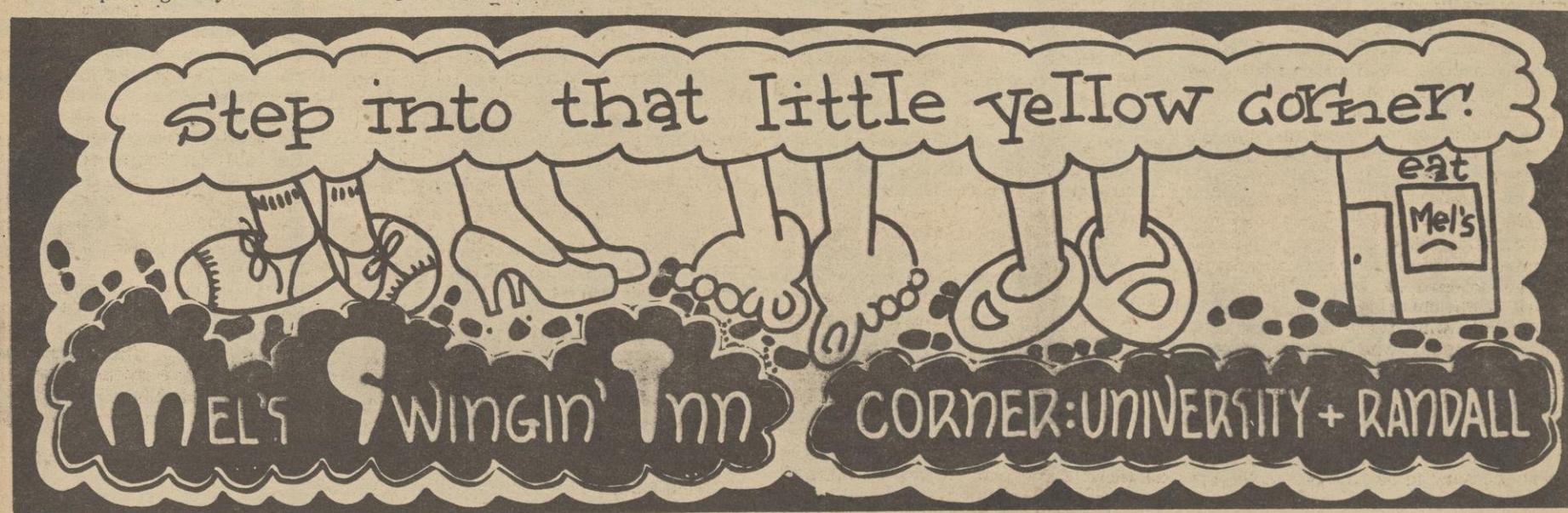
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Labor report documents realistic job outlook

By DAVID COHEEN
of the Cardinal Staff

The employment outlook for college graduates in the seventies has been the subject of careful study by federal and state labor officials.

The job market in a great number of fields is extremely tight. Ph.D.'s in many fields are unable to get jobs at professional salaries. In many cases, students with M.A. or B.A. degrees are being hired ahead of "overqualified" Ph.D.'s, as companies are forced to keep payrolls as low as possible.

A RECENT story in the Milwaukee Journal reported the projected future job market situation in the state of Wisconsin

and many other northern states was "grim." A state Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations report concluded that "there is a substantial increase in the number of job seekers caused by a high birth rate several decades ago," and that rising numbers of women entering the job market have increased competition for jobs considerably.

One of those trying to alleviate employment problems for graduating students is Emily Chernivik, Director of Career Advising and Placement Services for the College of Letters and Sciences.

The L&S placement office is currently seeking to counsel students as early as possible to

help them plan flexible careers. Chernivik explained that readjustment in course curriculums at universities and wider selections of electives are necessary to provide for more "diversified" job possibilities.

The Labor Department's Bureau of Statistics recently issued a report projecting future trends in numerous fields. In general, the report's statistics seemed to correspond with the attitudes of various placement directors on the University campus. (See related story on this page.)

ACCORDING TO the national report, the field of business—especially accounting, reported a favorable job outlook

for the rest of the decade. In 11 areas of engineering, the report was also extremely optimistic, terming opportunities in the field as "excellent" for young graduates.

The Life Sciences were also reported to be rapidly growing in job opportunities, but a decline was predicted in the area of natural resources. The report projected that chemists will be in demand, but mainly in the area of teaching and research.

In the area of education, there was a good outlook predicted for doctoral candidates for positions at two- and four-year universities. The report was also favorable for secondary education jobs, but only in specific geographic

locations. The outlook for elementary education, where competition for jobs is keenest, was generally pessimistic.

Film Review

By MICHAEL WILMINGTON
of the Fine Arts Staff

6. *The Getaway* (Sam Peckinpah)—The Sam Peckinpah-Steve McQueen entente continues with what is close to a masterpiece of cinema noir—an endless, misanthropic, brutal chase full of casual amorality and sleek viciousness. A shade less cynical than the brilliant Jim Thompson novel from which it is taken, a shade more chauvinistically masculine than many people will be able to accept. But still, an exciting, ruthlessly elegant entertainment.

7. *Up the Sandbox* (Irvin Kershner)—*Deliverance* and *The Getaway* may not exactly need my support to draw audiences but the very people who will probably skip *Up the Sandbox* are precisely the people who should see it (I doubt that it will be popular with most established Barbara Streisand fans.) An off, allusive little film about the fantasy life of a young New York wife and mother, it is full of shrewdly realized details, lovingly shot by Gordon Willis, and directed by Irvin Kershner with smooth, laconic absorption, Kershner is a good, uncelebrated director. (*The Luck of Ginger Coffey*, *The Flim Flam Man*) who knows how to create the texture of every day life, how to mock its absurdity, and how to convey the desperation of the people enmeshed in it. And Streisand, retaining all the dramatic intensity she brings to her singing, beautifully portrays a character both ordinary and unique, simple and vibrant.

Fantasy slides deceptively in and out of the film overlay of prosaic reality; in its highlight, Streisand is hustled off to an assignation with Fidel Castro, who puts on some corny mariachi music and begins cha-chaing around the room, while stripping off his beard and asking her to guess his great secret. She stares at him, dumbfounded. He begins swishing madly and then rips open his fatigue jacket, revealing a gorgeous pair of breasts, clutching at her, forcing her to bed, asking her to share a truer, richer, more meaningful relationship...an incredible moment. But the humor, even at its most perverse and startling, is never crudely handled. The film is both sensitive and hilarious. Playing with it is an excellent short subject, a little poem about mountain-climbing, called *Solo*.

8. *Le Boucher* (Claude Chabrol)—A masterpiece: delicate, harrowing, beautiful. The Film Committee booked it as a registration film, placing it right after *The French Connection*, in the hopes that it would pick up some needed box-office strength by osmosis. *Le Boucher*, under no circumstances, should be missed.

News Briefs

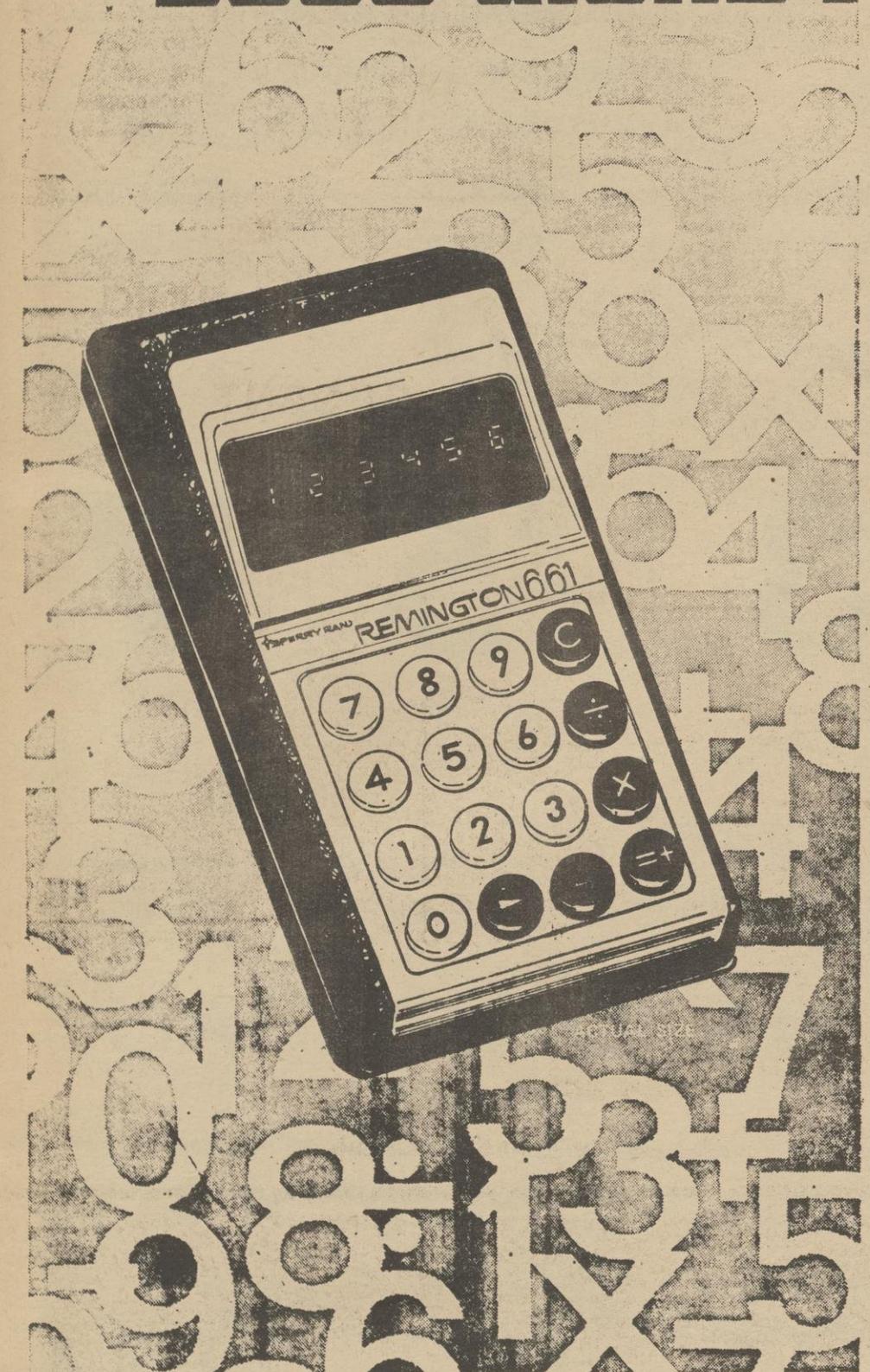
Musical Folklore in Russia and Yugoslavia, meeting at 7:30 p.m. starting Feb. 6, will feature song demonstrations showing the strong influence of folk songs in both the classical and popular music of Eastern Europe.

Beginning Drawing for Adults, meeting at 7:30 p.m. has Section I starting Feb. 6 and Section II starting Feb. 8. Classes will provide basic experiences in drawing, involving portraiture, figure and still life.

Environmental Studies

P. 109-Timetable

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Liberal legislation in '73

By JAN LAAN
of the Cardinal Staff

Liberal legislators may be pushed a little to the left if certain proposed legislation for this session of the Wisconsin Legislature is approved.

Harout Sanasarian, Assembly representative from Milwaukee and Douglas Lafollette, newly elected State Senator from Kenosha, have ideas for consumer, environmental, and public interest legislation that may go too far for some people.

Both want some practical, if small, changes, in the system.

"I'M NOT only a person with strong feelings but also a practical politician and want to make some dents", Sanasarian told the Cardinal.

Sanasarian regards himself as a reform Democrat. He has been active recently in challenging Wisconsin Telephone's application for a multimillion dollar rate increase.

New legislation proposed by Sanasarian includes food packaging, a study of tax exemptions in the state, a study of rising hospital costs, creation of a

consumer advocate in the Public Service Commission, and authorization of rent control for Milwaukee.

Sanasarian will be offering two bills that may cause some consternation to University officials. One would direct the assembly education committee to investigate the number of undergraduate contact hours held by tenured faculty members in the UW system.

ANOTHER WOULD require a written notice to the press and each member of the legislature before a decision is made to increase the compensation or other benefits for any state employee whose annual salary is more than \$25,000.

"The University is the biggest culprit here," Sanasarian commented regarding closed-door salary decisions.

Sanasarian will present a bill this session that will prevent public utilities (like the telephone, gas and electric companies) from use of advertising expenses in calculation of service rates.

His challenge of the phone company led one visitor to his

office to dub him "the new Lafollette."

ANOTHER "new Lafollette" is in the legislature this session, Doug Lafollette. He will propose bills to regulate the salting of highways, control throw-away cans (a bill modeled after an Oregon law), and to protect the pensions of workers.

A "pollution lay-off" bill will also be proposed by Lafollette. This bill will protect employees whose employers can prove they must close, temporarily or permanently, due to state environmental legislation. Compensation will be given to the employees.

Lafollette proposed to have an active group of volunteers who will resemble "Nader's raiders."

"I hope to maintain a fairly active group of Lafollette Raiders who will be looking for the dirt," Lafollette said, "just to make sure that government works openly".

He is hoping those with little or much time to devote can become involved in his projects. Two full-time people will be coordinating the activities of volunteers.

Film Production Workshop II, meeting at 7:30 p.m. starting Feb. 26, will give beginning and intermediate film makers an opportunity to participate in the supervised production of a complete short film. Each student will work in preproduction planning, direction and cinematography and lighting. Each will also edit an individualized version of the film. Students have access to Super 8mm camera and editing equipment.

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Number of U law students mushrooms

By MARGIE BAGEMIHL
of the Cardinal Staff

The reasons people go to law school may be changing, but there are more of them than ever.

There were 2300 applications for admission to the University Law School last fall. Of these, only 200 could be accepted. Law Professor Walter Rauschenbush, chairman of the school's admissions committee, cited several reasons for the mushrooming growth in applications.

"THERE is an increase in the number of women and the number of minority students applying to law school," he said. We also get applications from people with advanced degrees in other disciplines who want to pursue something else, perhaps because the job market is unsatisfactory in their field.

"Training in law school is a way to express social concern and a way to work for social reform," Rauschenbush elaborated. "Roughly half of the nation's leadership, either elected or appointed, are lawyers. When that's true, people who see it, if they want to make a difference in their society, decide to attend law school."

Law students also feel law school is an instrument of social change, but they often lose much of their idealism when they learn that they cannot do all that they hoped to.

"When I came here at first, I wanted to be the proverbial White Knight and do all sorts of great humanitarian things. But after getting into the courses I realized that there is a lot of red tape one has to go through for change to

come about," a first year student said.

ANOTHER commented, "When you enter law school you are very idealistic, but later you are sobered. You thought lawyers can do superhuman things, but you realize that that is not true."

"I now realize that you can't really beat the system," said a second year student.

"Students have a more realistic view of the legal system at the end of their third year than at the beginning of their first," observed Law School Dean George Bunn. "When I graduated from law school, it was at the time when the Supreme Court said 'separate but equal' was okay, and people didn't have much hope of changing that. Now that changes have occurred, students feel they can evoke more of them. They don't realize that the reforms that have happened took a long time."

"There is, I think, a lot of idealism, but also a lot of frustration among the students that things changes don't happen quickly," Bunn concluded.

MARY STALEY, who works in the Law School placement office, agreed.

"I think that there is an idealistic trend among the students," she said. "I see a lot of students and many of them want to work for the government in poverty programs and help less fortunate people this way. The work involves things as simple as divorce, rentals, consumer protection and insurance. In the last few years especially there has been a real increase in the number of programs and the competition

for positions on these programs is very great."

"Our young people have had so much themselves and have seen suffering," she explained. "I see a lot of kids as trying to forget their needs and help others."

Some students work in these service programs for a few years after leaving the law school and then go into some type of law work, such as working for a law firm. Many law firms engage in environmental law work and work for communities on environmental problems.

1972 Law graduates were employed in the following ways:

Law Firms	114
Government	51
Legal Services to the Poor	17
Corporations	2
Military	4
Teaching and Further Study or Research and Travel	17
Banking and Insurance	7
Clerkships	9

ONE STUDENT said, "There isn't really a broad scope of choice. It's not really what do I want to do but rather, what job is actually available." So apparently the job market is tight with regard to law school graduates as it is in other fields.

The Madison Law School is presently the only publicly-supported law school in the state. Last May former Law School Dean Spencer Kimball submitted a report which argued the need for another law school in Wisconsin to alleviate overcrowding at Madison, and to accommodate the large number of qualified applicants rejected by Madison.

The University appointed a study committee, which included

practicing lawyers, to study the need for a second such school, and in November that committee rejected the proposal. The Board of Regents upheld the verdict at their December meeting.

University President John C. Weaver said that the need for a second school was insufficient, but added that he would try to obtain more money from the Legislature to help the Madison school.

Prof. Rauschenbush, a member of the study committee, dissented.

He emphasized that there were too many qualified people being turned away from the school. The committee apparently felt that future demand for lawyers would level off and then decline, as current population trends suggest. But Rauschenbush said this analysis did not account for the growing interest of women and minority groups in legal education.

RAUSCHENBUSH said that much of our national leadership was provided by lawyers and other people with legal educations. He argued that the school should be less concerned with the possible job market for lawyers and more concerned with the overall value to society of a legal education.

State Supreme Court Justice Horace W. Wilkie, in a letter to study committee chairman David Stewart, observed: "Although the American Bar Association accreditation committee observed that the University of Wisconsin Law School was one of the most outstanding schools in the country, that committee advocated that the total student body should be reduced somewhat if the

Law School program was to be effective. Considering the current demand for legal education, it follows that the present law school at Madison cannot very well be reduced in size without creating a second state-supported school.

"There just isn't money in the budget for it," Dean Bunn said.

Women in particular have problems in the legal profession, problems which are just beginning to be taken seriously.

KAREN, A THIRD year woman law student, said, "I worked in a law firm this last summer and it is harder being a woman lawyer. For one thing, if a woman is sent to a client, the client often thinks that he is being given second-rate treatment. Firms feel under pressure to hire women, but they rarely let women become partners in the firm. Law firms don't send women on business trips—especially on trips that involve any sort of bargaining."

In the school itself there is no problem, everyone agreed. It is outside that the pressure is felt.

Mary Staley of the Law School placement office, said:

"In the law school itself there is no problem, the girls don't have a hard time. In the class of 1972 all except two of the women graduates went into either some sort of legal aids work or government work.

"IN THE entering class of 1972, 22 per cent were women," said Dean Bunn. "Women don't have a problem in law school here. The only thing is that there is not a proportion in the number of women on the faculty. Only 15 per cent of the faculty are women."

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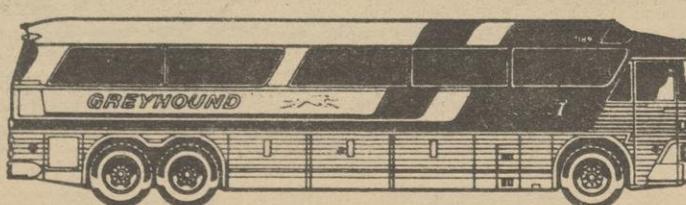
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Statehouse politics begin

(continued from page 7)
they are now more receptive to the governor's hopes."

Coupled with Lucey's no-tax-hike pledge is the certainty of some form of tax relief being approved this session. The state will have a surplus from this biennium of over \$100 million, plus over \$450 million in new tax revenues from existing sources and around \$180 million in federal

revenue sharing next two years.

Much of this money will go to tax relief, but it is not certain what form it will take. Direct property tax relief seems to be the most likely route at present, and one which would apparently be acceptable to most Republicans.

LUCEY WILL certainly want controls over local spending if such a relief program is instituted, and most Republicans

are apparently not opposed to some controls. Whatever the details, of course, Lucey wants to make sure he gets full credit for tax relief, so there will certainly be partisan fighting over the details of any relief plan, as Republicans strive to identify themselves with the program.

If Lucey is to prevent a tax hike and provide massive tax relief, he must whittle down budget requests by state agencies, which are up \$833 million (38 per cent) over the last biennium. Much of this increase is unavoidable, of course, but some proposed budgets are clearly vulnerable. Lucey has already criticized those of the University System and the Department of Health and Social Services, which together have requested close to a billion dollars in state funds. Total agency requests totalled \$2.8 billion. Lucey has ordered that every state agency's budget provide for a seven and one-half per cent increase in productivity (services per dollar spent) over the next two years. He also told each agency to submit a list of its bottom ten per cent priority programs, and will undoubtedly make use of these lists to make further cuts.

AFTER LUCEY submits his budget it will go to the Joint Finance Committee, where it will

Couper chosen city's chief cop

(continued from page 6)
candidate from within the force, Inspector Daley.

"THERE WAS some pressure but it was nothing that was not within propriety," said Stephens. "He just wanted a man he felt he could work with."

Dyke actively opposed Couper, citing to the PFC allegedly "unfavorable reports" from Minneapolis which he received on Couper's police work there. Panel members, after having interviewed a number of police and government officials in the Twin Cities area, disputed these reports, claiming Dyke must have either misinterpreted the information or been given false reports.

"I really don't know where the mayor got these reports. The only person I can speculate is (Minneapolis Mayor Charles) Stenvig," Couper told the Cardinal citing a number of his long-standing differences with Charles, an arch-conservative policeman turned mayor. He added that he called the Minneapolis police chief and confirmed he was not the source of the reports.

It was also disclosed that former Chief Wilbur Emery, whose retirement due to heart trouble Aug. 16 opened up the post, appeared before the PFC urging the next chief come from within the ranks.

"THE AVERAGE person I talked to on the street hoped we would stay within the department," said PFC member Swenson who till the end favored a chief from within the force.

Both Swenson and Stephens were quick to point out that choosing an outsider was not intended to reflect any dissatisfaction they had with the way the department is presently being run. "There is good and bad in both ways (choosing a chief from within or outside the force)," said Stephens, adding that he expected no resignations or discontent on the force because Couper will have a "harmonizing effect."

Reaction to Couper in Madison in his first week was generally favorable. The town seemed impressed with the young, ambitious man with a bushy mustache and wide grin who would soon head the force.

"I think it is exciting," said Eighth Dist. Ald. Paul Soglin. "I think with him as chief and Ferris as sheriff we have a chance to change a lot about law en-

forcement around here. There might not be so much harassment."

Soglin conceded the possibility that there might be little change of substance within the department and Couper's appointment turned out to be nothing more than a PR man's dream but said "I think the mood he has created in his first week is fantastic."

Whether Madison's finest are in for any great shake-up remains to be seen. Many of the practices and traditions of the department are beyond the scope of the Chief's office.

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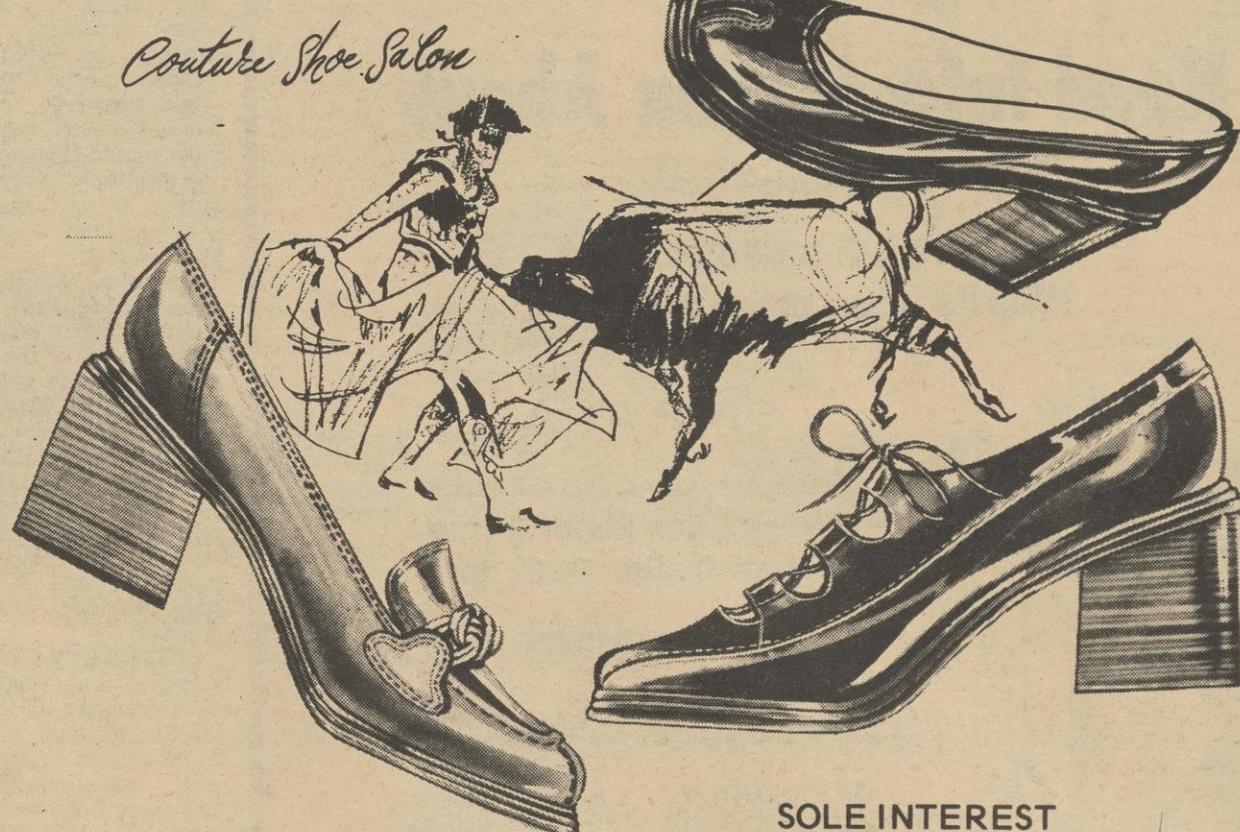
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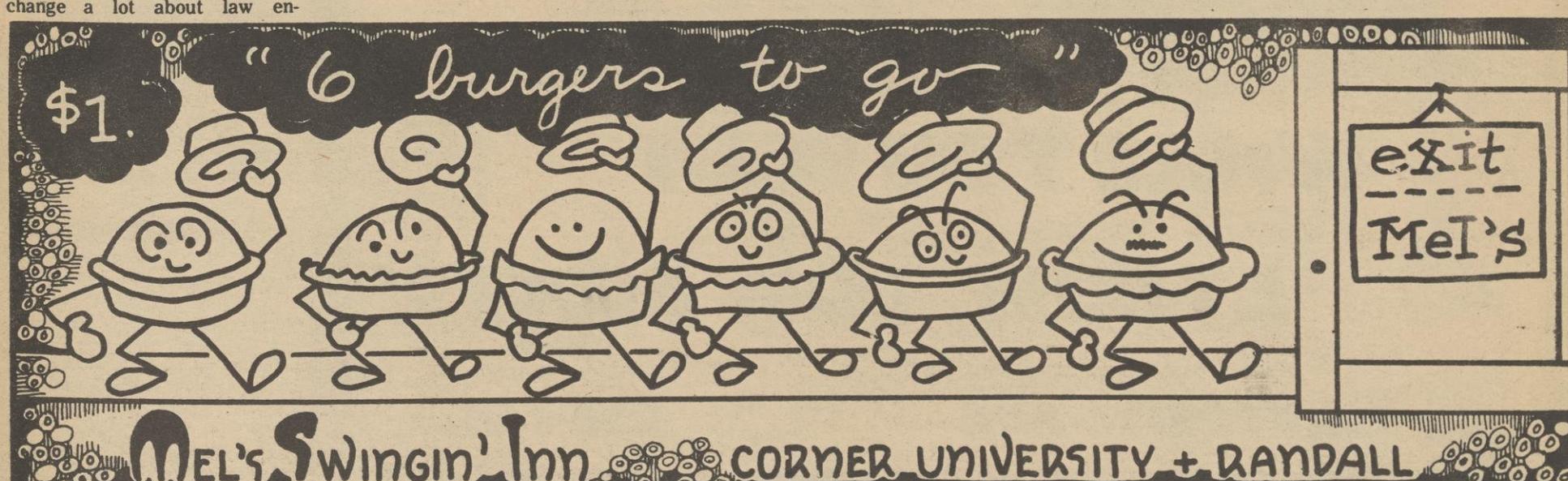


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U budget under fire L

(continued from page 4)

some department chairmen.

LONGER-RANGE efficiency plans discussed included:

• experimentation in techniques to shorten the length of time and the amount of classroom education required to earn a bachelor's degree;

• broader application of educational technology, especially in video-tape and television cassettes;

• institutional cooperation at regional and state levels to make more intensive use of existing educational resources.

Most of these measures would be undertaken reluctantly. "I'm not sure that it makes sense to urge faculty to spend more time with students and then tell the world we're going to bring teachers to students through TV cassettes," President Weaver said.

EACH CAMPUS WAS also requested to identify the "lowest ten per cent priority" programs in their budgets, which they did. Although the administration stressed that the designated programs were not necessarily slated for elimination, it admittedly has not released the list for morale reasons. But the administration did outline some general programs labeled "essential" that were nevertheless included in the list, including:

• a possible "reduction or elimination of some summer school programs in order to protect the integrity of the Academic Year Program;"

• a possible "reduction in general degree requirements in English and History;"

• similarly severe cuts in system areas of research, public service, and Physical Plant maintenance;

• eventual phasing out of unpopular, unusual, or poorly-attended course programs.

Very little of the 15 per cent budget increase will go towards new programs. Most would cover fixed costs, increased faculty compensation, other employee costs, and special programs. These include programs for minority and disadvantaged students, health and hospital programs, and the federally supported Sea Grant research program.

UNIVERSITY SYSTEM Senior Vice-president Donald Percy said on December 19 that tenured faculty members' jobs would not be threatened by the budget cuts and enrollment increase decreases. But, he said, some non-tenured faculty in their first and second years of appointment would have to be dropped this fall on some campuses.

In his speech to the faculty later the same day, Gov. Lucey lashed administration estimates of faculty cuts:

"These numbers far exceed any reasonable estimate of what may be expected after resignations, retirements, and similar voluntary terminations occur," he said, adding that most job losses would be due to enrollment decreases, not his austerity measures.

"But what of the faculty members who needlessly flee, or accept inferior appointments at other institutions, because of the scare tactics that are presently being used?" Lucey asked. Damage to the University's national reputation is "too high a price to pay for a manufactured crisis that is really only part of budget maneuverings," he said.

(Allocation of funds to the University is partially determined by enrollment levels. Enrollment on the Madison campus has increased beyond the predicted level, and it is not expected that any faculty positions will be directly threatened here. Chancellor H. Edwin Young predicted more course offerings, smaller classes, and more teaching assistants next semester and next fall, thanks to the enrollment increase and the extra \$1 million in funding it will bring.

(The Madison campuses share of the proposed \$1.2 billion 1973-75 budget would be about \$685 million.)

LUCEY DENIED that budget cuts would greatly increase faculty workloads.

"We know that even if the whole burden of productivity fell on the faculty — which it should not — it would only amount an additional teaching load in Madison and Milwaukee of roughly four credit hours every four years," he claimed.

Lucey also promised to endorse a "favorable compensation program" for faculty members, but it was not clear whether this meant he would support a plan proposing an increase in merit pay increases of over and above the 5 1/2 per cent increase requested by the administration. Faculty groups have attacked that proposal as inadequate.

The governor also had some interesting comments on the merits of teaching vis-a-vis research.

"One important reason for giving different a separate mission to the graduate campus is that they provide much of the research which is utilized on the undergraduate campuses," Lucey said. "Good scholarship depends on good research."

BUT, HE NOTED, "I don't think it would be unfair to argue that the academic system does not reward quality teaching in the same way that it rewards research activities." He warned that pressure by students and the public for increased emphasis on teaching "has made it increasingly hard to pass large university budgets. This trend has also led to a stepped-up demand for legislation mandating the number of classroom hours which a professor must teach."

"We must remember that in the aftermath of campus disorders and the passage of the 26th Amendment students have more substantial political power than ever before," Lucey said, noting that some students on some campuses were proposing the abolition of tenure so that poor teachers could be fired.

Lucey said he would oppose any move to take tenure appointment power out of the faculty's hands. But he did endorse the concept of independent committees evaluating professors at regular intervals "to assure that all of a professor's skills and abilities are made apparent to his department in a responsible and systematic fashion—that major personnel judgments are not made with reference to only one dimension of professional competence."



256 - 4871

Legislature convenes

(Continued from page 17)

be examined microscopically before being sent to the respective houses. Debate on the budget bill will certainly provide many illustrations of the archetypical legislator who favors lower taxes and higher appropriations.

THE UNIVERSITY

Lucey has severely criticized the \$1.2 billion operating budget the 27-campus University system submitted through the central administration in September, and he is even more critical of the "pork barrel" \$105 million building budget approved by the Regents. University administrators, however, have termed the operating budget "bare bones," and can be expected to lobby vigorously against further cuts.

Lucey's bill merging the two state university systems provoked the most prolonged floor fight of the 1971-72 session. Lucey's main public argument was that the move would increase efficiency and save money.

Among the revisions Lucey has promised to make in the University budget are increased funds for rewarding teaching excellence and cuts in the building program. He may also propose salary cuts for some chancellors.

The University budget can also expect close scrutiny in the legislature.

"The traditional defenders of the University are now the people talking about austerity in government," observed Dan Wisniewski, director of the Senate Democratic Caucus staff. "In lots of legislators' minds there is lots of room for cutting, and it's not just the old hatchet people of a couple of years ago. (University President John) Weaver and (Vice President Donald) Percy will have to justify every cent they spend."

CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

Reform proposals for the penal and judicial systems will undoubtedly spark major legislative debates this session. Lucey will try to implement some of the proposals turned in by his Judicial and Offender Rehabilitatvn task forces, and individual legislators will draw up others. Staff members of the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice, an arm of the executive office, will lobby for Lucey on these measures.

Among those reform proposals expected to spark controversy (although not necessarily endorsed by Lucey) are measures to completely revamp the juvenile justice system, to provide for better protection of inmates rights, to limit the sentencing discretion of judges, and to close down at least one of the state's prisons.

IF A PRISON is closed, it will only be after an emotional legislative battle. Lucey may propose that the new 412.5 million Adams County Youthful Offenders Institute (YOI) be



PATRICK LUCEY

utilized as an adult prison. (Lucey last spring vetoed a bill which would have opened the YOI). Other sources say the YOI will be sold to the federal government.

Lucey is also expected to recommend the closing of Central State Hospital for the Criminally Insane, arguing it is underutilized.

A special legislative committee chaired by Sen. Fred Risser (D-Madison), which is studying the "consistency and current appropriateness" of the state's criminal penalties will propose modifications in a number of statutory sanctions.

CABINET GOVERNMENT

Under state law, the heads of over half of the state agencies are not directly accountable to the governor. The director of the Department of Health and Social Services (HSS), for example, is chosen by a board of citizens appointed by governors to long, staggered terms. Lucey intends to introduce a proposal which would create a cabinet form of government for such departments

such as Veterans Affairs, Natural Resources, HSS, and others. The proposal will be stiffly opposed by the independent agency heads who are threatened.

"Cabinet officers in the state should have the same job security as cabinet officers in the Nixon Administration, which is none," commented Lucey aide William Dixon.

OTHER MAJOR AREAS of legislative activity will be the environment, health care delivery, probate reform, no-fault auto insurance, cable television regulation, consumer law protection, and aid to parochial schools.

"A real sleeper" in the coming session will be legislation effecting public transportation, highway funding, and land use, according to one legislative aide.

Lucey will attempt to pass a constitutional amendment eliminating the state's segregated highway fund, opening the door for increased emphasis on urban mass transit systems. The state's powerful highway and trucking lobbies will fight such a move to the death.

Lucey will push some form of a newsman's shield law, as well as a "right to privacy" bill, Dixon said. Some form of universal voting registration system will also be introduced.

Repeal of Wisconsin's archaic contraceptive law is almost certain. But anti-abortion forces are becoming more organized every year, and any liberalization in this area is extremely unlikely.

IN ALL, it looks like it's going to be a long, long session.

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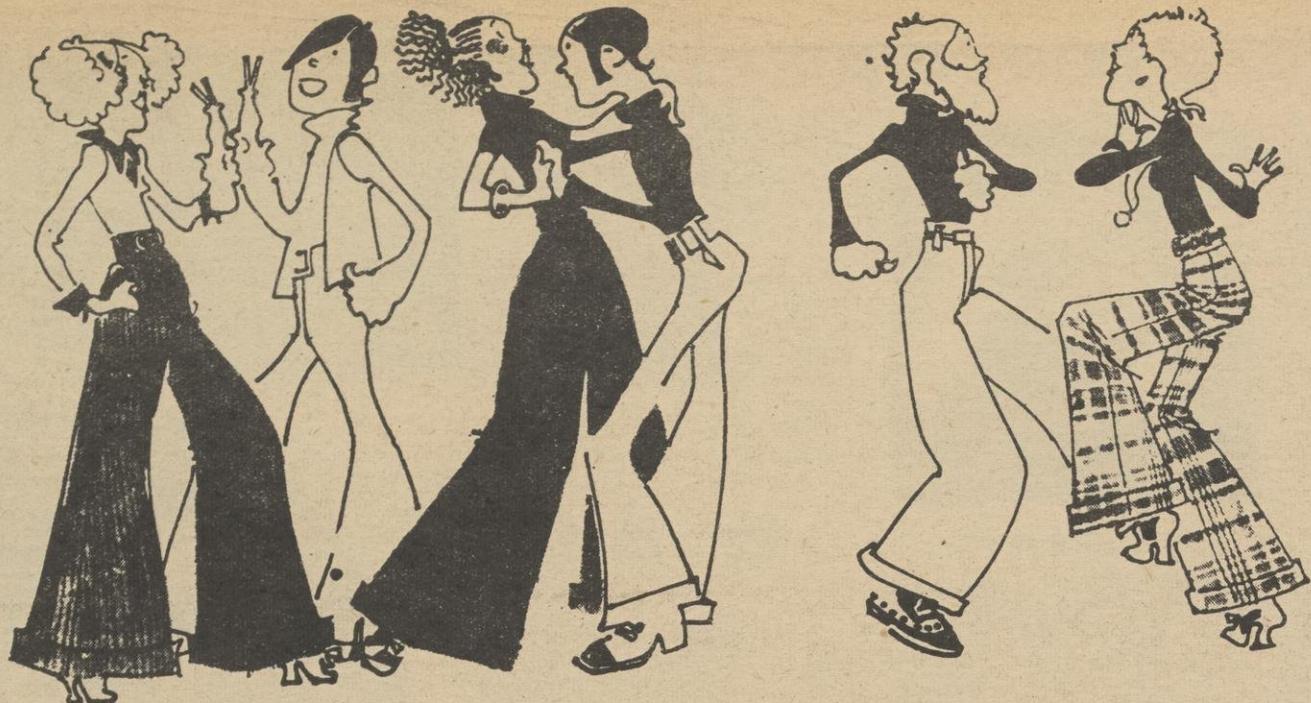
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IES 400, Timetable p. 109

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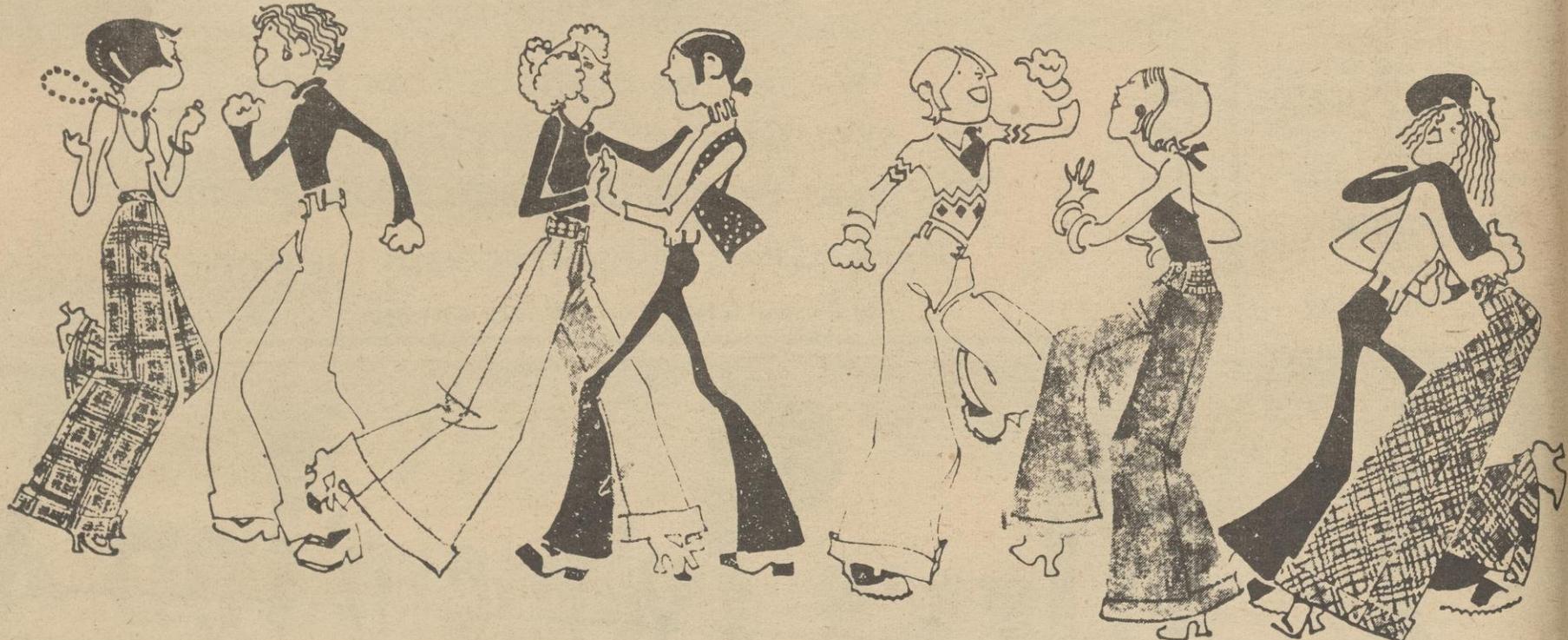


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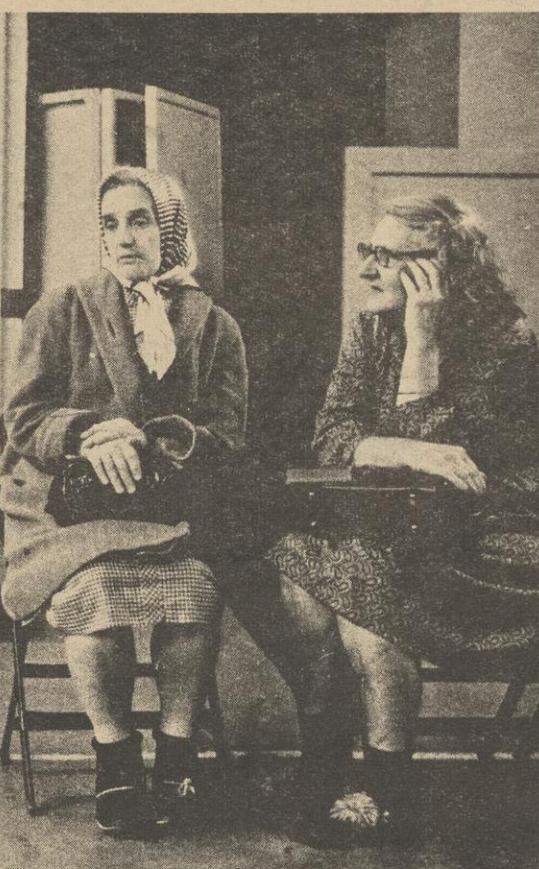
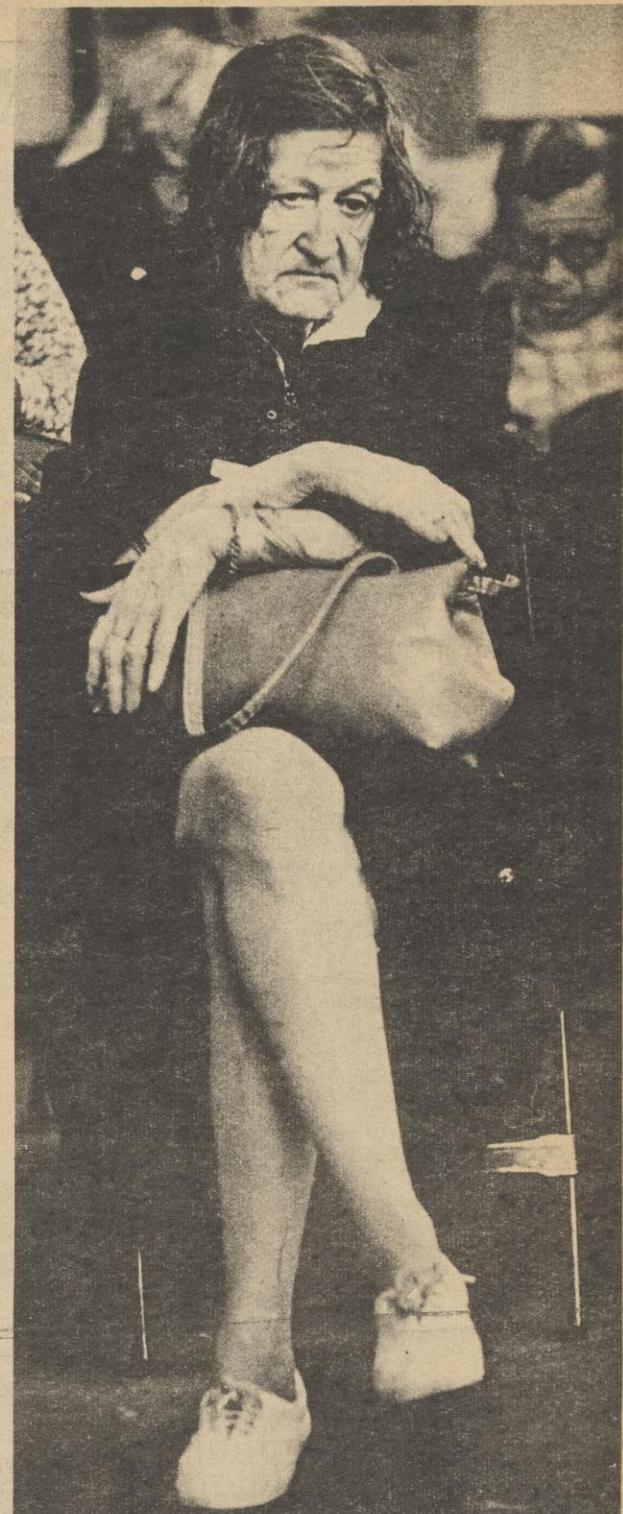
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The Daily Cardinal

Spring 1973

Registration Issue

Section Two--Features



Crazy Edward Ben Elson was invited to Chicago recently to do a television show for educational television. Channel 11, entitled "Free Those You Have Committed to Mental Institutions, They Are Divinely Touched."

Appearing with Elson was a troupe of former Illinois mental institution inmates who performed a play, Little Red Riding Hood. They, with over 200 other former victims of psychiatry who have secured their release, reside in a unique hotel, the Traemour, in uptown Chicago.

On Thursday, December 14, Elson visited the Traemour with Cardinal photographer Arthur Pollock and Takeover staffer Mike Fellner. The Traemour has no psychiatrists attached to its staff. The residents there love one another. Elson is currently writing a book concerning the "Divinely Touched." These photos, taken during the December visit by Pollock, a tirade about the "Lunatic Fringe" inside written by Yuno Hoo, and other pictures and stories about the Traemour to be presented by the Cardinal in the near future, will be a part of Elson's book.

ELEGY TO THE TOUCHED

Let not Ambition mock their lack of toil;
Their homely joys, and destiny obscure;
Nor Grandeur hear with a disdainful ear,
The short and simple annals of the poor.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Awaits alike the inevitable hour.
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Thomas Gray



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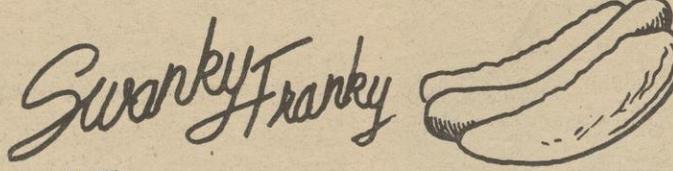
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The Lunatic Fringe Comes Into Its Own

By YUNO HOO

PHIL., PENNSYLVANIA—A group of people calling themselves the "Lunatic Fringe" have dug up the grave of Dr. Benjamin Rush and have robbed his coffin and bones.

The Philadelphia police have reported that on December 19th a caretaker at the Rosebud Cemetery discovered the opened grave and missing coffin of Dr. Benjamin Rush (born, 1746; died 1813). Pasted onto the kicked-over tombstone of Dr. Rush was a letter that read:

"We of the Lunatic Fringe, whose lives have been ruined by coercive psychiatry, hereby announce to those psychiatrists responsible for our ruination that we intend to smash up the bones of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the founder of American Psychiatry, and put the slivers of his bones into the sandwiches eaten at lunchtime by his followers, the psychiatrists."

Dr. Benjamin Rush, whose portrait adorns the official seal of the American Psychiatric Association, was Physician General of the Continental Army and served as Professor of Physics and Dean of the Medical School at the University of Pennsylvania.

As Dr. Thomas Szasz has said, "Rush is hailed as the founder of American Psychiatry because he claimed that there is no difference between mental and bodily diseases, and because, through his great personal influence as a successful physician and friend of the Founding Fathers, he was able to implement his ideas on mental illness. In short, he was the first American physician to urge the medicalization of social problems and their coercive control by means of "therapeutic" rather than "punitive" sanctions."

THE PHILADELPHIA Police are having a difficult time pinpointing who this group called the "Lunatic Fringe" is. Because of some recent deaths of psychiatrists in Philadelphia and New York at the hands of unconventional murderers, the Philadelphia Police do not think the grave robbery of Rush is just a high school prank.

Inspector John Vincente of the Philadelphia Police, in charge of the investigation, has said, "the people who did this act are undoubtedly 'mentally ill.' We are looking for 'mentally ill' people who have grudges against psychiatrists." Inspector Vincente added that he hoped that the group calling themselves the "Lunatic Fringe" could be found before they could carry out their expressed plan of poisoning psychiatrists. Inspector Vincente said, "we are working with the New York Police in regards to this matter."

Apparently, in New York over the past several months, approximately 15 psychiatrists have had drugs put into their dinners when they dined out. One psychiatrist, Dr. Phillip Hessler of New York City, was given a dose of 3000 mgs. of LSD, when he dined at his neighborhood restaurant. All of the employees of the restaurant were questioned but no arrests were forthcoming. Out of the 40 employees, 15 had had "mental illness" problems of some sort and seven had been involuntarily committed at some time in their lives.

Finding this particular group of Lunatics is going to pose incredible problems for the police. First of all it is very difficult to talk to the "mentally ill," they seem to have a language all their own. Secondly, there are many identifiable groups who have powerful grudges against psychiatry.

THE HOMOSEXUALS are one such grouping. Today it is part of the dogma of American psychiatry that homosexuality is a form of mental illness. Formerly homosexuals had been persecuted by the Religious Inquisitors for the "heresy" of homosexuality. Today they are persecuted by the Scientific Psychiatrists for the "mental illness" of homosexuality. As Thomas Szasz notes, "In English-speaking countries, the connection between heresy and homosexuality is expressed through the use of a single word to denote both concepts: buggery. The double meaning of this word persists to this day. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary defines 'buggery' as 'heresy, sodomy'; and 'bugger' as 'heretic, sodomite.'"

In thirteenth-century Spain, the penalty for homosexuality was castration and execution by stoning. Today, the psychiatrists, like their forebears, the Inquisitors, invalidate homosexuality by branding it as a symptom of mental derangement (heresy): "As befits the ministrations of a modern inquisitor," says Szasz, "the persecutory practices of the institutional psychiatrist are couched in the vocabulary of medicine. Pretending to be diagnosing a measles-like illness during its incubation period in order the better to treat it, the psychiatrist actually imposes pseudomedical labels on society's

scapegoats in order the better to handicap, reject and destroy them."

If outraged homosexuals make up the membership of the "Lunatic Fringe" certain psychiatrists had best be put under police guard. Two such psychiatrists, Drs. Holeman and Winokur, not satisfied with diagnosing overt homosexuals as "sick," have developed a method of detecting and treating potential homosexuality in persons who show no outward sign of it. "We have noted," writes Drs. Holeman and Winokur, "that this (effeminate behavior) often antedates homosexual orientation and homosexual relations. In these patients effeminacy seems to be the primary problem and the sexual behavior is secondary. From this one should be able to predict which children will develop effeminate homosexuality by selecting those with objective signs of effeminacy."

Possibly, young children who were diagnosed by Drs. Holeman and Winokur,

who have it in for Psychiatry, are women. What institutional psychiatrists have done to them is incredible. There were fifty thousand lobotomies performed in the United States from the forties through the early fifties. Women constituted 70 per cent of all those receiving lobotomies. The psychiatrists, therapeutically relieved these women, over their protestations, of their "emotionalism" and "intuition."

Perhaps former female lobotomy victims, who have lately come to their senses, have formed themselves into the "Lunatic Fringe." Perhaps the "Lunatic Fringe" is made up of women who feel threatened by the possibility of being psychiatrically lobotomized. A recent book, *The Return of Lobotomy and Psychosurgery*, by Dr. Peter R. Breggin, documents the history of lobotomy and reviews its current resurgence.

PSYCHOSURGERY IS now being used to control so-called "hyperactive" children

It is not hard to believe that women comprised the "Lunatic Fringe," the group that stole Dr. Benjamin Rush's bones, for women have been in the forefront of the anti-psychiatry movement since 1860. On that date Mrs. E.P.W. Packard was committed to the Jacksonville State Hospital in Illinois by her clergyman husband when she disagreed with him over matters of religious faith and observance. After Mrs. Packard finally secured her release she published an account of her experiences in the mental hospital:

"Had I lived in the sixteenth instead of the nineteenth century my husband would have used the laws of the day to punish me as a heretic, for this departure from the established creed—while under the influence of some intolerant spirit he now uses this autocratic institution as a means of torture to bring about the same result—namely a recantation of my faith. In other words, instead of calling me by the obsolete title of heretic, he modernizes his phrase by substituting insanity instead of heresy as the crime for which I am now sentenced to endless imprisonment in one of our Modern Inquisitions....Much that is now called insanity will be looked upon by future ages with a feeling similar to what we feel toward those who suffered as witches in Salem, Massachusetts."

As must be readily apparent, the Philadelphia Police have their work cut out for them. I asked Inspector Vincente how he plans to proceed and he replied, "we are going to focus in on the Black Community here in Philadelphia, as a starter." In disbelief and utter amazement I asked him why he would focus in on the Blacks! His response showed me that his choice was not an arbitrary discrimination.

Vincente told me that the decision of the "Lunatic Fringe" to rob Dr. Rush's grave indicated that there must have been something in Dr. Rush's history that stood as a particular outrage to the people in the "Lunatic Fringe." Vincente believes that it was Dr. Rush's treatment of the Blacks, way back in the 18th century, that has made him the object of this outrage.

I read up on Dr. Rush and I think that Inspector Vincente might very well be right. Dr. Rush, in addition to diagnosing people as mentally ill and treating them over their protestations, also showered his liberal beneficence on the Blacks.

DR. RUSH BELIEVED that Negritude was a disease. He believed that Blacks suffered from congenital leprosy which "... appeared in so mild a form that excess pigmentation was its only symptom." Dr. Rush would involuntarily commit Negroes and put them in his care at the Pennsylvania Hospital. He would then douse these Blacks he bought with acids and lotions, hoping to change their color to white and thereby find a cure for Negritude. Dr. Rush hoped that attempts to treat the Negro for his leprosy would be encouraged when philosophers understood how much it would increase human happiness. Such a cure, Rush argued, "would produce a large portion of happiness in the world by destroying one of the arguments in favor of enslaving Negroes, for their color has been supposed by the ignorant to mark them as objects of divine judgment."

It is also very possible that a story entitled, "The Man the World Forgot," in the October 71 Ebony Magazine, has inspired those among the Philadelphia Black Community to take up arms against psychiatry. The Ebony story tells of a Black man who was arrested in 1941 for refusing to go into the Service. When asked by the District Court Judge, sitting in Philadelphia, why he would not go in the service, his reply was, "what has this country ever done for the Black Man; why should I fight in Roosevelt's war?"

This thoughtful Black Gentleman was immediately committed. His commitment was based on the certification by two psychiatrists who, on the basis of the statements made to the Judge, ruled that this gentleman was "mentally ill." He is still in the Pennsylvania Mental Institution after twenty-two years.

As I said, the Philadelphia Police have their work cut out for them. Narrowing down the "Lunatic Fringe" to the Homosexuals, the Women or the Blacks, isn't going to be too helpful. For there are other groups, less obvious, who have it in for psychiatrists. The function of psychiatry, in and of itself, makes the psychiatrists hated by large numbers of people.

THE FUNCTION OF Psychiatry is to weed out and stigmatize all that is unconventional and nonconforming by way of human behavior. Anyone out of the ordinary can justifiably have it in for Public Psychiatry. Psychiatrists are the brain police. "Good Luck to the Lunatic Fringe."



1973 MENTAL ILLNESS POSTER CHILD
"The war against mental illness is a war against me and mine."

Edward B. Elson, Esq.

and who were treated "therapeutically" by the good Drs. have grown up and have joined the "Lunatic Fringe."

IF I WERE a policeman concerned with the safety of psychiatrists, I would most assuredly put Dr. Karl Menninger in protective custody. Dr. Menninger, widely recognized as the most "liberal" and most "progressive" of modern psychiatrists, wrote in his well-distributed book, *The Vital Balance*, "We cannot, like Gide, extol homosexuality. We do not, like some, condone it. We regard it as a symptom with all the functions of other symptoms—aggression, indulgence, self-punishment, as the effort to forestall something worse."

I know a lot of homosexuals who are happy with and proud of their homosexuality and who don't take kindly to psychiatrists, like Menninger, invalidating their existence.

Another group, much larger of course,

and it is even used on children as young as 5 years old. Dr. Breggin describes the frightening use of this surgery on individuals who suffer from "anxiety" and "tension" and other forms of behavior which might be seen as trivial. Most importantly he documents an increasing tendency to select women, older people and now children as targets. Perhaps mothers, envisioning their hyperactive children getting modified by the behavior engineers, the psychiatrists, have switched out of the PTA and joined the "Lunatic Fringe."

Women have historically made up over 70 per cent of the victimized populations of mental institutions. The witchcraft persecution, which is the historical antecedent of involuntary mental commitment, was directed at women. As Thomas Szasz says, "For millennia, it has been convenient for men to believe that women were inferior, semihuman beings who needed to be subjugated and cared for."

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Dems push new 'reform' laws

By JAN LAAN
of the Cardinal Staff

The movement of environmentalists into the legal and economic arenas is being reflected in new University courses.

Prof. Frank Turkheimer of the Law School has been engaged in environmental litigation and finds student interest in his area very strong.

"Out of this year's graduating class of 250, there are probably at least 40-50 who, if they have a choice in the matter, would work in the environmental field," Turkheimer said.

The law school has been teaching an environmental litigation course for some time, and it is so popular that many students are turned away. Jim Olson, a lawyer active with Capital Community Citizens (A Madison-based environmental group) has been teaching the course this semester. He is involved in challenging Madison Gas and Electric's recent request for rate hikes.

Prof. Turkheimer is handling litigation challenging the Army Corps of Engineers' plan to build a dam in the Kickapoo River, in an area which contains very rare

plants. He is also defending the Sierra Club against a suit by Wisconsin Power and Light (WPL) rising out of a Sierra Club challenge to a WPL nuclear power plant.

"I think that the reason is that law students like to get involved in things that are real," Turkheimer commented. Volunteer students have helped him prepare his environmental cases.

Charles Cicchetti, a visiting associate professor in economics, is also active in the "real world," having appeared at public utility rate structure hearings throughout the country.

He has recently completed an economic and environmental analysis of the proposed Alaskan oil pipeline, which appeared in book form last month. Cicchetti also was engaged in the challenge to Madison Gas and Electric's rate structure this fall.

"I see the environmental movement moving into economic issues as absolutely necessary," Cicchetti told the Cardinal.

Next semester he will be involved in teaching a joint course in Economics and the Institute for Environmental Studies which will investigate the National Environmental Protection Act. This act requires all federal agencies to file "environmental impact statements" when they propose projects.

Cicchetti will also teach a section of Economics 340, a team-taught course in which students choose certain areas of economics to study in 3-week periods. He will teach a section on environmental economics. Air and water pollution, mineral problems, and the Alaskan pipeline will be examined.

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Each course carries two credits. Tuition is \$37 per course. Register between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. on January 8-12 at the University Catholic Center. Call 256-2697.

at the Catholic Center
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Ray Davis is still politicking

Ex-McGovern head plans new group

By DUKE WELTER
of the Cardinal Staff

During last fall's election campaigns, the Republicans reportedly had a derisive view of "grassroots organization," which was one of the strong points of Sen. George McGovern's campaign. They offered for sale a souvenir garbage can with the label, "Capacity—12 lbs. of grassroots."

One person in Madison who strongly believes in just such a grassroots organization is Ray Davis, head of the independently-led Students for McGovern organization. And he's already looking ahead to next spring's mayoral and aldermanic elections.

Davis, a 22-year old law student, worked for McGovern in the April primary and helped to organize the Students for McGovern organization in Madison in July, just after the Democratic National Convention in Miami Beach. "We were organizing before the regular Demos even got back from Miami," he says. He was involved during the campaign with numerous struggles with regular Democrats who, as he puts it, "just wanted our organization to be their rubber-stamp."

NOW, OF COURSE, the Presidential election is over and the regular party Democrats have disbanded their own McGovern for President organization. But Davis and the Students for McGovern are far from dead. They will meet later this month to form a new organization, the Central Madison Political Caucus, a group to back "the most progressive candidates who present the most reasonable campaigns" in the coming spring's elections.

Davis told the Cardinal in a recent interview, "What we hope to do is form a nonpartisan organization which will be available to any reasonable progressive candidates. The Students for McGovern organization, for example, included few straight-ticket-voting Democrats. There were candidates who we didn't want to support who were Democrats, and some we did even though they weren't Democrats."

The new Caucus, Davis says, "will have two things to offer—first, it'll be a place for people to find out how the candidates stand on the issues, and second, it will provide grassroots workers to help those candidates we vote to support."

Some student areas of Madison gave 80 per cent or more of their votes to Democratic candidates in the November elections. With a student bloc of about 30,000 people, of which about 70 per cent are registered to vote in Madison, it would seem an attractive group for candidates to court. Davis feels the student vote can be mobilized enough to affect any race in the city, and that this vote is informed enough that they can choose who to support. "The Democrats got a good student vote, but they won't be able to tap it again if they don't offer candidates who can deliver."

THE ONLY POTENTIAL candidate for next spring who assuredly won't get the vote of the Central Madison Political Caucus is Madison Mayor William Dyke. Davis says, "The biggest factor in the mayoralty race will be who can beat Dyke. We're going to listen to all the others and back the one with the best chance."

The salient issues for students will probably be housing and

future plans for the inner-city Madison area, Davis claims, "and the Democrats will probably push other projects like CMI and high-rise housing. If the students don't use their potential political clout now, other students in ten years will have no alternative but to live in a ten-story high-rise. That's all the Democrats plan to leave open."

Davis doesn't see the caucus as ever becoming part of either major political party or any of the minor ones. Except for the "dump Dyke" aspect, the group as yet has "absolutely no plans as to who they'll back." Davis feels it would be better if they waited until all candidates have been heard and discussed.

One of the main complaints heard about the regular Democrat McGovern for President organization was that it was too much a "top-down, not from the bottom up, type of command structure." Davis feels that a grassroots group should necessarily make its decisions with a vote, but that the caucus will only support candidates that they can back without danger of internal factionalization.

TAKING THE McGovern campaign as an example, Davis illustrates this point. "The people

who did the idiot-work—stuffing envelopes, writing letters—for McGovern were not usually regular Democrats. The top spots were held by Democrats, and there were a lot of riffs between the two groups. Now that the election is over they may have the money, but the people have left. The new group will be open, with none of the top-down crap in the decision-making process."

Is there a danger that the Caucus will become torn due to the conflicts between the ideological purists and the practical people who are willing to compromise? Davis claims not. "We had a lot of sincere idealistic people in the Students for McGovern group, but they were not so strongly idealistic that they couldn't be practical at the same time. We're looking for people with ideals and practicality."

The Students for McGovern workers numbered from 40 to over 200 during the campaign. Davis says, "about 50 have approached me about the formation of the new group. We all feel that the experience gained in the McGovern campaign can help us in our work with and for local candidates."

The regular Democrat and Republican parties between campaigns are reduced to skeleton

crews, and the spring elections will be nonpartisan. This means that no party labels will be allowed and that the major parties must operate covertly. If the Central MADISON Political Caucus proves to be a viable nonpartisan group, they could have as much to say about the outcome of the election as any other Madison group. Time and manpower are the only two resources they have to offer, but those can prove to be the most valuable of all in an election of this sort.

Other services it may perform are that (1) some candidates may need a forum to get their views heard in public and hear the feedback so necessary to any campaigner, and (2) others who feel they could get no interest group backing may be able to run with the support of the Caucus.

OTHER SUCH interest groups have in the past frittered away their power until they become powerless, or have been co-opted into one of the major parties. Davis feels that the power of the youth vote and the traditional state of high political consciousness in inner city Madison can be harnessed into a meaningful and longlasting bipartisan group. The Central Madison Political Caucus will

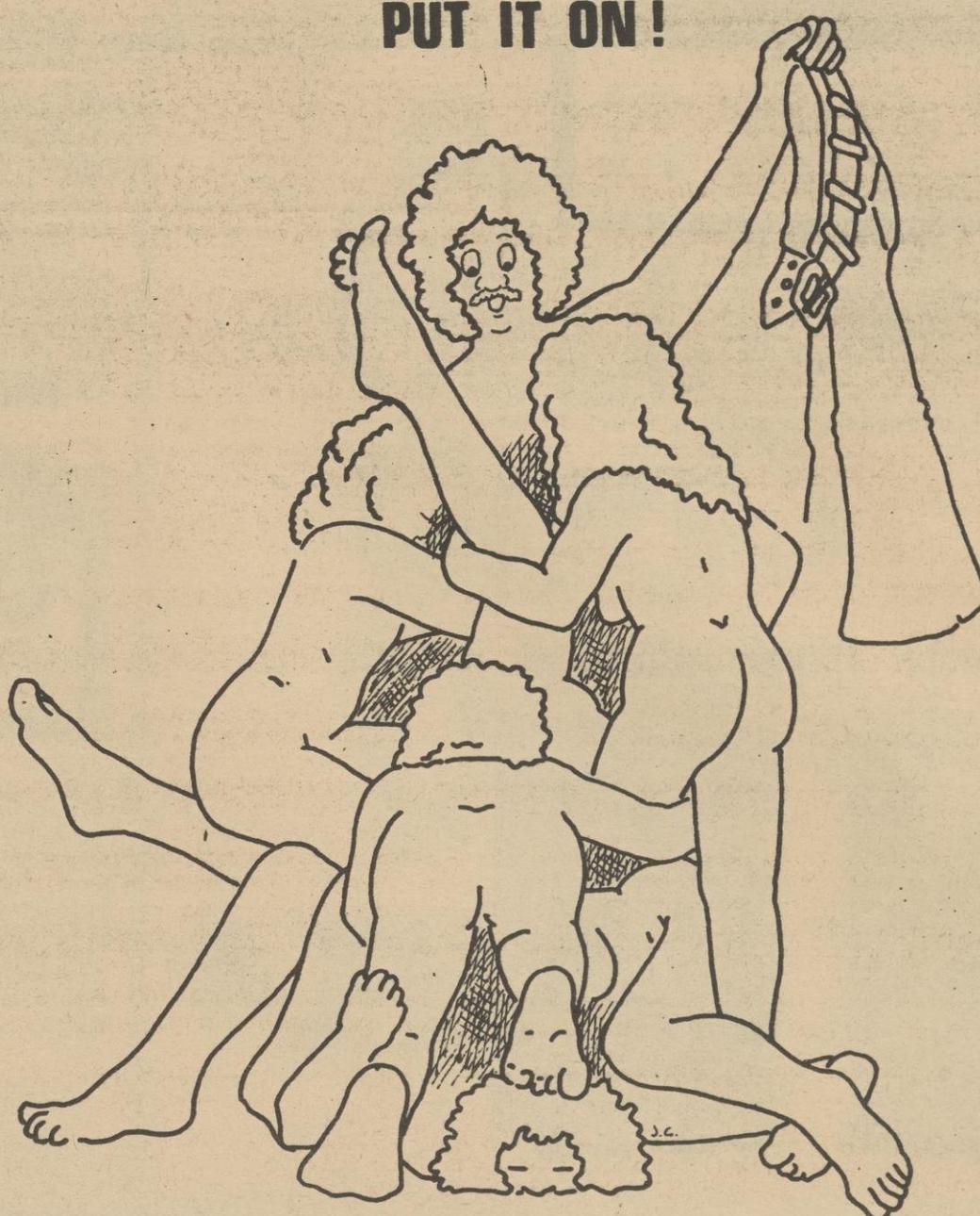
have to recruit the workers it needs, utilize the tactical experiences gained in the McGovern campaign, and use good political judgment to decide which candidates to back. It definitely has the potential to form a viable political force, but the petty ideological squabbling which has split many groups in the past will have to be minimized.

Davis claims the idea of the Caucus could have a great future. "We tried to back McGovern on a national level when we didn't have enough political clout to make much of a race. One thing I've learned is that we have to build up a local base to go on to other things."

One problem in keeping the Caucus going is the transient nature of the students who will make up the bulk of the membership. Their comings and goings mean a continuing educational program for new members and constant turnover among the organizers. Another sticking point is that the regular party members don't relish the thought of another political group in Madison.



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Environmental Forum

IES 101, Timetable p. 109

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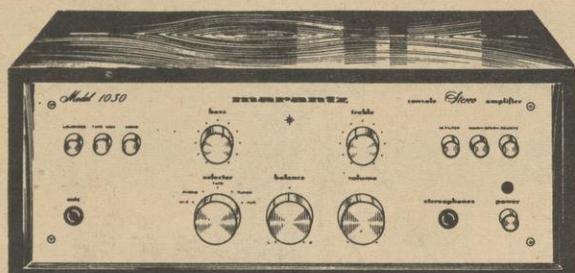
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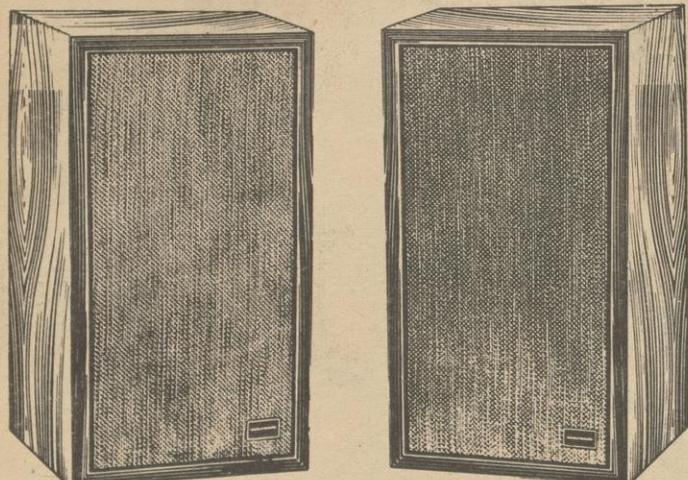
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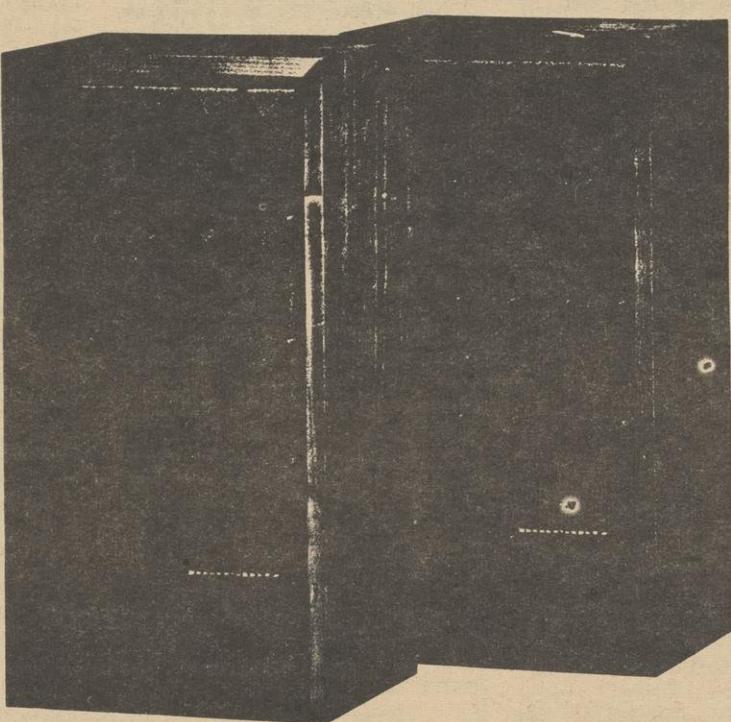


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Honors program not elitist, say 'special course' officials

By STEPHEN BREITMAN
of the Cardinal Staff

While the Honors Programs at universities throughout the nation are plagued by charges of elitism and financial setbacks, honors enrollment at Madison remains stable.

A recent article in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, a professional academic journal, charged the nation's 800 honors programs with offering honors students special privileges such as: advance registration, close ties to faculty members and administrators, and smaller better taught classes, and other special favors not available to other students.

Associate Dean C.H. Ruedisili, chairman of the Honors Program which involves 1,300 students, disagreed with the article's emphasis on these charges:

"I attended the National Collegiate Council Convention on which the article was based, and the writer distorted the situation," he said. According to Ruedisili, "Elitism is not a major problem of the Honors Program. In fact, there was only one small session at the conference dealing with charges of elitism. Some programs are in financial trouble."

Ruedisili asserted that the Madison honors program is not elitist. "There are no special library or early registration privileges for our students," he said. "Some honor sections are smaller than general classes, while others are larger than the norm. And all honors sections are open to the general student who gets the consent of the instructor."

The only privilege which Ruedisili would admit to was the program's special advising office, and the opportunity for students to have closer working relations with faculty.

THE HONORS Program was set up in 1960 by faculty action. The aim of the program, as stated in the College of Letters and Science Bulletin is, to "encourage and recognize work of greater depth, scope, and originality by undergraduates whose abilities and interests make them eligible."

Honors courses in the Letters and Science College are of four types. They are: selected courses

especially designed for Honors candidates; completely separate Honors sections of existing courses; and general courses in which additional independent work is arranged with the professor.

The Letters and Science Honors Program enrollment has climbed since the program's conception. One interesting pattern of enrollment is that the number of students joining the program in their freshman year has dropped from 477 in 1968-69 to 339 students in 1971-72. This is "probably due to the fear that students have of intense academic programs their first year," Ruedisili said. Enrollment of upperclassmen has risen, however, and overall enrollment is stable.

The program requires that students maintain a 3.0 overall grade-point average. The program offers students special academic distinctions: "Sophomore Honors," which requires that a student take a minimum of his first 58 credits in honors courses, and the "Honors Degree," which requires a student to successfully complete 40 credits in Honors courses and a Senior Thesis.

RUEDISILI POINTED out that the 3.0 entrance requirement "can hardly be considered elitist, since the average grade-point for Letters and Science students is 2.9." Honor students tend to do much better than the minimum requirement, and the average grade-point of the students in the program is 3.54.

The Honors Program has its own scholarship fund, the Trewartha Honors Undergraduate Research Fund, donated by a professor, which is used by honor students for research money for their senior thesis. Fourteen students will receive the scholarship this year, according to Ruedisili.

The Letters and Science Honors Program has a student committee made up of six students, two from each undergraduate class, with two freshman members selected by the committee in the spring semester.

The committee meets every other week, and acts as advisors to other honor students. The committee conducted a course evaluation of honors sections. It is also involved in recruiting honor

students as tutors in the Union South project, and the Five Year program.

"AT A LARGE university you need some sort of program for students to do work of greater depth," said David Sorkin, a committee member. He said he did not believe that students take honors just for the sake of improving their chances of getting into graduate school. "It is a tough, individually rewarding program," he said.

There are three other smaller Honors Programs at Madison. They are in the School of Business, School of Agricultural and Life Science, and the School of Family Resources and Consumer Science.

The Business Honors Program was set up in 1962, and, according to Professor Harry Schuck of the Business Honors Committee, is currently composed of only eight students.

He attributes this low number to the fact that, "you don't enter the business major until your junior year, and that the program is extremely difficult."

The Business Honors Program does not require a senior thesis, but instead demands a course in reading and research. Students must maintain a 3.2 GPA.

THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURAL and Life Sciences set up their Honors Program in 1969, and the program now has 55 students. According to the College's bulletin, the program was set up "to provide an increasingly rich education for

undergraduate men and women of superior academic ability."

Their program requires a senior thesis or a departmentally approved substitute. Agriculture Honor Students must maintain a 3.0 GPA and arrange with their professors for additional honors work. They are able to take Letters and Science Honors courses for credit towards their degree.

The School of Family Resources and Consumer Science started their program in 1969, at the urging of a joint faculty and student committee. The program now numbers 35 students. They must maintain a 3.25 average and submit a senior thesis. Currently students do extra work under the professors guidance in general

courses, but Coordinator of Admissions Kathryn Beach, "hopes to develop separate Honors courses and Honors sections in the future."

THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION and College of Engineering have no Honors Programs. Instead it confers degrees with honor, on the basis of scholastic average in regular course work. Both departments offer a Degree with Distinction to the students with a 3.25 GPA, and the Engineering Department offers a Degree with High Honors to students who have a 3.75 grade-point. The other colleges of the University have similar "Degree with Distinction" programs based on academic grade-point in addition to the Honors Programs.

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U regents mull tech school merger plan

By JIM PODGERS
of the Cardinal Staff

While students went home or hit the ski slopes over semester break, the men who govern the University were still hard at work.

Recent actions by the Board of Regents and the Merger Implementation Committee have created the possibility of a possible merger of the 14-campus University of Wisconsin Center System and the state, Vocational, Technical and Adult Education System (VTAE).

At their December meeting in Milwaukee, the regents approved a three-year contract to share the UW-Rice Lake and UW-Fond du Lac Center campuses with VTAE. The plan, presented by members of the joint committee of the two systems, came in light of recent proposals to close the two Center System campuses. (Center System campuses offer two-year programs.)

THE PLAN CALLS for a "cooperative effort" between the two systems at Rice Lake and Fond du Lac through:

- the coordination of curricula to eliminate course overlapping;
- the lowering of the University

fee schedule of \$17 per credit hour on the two campuses to coincide with the vocational system fee guide of \$8 per credit hour;

- the complete sharing by the two systems of all physical facilities on an equal basis.

The plan covers a three-year period, with a review of the program after the first and second years. The plan must still come before the VTAE Board for consideration and approval.

IN CONNECTION with this program, the Merger Implementation Committee at its Dec. 15 meeting temporarily left open the question of credit transfer between the University system and state vocational-technical school system.

Regent John Lavine (Chippewa Falls), a member of the committee and an opponent of the merger of the two Center and VTAE systems, said that if credit transfer questions could not be worked out, such a move toward merger might be made.

Such action can be taken only by the state legislature. Although at this point a complete Center System-VTAE merger seems unrealistic, Regent J. Bertram

McNamara (Whitefish Bay) warned the group that "if we fail in this cooperative venture, we will be faced with possible legislative action that will make the decision for us. We may end up with a super board of education over all of higher education in the entire state."

IN OTHER RECENT action, the regents approved a proposal that students, librarians, and administrators in the Center System be voting participants in both system-wide and campus Collegium governing the system.

Proposed by Center System Chancellor Durwood Long, the plan would give voting power to students and non-faculty personnel in areas such as curriculum, grading, admissions, and faculty employment policies, traditionally controlled by the faculty alone. This is the first such power given to such non-faculty groups anywhere in the University system.

The plan also gives deans, in concurrence with the faculty, the power to designate as faculty members librarians, student affairs personnel and other supporting staff members "with

academic preparation and experience."

Several faculty members appeared before the board to voice their opposition to the plan. Prof. Clara Penniman of the Madison Campus University Committee said: "In quality institutions the faculty take care of faculty matters. Once you start allowing students, administrators, and non-academic personnel to take part in that, you dilute the role of the faculty."

Mathematics Prof. Anatole Beck, also a member of the University Committee and an officer of the United Faculty, warned that only if the faculty representatives of center campuses are unanimous in voting would they maintain major ties under the plan.

IN ANOTHER matter relating to faculty prerogatives, a proposal requiring that reasons be given for not hiring non-tenured faculty members on former State University campuses was tabled last month by the Board of Regents Education Committee. Old University of Wisconsin campuses already provide for written reasons in such instances.

Prior to merger, the State University System was taken to court by a non-tenured faculty member at Oshkosh who maintained that the school had to give him the reasons why he was not rehired. The case eventually reached the Supreme Court, which ruled that the University did not have to do so.

University Pres. John C. Weaver said, "It's going to be a disaster if you change the rules in the middle of the game." In favor of a uniform system policy, he asked the regents to give him until the end of the academic year to work out an overall system personnel policy.

THE REGENTS put off a

decision on new dormitory visitation hours until their January meeting, scheduled for Friday, Jan. 12. They referred a chancellor proposal for a 99-hour-per-week limit back to the chancellors for reconsideration.

Many of the regents retain the traditional regent view of visitation hours. Regent John Dixon (Appleton), said at the meeting (apparently quoting a Biblical source): "If the good Lord had meant us to be permissive, He would have given us the Ten Suggestions."

In addition, the regents approved the appointment of Joseph W. Wiley, 38, as new assistant to the president of the University with responsibility for equal employment opportunities for minorities.

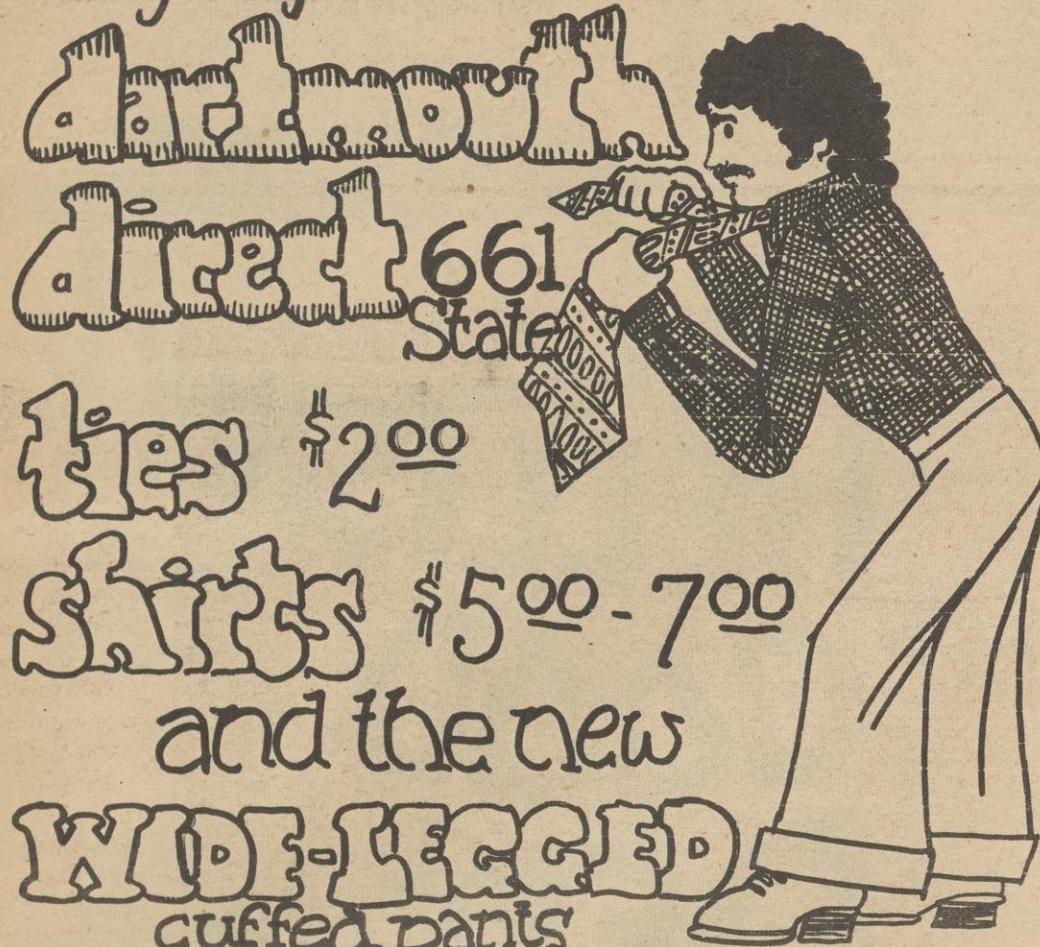
THE MERGER IMPLEMENTATION Committee has been kept busy formulating a new unified state statute to govern the merged UW systems created by the Legislature last year. The proposed law must be submitted to the legislature by the end of this month.

In its Dec. 15 meeting, the committee recommended that the membership of the state's Higher Education Aids Board (HEAB) be realigned. The membership of the board is now predominantly students. But a proposal that the UW regents and HEAB jointly adopt financial aids policy was rejected by the committee.

Also defeated was a proposal that credit from any University campus be counted towards graduation requirements at any other campus, regardless of a student's academic major. UW-Eau Claire Prof. Marshall Wick claimed that such a weakening of degree requirements could jeopardize accreditation of

(Continued on Page 18)

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IES program growing, changing in third year

By BETTI IWANSKI
of the Cardinal Staff

The Institute for Environmental Studies (IES), now in its third year at the University, offers a unique cross-departmental approach to studying the environment system.

Many IES undergraduate and graduate degree programs are still in the formative stages, and the Institute still awaits membership in one of the college's four academic divisions (humanities, social studies, physical science, or biological science). This membership would facilitate approval of courses for an Environmental Studies major and aid in the implementation of the proposed Master's and Ph.D. degrees.

As of January, 1972, the Institute has been granted "departmental status for an instructional program." The Institute is thus governed by an executive committee, like other academic departments. The committee decides on new courses.

Many IES students utilize the Letters and Science Individual Major program to pursue environmental interests.

"The students in the Individual Majors are contributing significantly to the undergraduate curriculum for the IES program," says Charles Stearns, chairman of the EIS academic staff.

The Individual Majors program is for students whose interests can't be met by an existing departmental major. They plan their own degree study, directed toward some specific problem that crosses the various disciplines. Individual Majors are not for everyone. "Creating one's own degree program requires outstanding students," Stearns cautioned.

At present, some 25 students are listed with the Institute in undergraduate programs. The exact enrollment is difficult to determine, as courses are cross-listed

with other departments. Faculty members from engineering, geography, economics, law, zoology, botany, soils, meteorology, and agricultural journalism are represented on the 31 member academic staff of IES. These professors are working in team-teaching situations, on a part time basis, sometimes without extra pay.

A COURSE that has been popular in past semesters is IES 101-Forum on the Environment. Open to freshmen, the course examines the philosophical, political, social, and technical aspects of environmental problems. Independent projects are encouraged.

A new course this semester is IES-310—Earth's Supply of Natural Resources. Current topics such as the recent United States-Russian trade of wheat for natural gas will be discussed.

199 and 699 Independent study courses are offered as a challenge to students who wish to design interesting projects. One typical study involved a student mapping plants in the Rocky Mountains in relation to the local climate. "This project, by an undergraduate, is equivalent to graduate level work," Stearns says.

Stearns emphasized that the IES program should not become a department unto itself, but should continue to integrate courses from the various departments already existing. Environmental questions touch every discipline, he believes, but says that the program is still weakly represented by people from the humanities and education, as well as missing input from women.

The function of IES is to integrate courses and research to bridge the gap between the concepts of ecology and the pressing problems of population growth and pollution. The program aims for flexibility and "changes in staff will conceivably reach 50

new members each year," Stearns speculated. "The strength in IES will stem from the presence of the disciplinary departments of the University. We can't duplicate, but only organize to bring the expertise to bear on environmental problems. Other programs that have tried to duplicate have failed miserably."

THE INSTITUTE is also offering a course in the newly created "inter-session", a three week period between second semester and summer school. Titled Analysis of Environmental Impact, the course is part of a full time investigation of the possible environmental impact of the Columbia Power Plant. The plant, now under construction near Portage, Wisconsin, would serve the Madison area.

Students interested in IES courses or wishing to develop an Individual Major related to environmental studies can contact Charles Stearns, Institute for Environmental Studies, 1225 West Dayton Street, Madison, Wisconsin, phone 262-1796.

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The War ...

Harry Truman is best known for his bombings, two to be exact, directed at the Japanese in August of 1945. He died recently, a respected and beloved man.

Richard Nixon will die someday as well. Hopefully soon. His bombings make Truman look like a piker. But while Harry dropped the big one under the most stringent cloak of military secrecy in the history of his country, Nixon drops his on the evening news, in the morning paper, perhaps in the registration lines and the classrooms.

Don't listen as the person next to you expresses dismay, even anger. We knew it all along, we elected him, we got what we bought. Four more years.

The spring offensive, rituals of the thaw, take to the streets, smash imperialism, bring the empire to its knees. Four more years, bah, humbug.

Camp McCoy Trial

Justice is slow, but eventual. As surely as Nixon will someday meet his maker, the Camp McCoy Two finally come to trial this week. Their case demands our most urgent support.

The Camp McCoy Three were indicted some two years ago in connection with a series of explosions which rocked the utility systems of the Army base in middle Wisconsin. Indictments directed against Danny Kreps were eventually dropped, and Tom Chase and Steve Goeden begin January 8 in what will probably be a long court battle in front of Federal District Judge James Doyle.

The Camp McCoy Three Defense Committee has asked that supporters fill the courtroom this week of trial, and come as often as possible for the duration. Court is in session daily starting today in the Federal Building, on Monona Ave., just off the square.

Political repression is bound to be the cornerstone of the spring here in Madison, with the Camp McCoy trial, and the possible trial of Karleton Armstrong. We believe it is in the interests of international antiwar activity for the Madison community to rise up strong in support of the G.I. movement by showing up as often as possible to support these two individuals who have been singled out as symbols of the military antiwar movement.

A strong movement must protect its own.

Shades of Gray

Why Lucey is mad

Douglas Johnson

Governor Patrick Lucey was on campus a couple of weeks ago to talk with the faculty about the University budget. The gist of his remarks are reported elsewhere in this issue, but several points in his speech bear closer examination.

Some time back Lucey decided that fiscal responsibility was a

for the coming biennium, which begins in July, 1973.

Lucey further specified that the cuts were to be achieved through increases in "productivity." That is, the agencies were not to eliminate any important services, but should instead cut wasteful and duplicate programs.

WELL, WHAT the University did was simply cut the base budget of each and every University campus by seven and one-half per cent. This was much easier than attempting to make selective trimming, which would have required intrusion by the administration onto the separate turfs of each campus chancellor. Rather than suggest say, to one of these \$34,000 a year public servants that, say, a certain department be eliminated because it was only an inferior duplicate of a program at another campus, the administration chose the path of least resistance.

The University System had no sooner released its proposed budget in September than every administrator and regent within earshot began to loudly proclaim that this was, indeed, a "bare bones" budget. "There is no padding for further cuts," warned System President John C. Weaver, although he implied that such "padding" had occasionally been indulged in by past administrations.

"I hope honesty will be rewarded," Weaver said.

So what does the administration tell us will be effected by the cuts? Bigger classes, and courses offered less often, they say. Tuition will increase by about at least \$25. And, the administration added loudly, 880 staff positions would be eliminated. This naturally threw junior faculty members into a panic throughout the system.

SOME MIGHT think that there are other areas which might be trimmed down a little. Administrators salaries, perhaps; or very similar departments on different campuses when insufficient demand for such duplication exists; or the University's overgrown public

relations machine. The administration could even have recommended that one or two of the minuscule UW Centers be shut down—but that might have stepped on some legislator's toes.

Somewhere there might even be a tenured professor who is not teaching quite as much as he could be.

The proposed \$105 million building budget (which is developed separately from the operating budget) provides an even more classic case study in bureaucratic politics. That budget proposed a major building for every campus in the system, although enrollment levels have dropped at many campuses and will continue to do so. Among the projects approved was an expensive ROTC rifle range at one campus. Lucey referred to the building budget as "pork-barreling", which is what it was. But the administration found it far easier to award a building to each chancellor than to make the political decisions as to who would be eliminated.

LUCEY IS ANGRY at the administration because he must now wield the scalpel himself. He is also incensed about the whirlwind propaganda campaign launched by the administration to convince the public that the University was being throttled.

"A manufactured crisis which is really only part of budget maneuvering," Lucey tagged it. He said that administration estimates of staff cuts were grossly exaggerated. Those junior faculty members who will be dropped would be mostly attributable to enrollment decreases, not austerity. (Madison's enrollment is stable and this campus will apparently not suffer staff cuts.)

This is not to say that the University could not productively spend more money than it will get. But it could also spend the money it already gets in ways which provide greater good to greater numbers. As budget cuts are usually applied, they hit students and junior faculty the

count: It's rollin' pizza. After one piece, I rolled it right down the trash chute. They owe us 3 pts.

Pizza Oven — They bill themselves as "The King of Pizza". Maybe the court jester . . . better yet, the Executioner. 0 pts.

Pizza Pit — I thought they were a stock car racing team, with their delivery cars. The way their pizza tastes, they should enter a demolition derby. 0.5 pts.

Gargano's — Big deal. They've got decent sauce. Nice idea, too: the aluminum foil. It not only keeps it hot, but it keeps it outta sight. You see, unfortunately, there's no middle ground with

them. The Pizza's either burnt or raw. 1.7 pts.

Something's gotta be done. It's really assinine that a campus as active and world-reknown as this one can't even feed itself a god-damn decent midnight snack.

Next time I get hungry I guess I'll just have to go to Ma Gordon's and ram another grilled cheese down my throat. Or maybe my roommate and I'll call Kenosha at 8:00 and have them deliver. At least we know it'll be worth the wait.

Jeff Cesario
Steve Houghton

MORE FROM THE BIKERS

To the Editor:

I hope this letter holds the line of communication open for me, the student community, and the bikers. I refer to my letter which you published a few weeks ago and following the events.

My position is the same, only my tone has soured. My reasons are simple: because of the action by the riders, three friends of mine, all girls, have been intimidated. My friends are not involved in any way. So far, one has received threatening phone calls, another a classroom confrontation, and a third, some

nickel and dime trashing. This is foolish for many reasons.

If some students do not like riders, why don't we get any rebuttal? I'm on the campus daily (I wear my colors I'm not hard to find.) and Smith's Cycle Service has been on the same corner for years. If it will keep people from scaring my friends to death, I'll sit down over coffee and rap for hours.

Well, it's name calling now, but haven't such fiascos like the war made escalation a foolish idea? Or better yet, who wants another Bandy incident? You can talk to the riders; like any group, we're diversified in many occupations and trains of thought. We are no more a band of right-wingers than every student is a radical.

But the kettle is beginning to boil. One faction of the club understands my problem and is trying to be cool. Another faction wants to get even.

There's time. I'll rap this out, but even I won't stand by and let these faceless cowards attack my friends, whose only crime is calling me a friend. The motorcycles are torn down, and winter boredom is setting in. Let's not have another Mifflin Street incident.

An impatient rider,
Chico



Pres. John C. Weaver

pretty good campaign plank, and one which had been monopolized by the state Republican Party for too long. The governor decided that the state budget would for the second half of his term include no general tax increase, period.

To help accomplish this goal, Lucey sent a memo earlier this year to all state agencies, informing them that they would be expected to cut their base operating budgets—the amount of money they were already spending for current programs—by seven and one-half percent. This cut was to be reflected in the budgets the agencies submitted



bers can be persuaded to assert themselves in the vital budgetary process, that is one small step towards removing the basic governing power of the University from the hands of regents and administrators and placing it into the grasp of a true faculty-student government.

WSA STORE

ART
SUPPLIES

MUSIC
SUPPLIES

SCHOOL
SUPPLIES

FLIGHTS

CANDY

HOUSEWARES

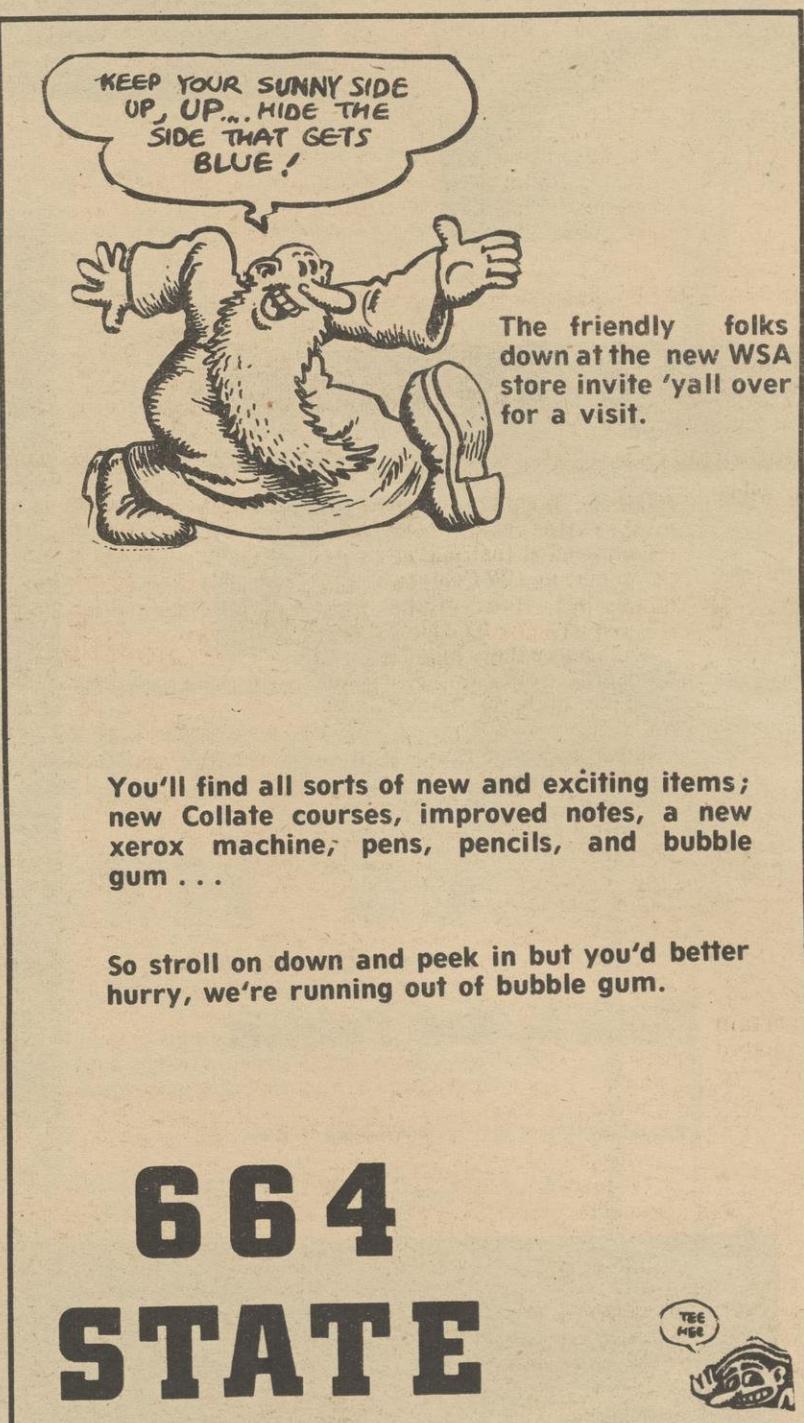
COLLATE

RECORDS

XEROX

TYPING

BAGELS

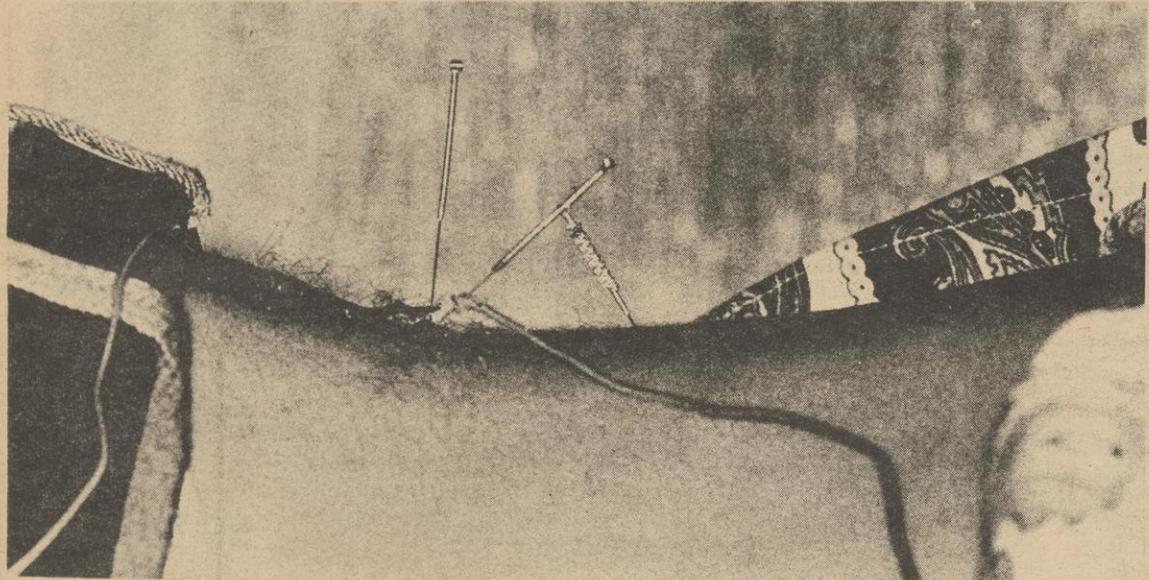
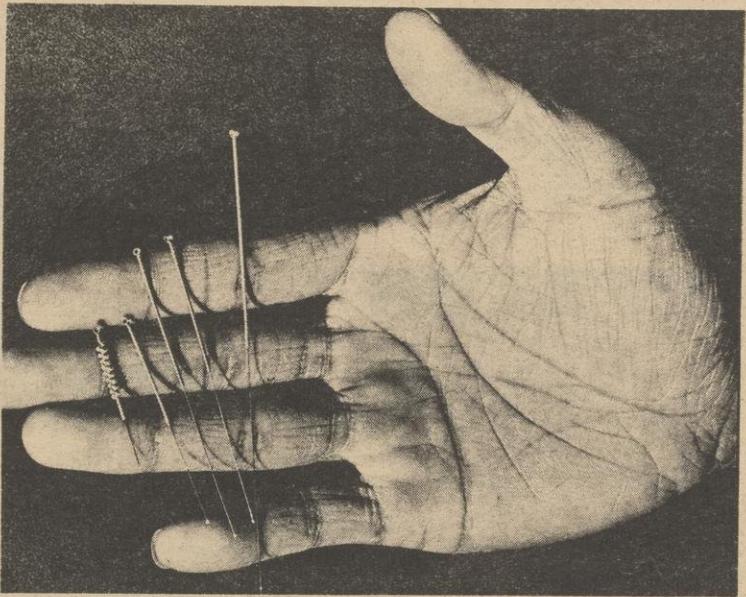


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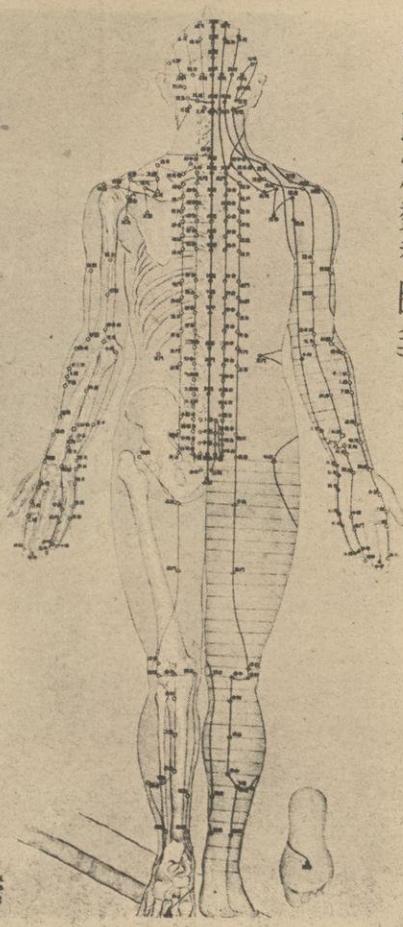
—Chairman Mao Tse-Tung



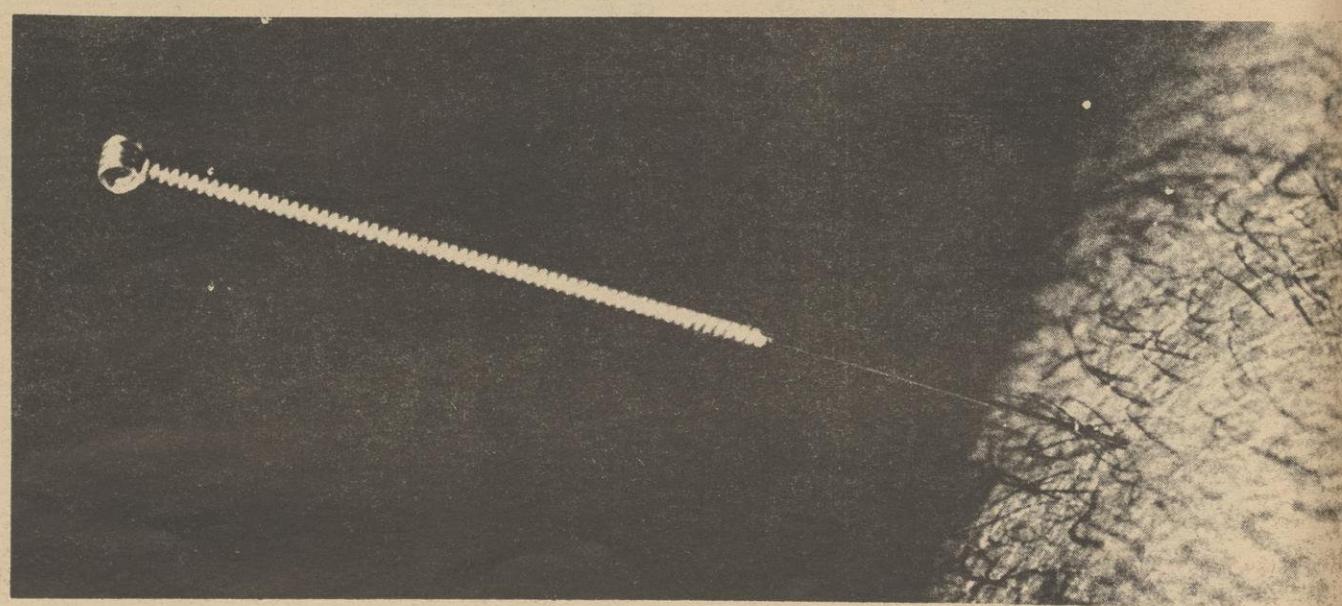
Photos by Mark Perlstein

Photo courtesy of the Wisconsin State Journal

鍼灸取穴參考圖(四)



鍼灸取穴參考圖(三)



MTU housing platform stresses tenants rights

By STEVE TUCKEY
and KEITH DAVIS
of the Cardinal Staff

Additional housing information is on the next page.

While city planners have their goals for the central city, and the decision makers, public and private, have their designs, other groups, trying to represent the people who actually live downtown, are also working on a "housing offensive" for the spring.

Principal among them is the Madison Tenants' Union, now entering its fourth year. After issuing its handbook, *Tenant Rights in Wisconsin* last spring, the MRU started work on a housing platform which is now nearing completion.

The plan is not comprehensive in the sense that official city plans are; it doesn't say "let's put this building here and that building there." Instead, it tries to deal with some underlying issues that, in the view of the Tenant Union, have resulted in ideas like the Mifflin Park Plan gathering dust.

"I'VE HEARD people say they want to see Madison become the convention center of the Midwest," said Michael Gelfran, of the Tenant Union. "This is what Howard Johnson's is all about."

The MTU plan calls for, among other things, non-profit community controlled housing corporations to meet the need for moderately priced housing in the central city. Though the city, in the Mifflin Park Plan, tentatively mentioned public funding to meet the housing shortage, Gelfran and others are aware of the difference between the proposals of city thinkers and the hard realities of the decision makers.

"Housing is just such a big industry," said Gelfran. "Big names in housing control a lot of companies and it is just not in their interest to have the city build housing."

"I've seen what has been allowed to happen," he continued. "You get private enterprise ripping down old housing and not replacing it. Private enterprise cannot provide low-income type

housing and history has shown that when private enterprise can't provide something the government steps in."

THE MTU ALSO put forth a number of proposals designed to give the tenant more rights in his dealings with his landlord. Among them:

—Rent withholding laws, allowing tenants to make repairs at their own expense and then deduct it from their rents if their landlord refuses to pay for the repairs. At present, the law is written in such a way that the tenant is never legally justified in withholding rent for any reason. If, for example, you make a repair, you can't deduct it from your rent. You pay for it and send it to the landlord—along with your full rent. The landlord decides whether or not he wants to reimburse you.

"The laws aren't mutually supporting. It's a little like driving laws. You have to have insurance or prove your ability to pay for damages." According to one observer MTU person, "but no one checks that when you get a license...buildings are required to be up to code, but the tenant cannot take any meaningful action to make sure that in fact this is done."

Other points in the MTU program call for:

—abolition of the property tax.
—rent control, to be administered by a rent control board comprised of tenants, landlords, and homeowners.

—stricter enforcement of building codes.

IN ADDITION, other groups are working on plans which may develop into comprehensive programs for central Madison development. An embryonic WSA group has recently formed and is currently trying to clarify objectives for itself. According to John Rensink, WSA vice-president for intergovernmental affairs, the group may ultimately go the route of a detailed plan, including a comprehensive statement of current conditions and trends.

As the Tenant Union's platform

notes "Madison's housing market is a seller's market. Housing demolition, deterioration of existing housing stock, insufficient new housing construction, increased costs of construction and finance, inflation, and the effects of the Vietnam war have resulted in a substantial and increasing shortage of low- and moderate-income housing and exorbitant rents exploiting this shortage."

This seems to be the impetus behind all of these plans. As the platform points out, 55 per cent of Madison's population are renters—the majority of them concentrated in the six central wards of Madison. In the Fourth Ward, for example, according to the 1970 census, there are but sixty owner-occupied, single family homes left.

Rent control appears to be the issue around which the MTU will build its spring campaign. There have been criticisms in the past of rent control, notably as it has been applied in New York City. In essence, what some rent control laws have done is made housing speculation impossible (or not as profitable as other investments)—but without replacing it with other means of providing attractive housing. In New York, as a result, thousands of units were simply abandoned by their owners, who claimed they could not afford to keep them up and could not sell them.

RATHER THAN simply saying that rent control failed, however, the Tenant Union points to specific reasons why the New York example failed, and to other rent control programs that have succeeded. According to the platform, rent control is currently functioning and working, in Cambridge, Massachusetts and Berkeley, California. In Berkeley, Rent Control Board is elected in the municipal elections and consists of 50 per cent tenants, 25 per cent small home owners, and 25 per cent landlords. In addition, all candidates must submit a verified statement of all of their holdings, dealings, and realty associations. The Board is

required to meet publicly, and, in addition to rent control can roll back rents to a fair base for each unit, adjust rents to reflect building deterioration and increased (or decreased operating expenses), and regulate evictions in a rent controlled building.

The board, The Tenant Union

claims, could control "runaway rents," and thus help put the damper on speculation. At the same time, they caution, such a program would not result necessarily in "fair" rents, but only lower rents—that is, rents would still not be based on what people could afford to pay.

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WITH ONLY ONE EARTH

With only one earth, and no other place to go, every one of us has some responsibility to understand man's place in the environment.

The pursuit of knowledge followed by action, is one way to approach this goal. The Institute for Environmental Studies is doing its share by offering a variety of important courses this semester. We're on page 109 of the Timetable, but see the Timetable supplement for new course listings. Some of our courses are:

IES 101, **Forum on the Environment**, is a mix of lectures, small group discussions, media, and field study of environmental problems. IES 101 will focus on personal and societal actions as they relate to problems of land, water, resources and change.

IES 310, **The Earth's Supply of Natural Resources**, is new this semester. IES 310 will survey the information available on the quantities and rates of use of food, land, water, forests, and other natural resources.

IES 400, **Environmental Core Studies**, has three sections this semester. Lecture 1, **Recycling**, includes a look at the techniques of recycling, the effect of recycling on the environment, and the energy requirements, costs, and economics of various recycling plans.

Lecture 2, **Environmental Changes in the Lake Superior Region**, is an undergraduate research seminar. As an inter-disciplinary effort, students will look at past and present environmental conditions in the Lake Superior Region. Some of the disciplines include history, geology, geography, plant and animal ecology, archeology, anthropology and law.

Lecture 3 of IES 400 is called **Issues in Human Population Control**, and will emphasize determinants of population in the U.S. Combining panel discussions and lectures, this section will study reproductive biology and manipulation; behavioral, socio-economic, and cultural factors affecting population; population models, and regulatory programs.

Whether you take a seminar in Recycling, discuss life-styles in IES 101, or take another environmental studies course, you're doing your part in beginning to understand man's place in the environment.

See the Timetable for a complete list of Environmental Studies courses. We're on page 109.



By STEVE TUCKEY
of the Cardinal Staff

In 1968 Richard Nixon had a plan to end the war in Viet Nam. Two years later the city of Madison came out with its own plan for peaceful co-existence of residential and commercial expansion in the downtown area and many people are charging that it is just about as effective as Nixon's in achieving its said goals.

The crux of the dilemma facing central Madison lies in a student and low-to-moderate income community with an increasing demand for housing that public agencies and private enterprise is either unwilling or unable to meet.

INTENSIFYING the problem is University expansion from the west side and commercial expansion from downtown, creating a squeeze play in between as well as expanding the circle of non-residential land south of the campus and east of the square.

Developers are more attracted to commercial development because it offers surer returns. Many houses have been torn down and replaced by office buildings in recent years. Indeed, the Advisory Housing Committee Report, compiled during 1970, suggests that private development of even moderate density housing may be impossible at less than luxury prices. Meanwhile, however, the city, state, and private groups are inactive in actually evolving plans to build housing.

So far, what the city and some other groups have done is to develop plans for the growth of the downtown area, with the city committing itself to using its traditional powers, such as zoning, to ensure that the desired goals are realized.

The Downtown Plan, published in February of 1970 by the City Planning Department, charted a course for the city in its attempt to meet these dual and sometimes contradictory needs.

"I THINK it is one of the most successful plans I've been associated with," said Assistant City Planner John Urich. "People just don't realize how successful it is. If you go point by point, you can see how many proposals have been followed through."

"The people who made decisions don't follow plans," said Fourth Dist. Ald. Dennis McGilligan. According to the center city alderman, the Downtown Plan represents a fine scheme for development but has had little impact so far.

Fifth Dist. Ald. Gene Parks branded the Downtown Plan a "written narrative with no concrete plan for development." "It has some merit, but no teeth were

Downtown

Residential

versus

Commercial:

Peaceful coexistence

--is it at hand?



Cardinal photos by Harry Diament

included," he said.

Both Urich and the plan's detractors on the City Council, however, were unanimous in their scorn for two developments which they charge violate the spirit of the plan: The Miffland area Howard Johnson's, and the CMI

Building on E. Gilman St.

THE DOWNTOWN Plan, while it embodies a number of specific proposals—some of which have been realized and others of which have not—is basically a call to recognize the declining state of the central city.

To help redevelop central Madison, the plan calls for facilitating the expected office needs in the next few decades through extensive commercial development around the Square and along W. Washington Ave. to Bedford St.

The W. Washington Ave. commercial development has brought criticism from some including the area's alderman, Susan Kay Phillips, as not keeping in the spirit of a residential Miffland area to which the city has pledged itself.

The plan also calls for keeping the Miffland and Langdon St. areas student-oriented, while allowing the area south of West Washington (along Main, Doty, and Wilson) to revert to "general residential"—that is, housing for office workers and technicians who are being brought into the downtown area by office development and the expansion of medical facilities.

THE MIFFLIN PARK Neighborhood Plan was put out as a detailed follow-up to the Downtown Plan's proposal to keep Miffland residential. While increasing actual population density of the land, it would have left much more open space through more rational land use—and in turn have helped to concentrate students on the University's side of West Washington.

The plan would create a major area free of through traffic between Bedford and Broom Sts. and West Washington and Johnson. It would have taken through-traffic off of Bassett, Mifflin and Dayton Streets, while widening sparsely populated Bedford St. to take Bassett St.'s traffic. In the area surrounded by the streets planned development would occur, with a mixture of high rises on the heavily traveled edges of the district and moderate density housing further in.

However, many people consider the plan something of a dead letter. "The plan calls for improved housing, and then something like Howard Johnson's happens," said McGilligan. Soon after the plan was approved, local developer Daniel Neviaser announced plans to construct a motel within the planning area. The measure was heavily fought because it was feared that commercial development would drive property values up to the point where already sagging residential development would die for good.

HOWEVER, the motel, and lack of other action, point up what some consider to be a major weakness in the plan. It relies entirely on private initiative. Most of the Mifflin-Bassett area is still zoned high-density, and no one is required to follow the recommendations for a high-moderate density mix, or the open space recommendations. In fact, four months after approving the plan, the Council's Board of Estimates refused to appropriate money for a key traffic-routing change. There seems to be little doubt that how the private money goes is how downtown Madison is actually developing, plans or no plans.

Tired of waiting in assignment committee lines only to find your course closed?



THEN CHECK COURSE STATUS
DURING REGISTRATION WEEK,
8 A.M.-4:30 P.M., TUES-THURS.

- Fieldhouse, Gate 1
- Social Science Bldg., lobby
- Memorial Library, Room 128
- Peterson Building, main lobby
- Memorial Union, Cafeteria entrance
- Van Hise Hall, 1st floor lobby
- Ag Hall, 2nd floor lobby
- Engineering Building, room 1149
- Campus Assistance Center

United Council of students opens state offices

By CHARLOTTE FELDMAN
of the Cardinal Staff

A statewide organization of University student governments has established a Madison office.

The United Council of University of Wisconsin Student Governments (UC), established in the old Wisconsin State Universities System in 1960, opened its

state office at Union South earlier this semester. UC sees itself as a liaison between the student governments of the newly-merged University system and the state governments. The Madison, Milwaukee, and Oshkosh campuses are not affiliated with UC.

THE UNITED Council Board is composed of President Rod

Nilsestuen, a Madison law student and former student body president at UW-River Falls; Dave Jenkins, former manager of WSA store; and two graduate students from the Madison Business School. They are also receiving assistance from interested business professors.

UC works with student govern-

ments in self-improvement projects, as well as in presenting student interests to the state legislature, Nilsestuen said. One of UC's biggest projects has been the creation of the United Students Services Corporation (USSC). USSC has a twofold purpose: to teach students that they can organize and form their own service institutions and for the more concrete purpose of combining the merchandise orders of student-owned stores at different campuses.

UC draws part of its operating money from membership fees paid by the individual student governments, but Nilsestuen declined to elaborate on where the rest of UC's projected \$30,000 budget would come from.

Nilsestuen said the UC works "inside and outside the University establishment." As an example of their inside work, he cited their examination of the impact of the proposed 1973-75 University budget on students. But he explained that UC is limited as to what they can actually do about the budget, since the University represents 25-30 per cent of the state budget and "it is hard to change a structure that big."

Nilsestuen himself testified at the governor's University budget hearings last week.

CRITICIZING STUDENTS' approach to problems, Nilsestuen said, "Students haven't done a

very good job of playing the legislature. You can't change minds by political force, you have to do it by force of logic."

He said that if students would get more organized and work inside as well as outside the establishment, they would be more successful.

Explaining why the Wisconsin Student Association (WSA) pointed to a "history of personality conflicts" and WSA's decision to be an independent organization. He added that the two organizations do cooperate, however, and "it is likely as time goes on, the closer we'll draw." But he expressed doubt as to whether UC and WSA will ever be formally joined.

WSA President Linda Larkin was more assertive in her opinion of a union. "I don't intend to allow WSA to become a member of United Council as long as I'm president. It's true that there is a history of discord, and although they are old, there are still many disagreements.

LARKIN CALLED UC a "macho, elitist organization" and criticized its "tactics of siding up to the administration." She agreed that such an approach is sometimes effective, but admonished that it should not be used at the sacrifice of principles.

In regard to the United Student Services Corporation, Larkin wanted that it would place control of student stores in the hands of UC.

"Even though the WSA store has problems, the students have control and can change things," she said. When a student government becomes part of a statewide government, it necessarily becomes even less representative of the student, she said.

Larkin pointed to UC's participation on the Higher Education Aids Board as another example of unfair representation. "How can they decide financial issues when no women or blacks are represented and these are the two groups most in need of aid?" she asked.

But University merger seems to be an important issue in the minds of both presidents. Larkin and Nilsestuen conceded that cooperation would be especially important on some issues since merger.



Environment & Lake Superior

IES 400, Timetable p. 109

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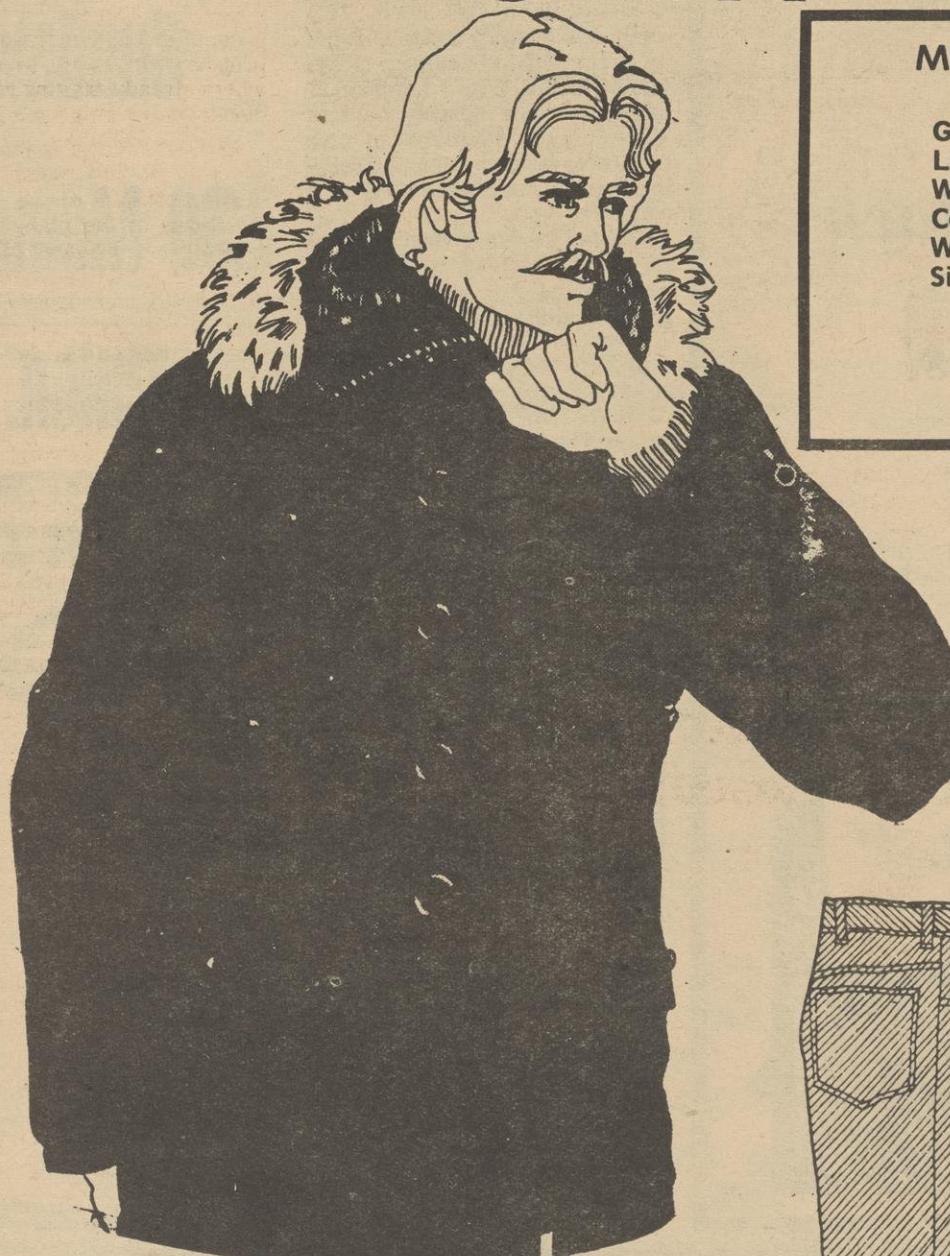
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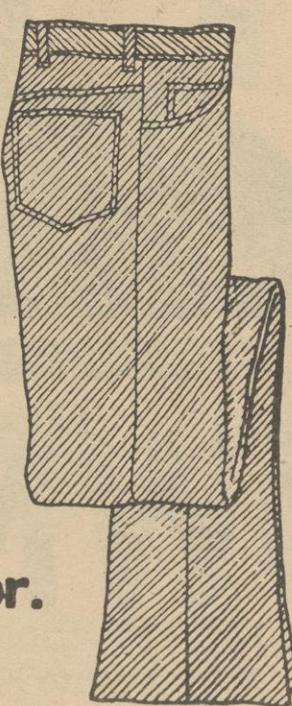
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U law school considers 'practical' alternatives

By MARGIE BAGEMIHL
of the Cardinal Staff

Breezes of change are blowing through the corridors of law schools around the country, and the next several years may see significant changes in the way law is taught at the University and elsewhere.

Among the contemplated innovations is an increased emphasis upon professional experience, even to the point of sending students out into the professional world after only two years of law school.

JOHN CONWAY, who has been a professor at law schools for 20 years, said: "I'm in favor of saving the students money. Why not do it in two years if you can? You get practical experience on the outside by working for a firm much more quickly than in school.

"Also, everywhere in the U.S., continuing education is available. Students can always take additional courses. Everything doesn't have to be covered in school before graduation. A hundred years ago nobody was there to help the lawyer; continuing education has changed all

that. In two years the basic theory of law contracts, property law, and basic operations in handling procedures can be covered. The third year ought to be devoted to a clinical education. Let the students learn under instruction what goes on in court and how they should act."

Law School Dean George Bunn agreed. "I don't think we do enough to prepare students in three years," he said. "Very few students have had enough practical training. There are not enough lawyer skills training classes. There is no internship requirement as there is in medical school. The third year should be practical experience. This practical training is the sort of thing you can't teach in a big lecture hall."

This poses the problem of providing more practical training within the law school itself.

"Courses there that are clinical, or practical training courses, in nature, are already too large," said Dean Bunn. "This should be changed." But he admitted such change would be slow in coming.

ONE LAW student explained how the system worked: "Kids are now working for a salary and for credit. They work as administrative assistants or clerks. They do a variety of jobs. Generally in the summer they work for a salary and during the year for credit. The experience is valuable. But the clinical program is not very extensive and the majority of students don't participate in it."

The traditional way of teaching law is the case study method. Students memorize cases and in so doing, learn the law. This method is coming under scrutiny by many legal educators today, but the method is still dominant at nearly all law schools. Dean Harry Sager Richards in 1903 converted Madison's law school to this method, and it has been used here ever since.

"As far as I'm concerned, the case study method is dead and not buried," said one disgruntled student.

There is another new idea, similar to the proposed two year program in that it would get more students through law school faster. The idea is to train people

as paraprofessionals in law. There are different views about this concept among legal professors.

Prof. Conway said: "These paraprofessionals can interview clients, work in offices, be legal stenographers and get legal histories much the same as a doctor gets a medical history. They do basically one little segment of the work in the field and they do the same thing over and over and over again."

BUT CONWAY was skeptical of the idea "How long can these people be happy?" he asked. "Is this a way to live? For doing less work, they in turn get less money. By going to school perhaps an extra year they could do the same things as a person with a law degree."

"I don't think there will be enough people who will want to do this sort of thing," said Dean Bunn. "They are like second class citizens and won't have many opportunities opened to them. As soon as they were done going to a technical school they would want to go to law school anyway."

"I don't think some paraprofessional people would alleviate any problems," he concluded.

Cardinal staff

meeting

Sunday

7:30 Memorial

Union.

TURKISH IMPORTS

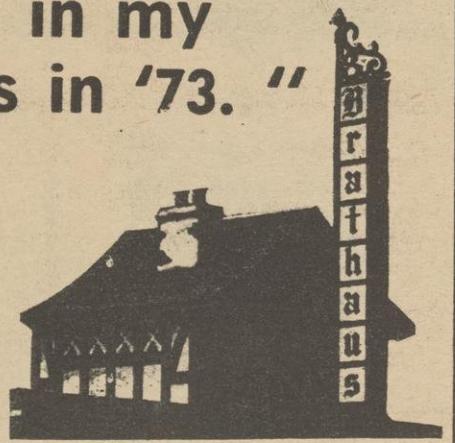


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Expansion threatens downtown area

By HERMAN GILMAN
of the Cardinal Staff

The beginning of the new year brings to downtown Madison substantial plans for commercial expansion, expansion of state office buildings, and construction of 800 to 1000 units of three story, walk-up, box apartments.

Investors, planners, and public officials all have different opinions on the ideal way to solve Madison's housing crisis, but they all agree that such a crisis exists.

Ald. Paul Soglin, Ward 8, charged recently that the downtown area is being saturated by office buildings that only make the crisis worse. But representatives from the Stark Company and Munz Investments, two large campus area property owners, believe that a sufficient supply of office space already exists. They also believe that the new construction of apartments will ease the crisis somewhat.

WHILE THE investment companies blame construction costs as the reason for high rents in the Madison area, it is apparent that the state and the University may have a large role in the matter. State and University leases of various buildings in the downtown area during the late 1960's have become a controversial issue since they not only have an ultimate effect on housing costs, but also determine housing location (if units are to be built), and invite construction of hotels and motels (as in the Lorraine Hotel case). The stage currently holds leases on several residential buildings, including Master Hall,

Wisconsin Hall, and parts of the Lorraine Hotel; it also owns Lowell Hall.

Historically, the situation can be directly traced back to the successful action of Jerris Leonard in 1965, when, he got the State Building Commission to convince the University not to replenish housing it demolished on and around the Southeast Dorms project, and other buildings on West Johnson and Dayton Street. In an editorial on December 12, 1972, the Capital Times stated: "the city of Madison and the University of Wisconsin is still paying a heavy price for Leonard's strong-armed favoritism to private housing interests that has forced thousands of student tenants to live in slum dwellings in Madison."

In 1965, Leonard had a seat on the powerful State Building commission which had final approval of all the building projects in the state including those of the University of Wisconsin. In June of that year, he was elected president of the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation (WSABC), which financed academic buildings and laboratories for the University as well as buildings for other state departments.

Leonard offered a proposal for the consolidation of financing of college and university dorms and student unions through the corporation he runs. This proposal was recommended to him by Attorney John Mitchell (ex-Attorney General for Nixon), who then was bond counsel to the

WSABC.

IT WAS NO secret that Leonard favored a system like that used by Millard G. Roberts, president of Parsons College in Iowa. The "Parsons Plan" stresses making a profit at education by raising tuition, concentrating high-cost private housing on campus, and admitting a lot of students who couldn't get admitted at other schools.

At the same time, private interests were moving ahead and building large cubicle-type buildings such as Wisconsin Hall, the Towers, the Regent, Lowell Hall, Master Hall and the Saxony.

None of these ventures were able to become a financial success, due to lack of student occupation, and after a few years a situation developed where there was still a housing shortage while these new buildings had vacancies. The state moved in and claimed they saved space by privately renting a sizeable amount of the apartments as office space.

As mentioned above, the actual effect of such a move was to raise the rent level in the campus community, bail out the investors who had been taking losses, and create a further housing shortage.

The University still hasn't replaced the more than 3200 units it demolished while it underwent expansion and the state continues to make the shortage grow by constructing state office buildings in an area bounded by East Johnson and East Wilson and Blair Street and Webster Street.

THE CYCLE THAT controls the fate of many old residential downtown houses is simple. Many homes owned by small absentee landlords in the Eighth Ward (Mifflin St—Dayton St area) and in the Fourth Ward (Doyt Street—W. Main Street) were purchased during the 1960's when the neighborhoods underwent transition from stable owner-occupied homes to groups of single young people occupying these neighborhoods.

These single family houses were subdivided and became of poorer and poorer quality because of lack of upkeep by owners. The cost of maintenance became higher and higher and owners that sought to

make a profit while they could and sell out to a realty company.

One problem with expenses was property taxes and zoning. Most of the land in the Mifflin-Bassett

area, for instance, was zoned R5, which permits moderate density apartments. Taxes reflected this,

(Continued on Page 18)

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Downtown construction boom

(Continued from page 17)

and the pressure to subdivide was intense, and got worse as more and more landlords took this route. R5 makes taxes higher because it represents use of housing for income (by the landlord) as well as shelter, something not true where owner-occupancy is the rule.

There has also been continuing interest in recent years in construction of new hotel facilities in the downtown area and national hotel and motel chains have

checked with city officials on possible downtown locations. With the removal of the Loraine from the hotel market, this interest was sure to increase.

In the summer of 1972, after the state had amassed 82,578 square feet of office space in the Loraine at a cost of \$385,690, the Capital Times revealed that three of the members of the board of directors of the group that owns the Loraine, gave \$35,000 in loans to pay off Republican campaign debts in 1971. The office space was purchased during the

Knowles' administration, and currently houses the Justice Department (including offices of Republican Attorney General Robert Warren). Accusations have been made of space being leased after political pressure was applied.

THE THREE WHO made loans. W.H. Hastings, Fred Nurneburg, and Walter M. Bjork, all deny this as do Charles Riley and John Short, of the State Bureau of Purchases and Services. Alderman Gene Parks, Ward 5, at a November City Land Commission meeting, had a different opinion.

"Whatever the state is doing with state money is the public's business," he said. "In every deal—the Loraine hotel, Lowell Hall, the old National Guardian Life Building, the benefactors were very well established...who have political contacts."

In the last few years the following have been built or are under construction: Sheraton Motel, United Bank, Howard Johnson's, the First Wisconsin Plaza, and now Darrell Wild's announcement of a Hilton, as well as his renovation of the old YWCA ("El Esplanade") and development of the UIP Plaza. GEF I, a state office complex was opened last fall and plans to begin construction of GEF II were temporarily delayed by the 1971 legislature. Since neighborhoods such as Mifflin are thought of as a bad setup for the downtown area by investors, the means to replace any housing squelched by the above commercial projects seem to lie in the efficiency—one bedroom apartment complexes of 20-40 units.

High rise housing is said to be too costly by nature of construction. The state's supply of office space

and the new CMI building will take care of any further office expansion. So students, workers, and public officials alike should be geared to the medium-density apartment-hotel-office building patterns of construction in the coming years.



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DANE COUNTY COLISEUM

(continued from page 8)

academic majors and entire university campuses.

State Sen. Ray Heinzen, who proposed the measure, accused the University's four-year campuses of purposely creating difficulties in credit transfer policies in order to influence students to begin at those campuses as freshmen. "The amount of recruiting is scandalous," he said.

THE COMMITTEE VOTED to

Environmental & History

IES 644, Timetable p. 109

recommend that the University regents be given the power to designate UW security guards as "peace officers" after meeting state standards. This would make them responsible for enforcing all city, county, state and federal laws. Madison campus security guards are already deputized by the Dane County sheriff.

The Merger Implementation Committee still has several important issues to consider, including determination of state residency for tuition purposes.

It has also yet to consider a proposal by student member Randy Nilsestuen that the merger document state that no University system investments be made in

foreign or American firms "which practice or condone through their actions discrimination on the basis of race, religion, color, creed, age or sex."

Clarke Smith, Secretary of the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents since 1949, died on Sunday, Dec. 10, 1972. He was 62.

In a joint statement, Pres. Weaver and Regent Pres. W. Roy Kopp (Platteville), said: "Clarke Smith's dedication to his administrative duties and his devotion to the university symbolized the very finest attributes of a superbly competent public servant. His contributions over many years went well beyond the requirements of his official assignments, and were often made at considerable personal sacrifice."

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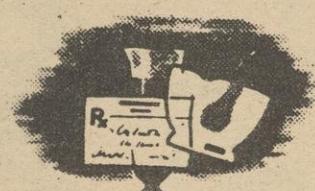
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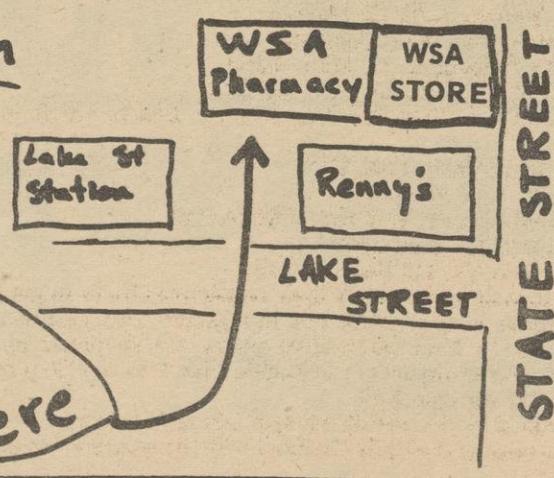
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CAMPUS INTERVIEWS SCHEDULED FOR THE SPRING OF 1973

Prepared by Career Advising and Placement Services - Office of the Director - Room 117 Bascom Hall

SUBJECT TO CHANGE OR CANCELLATION WITHOUT NOTICE

Employer	Date	Dayton Power & Light	Feb. 13	Kraftco Corp. & D. Div	Feb. 9 and Mar. 5	State of Personnel	Illinois	Feb. 26	Lester Witte & Co.	Feb. 20
Abraham & Straus	Feb. 13 & 14	Deere & Co.	Feb. 20 & 21	S S Kresge Co.	Feb. 8	Hghwys Illinois	Mar. 7	F W Woolworth Co.	Mar. 30 & Mar. 14	
Adressograph Multigraph	Mar. 5	Detroit Bank & Trust Co.	Feb. 22	Ladish Co.	Feb. 9	Ntrl Resourc. Indiana	Mar. 2	Xerox	Feb. 6 & 14	
Aerojet Nuclear Co.	Mar. 7 & 8	Detroit Edison Co.	Feb. 19	J K Lasser & Co.	Mar. 8	Minnesota	Feb. 16	arthur Young	Feb. 14-15	
Aerna Life & Casualty	Feb. 8	A B Dick Co.	Feb. 26	Lawrence Livermore Lab	Feb. 14	Hghwys Ohio	Mar. 5	N.S.A.	Feb. 6	
Aid Ass'n for Lutherans	Feb. 23	R R Donnelley & Sons Co.	Mar. 5, 6, & 7	Leeds & Northrup Co.	Feb. 12	Pub. Serv. Comm. Wis.	Feb. 19	Action/Peace Corps/Vista	Jan. 29	
Allen-Bradley Co.	Feb. 27	Dow Chemical Co.	Feb. 20-22	Lifemed Corp.	Feb. 16	Munic. Audit Wisc.	Feb. 13	Feb. 2, Apr. 2-6		
Louis Allis Co.	Mar. 8	Dun. & Bradstreet	Mar. 20	Eli Lilly & Co.	Mar. 8-9	Ntrl. Resources Wisc.	Feb. 20-21	N.L.R.B.	Mar. 14	
Allis-Chalmers Corp.	Mar. 6 & 7	E I Du Pont	Feb. 5-9	Limited	Feb. 16	Personnell Wisc.	Feb. 16, Mar. 2 & 9	Office of Management & Budget	Feb. 27	
Allstate Insurance Co.	Feb. 6	Eastman Kodak Co.	Feb. 26-27	Lincoln National LF Ins.	Feb. 21	Stauffer Chemical Co.	Feb. 8	Internal Revenue	Feb. 14	
Aluminum Co. of America	Feb. 21 & 22	Eaton Corp.	Feb. 6	Actuarial	Feb. 19	Sundstrand Corp.	Feb. 7	General Accounting	Feb. 8	
American Appraisal Co.	Mar. 6	Emerson Electric Co.	Feb. 8	Litton Ind. Corp. Audit	Mar. 16	Texaco Inc.	Feb. 15-16	Army Corps Officer	Mar. 26	
American Can Co.	Feb. 26 & 27	Employers of Wausau	Feb. 20	Lybrand, Ross Bros.	Feb. 27-28	Texas Instruments		Army Medical Dept.	Mar. 2	
American Electric Power	Feb. 14	Ernst & Ernst	Feb. 19-20	McDonnell Aircraft	Mar. 6-7	Austin	Mar. 5-6	Army Engineer R. I.	Feb. 7	
American Hospital Supply	Feb. 20 & 21	ESSO Humble Enjay	Feb. 27-Mar. 2	McGraw Lab.s	Feb. 16	Dallas		Army Material Command	Feb. 12-13	
American Management Syst. Inc.	Mar. 5	Ethyl Corp. Research Labs.	Feb. 15	McGladey Hansen Dunn	Feb. 9	Torrington Co.	Feb. 22	Marine Corps Officer	Mar. 26	
American Oil/AMCCO Chem.	Feb. 26	Exxon Corp. & Affiliates	Feb. 20 & 21	Marine Corps.	Feb. 21	Touche Ross	Feb. 15-16	Navy Officer Corps	Mar. 26	
American Motors	Feb. 7	FS Services Inc.	Feb. 13	Marsteller Inc.	Mar. 14	Trane Co.	Feb. 20-23	Naval Civil Engr. Lab	Feb. 22	
Arthur Andersen & Co.	Feb. 20, 21 & 28	Factory Mutual Engr. Assn	Feb. 15	Ronald Mattox & Assoc.	Feb. 15-16 and Mar. 14	Uarco Inc.	Feb. 9 engr. Feb. 9 sls.	Naval Ord. Lab Md.	Feb. 26	
Ansul Company	Feb. 20 & 21	Falk Corp.	Feb. 21	Mead Johnson & Co.	Feb. 12 and 13	Underwriters Labs Inc.	Mar. 9	Atomic Energy Comm.	Feb. 8-9	
Applied Physics Lab.	Mar. 7 & 8	Marshall Field & Co.	Feb. 28	Metropolitan Lf. Ins.	Feb. 21	UCC	Mar. 1 and 2	Dept. Ag. Soil Conservation	Feb. 8	
Archer Daniels Midland	Feb. 14	Firestone Tire & Rubber	Decatur	MBA	Feb. 7	Union Oil of Calif.	Mar. 6-7	Forest Service	Feb. 8	
Atlantic Richfield	Feb. 5 & 6	Mfg & Tech	Feb. 15 & 16	Miller Builders Inc.	Mar. 28	United Benefit Lf. Ins.	Feb. 12	Patent	Feb. 15-16	
Automatic Electric GTE	Feb. 13	Sales	Feb. 13 & 14	Milliman & Robertson Inc.	Feb. 15	US Steel Corp.	Feb. 22	Teacher Corps	Feb. 23	
Owen Ayres & Assoc.	Feb. 12	Summer Sls.	Apr. 4	Milwaukee Boston Store	Mar. 1	UNIVAC	Date Mar. 7 & 8	Social Security Admin.	Mar. 6	
Babcock & Wilcox	Feb. 20	First Bank System	Feb. 26	Milwaukee Co.	Feb. 12	Defense Mar. 7 & 8	Universities	H.U.D.	Feb. 6	
Bankers Trust Co.	Feb. 26	First National Bk of Chgo	Mar. 5	Milwaukee Public Library	Apr. 4	Illinois Grad. Bus.	Mar. 8	Transportation Fed. Hwy.	Mar. 8	
Bank of America	Feb. 9	First National Bk. of Chgo	Feb. 28	3M Company	Feb. 27-Mar. 1	School of Management		Civil Service Commission	Feb. 20	
Barber-Colman Co.	Feb. 13 and Mar. 13	First Wis. Ntl. Bk. Milw.	Feb. 6	Minnesota Mutl Lf Ins.	Mar. 12	Case Western Reserve	Han. 22-23			
Battelle Columbus	Feb. 6	Fst. Ntl. Bk. Mpls.	Feb. 23	Mirro Aluminum	Mar. 9	Vick Chemical	Mar. 6, 7, & 8			
Baxter Labs, Inc.	Mar. 6	Fst. Ntl. City Bank	Jan. 31	Mitre Corp.	Feb. 5	Upjohn Co.	Feb. 21			
Bechtel Corp.	Feb. 19	FMC North Ord. div.	Feb. 5	Mobil Oil Corp.	Mar. 1 & 2	Pharm. sls.	Feb. 14			
Bell Telephone System Cos.	Feb. 19-22	Foote Cone & Belding	Mar. 1 & 2	Modine Mfg. Co.	Feb. 16	Vick Chemical	Mar. 6-8			
Boeing Co.	Mar. 12 & 13	Ford Motor Co.	Feb. 13-14	Morse Chain Div. Borg Warner	Feb. 19	Walker Mfg. & Co.	Feb. 8			
Borg-Warner Corp.	Feb. 8	Freeman Chemical Corp.	Mar. 9	Motorola iInc.	Feb. 13-14	Warner & Swasey Co.	Mar. 8			
Borg-Warner Res. Cent.	Feb. 9	Gateway Transportation	Feb. 26	MONY	Feb. 1'3	Washington Ntl. Ins. Co.	Feb. 9			
Scouts of American (SEE S)		General Casualty Co.	Feb. 12	N L Industries	Mar. 8	Waukesha Motor Co.	Mar. 2 & 8			
Bristol-Myers Co.	Feb. 8	General Dynamics Elec. Bt.	Mar. 6	National Bk. of Detroit	Mar. 6-7	Robert E Wegner & Assoc.	Mar. 2			
Brooks Harvey & Co. LInc.	Jan. 30-31	General Electric Co.	Feb. 7-8	National Cash Register	Mar. 14	West Bend Co.	Feb. 13			
Brunswick Corp.	March 1 & 2	General Foods Corp.	Feb. 28-Mar. 1	NALCO Chemical Co.	Mar. 5	Westenhoff & Novick	Feb. 28			
Burroughs Corp.	March 5	General Mills	Feb. 8-9 and 22 & 23	National Steel Corp.	Feb. 20	Western-Southern Lf. Ins.	Feb. 19			
Burroughs-Wellcome & Co.	Mar. 22	General Motors	Feb. 19-23	Nekoosa Edwards Paper	Feb. 23 and Feb. 12	Westinghouse Electric	Mar. 5-6			
Cargill Inc.	Feb. 20	General Motors Research	Feb. 23	New England Mtl. Lf. Ins.	Mar. 8	Whirlpool Corp.	Mar. 8			
Carrier Corp.	Feb. 6	Giddings & Lewis Mach. Tool	Feb. 13	Nordberg Div. Rex. Chain-belt	Feb. 19	Wickes Corp.	Feb. 28			
Celanese Corp.	Mar. 7, 8 & 9 2	Giffels Associates Inc.	Mar. 14	North American Rockwell	Feb. 5 and 6	Wipfli Ullrich	Feb. 23			
Chicago Bridge & Iron	Feb. 22	Gimbels Midwest	Feb. 28-Mar. 1	Northern Illinois Gas	Mar. 1	Wisconsin Elec. Power	Feb. 12-13			
Chicago Northwestern RWY	Feb. 16	Gleason Works	Mar. 8	Northern States Power	Mar. 8	Wisconsin Industrial Truck	Feb. 26			
Chrysler Corp.	Feb. 15	Globe-Union Inc.	Mar. 8	Northwestern Mtl. Lf. Ins.	Feb. 12 and Mar. 5-7	Wisconsin Natural Gas	Feb. 12-13			
City NTL BK & TR Columbus	Feb. 8 8	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Corp.	Feb. 27	Ohio Brass Co.	Mar. 8	Wisconsin Power & Light	Mar. 2 & 5, 9 & 12			
City of Chicago Civ. Serv.	Mar. 8	Int'l.	Feb. 27	Oilgear Co.	Feb. 12	Wisconsin Public Service	Feb. 15 & Mar. 6			
Clairoil Inc.	Mar. 13	Alexander Grant & Co.	Feb. 26-27	Olin	Mar. 1	Wyeth Labs	Mar. 26 and 27			
Clark Dietz & Associates	Mar. 12	Harris Trust & Savings Bk.	Mar. 8	ORTHO Pharmaceutical	Feb. 12	Wyandotte Chemicals	Feb. 5			
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.	Feb. 16	Haskins & Sells	Feb. 13-14	Outboard Marine Corp.	Feb. 28					
Collins Radio Co.	Mar. 7	The Heil Co.	Mar. 7-8	(Owens Corning Fibreglas	Mar. 13					
Combustion Engineering	Mar. 9	Heinz	Feb. 7	Parke Davis	Feb. 12 & 13					
Commercial Union Cos.	Mar. 7	Hewlett Packard Co.	Mar. 7-8	Parker Hannifin Co.	Feb. 8					
Commonwealth Associates	Feb. 5	Honeywell Inc.	Mar. 1-2	Peat Marwick Mitchell	Feb. 19-20					
Commonwealth Edison	Mar. 9	Geo. A Hormel & Co.	Feb. 28	Penn Controls Inc.	Feb. 13-14					
Computer Sciences Corp.	Mar. 12	Houghton Taplick & Co.	Mar. 6	J C Penney Co.	Mar. 6					
Connecticut Mtl Lf Ins.	Feb. 16	Illinois Tool Works Inc.	Feb. 14-15	Penn Mutual Lf. Ins.	Feb. 19					
Consolidated Papers Inc.	Feb 19	Ingersoll-Rand Co.	Feb. 7	Peoples Gas Light & Coke	Mar. 13					
Container Corporation	Feb. 6 & 7	Inland Steel Co.	Mar. 9	Perfex Inc.	Mar. 5					
Continental Assuranc Co.	Feb. 13	Institute of Paper Chemistry	Mar. 13	Pfizer Inc.	Feb. 16					
Continental Can	Mar. 7	Interlake Inc.	Feb. 20-21	Phoenix Mtl Lf Ins.	Feb. 20					
Continental Ill. Ntl Bk.	Mar. 8 & 9	I.B.M.	Feb. 6	PPG Industries Inc.	Feb. 15-16					
Conoco	Feb. 26 & 27	International Paper Co.	Mar. 13	H C Prange Co.	Feb. 15-16					
Consolidation Coal Co.	Feb. 26	ITT MBA	Feb. 22	Pratt & Whitney Aircraft	Feb. 26-27					
Control Data	Feb. 6, 7 & 8	Interstate Power Co.	Feb. 6	Price Warehouse & Co.	Feb. 12-13					
Cornell Aeronaut Lab. Inc.	Feb. 22	Johnson Motors	Mar. 2	Procter & Gamble	Sales					
Crum & Forster Ins. Cos.	Feb. 19	Johnson & Johnson	Feb. 20	Mar. 14-15	Acctg. Finance	Feb. 14				
Cummins Engine Co. Inc.	Feb. 7	Johnson Service Co.	Feb. 13-14	Engr. Div.	Feb. 27-28					
Dairyland Power Cooperative	Feb. 14	Kelly-Springfield Tire	Mar. 7	Mfg. MGT	Feb. 27-28					
Dames & Moore	Feb. 5	A G Kiesling & Associates	Mar. 19	R & D	Feb. 27-28					
		Koehring	Feb. 27 & 28	Prudential Ins.	Feb. 6					
		Kohler Co.	Mar. 1 & 2	Quaker Oats	Feb. 8					
				Raytheon Co.	Feb. 26-27					
				Republic Steel Corp.	Mar. 1 & 2					
				Rex Chainbelt	Mar. 5					

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The Daily Cardinal
Spring 1973 Registration Issue
Section Three--Fine Arts



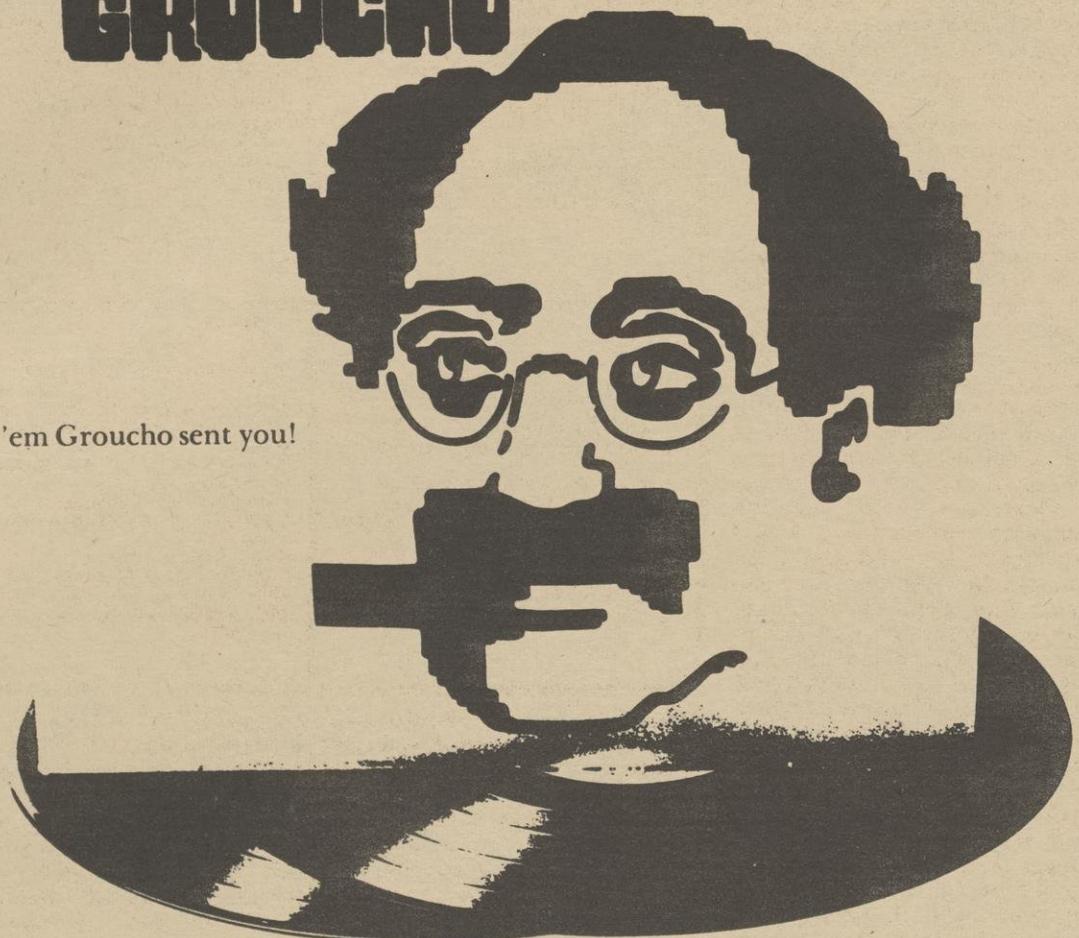
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Ozu's 1953 classic is ironic 'Film of Year' choice

By PATRICK MCGILLIGAN
of the Fine Arts Staff

The campus arts scene hots up. The traditional Daily Cardinal selection for "Film of the Year" of 1972 is slightly muddled by the wide range of choices by the ten reviewers who chose to list their preferences. Not only did no film receive a majority of votes but the single film with the most support—Yasujiro Ozu's *Tokyo Story* backed by five Cardinal critics—was first released in 1953. Thus, *Tokyo Story*, brought to campus in November by the Wisconsin Film Society, is a strange and ironic choice for "Film of the Year."

Second place honors are similarly confused. An unusual five-way tie (four votes each) matches Makajev's *WR: Mysteries of the Organism* with Bertolucci's *The Conformist*, Ophul's *The Sorrow and the Pity*, Hitchcock's *Frenzy* and Bresson's *Une Femme Douce*.

To be nominated in this little poll, a film must have received its premiere in Madison sometime few Cardinal writers fudged somewhat on the ground rules, as is usual, but without noticeable consequences to the surprising results. Strong disagreement is obvious. Films chosen as "Number 1" by certain reviewers do not even appear as one of the ten possible choices by others. One film *The Last House on the Ledt*, which was chosen by two Cardinal critics as one of the ten best films of the year, is actually attacked elsewhere in this issue by staffer Gerald Peary, who argues convincingly that the film should be banned.

PEARLY'S ARGUMENTS, incidentally, might be applied fairly to a few of the other selections also, in my opinion. Peary rightly contends that *Last House* is a sick and sordid picture without redeeming qualities; I would add further that *Frenzy*, *The Cowboys*, *A Clockwork Orange* and certain of the other film choices are likewise deranged stories, though effected by decidedly more skilled directors. Censorship is unlikely, but Peary nevertheless has a strong point that films such as *Last House On The Left* should be avoided and attacked. The vigilant viewer might also skip the good detective yarn, the exciting cowboy picture, the stirring love story and other reactionary tales that have been filmed and re-filmed in countless, tired variations. The genre themes are seen in better form on American television—a film like *Junior Bonner* is only slightly more or less than *Bonanza* at its peak.

Granted, the University of Wisconsin is currently a film-crazy campus. Gobs of movie-mad aficionados incredibly choose to spend their waking as well as their sleeping hours in the dark. But intelligent people will look back after the present film mania has waned and adjudge that most of the contemporary films seen nowadays in Madison are junk, the celluloid equivalent of good dime novels with recognizable soap opera themes i.e. the new breed of film fan looks suspiciously like the old breed of bookworm.

Thus, I think there are logical reasons why the Daily Cardinal film crew deadlocked over "Film of the Year." The choices aren't that impressive, after all. The good film, the genuinely bold work that expresses well what hasn't been expressed before, is rare. The good American film is even rarer. This is one reason why so many of the "Film of the Year" selections are little-seen foreign films; such works seem wild and excitingly original—some actually are.

On the other hand: The American film industry is determined to churn out a torrential spate of predictable horror films, cowboy movies and heart-soak dramas. After several years of deserved absence, it is time to recall that explosive adjective, "relevance,"



and it is time further to complain once again that the "relevant" American film is an infrequent oddity. Films such as *The Candidate* (which was timely, at least, if not relevant) do not fool anyone. Where is the sharp-edged political appraisal of contemporary American society that the Nixonian Era demands. Historians will review these years and wonderwhere the hell American filmmakers were getting their material from.

WE CAN ALL agree, for sure, that Hollywood has sharp actors and actresses, accomplished directors, and competent screenwriters who can write Phillip Roth and James Leo Herlihy even better than Phillip Roth and James Leo Herlihy can, but we should all agree further that something else is required of the "good" film ("Something else is necessary," in Jean-luc Godard's words.) The American film industry, for example, has produced only one major film about the Vietnam War, the right-wing Green Berets starring champion macho-actor John Wayne—an astounding record in light of the war's impact on American society today! Several hundred films, in comparison, were produced during World War II about that war. Until American filmmakers can manage to produce at least a few movies about this singlemost important topic of the times, I think it is ok to retire the adjective "good" while discussing the American cinema.

Problems with the fine arts are not confined to the cinema hereabouts. What ever happened to jazz in Madison? To drama? To music? Last year a stream of jazz artists and musicians played dates in Madison; this year, very few so far—notably Eddie Harris, the Beach Boys and Poco, and (gulp) Stephen Stills. The Wisconsin Players (University Theatre) have offered Thornton Wilder and William Shakespeare; it might as well be 1950 for all they

LOUIS ALVAREZ
(in no particular order)
Tokyo Story (Ozu)
Charulata (Ray)
The Conformist (Bertolucci)
The Sorrow and the Pity (Ophuls)
Une Femme Douce (Bresson)
Macbeth (Bresson)
Frenzy (Hitchcock)
Red Beard (Kurosawa)
Junior Bonner (Peckinpah)
Cabaret (Fosse)

STEPHEN WINER
1. *A Clockwork Orange* (Kubrick)
2. *Frenzy* (Hitchcock)
3. *Cabaret* (Fosse)
4. *The Sorrow and the Pity* (Ophuls)
5. *Made for Each Other* (Bean)
6. *Play it Again, Sam* (Allen)
7. *The Last Picture Show* (Bogdanovich)
8. *Bad Company* (Benton)
9. *The Garden of the Finzi-Contini* (De Sica)
10. *The Candidate* (Ritchie)

care. Broom Street Theatre has just finished a semester of inactivity. Quixote bravely brought Bread and Puppets Theatre to Madison and lost hundreds of dollars in the bargain.

The Kentucky Fried Theatre people have understandably traded the Midwest for Johnny Carson. And more examples... Local arts groups—Parthenogenesis, Quixote, Broom Street Theatre, the Focalpoint Co-op, the Videotape Collective, the Black Ensemble and others—deserve more support than they are getting. The brain-drain night-care centers—the films, the movies—deserve less support than they are getting.

Some bright spots, admittedly—Dave Dellinger's appearance here for the screening of Godard's *Vladimir and Rosa*, and the concurrent political film festival; Emile de Antonio's

MIKE WILMINGTON
1. *Frenzy* (Hitchcock)
2. *Tokyo Story* (Ozu)
3. *Macbeth* (Polanski)
4. *The Conformist* (Bertolucci)
5. *Charulata* (Ray)
6. *Une Femme Douce* (Bresson)
7. *Junior Bonner* (Peckinpah)
8. *WR: Mysteries of the Organism* (Makajev)
9. *Such Good Friends* (Preminger)
10. *The Beguiled* (Siegel)
Alzana's Raid (Aldrich)

DANIEL JATOVSKY
1. *Tokyo Story* (Ozu)
2. *Frenzy* (Hitchcock)
3. *Red Beard* (A. Kurosawa)
4. *Figures in a Landscape* (Losey)
5. *Charulata* (S. Ray)
6. *The Other* (Mulligan)
7. *Macbeth* (Polanski)
8. *Bad Company* (Benton)
9. *Une Femme Douce* (Bresson)
10. *Everything You Always Wanted To Know About Sex* (Allen)

KARYN KAY
(in no particular order)
Heat (Morrissey)
The Cowboys (Rydell)
WR: Mysteries of the Organism (Makajev)
Mandabi (Sembene)
Play It Again, Sam (Ross)
Vladimir and Rosa (Goddard)
Toddy Story (Ozu)
The Boyfriend (Russell)
Emitai (Sembene)
When the Legend Dies (Millar)

MICHAEL REUTER
(in no particular order)
The Sorrow and the Pity (Ophuls)
Tales from the Crypt (Francis)
Derby
WR: Mysteries of the Organism (Makajev)
Filmfare for Sunshine (Schofield)
Memories of Underdevelopment (Alea)
Alzana's Raid (Aldrich)
Film for Three Dancers (Ed Emshwiller)
Last House on the Left (Cunningham)

retrospective; and African director Ousmane Sembene's presentation of *Emitai*. There are cheerful rumors also that directors Nicholas and/or Frank Capra may visit the University this semester. But what I have been suggesting here is that the rest of the film year has been pretty ho-hum. With exceptions happily granted to CALA for their remarkable Third World film series; to the stalwart Madison

Jazz Piano for Adults—Continuing, meeting at 6 p.m. starting Jan. 16, will review the basic course and go on to improvisation, transposition and advanced ideas.

Development, meeting at 7:30 p.m., starting Jan. 17, focuses on the artistic attitude as a means to personal growth. Class activity will include problem solving in drawing, painting, descriptive

RUSSEL CAMPBELL
(in no particular order)
Hour of the Furnaces (Solanas)
Une Femme Douce (Bresson)
El Chacal de Nahuelito (Littin)
Vladimir and Rosa (Godard)
Heat (Morrissey)
Kes (Loach)
Block of the Condor (Sanjines)
Memories of Underdevelopment (G. Alea)
I Vitelloni (Fellini)
Mandabi (Sembene)

HARRY WASSERMAN
(in no particular order)
The Conformist (Bertolucci)
Macbeth (Polanski)
WR: Mysteries of the Organism (Makajev)
Figures in a Landscape (Losey)
Rip-Off (Shebib)
Play It Again, Sam (Ross)
Last House on the Left (Craven)
The Last Picture Show (Bogdanovich)
The Boy Friend (Russell)
The New Centurions (Fleischer)

GERALD PEARY
(in no particular order)
Heat (Morrissey)
The Cowboys (Rydell)
Mandabi (Sembene)
Vladimir and Rosa (Godard)
Tokyo Story (Ozu)
The Boyfriend (Russell)
Alzana's Raid (Aldrich)
Sorrow and the Pity (Ophuls)
Slaughterhouse Five (Hill)
The Nun (Rivette)

KEN MATE
(in no particular order)
Red Flower of Tienzen Mountains
Wanda (BLovden)
How Green Was My Valley (Ford)
The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance (Ford)
Touch of Evil (Welles)
The Conformist (Bertolucci)
The Touch (Bergman)
Memories of Underdevelopment (Alea)
Pickup on South Street (Fuller)
Derby

Art Center underground film presentations; and to a few other exceptions as well. The fine arts will likely disagree but I have my opinion: The "Film of the Year" selection, the annual "Ten Best" lists, indeed and entire overview of American films—by other critics as well as the Cardinal group—should be tempered with a private understanding, at least a grain of salt.

writing and movement awareness. Integration techniques from the field of creative behavior will also be taught.

Pottery, meeting at 6:30 p.m. starting Jan. 18 will study basic methods of pottery construction—pinch, slab construction and coil procedures. A second section will start at the same hour March 8.

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SCHOOL OF THE CARDINAL, 1973

For censorship: A film CAN go too far

'LAST HOUSE ON THE LEFT:
SICK THRILLS ON THE RIGHT'
By GERALD PEARY
of the Fine Arts Staff

In Madison, Wisconsin several phoned bomb threats to the theatre from irate, shocked viewers were successful in causing *Last House on the Left* to be run out of town as discreetly as it had slipped in unannounced just three days earlier. Hardly anyone saw it or even heard that it was playing. But in nearby downtown Milwaukee, *Last House* is a great hit.

And in Chicago, aided unexpectedly for its extensive and clever advertising campaign by a surprisingly positive endorsement (*** 1/2) from the normally cautious Roger Ebert of the *Sun Times*, this independently produced movie is the ghoulish smash of the year.

Spreading into the neighborhood theatres (I am tempted to say, as an incurable disease), *Last House on the Left* is both the chic talk topic for middleclass gatherings ("Did you see that movie? Wasn't it awful? Weren't you scared?") and the joy of the ghetto movie houses (still 75¢ in Chicago), embraced there, as when I saw it, by a racially mixed, predominantly male audience with an enthusiasm even surpassing that accorded *Superfly* a week earlier.

THE TRUTH about *Last House* is that it is probably the crudest, slimiest, most genuinely frightful film ever put in general release. Its vile view of humanity, that people (and women, particularly) are no more than slabs of meat with orifices for stabbing with knives, or fucking and defiling, is so boldly, even matter-of-factly stated that it makes other misogynist, misanthropic film works, which hint at the same conclusions through indirection or mythical-historical structures, seem almost innocuous by comparison. This statement is even somewhat true of last year's *Straw Dogs* which not only prefigures *Last House* but surely is the major influence on the new super-hit film.

Undoubtedly many of us in America felt a bit superior to the British outrage and cries for censorship from prior civil libertarians leveled at *Straw Dogs*. After all, *Straw Dogs* is only a story. After all, Sam Peckinpah is a major "auteur" and deserves to be heard. But even those of us who regarded the Robert Andrean world view espoused by Peckinpah as politically reprehensible and reactionary stopped short of total condemnation.

No doubt dazzled a bit into submission by Peckinpah's indisputable artistry, we convinced

CAN A MOVIE GO TOO FAR?

MARI,
SEVENTEEN, IS
DYING. EVEN FOR
HER THE WORST
IS YET
TO COME!

TO AVOID
FAINTING
KEEP REPEATING,
IT'S ONLY A MOVIE
ONLY A MOVIE

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ACROSS THE
STREET FROM
"JOE"!

LAST HOUSE ON THE LEFT

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Written and Directed by WO. CRAVEN. COLOR BY NEHEMIAH

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ourselves that to show Dustin Hoffman fighting to the death to defend his property in the abstract, faraway setting of rural England was not quite the same as inciting "My home is my castle" Americans into throwing stones at black children bused into their neighborhoods. At least so we reasoned, probably opening the gates to unleash what was to follow.

Now we have *Last House on the Left* and such intellectual rationalization-evasion becomes impossible. This movie is about us, in our milieu, and we must decide what to do about it. Instead of in another country or in another time, we are thrust immediately into the middle of our contemporary American environment, the New York City Streets, and faced with a situation all too familiar and getting literally worse by the day: the rape-murder of young teenaged girls. But what deserves our notice is that this situation of horror is treated in *Last House on the Left* with the most casual amorality, if not outright approval.

Ecological
Alternatives

IES 411, timetable p. 109

IF PECKINPAH is to be criticized for suggesting (a standard male myth) that Susan George in *Straw Dogs* actually wants to be raped, the director of *Last House* proudly bursts this myth by displaying the rapes perpetrated by his band of degenerates (obviously parodies of the Barrow gang) in their most terrifying, humiliating, and probably truthful light. But unbelievably, this director does not condemn these acts.

In fact the camera seems to revel in holding still, and even making game of, the most psychologically brutal moments, as when the hoodlums, for perverse kicks, make one innocent girl "piss her pants," then hit the naked body of her school friend. This plot description cannot begin to account for my sad, bitterly anti-erotic feeling of sitting in the theatre while this scene went on. Some people around me walked out at this point, scared and shaking their heads in disbelief. Several others, primarily women, sat sobbing quietly in terror, much as Bree does in *Klute* while hearing the tape recorded murder of her friend.

Still others (and this is perhaps worst of all) stomped wild approval of the events, culminating in the slowly paced knife murder of one of the girls and the shooting-drowning of the second. The latter moment is so awful that even the

director seems to pause in his cynicism to frame the girl beautifully and aesthetically as she sinks into the muck like a lost Ophelia.

As disgusting as it might be, the popularity of *Last House on the Left* is not hard to diagnose. For the sensitive middle class, it confirms their fears of the terrors of the inner city, annihilating with astonishing persuasiveness the thesis of gentle Milos Forman in the parallel story of *Taking Off* that, when your daughter runs into the big town, parents have nothing to worry about.

FOR THE CYNICAL middle class person, *Last House* is a fantastic test of just how much rot can be scoffed at without turning puritanical and judgemental. The ideal "macho" reaction from people I have conversed with is to cheer on the rapes and murders and emerge chuckling from the theatre.

The popularity of *Last House* in slum neighborhoods is even more understandable and considerably more insidious. Since any kind of genuine political or revolutionary outlet for the frustrations of being daily screwed (or Daley screwed, in Chicago) is methodically kept from American pictures, ghetto and working audiences are treated instead to the perversely political, vicarious thrill of watching four readily identifiable lower class types rape and kill young girls. These are carefully

LAST HOUSE
ON THE LEFT R
CAN A
MOVIE GO TOO FAR?

dramatized as suburban, bourgeois, future coeds, surrogate targets on which to vent anger and aggression which thus is channeled away from being aimed at the real oppressors.

The question finally comes to this: should *Last House on the Left* be banned? Having never said this about another movie, having defended the public showing of everything from the hardest core pornography to *Trumph of the Will*, I think that *Last House on the Left* must go.

This decision was arrived at not through contemplation but in one moment in leaving the Chicago theatre. Looking around, I saw people huddled close to their friends, rushing insanely to their cars or the subway, obviously in fear that someone would stab them or drag them into the alley and rape them.

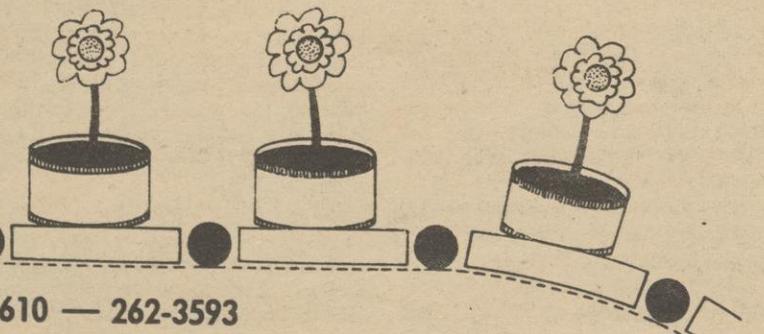
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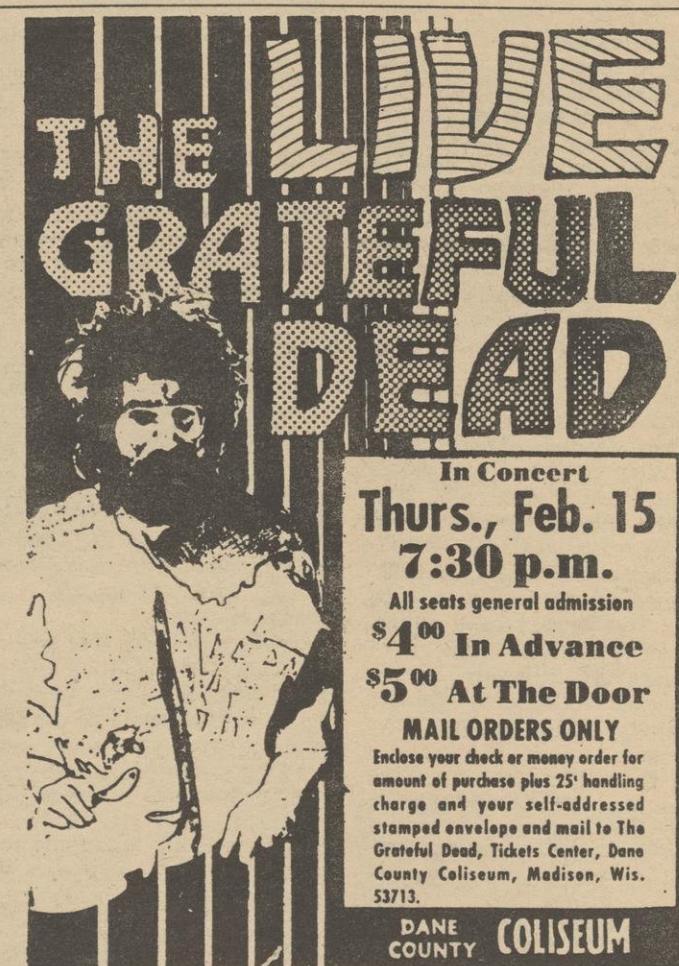
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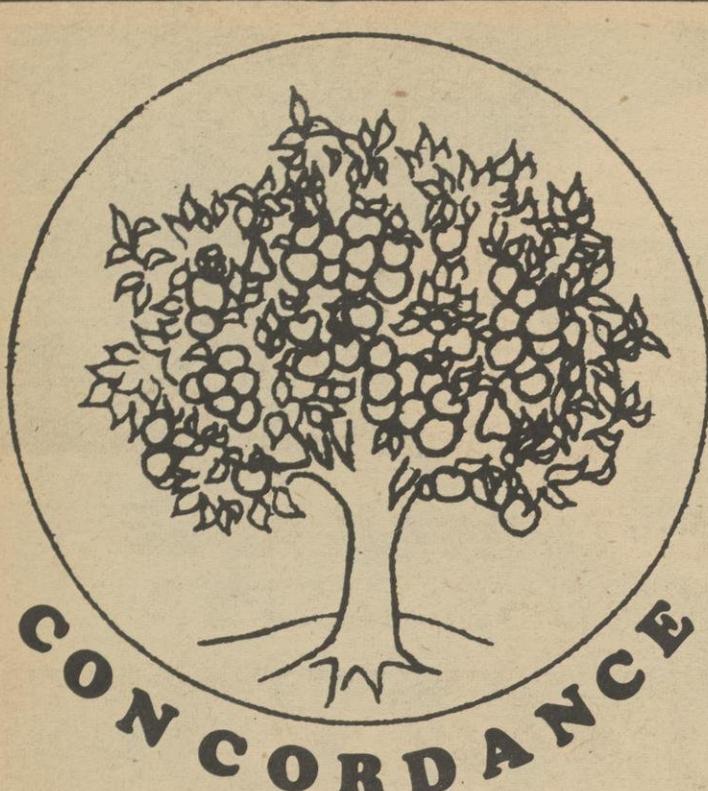
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Book Review

Marinetti volume superb insight

MARINETTI:SELECTED
WRITINGS
(Farrar, Straus and Giroux)
edited with an introduction
by R.W. Flint

By BRUCE PARSONS

The Futurist movement began in Italy in 1909. Filippo Thomaso Marinetti was the backbone of the Futurist movement, one of the most influential art movements of this century. After Marinetti wrote the First Futurist Manifesto in 1909, he, along with other Futurists, produced a flood of theories, pamphlets, magazines, spectacles, riots, and prototypical happenings all designed to upset the complacency of the "cultural necrophiliacs" and to annihilate the values of the nineteenth century.

This volume includes an excellent introduction by R.W. Flint which places Marinetti and Futurism in proper perspectives, both historically and also through the very complicated political entanglements.

THE TEXT ITSELF is a superb compilation of Marinetti's manifestoes and polemical treatises on various subjects ranging from aesthetics in the arts to the new relationships between man and war. (The Futurist Synthesis of the War,

1914) One of the Futurists' obsessions was the new technology and one treatise entitled, "The New Religion-Morality of Speed" from 1916 develops new saints out of accelerated technology. The Futurists were one of the first movements to use successfully multi-media and Marinetti's treatises on Futurist Performance and Theatre foreshadow much of the later developments in these areas.

Part Two includes Marinetti's novel entitled *The Untameables*. Marinetti defined this novel in his own introduction as a free-word book and also as a: "Nude crude synthesizing. Simultaneous polychromatic polyhumorous. Vast violent dynamic." As a book it is full of Images and evokes from 'The Dune of Camels' through the 'Oases' to the 'Green Orchestra.' The book is a very good insight into the mind of a futurist. The final section includes Marinetti's memoirs and reflections on the history of Futurism. Selections from "Traditional & Futurist Great Milan," and "An Italian Sensibility Born in Egypt." Also in the book are twelve pages of photographs pertinent to Marinetti and his writings.

Persons interested in Futurism will also be interested in two other

texts of the same high quality as this book. One is Joshua Taylor's excellent book on Futurist art; Futurism, published in 1961 by the Museum of Modern Art. The other is Michael Kirby's history of Futurist theater, music and cinema entitled *Futurist Performance*, a well-written account. Both are profusely illustrated and all three are musts for anyone interested in any of the arts of this century.

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Book Review

Locally-published Menominee study a thoughtful treatment

FREEDOM WITH RESERVATION
The Menominee Struggle to Save
Their Land and People
Coordinating Editor, Deborah Shames
Impressions, Inc., Madison

\$2.50

Freedom With Reservation is a thoughtful, well-written little book about the struggles of the Wisconsin Menominee Indians to reverse the disastrous federal policy of termination—a subject that truly deserves volumes of sympathetic study. Until 1954, the Menominee Indians held a tribal reservation in northern Wisconsin with self-sufficient local industry, adequate community facilities and rich natural resources. In 1954, the federal government passed the Menominee Termination Act which stripped the Menominees of all rights and services provided by the United States for Indians. Since 1961, when the actual termination plan was effected, the fortunes of the Menominee Indians have followed a downward spiral. "Thanks to termination," according to Freedom With Reservation, "the tribal treasury has been long since virtually depleted; the lumbering operation teeters on insolvency; new economic developments bring no direct benefit to the living standard of the community but only keep the tribal corporation afloat; the hospital is closed, with no medical care available in the community; the utility companies have been sold; and hundreds of Menominee have been forced to leave home to find employment, many only to trade rural poverty for urban slums."

With the recent raid by militant Indians in Washington, D.C. fresh in mind, the fight by the Menominees to regain the land stolen from them by subterfuge is a compelling story. Freedom With Reservation documents the continuing efforts of the Menominees to retain their cultural heritage as Indians—despite racist treatment in area schools, despite erasure of the tribal rolls by federal decree, despite opposition by "apples." Indians who are red on the outside but white on the inside. Also indicted in this little volume is the trust structure of Menominee Enterprises, Inc., the shareholder corporation supposedly vested with control of the Menominee wealth, but instead controlled by non-Menominees, and the First Wisconsin Trust Company of Milwaukee—until recently, that is, when activist Indians belonging to DRUMS (Determination of Rights and Unity for Menominee Shareholders) forced a change. The DRUMS Indians, who organized in the Midwest in 1970, are rather the heroes of this as-yet unfinished saga. It was they who organized the widely-publicized march to the state capitol and a fruitful meeting with Wisconsin Governor Patrick Lucey in 1971; it was the DRUMS people who campaigned among the approximately 3000 Menominee Indians to reverse the 10-year long trend of the trustees' elections by electing four DRUMS candidates. It was DRUMS too which spurred the long battle against N.E. Isaacson, wealthy Legend Lakes speculator, and other developers who wanted to buy land from the impoverished Menominee tribe.

There is no happy ending as yet to the Menominee plight, but the recent successes by DRUMS lends a realistically hopeful air to the future. A bill to restore to the Menominee tribe the conditions before termination is before the United States Congress, but it has not yet been acted upon. Though the Indian Bureau is obviously not a godsend as protectors, at least the bureau agents are better than the pitfalls of termination.

Meanwhile—while Congress re-debates termination—the smallest, poorest and most recent county addition to the state of Wisconsin suffers from financial hardships imposed and continued by the policy of termination. Freedom With Reservation, which thoroughly details these amazing hardships, was written by a group of persons associated with DRUMS; it is a helpful, educating work on the recent history of the Menominee Indians. The locally-published book is currently available at the University Book Store; all proceeds go to the Menominee people for their struggle to reverse termination.

Jane Daring



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Record Review

Groucho Marx, An Evening With Groucho, A&M

Groucho Marx was a very funny man but, sadly, this album is by someone else entirely, the old, tired Groucho. Therefore, don't expect to hear the zippy Rufus T. Firefly as you remember him, and you may be pleasantly surprised. The 81-year old last of the Marx brothers can barely keep up with the tempo of some of the Harry Ruby/Bert Kalmar Groucho songs ("Timbuctoo") and he apologizes self-consciously for forgetting some of the words also. Still, "Groucho Marx was the best comedian this country ever produced," in Woody Allen's words, and Groucho's slow, punctuated delivery—in such remarkable contrast to his spitfire wit decades ago—has a charm all its own. *An Evening With Groucho*, a two-album set, was recorded live at Groucho's three comeback concerts last year—at Carnegie Hall in New York, at Iowa State University and in San Francisco. Strictly for diehard Groucho Marx fans, which encompass quite a few people, actually.

Jane Daring

Brinsley Schwarz, Nervous On The Road, United Artists

I do not hesitate to announce that this album is singularly the best album released in 1972. That should surprise just about everyone because evidently no one has ever heard of Brinsley Schwarz in Madison. *Nervous On The Road* is the group's fourth album, just as good as their first three. They sound a bit like a cross between the Grateful Dead at their countryish and Buddy Holly at his rock and roll-ish—with a grace and subtlety that these other super-heroes of pop music lack. If Brinsley Schwarz releases one more album without universal acclaim, they will certainly rate as the most undiscovered recording group of all time. They perform their own songs, such as the rolling "Surrender to the Rhythm," as nicely as they perform such unlikely classics as C. Kenner's "I Like It Like That." Brinsley Schwarz has an uncomplicated sound. Ask one of the State Street music stores to play this album for you and see if you agree.

Jane Daring

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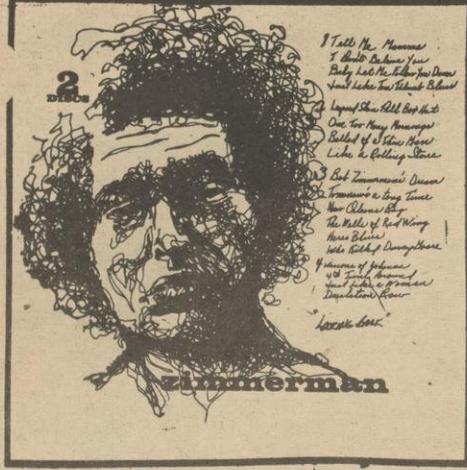
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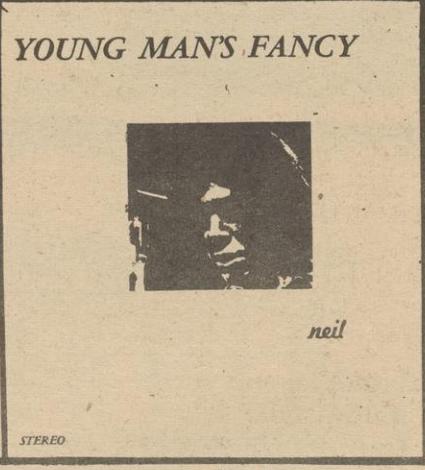
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Robert Siestma is the highly opinionated Focalpoint 'Captain'

By CHUCK PATCH

Robert Siestma, self-styled "Captain of the Curators" at the Focalpoint Photographic Gallery, is probably more responsible than anyone else for the gallery. He is a highly opinionated soul who needs little prodding to express his opinion. His job at the Focalpoint Co-op is to make sure that there is a show hanging in the gallery at all times, although he himself rarely selects the works to be hung. A different person curates each exhibit.

Robert grabbed my arm recently and hauled me next door to Bob and Gene's, so that he could play his favorite pin-ball machine before we talked a bit.

"The whole idea of the gallery is to change the idea of photography around here," he said, popping off the first ball. "You'd be amazed at the number of people who still won't accept photography as an art. But we want to show that not just fodder for the press. We want to create a community sense that photographs means something. The gallery has to be a forum for local photographers to display their talents and help build a community aesthetic."

HIS THIRD ball dropped down the side behind the flippers and the scoreboard clicked over at 48,000.

"Focalpoint is really unique in that it's one of the few full time photography galleries in the country."

"What about the Madison Art Center?" I asked, as I watched Robert put some incredible body English into a hard stab at a flipper button.

"As a matter of fact, Madison is really unique in having two full time galleries going. I couldn't



ROBERT SIETSEMA, "Captain" of the Focalpoint Curators in his gallery.

imagine there being more than twenty in the rest of the country. The shows at Madison Art are mostly travelling shows, which is good, but that's not what we want to do."

HE PAUSED momentarily as a particularly crucial point in the game was reached.

"What's really important is that we're not just putting up shows of local artists, but we're also having them curate those shows. Most people don't realize what goes into the making of a picture until they try to figure out what their reason for hanging it was. Those reasons aren't always valid either."

"How do you think the gallery has worked so far?"

"Initially, I was disappointed in what we were putting up and especially that people weren't looking. But people are beginning to look now, although I doubt most of them actually see."

A satisfied look came into his eyes as the scoreboard lit up a stupendous 98,000 points. He shot again and missed completely.

"LET'S GO," he said.

When we got outside it was freezing, as usual. Robert suddenly turned and grabbed me by the shoulders.

"Did you get a quotable quote?"

"Would you like to give me one?"

"Sure, how about 'I really don't like photographers, the good ones are so obnoxious,' well I've got to go put my laundry in the dryer."

And with that, Robert Siestma, captain of Focalpoint's curators was gone. The Focalpoint Gallery, by the way, is located at 613 University Avenue in the back of the Yellow Jersey, right along with the co-op photo store. And they're almost always open.

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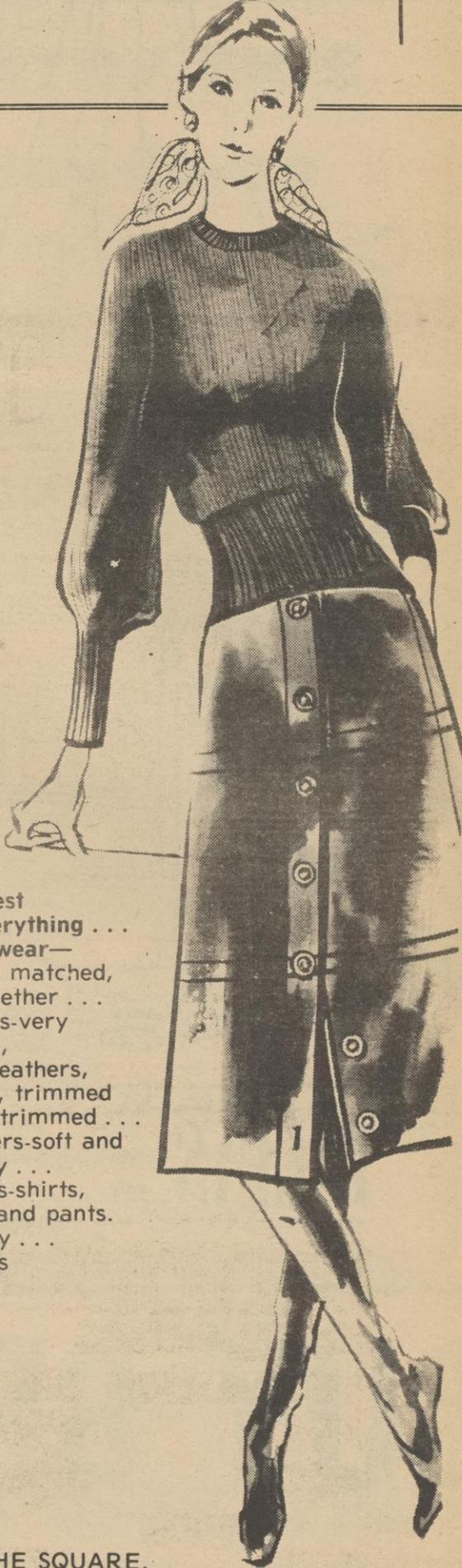
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ON THE SQUARE.

Cardinal Interview

Jim Kweskin got the call--just like George Patton'

By DIX BRUCE
of the Fine Arts Staff

On December 22, I traveled the rather formidable distance from Madison to Rockford, Illinois to interview and see the performance of one of my major heroes in this God-forsaken world, Jim Kweskin. On the way down my partner read bits and pieces of the mammoth Rolling Stone series from a year ago centering on the establishment of living communes around "worship" of former Kweskin Jug Band harmonica player Mel Lyman as a king of Christ figure, and the involvement of Kweskin himself in what was described in Manson-like terms as "the Lyman Family."

Rolling Stone talked of extortion, the beating of reporters who hadn't done as Mel would have liked, and quoted Kweskin as saying, "The Manson Family preached peace and love and went around killing people. We don't preach peace and love and we haven't killed anybody yet." Needless to say the whole bunch came off smelling pretty weird and Kweskin in particular looked like a murderous automaton controlled by his sacred Christ, Mel Lyman.

Could this be the same man who masterminded the Jim Kweskin Jug Band which performed such fine songs as "Never Swat A Fly," and "Coney Island Washboard,"

("She could rag a tune right through the knees/Of a brand new pair of BVD's")?

WE ARRIVED at the club, Charlotte's Web, at about 8:30 p.m. and its owner, Stephen Powers, a twenty-one year old former student, briefed us while we waited for Kweskin to arrive.

Charlotte's Web opened officially in May of '72 and has grown from a small coffeehouse featuring a local talent to a complete performing arts center, including a full time theatre late last fall. Kweskin has appeared in the coffeehouse twice before along with other famous 60's folk musicians, Bob Gibson, Paul Siebel, and Spider John Koerner. The theatre was presenting Spoon River Anthology during the nights Kweskin appeared and Powers plans both original presentations and regular professional productions in the future.

"I don't know if you've ever seen Jim perform before," Powers said, "But he's much different now. He hasn't said this to me, but it's the feeling I get. That it doesn't mean anything to him anymore to have the audience applaud. In fact in his most successful sets he works toward a point where there's no applause. There's one thing happening—it's between him and the audience. You have to see it to really understand what I'm saying."

The first thing I noticed about Kweskin was his weak hand shake. Then he sat down in this little room in back, and away from the coffeehouse, took out his guitar, smiled and began to play.

KWESKIN WAS extremely reluctant to talk. All he really did during the entire interview was play his guitar for us and smile. He dealt with our continuing interruptions with one line answers, spacing them sometimes minutes apart. During most of the time there was no conversation, we were all much more at home listening and singing with him.

How did you get together with the band members?

They were just in Cambridge.

What happened to the band?

Well, we played five years and took jug band music as far as we could.

What happened then?

I quit playin'. I was sick of music. I didn't play any for three years. What happened was, you know, one kind of music was dead in me, jug band music, I'd used it all up. Nothin' new had been born yet and I didn't want to play dead music. It took me three years to let it die and have something new start.

So you don't play any more of the jug band songs when you perform?

I still play some of the old jug band songs, but now it's gone. It's so far in the past. I usually use a lot of those songs in the early part of the set to kind of make friends with the audience.

We were talking with Steve Powers. He was trying to characterize the way you perform, something about becoming one with the audience.

Well, I think every performer tries to do that.

Yes, but you don't put on a show like, say Diana Ross and the Supremes.

I don't think most folk musicians do. I don't characterize it. You have to see it, you have to feel it. Have you heard America (Kweskin's latest solo album?) Man, that album is loaded with feeling. It's got more feeling in it than anything else.

Didn't some reviewers pan it? They just weren't sensitive to it.

What was the whole bit on the back of the album about Mel Lyman?

What whole bit? There was one line about Mel Lyman.

The stuff about astrology.

You better read it again cause there's only one bit about Mel Lyman. (pause) What's your astrological sign?

Virgo.

Bill Monroe, Roy Acuff, Hank Williams, Jimmy Rogers, (Kweskin named about ten other Virgo musicians but the tape recorder wasn't working and I can't write that fast).

Could you tell us about this whole thing with Mel Lyman? What's to tell?

Well, I mean all the stuff that was written in Rolling Stone about beatings....

All lies. I mean when you have two hundred people living together in one place, you have some fights. I can't explain it. The man is within me. People aren't able to understand that. They get all confused and can't understand my devotion to him. He's inside me. Why are you asking me all this? I can't tell you what it's like to live on Fort Hill. If you want to find out what it's like you gotta go there. Words are bullshit. Lies. Look at what was in Rolling Stone! The only thing that matters is feeling (Kweskin resumed playing).

Kweskin's set on stage was much like what it was for us backstage. Except he's about a million times friendlier, not having to worry about some reporter misquoting him again. He concentrates on generating a feeling through the audience. He starts out, as he said, with some of the old jug band songs, like Stealin' Stealin', I Wish I Could Shimmy Like My Sister Kate, Morning Blues, and The Blues My Naughty Sweetie Gives To Me. He gets the audience to sing along and projects on them a kind of joy and happiness in his songs that has to be genuine, it is so intense. Yet, he doesn't jump around, doesn't shout or even sweat much. He just plays his guitar and sings, zapping the crowd with "feeling."



JIM KWESKIN

What few words he did say are presented below. The context has been somewhat distorted, he rarely spoke as much as a paragraph at a time, and the mutual diversions of, "Do you know..." and "have you ever heard this song," are deleted.

Could we talk about the early days when you got the jug band together?

I'd rather not.

What would you rather talk about?

Nothin'. (Kweskin played a jumpy rag on the guitar).

(Interrupting) Well, how did you get into music?

I don't have the vaguest idea. I think God must have put me there. I don't think I had any choice, I got the call—just like George Patton. I'm just in it. I listened to music all my life. Jazz. Bessie Smith, Louis Armstrong and later Memphis Minnie. I started performing in 1959 in Cambridge where I went to school. In 1963 we made the first record; that was with the jug band.

How did you get together with the band members?

They were just in Cambridge.

What happened to the band?

Well, we played five years and took jug band music as far as we could.

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Numismatics Review

A TYPEFACE FOR WISCONSIN

By MORRIS EDELSON

Cardinal Numismatics Editor

Today the Numismatics column is proud to announce the most important departure in Wisconsin printing for many years.

From today, the University of Wisconsin Catalogue will be printed in an entirely new type face—Moggoni Sans Teeth—specially designed to celebrate the merger of state and University educational systems.

The new face has been designed by the internationally celebrated typographer J. Weaver (no relation to any person living or dead).

The new face has been specially designed to make the University of Wisconsin catalogue instantly comprehensible to all parts of the Wisconsin banking and corporate community.

By the use of enlarged serif-endings, a finer line, and, more importantly, less courses and distracting talk about equal opportunity and the right to be educated, the catalogue can be read by football coaches and federal grant-givers at a distance of over 15 feet.

This will ensure a greater awareness of current educational downgrading throughout the enlarged university community, and should be reflected in enlarged sales of tuitions, more grants, and an enhanced quality of life through all parts of the enlarged higher education system.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR
INTERCEPTED BY NUMISMATICS DEPARTMENT
from the desk of Piles McMillen

Dear Sir or Madam,

On several occasions your liquor store clerk has attacked us in print, and we feel that some spark of journalistic ethic in you might prompt you to print our rebuttal. This week sees the fruit of our valor with the retirement of that fount of all evil, Jolting Jack Leslie, for which we modestly take full credit. It is a fitting time for us to relate to you the principles on which we stand, and which you may aspire to.

Let one thing be certain, we here at the Capital Times are in no way smug or complacent about what is without any doubt the most magnificent publishing achievement in the history of the trade.

From its humble beginnings under my predecessor and subsequently such giants in the history of journalism such as Whitney Gould, Elliot Mariness, John Partick Hunter (ret.), and myself, the CT has pursued a straightforward policy of money-making, regardless of political pressures.

We believe that it is our duty to make money fearlessly and without favor. In a country where poverty increases, the acquisition of money becomes more and more important as every day passes. That is why we at the CT will continue to acquire large sums, independent of any Party or Pressure Group.

Originality, factual accuracy, wit, good writing, a radio station, investigative boldness, brilliant reporting, fantastic disclosures, courage, heroism, perceptive cultural reviews, adamantine integrity, all of these are undoubtedly essential.

But set against the over-riding issue of profit they are as dross. It was that great and good man Twinkie Elvehjem who said: "Money is good; but more money is better". As we march onward into a new era his words act a beacon to guide us.

It is our proud and humble boast today that we have never allowed squalid considerations of mere journalism to over-ride our whole-hearted pursuit of wealth.

Sincerely;
P. McMillen
c/o 1st Wisconsin Bank
Madison

WEAVER—THE MAN BEHIND THE FACE

By University Press Service correspondent H. Hack

What is he like—the man behind the greatest revolution in Wisconsin printing since nude pictures were included in the University of Wisconsin catalogue? Behind a deceptively shy and tedious exterior, J. Weaver (no relation to any person living), is an intensely dull person. He lives in a sparsely-furnished penthouse office in the Tower of Babel on the campus.

A convinced Badger since his birth, Weaver (often called "Doodles" by his friend), cares passionately about nothing and sees his new typeface as a chance to bring Madison into line with the typographical standards of the rest of the enlarged educational community.

"What I have tried to say, basically, with Moggoni", says Weaver, "is something entirely new and uncluttered, and yet totally dignified, with a touch of cheesy homeliness.

"It is a cool, satisfying type, with a relaxing aroma, guaranteed to bring immediate visual excitement and prolonged active marketability for all students in the state."

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A LEAP IN THE DARK

By Professor Merrill Lynch Pierce Millard and Filmore

(author of "Official History of the Third Floor Men's Room in North Hall"; How to Succeed in Education at the Same Time as Running a Bank"; and "Mergers, Monopolies and Higher Tuition in Education")

It was in 1884, give or take a few years, that the famous John First Bascom had the University catalogue the typeface—First Wisconsin—that was to make the University catalogue illegible for well over 50 years, thus making the fortune of First Wisconsin, Inc., manufacturers of magnifying glasses and shrinking credit.

Bascom's face, with its finely tapered beard and elongated nostrils, served its purpose well throughout the long years of campus peace and war, by persuading successive state legislatures that the Madison students were blind.

But now we enter a new era. As the University of Wisconsin-Madison girds her loins for the great adventure (cont. p.94)

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But now we enter a new era. As the University of Wisconsin-Madison girds her loins for the great adventure (cont. p.94)

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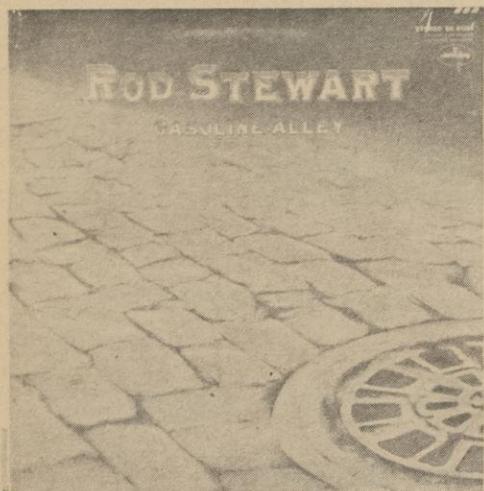
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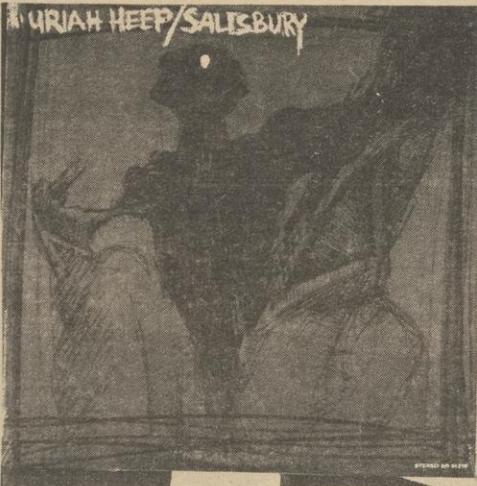
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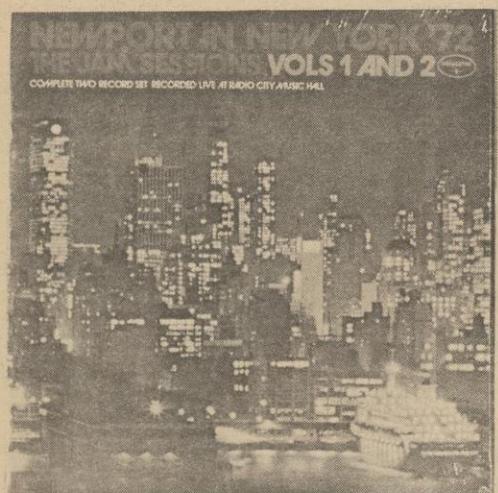


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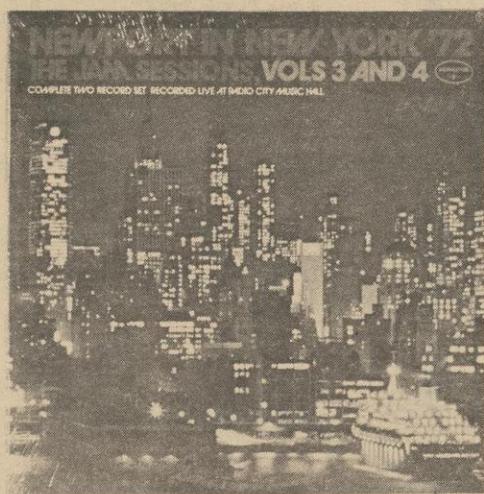


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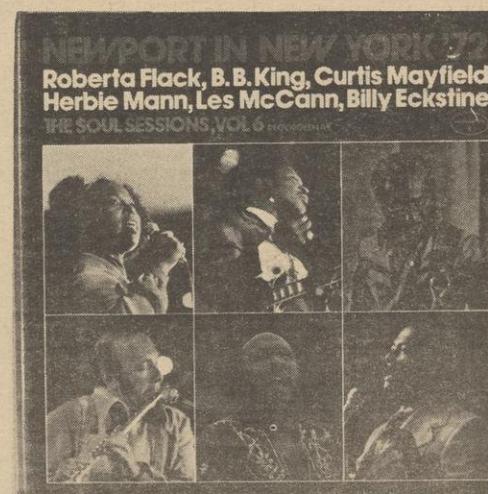
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RECORDS DEPARTMENT



University Theatre calendar

This spring the University Theatre will complete its move into the two Vilas Hall theatres and will present a schedule of six productions in the new facilities. The thrust stage theatre will hold 321 people in permanent, reserved seating while the experimental theatre will hold approximately 160 with flexible seating. The entrance to the thrust theatre is on the street level of the corner of University Avenue and Murray Mall. The experimental theatre can be reached from Murray Mall.

Tickets for all University Theatre productions presented in Vilas Hall will be sold at the main Vilas Hall Box Office, located on the street level of Murray Mall. Box office hours will be from 11:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m., Mondays through Fridays, beginning January 8. On performance evenings, including weekends, the main box office will reopen at 5 p.m. and then transfer to the appropriate theatre lobby at 7 p.m.

Tickets for The School for Wives, Sergeant Musgrave's

Dance and season tickets for the four experimental theatre productions will go on sale two and one-half weeks before opening night.

TELEPHONE reservations will be taken for all Vilas Hall productions and will be held for one twenty-four hour period. Please phone 262-1500 during regular box office hours. On performance evenings any unpaid reservations will be cancelled at 7:30 p.m. All University Theatre performances begin at 8 p.m. sharp. Latecomers may not be seated until a suitable break in the performance.

NIGHT ART COURSES

A potpourri of non-credit classes in the arts, including lecture and participation courses, will be offered evenings in the coming two months by University Extension.

Exact location of the classes on the Madison campus, will be designated upon registration.

HISTORY OF ART—Renaissance to Modern, a lecture series, meeting at 7:30 p.m. starting Jan. 15, will do a semester-long in-depth study of Giotto, Michelangelo, Rembrandt, David, Goya, Manet, Monet, Van Gogh, Picasso, Frank Lloyd Wright and other masters of Western painting, sculpture and architecture.

Photographic Fundamentals II, starting the same date and time, continues the basic study of photographic concepts, techniques and technology begun the last semester. Exposure to darkroom procedures is included. Previous class enrollment is not necessary.

Adults Can Play Jazz Piano, meeting at 8 p.m. starting Jan. 16, will introduce basic harmony, the chord symbol system and its application to the keyboard and development of style. Prerequisite is one year of piano instruction.

Book Review

'Comrade George' documents murder of George Jackson

COMRADE GEORGE
An Investigation into the Official Story
of his Assassination

By the Red Prison Movement

The murder of Soledad Brother George Jackson will take its place in American history alongside the brutal and calculated political executions of Black Panther Fred Hampton, Italian radicals Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, and the seven working-class martyrs of the Haymarket Square frame-up. The Red Prison Movement, an organization of radical ex-convicts centered in Massachusetts, has documented thoroughly in this small pamphlet, Comrade George, the conflicting lies and propaganda offered by the state of California after the supposed escape attempt killing revolutionary George Jackson.

"It was his enemies, not George who were desperate," according to Eric Mann who provides the text for this informative booklet. Mann traces convincingly the various "escape attempt" stories offered by San Quentin prison officials—first, the "black knit watch cap," then the "Afro-style wig" that supposedly hid the gun smuggled in by Jackson's attorney, Stephen Bingham. Reporters attempting to re-enact the escape attempt as explained by San Quentin administrators were stymied; even a few conservative California newspapers questioned the too-pat tale. Then, prison officials added another factor—the gun they originally claimed was used by Jackson was actually a smaller model, they explained. Thus, Jackson could have camouflaged such a small weapon under his wig, according to the prison officials. But ex-cons familiar with the racist California prison system know better than to believe that prison guards would let Jackson completely alone with his lawyer long enough to smuggle a gun into his hair.

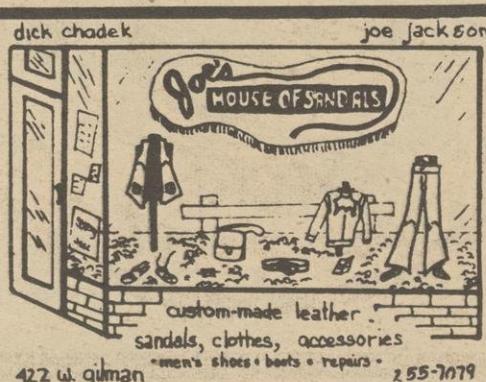
MANN AND THE Red Prison Movement arrive at the only likely conclusion. Though he wanted to escape, and though he dreamed of escaping as all prisoners do, George Jackson was not attempting to escape on August 21, 1971 when he was shot down by San Quentin prison guards. He had every reason to stay in jail until his hearing, a few weeks later, came up. "George was in no need of a desperate escape attempt," according to Comrade George. Jackson's book, Soledad Brother, had sold 300,000 copies and Jackson had become a powerful enemy of the state. He had recently become a Black Panther and he was the undisputed leader of a politically-oriented black prisoners movement in the California prison system. In a letter written to a friend shortly before his death, Jackson says that he suspects a plot by prison officials to kill him. A white convict signed an affidavit after Jackson's death attesting to an offer by prison guards to murder Jackson. The plot came to fruition on August 21, 1971.

The Comrade George booklet is distinguished from other radical booklets by its concise and readable form, especially by its careful documentation of collaboration by the California press with the San Quentin prison administrators. California editors added paragraphs to unthinking reporters' stories verifying facts that did not occur in order to rationalize Jackson's death, according to Comrade George. Rumors started by "high prison officials" were reported as factual in nature in order to bolster the San Quentin Jackson escape attempt myth. But a coroner's report did not hide the execution-style nature of the Jackson's wounds. "They shot George in the back and then when he wasn't dead they came up and shot him in the head," shouted fellow Soledad Brother John Clutchette at a court hearing before he was shackled by guards.

The upshot of Comrade George is not that George Jackson should be mourned in death, but that his memory should be reinforced by a re-dedication to the principles for which he died. Much work remains. The reverberations from his murder over one year ago are still felt. Stephen Bingham, the attorney accused by the state of smuggling the alleged gun, is underground, a fugitive. Ruchell Magee is still facing trial on conspiracy charges in connection with Jonathan Jackson's escape shootout in Marin County. Six revolutionary brothers are facing murder and assault charges in connection with the shootout the day Jackson was murdered. And thousands of brothers jailed like Jackson (one year to life for a \$70 robbery) for petty crimes against the state, are languishing in the oppressive jails of California, and elsewhere.

Comrade George is available by mail from the Red Prison Movement, Hovey Street Press, 1255 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02139. Enclose two dollars per copy.

Jane Daring



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By MICHAEL WILMINGTON
of the Fine Arts Staff

1. *Uzana's Raid* (Robert Aldrich)—Robert Aldrich makes three kinds of movies: action (*Kiss Me, Deadly*, *The Dirty Dozen*); grand Guignol (*Whatever Happened to Baby Jane?*), and show business exposes (*The Big Knife*). Women are usually absent from the first category, and men from the second. The core of Aldrich's films is hopeless communication, false appearances, and the constricting traps of the past. He shows men in the environment of war, opposed to the death, and women in the environment of the theatre, locked in a sadomasochistic embrace. He directs his actors to the limit of their emotional resources; and he edits in such an unstable, fluke pattern that his images always clash against each other as intensely and antagonistically as the characters. Everything in an Aldrich film seems absurd and volatile, on the verge of explosion.

Uzana's Raid is Aldrich's version of John Ford's *The Searchers*—the pursuit of murderous Apaches by a small cavalry troupe, through isolated, ravishing landscapes. The differences are more striking than the parallels: Aldrich shows the cavalry marching from the fort in a harmonious composition a la *She Wore a Yellow Ribbon*—but he

Apache scout, is an even more troubling figure than Ford's Sergeant Rutledge, retaining our admiration even as he betrays his people.

Uzana's Raid has so many contradictions and ambiguities that it is totally fascinating. And the death of Lancaster, under a withering sun, ranks in emotional force with that splendid moment

overweening social and cultural pretension, especially—as in *The Ruling Class*—when the pretentiousness seems to be attacking itself in a fit of noblesse oblige. I think *The Go-Between* was a properly acid valentine for that fraying target, the old aristocracy. *The Ruling Class* is just fancy, clumsy camp...redeemed slightly by O'Toole's

there is an intuitional little kid (Eric Shea) who manages, maddeningly, to survive to the very end. I kept hoping the ghost of W. C. Fields, decked out in flowing robes and a trident, would rise up from the waters and smite him, but no such luck.

4. *Hammersmith Is Out* (Peter Ustinov)—*Hammersmith* continues the Burton family's dubious obsession with the Faust legend, only this time Burton himself is the Devil—and he looks it. Still another British director, Peter Ustinov, is responsible for this and he has managed to direct the entire film without executing one interesting shot. But—I'm sure Anglophiles will argue—who needs visuals when you have good actors and a good script? A shrewd argument, one which we can also apply to opera (who needs music when you have a strong libretto and a flashy set?) literature (who needs to write when you have a clever plot and a skilled bookbinder) and gourmandry (who needs pastrami when you have nice rye and a tasty pickle?)

5. *Deliverance* (John Boorman)—John Boorman is the exception that proves the rule. A native of London, he has directed four movies *Catch Us If You Can*, *Point Blank*, *Hell in the Pacific* and *Deliverance* with inventiveness and ingenuity. He is a brilliant director of action; he has an odd, droll sense of humor; and he conveys a barrenness and isolation frightening in their intensity. The sun may refuse to set on British cinema as long as a Hitchcock, a Humphrey Jennings, a Lindsay Anderson, and a Boorman can emerge from its depths.

Deliverance, with unerring grace and lucidity, sets up what seems a simple-minded action situation: four middle-aged Southerners canoeing down a doomed river in defiance of ecology and progress. But the excursion deteriorates steadily into bleak nightmare. The two sequences where the quartet shoots the rapids are dazzling; and a confrontation with two cretinous, degenerate hillbillies is ugly and terrifying. I hope to be able to discuss *Deliverance* and *The Getaway* in greater detail later. Meanwhile, go see them.

Fast notes on five 'holiday' films

immediately breaks it up with weird distortions and jarring angles.

Burt Lancaster is a more heroic, agonistic figure than John Wayne (did Aldrich intend the part for Wayne?) but we remember that Aldrich cast Lancaster as a runaway apache many years ago, and his sympathies for the Indians, and final, meaningless death seem inevitable. Jorge Luke, as an

in *Baby Jane* when Bette Davis, makeup peeling, gazed at her dying sister on the dazzling sandy beach and murmured "You mean all these years we could have been friends?"

2. *The Ruling Class* (Peter Medak)—In directing this version of Peter Barnes' witty play, Peter Medak obviously took as his model Renoir's *Rules of the Game*. (He makes a direct reference to it in the scene where Peter O'Toole, as a balmie earl hovering between Jesus Christ and Jack the Ripper shoots a poacher). But he misses that great film's grace, fluency, and elegance, the essential sympathy with which Renoir exposed the dying upper bourgeoisie. The Ruling Class is all hyperthyroid British theatricality; everyone in the cast plays to the back of the house at the top of his lungs, frantic lest a single joke fly by unobserved. Medak jerks in and out of drama, comedy of manners, fantasy and music hall turns with a studied helter-skelter quality that matches the impeccability of O'Toole's paranoid stammer. The script is amusing, the actors excellent; the film itself is nervous, unresonant, and shallow.

Yet the American middle class intelligentsia will probably love it, just as they have loved most British cinema for the past thirty years—loved it precisely because British films are so paralyzingly dependent on British theatre and literature, because British directors are so self-effacing and reverent in their lickspittle approach to whatever knight or duchess of the London stage they happen to be directing, to whatever haughty classic has been handed to them in gilt-edged double folio. Ah, how seductive to the American intellect is this

stunning virtuosity, and by the brilliant underplaying of Arthur Lowe, who, as a Marxist butler, and in the midst of all the flailing, scenery-spraying, carpet-chewing actors around him, steals every scene with a little muttered irreverence.

3. *The Poseidon Adventure* (Ronald Neame)—Further proof of the congenital ineptitude of British directors (was it Truffaut who said there is a basic antipathy between the words "Britain" and "cinema?") is supplied by that old reliable Ronald Neame, who has been here charged by Irwin Allen with masterminding the destruction of the S.S. Poseidon, struck by a tidal wave right in the middle of Auld Lang Syne on New Year's Eve, and turned completely upside-down. Fifteen academy award winners are floundering around in the wreckage; will they be able to claw, cry, scream, special-effect and chiaroscuro their way to yet another Oscar?

The suspense is excruciating. Deck by deck, room by room, disaster by disaster, they climb their way to the bottom, finally achieving it in a mind-bending sequence in which Shelley Winters, rotund Jewish mother, swims to the rescue of Gene Hackman, svelte renegade priest, pulls him loose from a ton of steel ribbing, yells (I swear) "You see, in the water I'm a very skinny lady!" and dies in his arms of heart failure. You don't have to be Jewish to love a little Hormel...

Carol Lynley, belying her thirty-odd years, offers an interesting conception of the Woodstock generation, freaking out at every conceivable opportunity, while the determined, steady middle class (symbolized by Red Buttons) drags her to salvation. And

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Xenophthalmia

By DIX BRUCE
of the Fine Arts Staff

The worst show on commercial television is *Bridget Loves Bernie*. It is so bad it must be seen to be believed. In one Saturday night half hour, between *All in the Family* and the *Mary Tyler Moore* show, it is the most obnoxious, poorest written, poorest directed, and poorest acted program on television. It may even be the worst series to ever be presented on tv.

The producers seem to have done not one or two things wrong, but everything is messed up. On the heels of other such "now" shows as *All in the Family* and *Sanford and Son*, *Bridget Loves Bernie* concerns a recently wedded couple, she Irish Catholic and he New York Jewish. Her parents are filthy rich upper crust, his hard working deli owners.

Now this really isn't all that bad a place to start for a situation comedy. After all, remember *My Mother the Car* or *Me and the Chimp*—losers to begin with? The problems start when incompetents on every level of production take over and try to make something out of Catholic girl loves Jewish boy.

THE CHARACTERS are so shallow and stereotyped they are offensive even to WASP's like me. It's insulting to see other human beings treated that way, even in fiction.

Consider *Bernie's* mother, Mrs. Steinberg. A typical conversation might sound something like this: "Chicken soup, chicken soup, chicken soup." She is never allowed to free herself from this stereotype, every bit as vicious and destructive as *Stepin Fetchit's* shuffling, "Yess massa."

Consider *Bernie's* father. A typical conversation might have father Steinberg telling of his idolization of who else but every Jew's hero, Moshe Dayan. He always wants to meet the Minister and is continually slobbering over the possibility. The Steinbergs are probably the most insulting of the stereotypes; the others are less so, but for that reason all the more shallow and nauseating.

Consider *Bernie* himself. He's supposed to be some kind of a struggling playwright who drives cab to support *Bridget*. That's his character. Yet never do we see this facet of his personality. He's always running around in his cute Levi flares, in and out of the Steinberg deli, in and out of the Fitzgerald (*Bridget's* parents) mansion, in and out of their flat above the deli. He never does a thing remotely connected to being a writer or a cab driver, save the touching scenes where he tells both set of parents that he and *Bridget* want to make it on their own. Touching—right in the stomach.

CONSIDER ALSO Father Mike, *Bridget's* brother, a rich right-on priest who never does anything either but look dashing and show his pearly whites and clerical collar. In every episode all he does is hang around, ostensibly to keep the peace between the two families. It's really a shame that these actors aren't allowed to develop something for themselves that resembles a character.

Sometimes a good script can save the day, but in this case forget it. The scripts aren't funny, they are hardly dramatic, and nothing ever seems to happen. The typical show revolves around the conflict between *Bridget* and *Bernie's* respective parents. The parents always want to buy the couple something, send them somewhere on a vacation, invite them to some ethnic event; they are always competing to see who will be chosen by the lucky couple, *Bridget* and *Bernie*.

But, of course, the two always feel the squeeze and admonish their parents for it, always finding a perfectly successful compromise. The show usually ends with both families dancing the Hora or singing *When Irish Eyes Are Smiling*. A three year old wouldn't be satisfied by the plot line.

THE UNBELIEVABLE characters make the scripts unbelieveable almost to a point of absurdity. How can *Bernie* take off a week or so whenever he wants to enjoy the fruits of the Fitzgerald yachts and country clubs? Isn't he some kind of a struggling writer or something? Isn't it strange that the Fitzgerald's are entertaining in circles including, of all people, Moshe Dayan?

But probably the most surprising thing about *Bridget Loves Bernie* is that no one has caught its incredible terribleness. Usually somewhere along the line some anonymous producer will see weaknesses in a series and beef them up to TV standards, nothing too bad, nothing too good. But here, it just continues as bad as ever, much worse than mediocre. Chances are it'll stay that way too, and right where it is, as Cleveland Amory observed, between *All in the Family* and *Mary Tyler Moore*, riding the ratings.

Music Review

UA reissues are good, mixed bag

JAZZ—REISSUES FROM UNITED ARTISTS

KENNY DORHAM—Matador-UAS 5631 with Dorham, trumpet; Jackie McLean, alto; Bobby Timmons, piano; Teddy Smith, bass; J.C. Moses, drums.

ART BLAKEY and the jazz messengers—Three Blind Mice—UAS 5633

Blakey, drums; Jimmy Merritt, bass; Cedar Walton, piano; Curtis Fuller, trombone; Wayne Shorter, tenor; Freddy Hubbard, trumpet.

JOHN COLTRANE—Coltrane Time—UAS 5638

Coltrane, tenor; Cecil Taylor, piano; Kenny Dorham, trumpet; Chuck Israels, bass; Louis Hayes, drums.

BILLIE HOLIDAY—Lady Love—UAS 5635

is Taylor, in his comping, to say nothing of his solos, who is a startlingly original force on this session.

The Billie Holiday record is the earliest recording in this particular bunch. It dates from the early fifties and is available only in phoney stereo. The sound isn't bad, though. One side has two tunes played jam session style with solos by Red Norvo, Buddy De Franco, and other people. De Franco has a piercing clarinet tone, like Benny Goodman, with somewhat more modish ideas. The other side has seven songs which are all Billie accompanied

by a piano trio. Carl Drinkard's piano is a little too busy in spots.

Both sides were recorded in Europe before live audiences.

Billie's voice is not what it had been, but her special personality is still intact. These tunes are all especially associated with her, such as *Them There Eyes*, *What a Little Moonlight Can Do*, etc. Any of Lady Day's records are worth having, but if you want to buy only one right now, run out and get the new release on the Atlantic label. It contains all the great stuff recorded by the Commodore label and includes *Strange Fruit*.

What did happen on the Cahulawassee River?

The adventure that began as a camping trip then suddenly turned into a nightmare.

By D.M. CLARKE
of the Fine Arts Staff

Reissues are always part of the excitement in the jazz record world; lately the trickle is turning into a torrent. One greets resurrected old friends with joy tempered with the knowledge that it is cheaper for the record companies to reissue than to record new material. These discs are part of a new series from United Artists with jackets that look as though a child had scribbled on them with crayons. That way we can tell they all belong to the same series. The company admits that these items have been "previously issued" but does not, with one exception, give the original recording dates. Maybe next time.

The Kenny Dorham record is a series of listenable treatments of great tunes such as Victor Young's *Beautiful Love* and Charlie Chaplin's *Smile*. *Prelude*, a theme by Villa Lobos, is a duet for trumpet and piano. Dorham is always tasteful, the rhythm section is more than competent, and McLean is McLean, which means that he somehow manages to be both acerbic and nonchalant.

When you buy a record by the Jazz Messengers, you get Blakey, who makes his drums sound like a whole orchestra without playing loud. You get lots of fine solos from everybody and you get tight ensemble playing which is too often absent from "progressive" jazz. You get your money's worth and you have a ball.

The Coltrane record is really a Cecil Taylor record. (I am indebted to Chuck Nessa for this piece of info.) There is lots of young Coltrane, with glimpses of that power that was to come, but it

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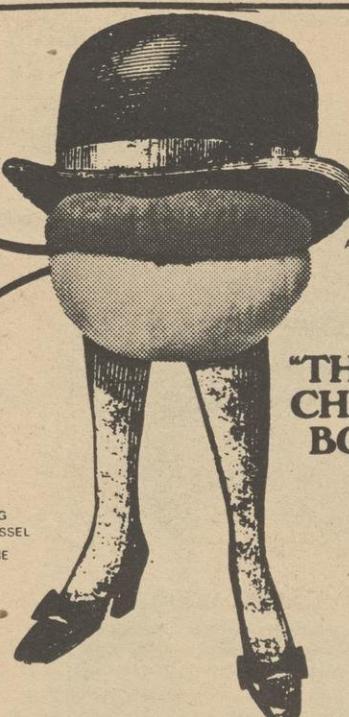
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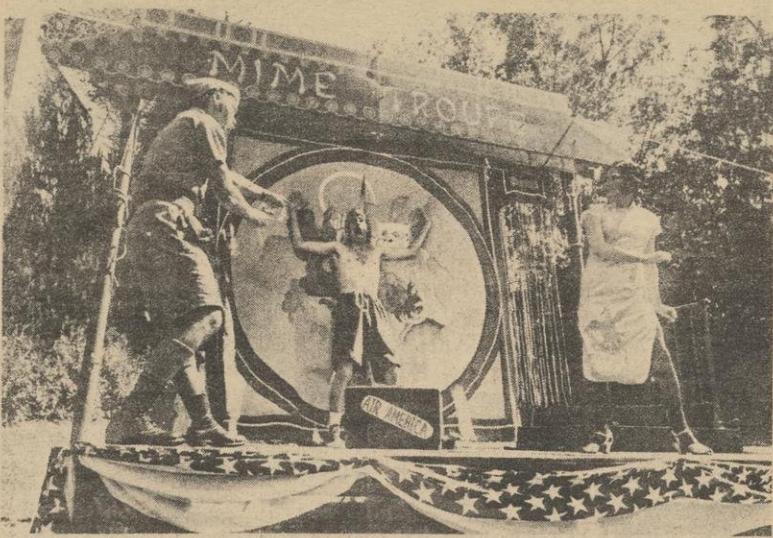
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Mime Troupe slates 'Revenge'

The San Francisco Mime Troupe's Gorilla Marching Band will return to the place it was begun, Madison, February 15, 16, 17, the University Catholic Center. This will be its fourth appearance at the University, and the troupe will be performing an "original full-length comic mystery thriller" about the drug traffic and the war in Indochina, *The Dragon Lady's Revenge*.

The Mime Troupe's name is slightly misleading: the company is anything but silent, especially about political issues, and its style owes more to vaudeville and old movies than it does to classical mime. With changing times, the company has performed comedies about civil rights, the draft, the war, ecology, women's liberation, the Black Panthers, and heroin. The troupe's last visit to Madison was in 1969 with *L'Amant Militaire* (and the famous Elson vs. the Mime Troupe incident on Francis Court). Union programmer Gladys Musser said at the time, "They'll never play here again!" and *Quixote* magazine the sponsor for the event was banned from the campus.

THE MIME Troupe's career has been as eventful as its topics are controversial. Long identified with the radical movement, it has



Lt. Clyde Junker gets the drop on a mysterious fakir and a B-girl as the internationally acclaimed San Francisco Mime Troupe will present their comic-mystery-musical *The Dragon Lady's Revenge*.

been arrested, banned, labelled "subversive," trailed by the F.B.I... But the company has won all its court cases, establishing free speech precedents in Denver and San Francisco, and gone on to win a national, and international theatrical reputation for successfully combining art and politics. The Troupe's OBIE (Off-Broadway) Award, won in 1958, cited it for "uniting theater and revolution."

The Los Angeles Times said this year: "This is agit-prop theatre with a difference: incisive without being heavy handed. This is how agit-prop best works and the Mime Troupe is to be congratulated for discovering it. If theater, left or right, is ever going to change

anyone's politics, it will first have to be good theater—the Mime Troupe's is."

The Dragon Lady's Revenge was inspired by news stories that surfaced in the press last year, linking top Allied generals and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to the growing Indochina heroin trade. These connections have since been heavily documented in Alfred McCoy's *The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia*, published by Harper and Row last summer over protests by the C.I.A. The Mime Troupe dramatizes this material in the form of a satirical whodunit, with music. Performances will be at 8 p.m., tickets are \$2 and will be sold at campus locations.

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U opera group plans

The University Opera Workshop has three productions planned for the second semester. The opening work of the semester is Stravinsky's last opera *The Rake's Progress*, which will be performed on February 24 and 25. The libretto was written by W. H. Auden and was inspired by the Hogarth prints of the same name. Although the opera was written in 1951, Stravinsky wrote the music in a "neo-classic style" to agree with the story which is set in England of the 1750s.

A production of opera scenes, "Opera Chunks," is scheduled for March 24 and 25. Over the years, the "Chunks" performances have

proved to be very rewarding and popular with Madison audiences. In the "Chunks" productions, scenes and arias of well-known and not so well-known operas are performed. In this way people are exposed to works that are rarely (if ever) performed in the Madison area.

The highlight of the 1972-73 season will be the production of Verdi's *Rigoletto*. Over the years, *Rigoletto* has proved to be one of the most popular operas in the repertory. It is one of the most moving dramas about the nature of evil. Madison audiences will be able to hear David Astor and Dale Gilbert, voice faculty of the School of Music, who will be singing the lead roles. *Rigoletto* will be performed on May 5 and 7. All the operas will be sung in English and performed in Old Music Hall. Curtain time for all shows will be at 8 pm. Tickets are required for *The Rake's Progress* and *Rigoletto*. They will be on sale at the Union Theatre Box Office. For information, call 262-2201. There will be no admission charge for the "Opera Chunks" performance.

Elvehjem Art

The exhibition currently at the Elvehjem Art Center features "Selected Prints and Drawings from the Permanent Collection." A small Rembrandt etching circa 1653 "St. Jerome and the Lion" and "Italian Landscape" is an interesting opener. Other features are several Tiepolo's, two delightfully pastoral English watercolors, and a recent acquisition of a drawing by French neo-classicist Jacques-Louis David. This drawing of a Roman chair is done in ink and wash technique and was done between 1775-80.

There is also a very humorous self-portrait of Anton Van Dyck. The smallest drawing on display is one that is most interesting. It is Guercino's man with a beard. A delightful composition done in quill pen and bistre ink. It is almost oriental in its simplicity of design. A miniature masterpiece!

One more note: beginning in January, the Elvehjem will remain open until 8:45 p.m. on Thursday evenings.

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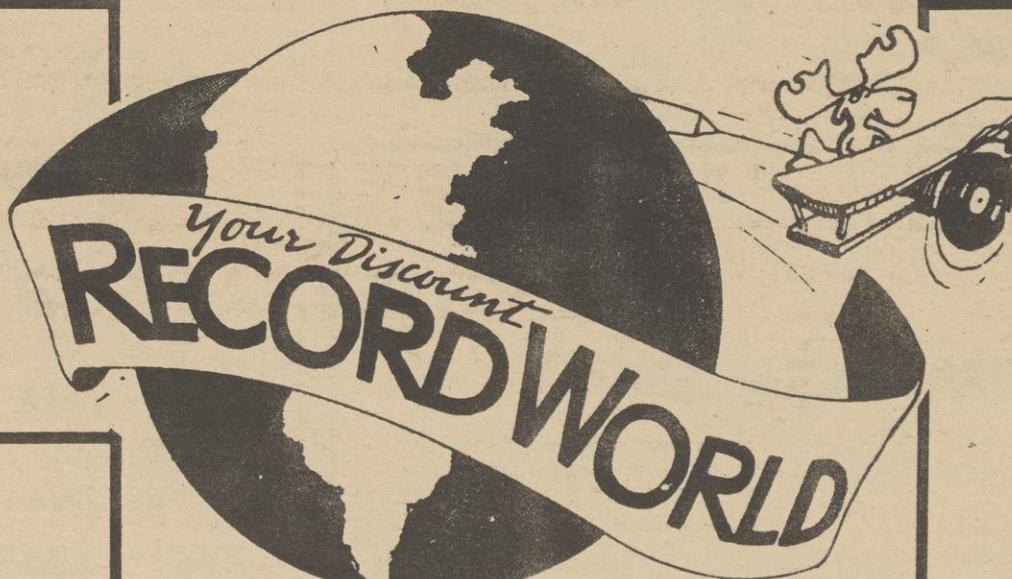
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Music Review: Elliot Carter

Fine Nonesuch recordings show amazing originality

By BRUCE PARSONS
of the Fine Arts StaffTwo Elliot Carter Recordings
on Nonesuch
String Quartets Nos. 1 and 2
Sonata for Flute, Oboe, Cello
and Harpsichord
Sonata for Cello and Piano

It is truly amazing the distance we have come since Elliot Carter's first String Quartet was written in 1951. This is a very difficult work to play and at the time it was written Carter even had doubts as to whether or not it could be ever played. Since that time musicians have expanded their techniques and listeners have opened their ears to a new aesthetic in music. The String

Quartet No. 1 is a landmark of the first magnitude in twentieth century music and the recording of it here on the Nonesuch label is an excellent and satisfying accomplishment, a much needed improvement over and earlier recording on Columbia.

The music itself deals with several new musical possibilities that were unique at the time of conception in 1951. It is a work of genuine originality, both refreshing in its form and structure and pleasing in relation to the manner of Carter's handling of the harmonic materials.

It was not, however, a complete break with the past as Martin Boykin points out in an issue of Perspectives of New Music. In his article Boykin mentions that

Carter's music contains "many of the gestures that have haunted the American imagination for a long time. Long melodies of equal note values were once strongly associated with Roy Harris; the device of dialoguing sustained music with loud, rapid interjections has been used by William Schumann; Ruth Crawford's quartet of 1931 hints at some of Carter's organizational procedures. Even the celebrated device of rhythmic modulation was not entirely novel; an early example can be found in Roger Sessions' 1942 duet."

CARTER'S USE of modulated rhythms seem almost impossible on paper but the delight which is achieved in listening to these figures justifies their existence. They are very complex but after a while they do begin to make sense and the movement in the music and the textures all come into focus.

The First String Quartet was described by Carter in program notes of an early concert at the University of Illinois as follows:

"The first movement, a contrapuntal fantasy is built mainly upon four main and several subsidiary themes, each in a different speed and character. Various polyrhythmic combinations of these are made and this resolves into a rapidly flowing scherzo, allegro scorrevole, with a dramatic trio section. The scherzo is interrupted before it is concluded with a pause of the kind that usually comes between movements."

ALMOST IN contrast with the first quartet is the equally beautiful String Quartet No. 2, which is compact in economy as opposed to the more expanded vision of the first. Carter's music is not concerned with that which is superficial in much of modern music. He escapes the static rhythm that is the pitfall of many of today's composers. The harmonic evolution of Carter's music gels in the first quarter—a logical progression from his earlier Coplandesque works written for public consumption.

The ideas that Carter puts forward in both string quartets and the sonatas on the second record are the ideas he will carry into his larger works. The music

Carter has written beginning with the Sonata for Cello and Piano which predates the first quartet by three years was not written for anyone else but himself but as he relates in the liner notes "They were written for my own satisfaction and grew out of an attempt to understand myself." It seems that as soon as Carter adopted a "public-be-damned"

attitude, the public finally realized that Carter was writing significant music.

The string quartets are performed by the very excellent Composer's Quartet. Formed in 1965, they are currently in residence at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. The Composer's Quartet can also be heard on the Columbia, C.R.I., and Nonesuch labels in many fine recordings.

The Sonata for Cello and Piano, written in 1948, uses similar methods of rhythm, time, memory and especially shape. It was a questioning of "musical logic" of the past that led Carter into these new paths.

THE SONATA for Flute, Oboe, Cello and Harpsichord (1952) begins with a frenetic exposition of a Risoluto movement, proceeds into sensitive waves of dynamics and rhythm. A delicate form begins to take shape as the musicians explore this music. They rhythms build and fall, each instrument weaving their melodies in and out. The serenity of the cello is contradicted by a fast passage of oboe mingled with flute.

The quiet percussive attack of the harpsichord, and the occasional pizzicato of the cello end with the lento movement. The last movement, "Allegro", echoes the beginning passages and a mysterious calm is followed by an anxious wandering above a nervous harpsichord. The cello leads the flute and oboe back in and several swift dynamic changes ensure right on up to the concluding note on the cello.

These Nonesuch recordings are of extremely high quality and, considering the fact that they are a budget label, the two records make an excellent buy. No listener at all interested in modern music should be without these very fine recordings. As with most Nonesuch recordings, especially the modern catalogue, the liner notes are very informative. In this case, they were written by the composer himself.

Book Review

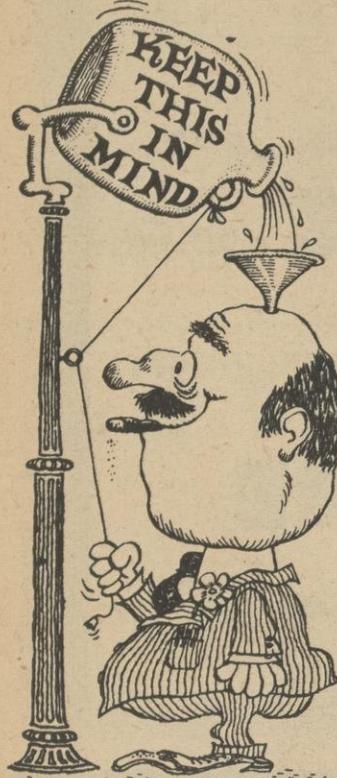
"Trotsky" picturesque

TROTSKY

By Francis Wyndham and David King
Praeger, New York, \$12.50.

If you have \$12.50 to spend, and if you have more than fleeting interest in Soviet history, then Trotsky is a good buy. To describe Trotsky as beautiful or nicely put together would be an understatement. It is a simply wonderful picture book, replete with everything from full-page photographs of Russian revolutionist Leon Trotsky fishing (for the aficionado) to full-page photographs of Trotsky dying from assassin wounds, or Trotsky's cremation (for the dilettante). Besides scores of handsomely mounted pictures, complemented by a stunning cover photograph of Trotsky as a youth, Trotsky also has a serious text, a splendidly-edited version of Trotsky's life and thought. Though the cost is prohibitive, granted, the book is far superior to other similar souvenir-type biography-picture books that are making the rounds nowadays. It is a must for the serious Trotsky scholar, or for the suspiciously-wealthy contemporary revolutionary.

Jane Daring



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IES 310, Timetable p. 109



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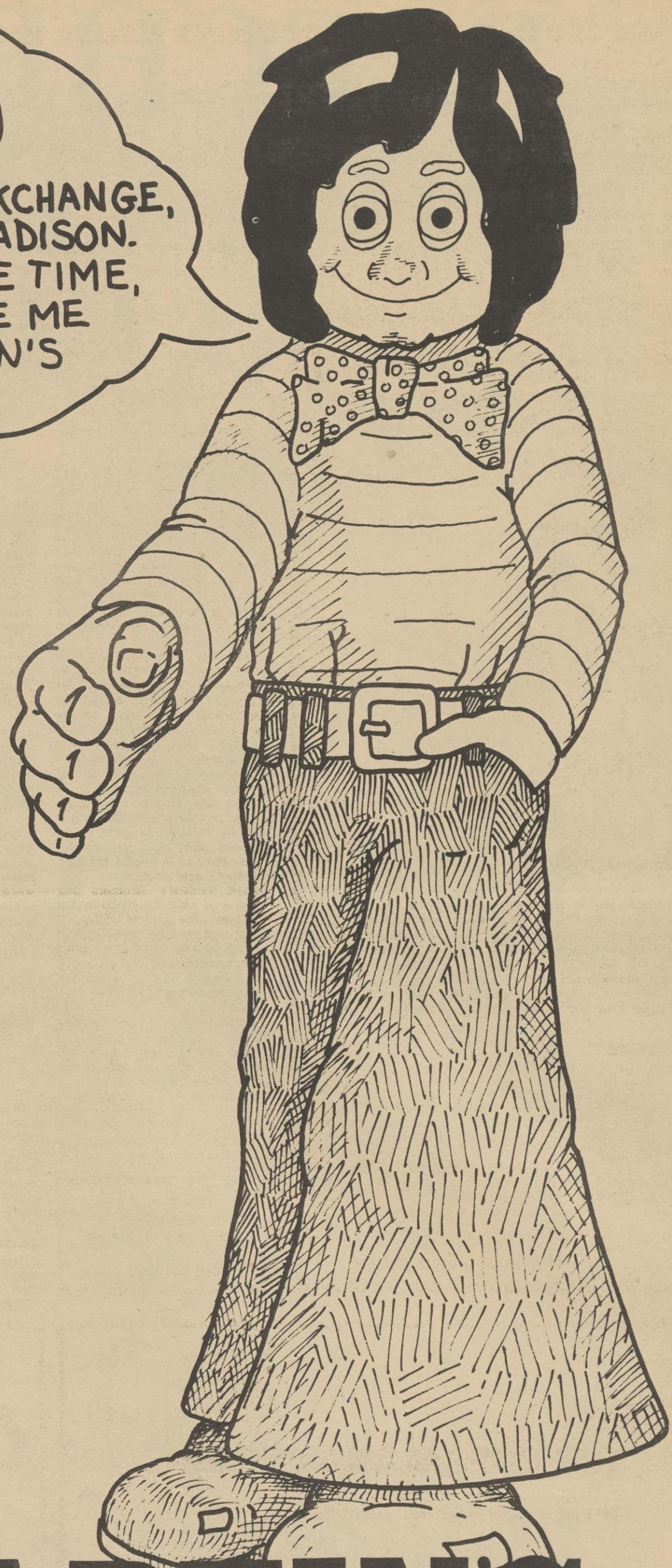
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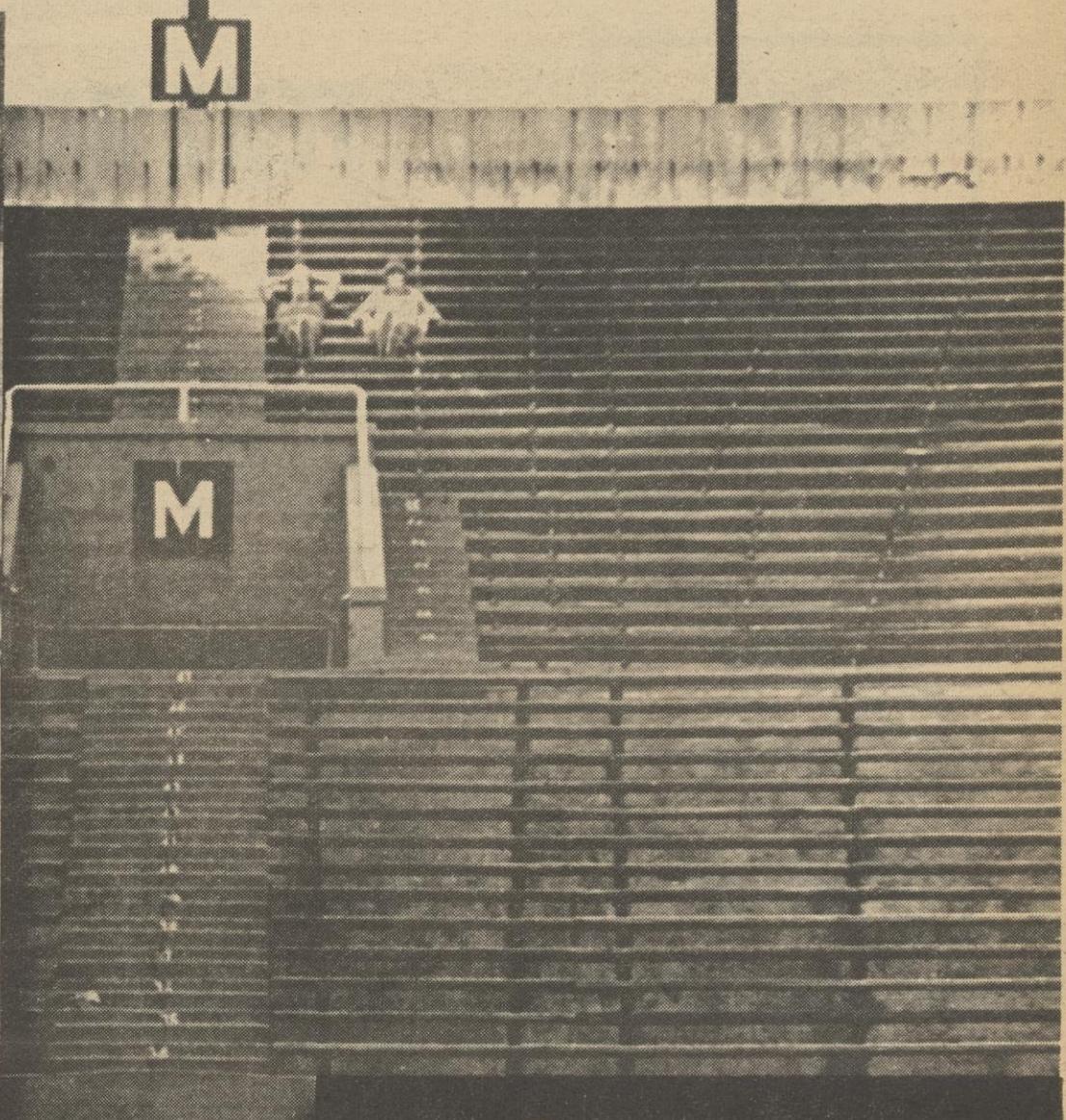
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Cardinal photo by Mark Perlstein

The life of a WCHA referee—p.

6

Hockey and Basketball—while
you were gone—pp. 7-8.

Spring athletic schedule: p. 18.

Photo by Leo Theinert

Inside:

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State talent thinned by lack of rinks

By JIM LEFEBVRE
of the Sports Staff

Fans of Badger basketball and football are used to looking down the rosters of Wisconsin teams and seeing under the heading "Home town" such places as Wausau, Beloit, Eau Claire, Waukesha and of course Madison.

But for the 8,431 who pack the Dane County Coliseum on winter weekends, the names change to St. Paul, Minnesota; Calgary, Alberta; Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario and other locales, most of which are in northern Minnesota and sprinkled across Canada.

THE QUESTION of why there aren't more Wisconsin natives on UW's No. 1-ranked hockey team (or any other WCHA squad, for that matter) was answered quite succinctly by Badger Head Coach Bob Johnson.

"The major problem is a lack of facilities," says Johnson. "In fact, that's the whole problem. Facilities are an absolute must if you hope to develop any type of program that will produce good players."

The facilities Johnson speaks of are those similar to Madison's Hartmeyer Ice Arena, i.e. indoor, year-round rinks intended primarily for use by youth hockey programs and high school teams. Currently only a handful of such buildings exist in the state, compared with well over a hundred such facilities in Minnesota.

And as Johnson also points out, it's quite clear that the best youth and high school hockey being played in the state is concentrated near the places with year-round ice. Superior, for example, boasts two indoor arenas, and not surprisingly, the perennial WIAA state champs, the only high school team in the state which is really compatible with Minnesota prep hockey.

"PLACES LIKE Waupun, Mosinee, Wausau and Stevens

Point simply can't be producing better players with their outdated, outdoor rinks which are good only for a few weeks out of the year," Johnson continued. "The trouble is that people don't understand how good the hockey is becoming elsewhere."

"There are communities in Minnesota, population under 2000, poverty-stricken towns...and yet they sold bonds and constructed not one but two indoor rinks," explained the Badger coach. "Warroad, for example, has 12000 people and its most impressive building is the hockey arena, built by donated labor and money raised by parents and community leaders."

Despite the lack of ice (and indeed prep teams, also, as still less than twenty high schools have hockey as a sanctioned sport), there have been Wisconsinites who managed to make the UW team in recent years, although they had to be considered, for the most part, fringe players.

Prominent among these were several Madison prep stars, along with Phil Uihlein of Milwaukee, Tom Petrozates of Eagle River, Mosinee's Kuklinski Brothers, and Mike Gleffe and Matt Tocherman of Green Bay. The lack of top-grade competition in high school, however, hampered any chance at attaining WCHA stardom.

"MOST OF these guys just weren't prepared for the level of competition here at Wisconsin," revealed Johnson. "In fact, the biggest adjustment some of them had to make was how to play with people of their own ability, since most of them had been the only standout on their high school team."

On the roster of the present Badger squad, five Wisconsin-born players are listed. In addition to Mosinee's Tom Kuklinski, there are Madisonians

Doug Kelso, John Coyne, Tim Hausmann and Jay Randall. None have seen varsity action this season, but play for the jayvee squad.

"Kelso, Rendall, Kuklinski...they're all fine hockey players and they improve and put a lot of effort in to their play," commented Johnson. "They'd be standouts at smaller schools, but as things now stand, they're not quite WCHA players...yet."

Johnson claimed that he and his staff (Assistant Coaches Bil Rothwell and Bill Howard, who doubles as coach at Madison Memorial) are well aware of upcoming talent around the state, and especially in the Madison area, where there are seven High school teams and a host of squads in the various Youth Hockey divisions.

"IN ALL fairness to ourselves and to these players," he noted, "we can't promise them varsity action. While we like to encourage

a guy to come and try out, it would be an injustice to strongly encourage someone whom we can see will just never make it. As for scholarships, we have six a year, and any kid who proves he can be a part of this team will get one no matter where he's from or whether we recruited him."

But will the day ever come when the Badger skaters will be led by pucksters from Madison, Superior, Green Bay, et al?

"We sure hope so," smiles the veteran hockey mentor. "It would mean much easier recruiting, and the money we would save could go into an improved jayvee program or an intramural program."

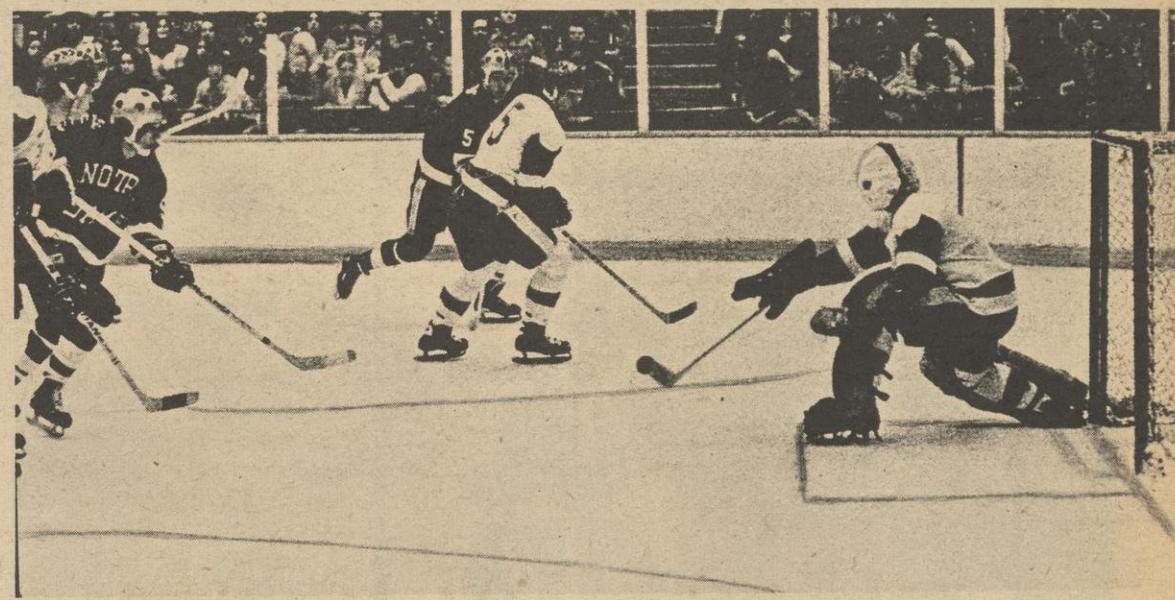
"But a hockey player has to start when he's 7,8,9 years old. It's hard to develop yourself in something that's unnatural for human beings (skating). How do you learn and improve? This is

where your rink and your program come in. They're absolutely essential for good hockey."

As examples, Bentley and Dool (Badger stars Max and Tim) played in the national championship for PeeWees (10-12 yr. olds) before 18,000 people. And it's obvious what they've accomplished since then."

"WHAT IS needed is one good man in each community, someone who knows what the game is all about, to get a program going. Hockey might be called a rich man's sport because of the expense to equip players and teams, but it's also a dedicated man's sport."

And Bob Johnson, a man who several years ago dedicated himself to making Wisconsin No. 1 in hockey, ought to know.



Cardinal photo by Geoff Simon

BADGER GOALIE DICK Perkins stylishly puts the clamps on a slap shot.

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By MARK SCHULZ

of the Sports Staff

Wisconsin head track coach Bill Perrin rates this year's team a solid contender for the Big Ten indoor title.

The Badgers' major challengers should be Indiana, the Big Ten cross country champions Illinois, Michigan, and Michigan State, the 1972 indoor champion. Michigan State ran away with the meet last year as they piled up 65 points over second place Illinois' 42 and UW's 33, but Badger co-captain Skip Kent noted, "They've lost

their three top sprinters." Two of this group of three which included Herb Washington, a co-holder of the world record in the 60 yard dash, have graduated. The third, sophomore Marshall Dill, has transferred to Tennessee.

EVEN THOUGH the Badger sprinters won't be facing Dill in the Big Ten meet, they won't be able to dodge him completely. Wisconsin will meet Tennessee and the Chicago Track Club February 3 in the Camp Randall Memorial Shell.

The Tennessee meet is just one-

fifth of what coach Perrin describes as the best indoor schedule the Badgers have ever had. Tennessee was the Southeast conference outdoor champion last year and another UW opponent, Nebraska, was the Big Eight indoor champion last year. "We're taking a chance of getting beat bad, but I think our team will be competitive," commented Perrin.

Assistant coach Dan McClinton noted, "There could be eight or nine Olympians here when Tennessee and the Chicago Track Club are in Madison, depending on who the Chicago team brings."

Glenn Herold, Badger ace distance runner and a co-captain of the track team, noted that Wisconsin might have to schedule even more non-conference meets in the future since the Big Ten has just cut in half the number of scholarships that schools can give. He stated, "The Big Ten will turn into one big intramural league because each school will concentrate most of its remaining 15 scholarships in the one or two sports they are most successful in."

COACH PERRIN bases his optimism for the upcoming season on the fact that of the 33 points Wisconsin scored last spring the big scorers are back. Perrin believes he has eight potential Big Ten champions.

Pat Onyango won the triple jump last year and co-captains Kent and Herold finished second in the 600 and two mile respectively last year. In addition, Jim Huff could win the high jump, Tarig Mughal could win the 60 yard dash, Chuck Baker is a contender in the 1000, and John Cordes could take the half mile. Perrin believes his pole vaulters Reb Bishop, Jeff Kingstad, and Don Jenness are the best group of vaulters in Big Ten history.

In the relays Herold noted, "The American record in the four mile relay indoors is slow because it isn't run that often, and we want to break it.

"Last year we lacked a kicking type miler in the distance relays, but this year both Jim Fleming and Dan Lyndgaard seem to fit the bill," the cross country All-American concluded.

Reviewing the entire team Herold stated, "We should be strong or improved in every even except the long jump, where we don't have anyone of Greg Johnson's caliber."

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IES 101, Timetable p. 109

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Hoofers Ski Club

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	Hoofer Ski Club S.B.T. Mtg. 7:30 P.M.	Ski Patrol Mtg. 7:30 P.M. 5-day S.B.T. Trip Leaves	Hoofer Ski Club Western Bus Trip Returns	3-day S.P.T. Trip Leaves		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hoofer Ski Club S.P.T. Trips Return	Hoofer Ski Club General Info Mtg. 7:30 P.M.	Learn To Ski Tyrol Basin Leaves Union at 5:00 P.M.			Hoofer Ski Club Weekend Trip Leaves to Porkupine Mt.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Hoofer Ski Club General Info Mtg. 7:30 P.M.	Ski Patrol Mtg. 7:30 P.M. Learn To Ski Tyrol Basin Leaves Union at 5:00 P.M.			Hoofer Ski Club Weekend Trip Leaves to Frontenac	
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Hoofer Ski Club General Info Mtg. 7:30 P.M.	Hoofer Ski Club Spring Break Trips Info Mtg. 7:30 P.M. Learn To Ski Tyrol Basin Leaves Union at 5:00 P.M.				
	29	30	31			

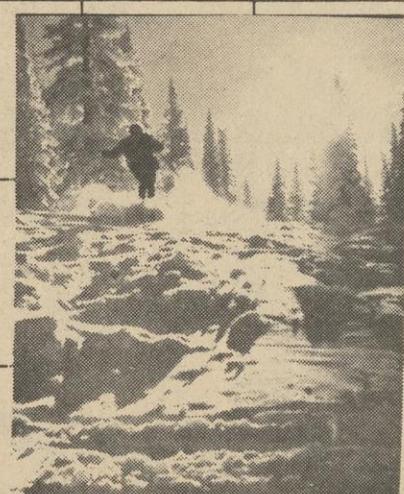
MARCH

Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
				Hoofers Fasching Open House 7:30 P.M.	Hoofers Ski Club Weekend Trip Leaves to Rib Mountain
Hoofers Ski Club General Info Mtg. 7:30 P.M.	Hoofers Ski Club Spring and Europe Info Mtg. 7:30 P.M.			Hoofers Ski Club Weekend Trip Leaves to Porcupine Mt.	
5	6	7	8	9	10
Hoofers Ski Club General Info Mtg. 7:30 P.M.	Hoofers Ski Club Spring Break Western Trip Info Mtg. 7:30 Ski Patrol Mtg. 7:30 P.M.			Hoofers Ski Club Weekend Trip Leaves to Whitecap Mtn.	
12	13	14	15	16	17
Hoofers Ski Club General Info Mtg. 7:30 P.M.				Hoofers Ski Club Weekend Trip Leaves to Lutsen	
19	20	21	22	23	24
Hoofers Ski Club General Info Mtg. 7:30 P.M.	Ski Patrol Mtg. 7:30 P.M.			Hoofers Ski Club Weekend Trip Leaves to Boyne Mtn.	
26	27	28	29	30	31

FEBRUARY

APRIL

Sun.	Mon. Hoofers Ski Club Elections 7:30 P.M. in the Play Circle	Tues. Hoofers Ski Club Mandatory Mtg. for Europe Trip Participants 7:30 P.M.	Wed. Hoofers Ski Club Mandatory Mtg. for Western Trip Participants 7:30 P.M.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Ski Patrol Mtg. 7:30 P.M.				Hoofers Ski Club European and Western Trips Leaves
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18			
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Don't beat the ref

Close call for Medo

By DAVID KAUFMAN

and

DAVE PRITCHARD

of the Sports Staff

UW hockey fans have at least
 one thing in common with hockey
 fans elsewhere—they all hate the
 referee.

The Badgers' supporters have a
 way to go, however, before they
 can say they hate the refs more
 than anyone else. That distinction
 has to go to the Gander,
 Newfoundland resident who
 became so incensed at a referee's
 call that he pulled a gun and shot
 the unfortunate official. When
 brought to trial, the overzealous
 Newfy pleaded temporary
 insanity, but was convicted anyway
 in a decision dear to the hearts of

referees everywhere.

NO ONE has ever pulled a gun
 on WCHA ref Medo Martinello,
 but he has had everything from
 chairs to chickens thrown at him
 in the course of his eleven years as
 an official.

Medo, better known to local fans
 by his nickname, "if somebody
 gave you an eye you'd be a
 cyclops", became a hockey
 referee after giving up a
 promising career as a player. "I
 was playing with the St.
 Catherines' Black Hawks and
 trying to go to high school at the
 same time," Martinello told the
 Cardinal in an exclusive interview
 last month. "My parents lived in
 Windsor, but I had to live and go to
 school in St. Catherines and try to

study with a flashlight on the bus
 trips between St. Catherines and
 the other cities in the league. It
 wasn't working out real well, so I
 quit because I didn't want to
 become a hockey bum with no
 education like a lot of other guys I
 knew.

"I finished my schooling at
 home, then went to Purdue for a
 couple semesters," the articulate
 Italian continued. "I came back to
 Windsor and got into the plumbing
 and heating business. When they
 started building up the minor
 leagues in the area, I got into
 refereeing and coaching because I
 like working with kids."

It didn't take long for the pros to
 catch on to Martinello's talent as a
 referee, and at the tender age of 22
 he worked his first International
 Hockey League game in front of
 9000 screaming fans at Ft. Worth.
 "I was real nervous before the
 game," Medo remembered, "but
 when I stepped on the ice, it was
 like a box sprang up around me.
 Afterward, the other refs asked
 how I managed to become so cool
 all of a sudden." He added that Ft.
 Worth won the game in overtime,
 1-0.

THREE YEARS after this
 auspicious debut, the NHL offered
 Martinello a job as a linesman in
 the big leagues. However, he
 turned down the offer because,
 "NHL referees didn't make much
 money back then, and I was
 starting to make good money in
 plumbing and heating. I didn't
 want to be away from my family
 that much either." So Medo
 stayed with the IHL, and also
 worked Junior A games in
 Ontario.

Martinello finally hit the big
 time when he reached the WCHA.
 He was chosen to work the im-
 portant Denver-Wisconsin series

(continued on page 14)

Salvage Tie With Gophers

Badgers Streak Ends

By DAVE PRITCHARD
of the Sports Staff

MINNEAPOLIS—The University of Minnesota hockey team ended Wisconsin's eleven game winning streak in convincing fashion in pre-Christmas WCHA action.

The Badgers, ranked number one in the nation going into the series, could salvage only a tie as the Gophers improved their WCHA record to 3-5-2.

Numerous defensive lapses by Wisconsin helped Minnesota build a 4-0 lead after two periods in Friday's game. The Badgers however stormed back with four goals in the third period to send the game into overtime.

IN CONTRAST to the rest of the game, the Badgers played fast exciting hockey in the overtime period. Goalie Dick Perkins made several spectacular saves to keep Wisconsin in the game, but Minnesota's Brad Shelstad also was outstanding, stopping everything the Big Red threw at him.

A horrible second period was the deciding factor again as the Badgers lost the second game of the series, 4-2. All four Minnesota goals came after the Badgers had lost the puck in their own zone.

Jim Makey played a solid game in goal for Wisconsin, but was victimized by sloppy play in front of him. Minnesota goalie Doug Hastings, who has never lost to Wisconsin, played an outstanding game in the net, making 43 saves, including 22 in the final period as the Badgers vainly tried to turn the game around.

High scorers for Wisconsin in the series were freshmen Dave

Pay with a goal and two assists and Dennis Olmstead with three assists. Junior defenseman Dave Arundel continued to improve, several times diving in front of Minnesota slapshots.

It was a disappointing weekend for the few hundred Wisconsin fans who attended the games. But, on paper anyway, the Badgers are too good a team to leave its followers unhappy for long.

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participatory learning

By BILL KURTZ

Sports Staff

MILWAUKEE

Life is unfair. Sure, the Badger basketball team won four of its last five nonconference games, to enter Big Ten competition with a 5-3 record. (The conference opener last Saturday with Indiana at the Fieldhouse came after this section's deadline.)

But, as the fisherman said as he returned home, oh, the one that got away! In the finals of the Milwaukee Classic tournament, the Badgers played probably their best game of the season, outplayed 2nd ranked Marquette most of the game, and forced the Warriors into two overtimes. Nevertheless, Marquette won, 75-73.

Going into the Marquette game, the Badgers had won three in a row. South Dakota was plainly no match for Wisconsin, and after toying with the Coyotes for a bit, the Badgers flattened them, 87-63.

Balanced scoring and the stingiest defensive play so far this season beat West Virginia, 77-59. Five Badgers scored in double figures, while the starting guards for the Mountaineers were held to two points each. Wisconsin held a 19 point lead in the first half, but lost most of it before a scoring spurt led by Leon Howard enabled the Badgers to pull away.

Satirizing the Milwaukee Classic organizers' well known fondness for inviting weak opponents to insure Marquette-Wisconsin finals, a Milwaukee writer jokingly predicted that the guests in next year's tournament

would be the Little Sisters of the Poor, and the Maranatha College Junior Varsity. Neither could have been much worse than Yale, the Badgers' first round opponent.

The Elis showed all that if Ivy League has some good basketball, none of it has rubbed off. Wisconsin cleared the bench in a 90-64 romp, and only a late Yale spurt against Wisconsin third stringers gave the score that modicum of respectability.

The following night's preliminary, a Yale-Rice match (a good junior high team could give either a battle) set the stage for a wacky evening. The teams were so evenly matched they naturally dragged into overtime, an event which left fans hoping and praying that somebody would win. (Rice did, if it matters at all.)

The traditional rivals proceeded to play a very strange game themselves. Wisconsin was far from perfect, but Marquette was flatter than a new bride's first souffle. As a result, the Badgers held a narrow lead for most of the first half, and built it to 33-25 at the half.

To the dismay of Marquette fans, however, the Warriors continued to play in a trance, and UW built its lead to 48-35 with 10 minutes left. The Hughes twins were dominating the backboards, while Leon Howard's ballhandling countered Marquette's press.

A questionable offensive goaltending call followed by a basket and two Marcus Washington steals gave Marquette a needed lift at this point, and the Warriors, spurred

on by the most rabid fans this side of the state of Louisiana, started to chip away. The loss of Howard on fouls, and Kim Hughes' foul trouble hurt Wisconsin. So did a turnaround by Allie McGuire and superb play by walk-on guard Jim Delsman for Marquette.

Maurice Lucas finally brought Marquette even at 60, with a minute left in regulation time. UW stalled for the last shot, but didn't get a good one.

The first overtime ended at 66, and two free throws apiece by McGuire and Lucas gave Marquette the victory. Howard and both Hughes twins were named to the all-tournament team, with Kerry deservedly the tournament's most valuable player.

At Pittsburgh, Wisconsin showed no signs of a letdown, leading nearly all the way and hanging on to win, 72-70. Kim Hughes poured in 22 points, all but two in the second half, to pace the Badgers. Panther star Billy Knight, who scored 37 points at UCLA, led Pitt with 25.

The Badgers played the Milwaukee Classic and succeeding games without Kesseem Grimes. Coach John Powless dropped the sophomore forward from the squad for missing practices.

The Badgers face two Big Ten road appearances this week. They travel to Illinois Monday night, and to Minnesota Saturday night. Both games will start at 8 p.m., and will be broadcast over WTSO and WIBA.

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Al Folk: a personality of moods and changes

By DAVID KAUFMAN AND
DAVE PRITCHARD
of the Sports Staff

At different times during the last three winters, Wisconsin hockey fans knew Al Folk as a green left winger, as a potential hammer a la Teddy Green, as a clumsy bench-warmer, and finally as a hustling defenseman whose play inspired the team as well as exciting the fans. And so many of the people who attended the Alumni game at the end of October expected to see Big Al fill one of these familiar roles.

But it wasn't the old Al Folk who came to town three months ago. Instead of Al Folk, the hockey player, it was Al Folk the stock broker who was out on the ice wearing number 18.

If you looked closely, you could see that the "new" Big Al was clean-shaven, and that he had his false teeth in for the occasion. Even more obvious was the difference in his style of play. Like the other alumni defensemen, Al is no longer a hockey player, and like them, he was generally ineffective against the well-conditioned varsity forwards.

But even if Al Folk isn't a big-time hockey player any more, he's still a friendly, likable guy who thoroughly enjoyed his four years at Wisconsin. And if Badger hockey fans of the future are anything like those of the last few years, Big Al will always have friends in Madison.

Before he returned to Toronto the Cardinal obtained this interview with the former UW hockey great.

Cardinal: How did you feel about the alumni game?

Folk: I thought we (the alumni) could have given a better game than we did. In a game like this fellow never goes all out. With three forward lines and three pairs of defensemen, our showing would have been a lot better.

How did the freshmen look to you?

Alley impressed me and reminded me of Jim Johnson. The defense seemed weak but they might have been nervous because of the crowd. They're all A-1 hockey players and they'll come around with time.

Overall, how does this year's



AL FOLK

team look?

We've got great forwards, we'll score a lot of goals, but the biggest question mark on the team is the defense. When the freshmen get some experience though, there'll be improvement there.

Can the Badgers return to Boston this year?

It looks tough, but it's always tough in this league. It's important to finish in the top four in the WCHA, which the team should be able to do, because then the semi-finals are on home ice. This advantage usually gets you into the finals, which is the important thing.

But can Wisconsin win the WCHA crown after only four years in the league?

Well, after ending up fourth, third, and then second during my three varsity years, it seems like they may be headed for that. The team seems weaker than in past seasons, but assessing the other

teams in the league, everyone seems weaker. It's just a more balanced league all around. To win it all, the freshmen have to start asserting themselves, and in a hurry.

What will Bob Johnson mean to this team as a coach?

I think Johnson's a hell of a coach, and could make the big difference. I've seen him from all angles—riding the bench, from the stands, and as a starter. He's a fair man, and gets the best out of his players.

Are you interested in coaching some day?

Yes, I'd like it. I'd enjoy handling high school age kids, but where I am, Toronto, the competition is tough, and I'd have to start out with the peewees, and I'm not for that.

Did you think about trying out for the pros?

Yes, I'm owned by the Blues and went to Kansas City over spring vacation last year. The game's faster in the pros, and the goaltending better, but the management was horrible. They make you feel like hockey's the only thing you've got going for you. Your whole day is taken up by hockey.

So what finally happened?

It was the tail end of the season, and their franchise went bankrupt anyway, so I interviewed for jobs in Toronto and made tentative plans to go to Fort Worth, where the Blues would have sent me. But I got the job I really wanted, as a broker trainee in an investment firm, and I decided to take advantage of the opportunity.

What's your fondest memory of your years here at UW?

Well, I guess my biggest moment was my first goal, against North Dakota as a sophomore at Grand Forks. I was playing left wing then on a line with Healy and Poffenroth. It was a big thrill. Playing in the NCAA rates right behind that.

Any comment on the Badger fans—what's it like to play in front of 8000 screaming people?

It helps you get going, but the fans' real value is that they bother the other team. I've seen players come in here and be really intimidated by the size and nature of the crowd.

Psyche is important in an emotional game like hockey. How did the team prepare for the games?

We were always a close team, and that really helps spirit. Being part of that team, you always

wanted to give it your best, and as a senior, you'd always try to get everybody up for a game.

What advice would you give a new player just coming in to the WCHA?

Stay eligible academically. If you're worrying about whether or not you're going to be eligible, you won't be good for anything. Build up your GPA in the first two years, and then roll on in to graduation. Education, after all, is what you're here for, and when the glory's all through, that's what you leave with.

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SUMMER SESSIONS 1973

University of Wisconsin-Madison

By AL LAWENT
of the Sports Staff

With the football and hockey teams doing very well financially, there exists a possibility of more money being allocated to non-moneymaking sports like gymnastics.

But it may be well to talk about the future, because this season, according to Coach Pete Bauer, another "dead last" finish for his squad in Big Ten competition is in store.

"I am very realistic," he asserted, and noted that Wisconsin was about 30 points behind other conference foes. It would take a very significant improvement on the part of the team as a whole to be competitive this season. He does see a few non-conference victories on the horizon, however.

THE GYMNASTS themselves are a lot more optimistic. Some see as high as a 50-50 won-loss record. Russell Forbess, a junior who specializes in high bar, summed up the team's attitude. "We are ready to do business."

Hampering the team will be lack of depth. College gymnastics includes six team events: high bar (horizontal bar), parallel bars, sidehorse, rings, vaulting, and free exercise. Each man can earn a score of 10 points maximum, with nine considered very good. The team total is the sum of the individual scores. A maximum of five men including all-around men may be entered in any given event, with the best three scores counting. A limit of 12 men may be used in a Big Ten meet.

With only 15 performers, Bauer's team will be hard pressed to exploit its maximum scoring capabilities. Two recent intra squad meets show it will be strong in free exercises, sidehorse, and vaulting, but it will be very weak in both rings and high bar. Alberti, Larry Bruss, Mike Felske, Forbess, and Joe Makovec should be some of the top performers based on the practice meets. Others who should score high are Tom Niki, Gerald Novotny,

Walt Peppler, and Mike Splaine, and Mike Splaine.

IN ADDITION to Thorrell's injury, free ex. man Reed Slater is out with an injured foot, although he is able to practice. Two transfer students, including Hamed Khrabut of Kuwait, are ineligible this year.

Comments from some of the gymnasts:

Bruss, a junior on the parallel bars, said he enjoys the sport but is dissatisfied with the judging. He said that only a performer's routine should be judged, and not his appearance (long hair particularly) nor his dismount (the way he ends his routine).

"We hope we get better judging but it's hard to substantiate exactly what judges take points off for," explained Nikl, the other co-captain with Alberti. The team's only senior, Nikl, does both floor exercise and vaulting. He said he is glad to see that the university athletic department is now helping the squad out a little better financially. He was very unpleasantly surprised last year when he thought he would only be the captain of a club.

Walter Peppler, a junior who works on sidehorse, said he hoped to hit an 8.3 average on his event this year. "Fans don't affect my performance because I have to concentrate on executing my routine."

Assisting Bauer on a voluntary basis is Jim Curtis, a grad student from Illinois. Wally Borchart, last year's captain, also practices with the team. Bauer's father, George Bauer, comes by "whenever I have the time." This is not too often, because the elder Bauer must help take care of the intramural sports program, but the former coach for 11 years helps out because he "loves gymnastics." Judging from past statistics, and some present predictions, that may be the sole reason the whole team is there at all. Winning is not everything when one is losing though, and it will be interesting to see how far the gymnasts can go on determination and optimism.

Gymnastics needs money, depth

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Gary Schendel

A stylish sin bin

Sports Staff

There are a few things in sports more pathetic than the sight of the sinful hockey player doing time in the penalty box. Almost all that are banished to the penalty box conduct themselves as if they were put there by a cruel and arbitrary striped tyrant on skates.

I watched Paul Regan of Notre Dame while he was doing a full twelve-minute stretch in the box. Besides looking as if he were terribly wronged, Regan was obviously bored. And why not? If you've ever inspected the penalty box at the Coliseum, you know that it is a terrible place to spend twelve minutes.

WHILE IN the box at the Coliseum, the banished player is forced to lead a dreary existence. With only a couple of plastic chairs and rubber mats, it is rather easy to become bored by the surroundings. To relieve the boredom that is inevitable (and curb animosities), I've composed a list of things that hockeyplayers can do and think about to make use of otherwise wasted time. If pasted to the wall of the box at the Coliseum, it could bring a productivity revolution to WCHA hockey.

The standard two-minute penalty doesn't leave time for major productions, but still, the time can be well spent. For example:

—Ponder how two men with names like Medo Martinelli and Dino Panniccia could wind up officiating WCHA hockey.

—Sharpen skates, at least one.

—SHARPEN tongue for encounters after reinstatement.

—Goose Phil Mendel

—For fellows like Dan Desmond of Colgate (who drew five separate penalties in one game), devise a penalty box door that, instead of opening to the inside, swings.

—For the unkempt player, make sure jersey is pulled down, so as not to expose the ridiculous suspenders underneath.

—FOR THE uncouth player, check crowd for vulnerable females and make shouting, lewd comments thereon.

—Try to figure out what the hell the bind is with Kissinger.

—Fantasize that you are Ryan O'Neal and that Ali McGraw is on the way down.

—Check newspapers to see if Glenn Miller is laughing, cheering, or crying with you.

—TRY TO HUM harmony for the Canadian National Anthem.

—Or, quite simply, excuse yourself and go to the bathroom.

These suggestions are only for the standard two-minute detention. Now, the ten-minute major opens up all sorts of projects for the offending player. The possibilities:

—Prepare a paper on the relative condition of all penalty boxes in the WCHA. This is a good project for Pete Dunbar of Michigan, who will come to know all of them well.

—BUY ONE OF those little push-pull hockey games and challenge either my cohort Jeff Grossman or myself. (I have a friend that will take on the winner.)

—Get a little studying done, or catch up on some reading that you've always wanted to do. If banished to the locker room, perhaps a dirty book is in order.

—Last season, Al Folk spent 61 minutes in the sin bin. Had he used that time wisely, he could have produced a nice pair of knitted hockey gloves. For those of that inclination, it is something to consider.

—While we're on the subject of hockey-wear, it would be a service to the game to redesign the clown suit that is called a hockey uniform.

—GO UP into the crowd directly behind the press box and give some lessons to those present on the finer points of hockey that appear to have escaped them.

—If untroubled, write home for money.

—If on tender, write to potential professional employers.

—Try to figure a way to straighten out the hopeless mess in professional hockey. Clarence Campbell will welcome any and all suggestions. (So will a legion of betrayed fans.)

—SINCE IT IS a precedent of the Supreme Court, devise and try to sell to the refs a system whereby one could get one's penalty time reduced for good behavior.

—Go out to the parking lot and rotate the tires on your car.

—Finally, as all of us must do, try to find any reason in the world why you should go back and register for second semester. See you in line.

Wrestlers ranked 16th in nation

By JOHN WILUSZ of the Sports Staff

With hockey and basketball sharing the University of Wisconsin winter sports limelight, head wrestling coach Duane Kleven has been inconspicuously molding a minor wrestling stronghold. His efforts, along with those of the team members have so far been rewarding by being ranked 16th among the nations wrestling powers.

But even with the material Kleven has assembled, the road to a Big Ten championship, although not out of their reach, is cluttered with several stumbling blocks, namely Michigan, Michigan State and Iowa.

"Barring any unforeseen injuries," commented Kleven, "I'd have to rate us as a darkhorse."

Iowa's coaching will be bolstered by the addition of Dan Gable, the closest thing to wrestling legend. "He'll make a big difference," stated Kleven referring to the Olympic Gold Medalist's presence at Iowa. Another of the Big Ten powers, Michigan State, will invade Madison on Feb. 17 boasting the Milkovich Brothers, each having won national titles last spring.

THE PERSONNEL roster of the Badger matmen includes two unbeatens, Rich Lawinger and Ed Vatch. Lawinger, a junior, represented Wisconsin in last year's NCAA tournament at College Park, Maryland. Although failing to place, he won three matches, losing two. Only a sophomore, Vatch placed second in the recently concluded Olympic wrestling trials. Both wrestlers also won championships at the Northern Iowa Invitational, Dec. 2.

The high point of the dual meet season occurs Monday Jan. 8, as the number one ranked national champions, Iowa State, invade the Badger state. It was at Ames, Iowa, where 8,000 fans met last year's squad. "The crowd is damn important," emphasized Kleven. "We never wrestled before 8,000 people, all of them against us." The feature of the

(Continued on Page 19)

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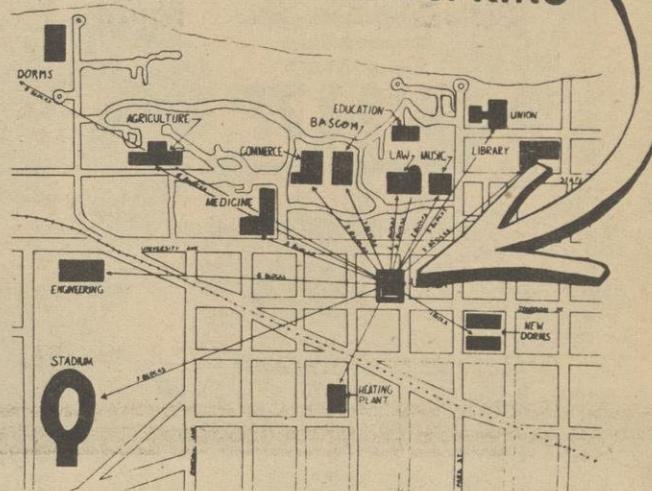
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Medo

(continued from page 6)

last year, and also became the first Canadian to referee in the NCAA championships.

Contrary to what opinion makers like Fred Milverstedt would have their readers believe, Medo feels that UW hockey fans are no worse than the fans anywhere else in the league. "I enjoy working in every town in the WCHA," he stated, "and there's nothing like a college crowd. Everybody gets so excited and they have a really good time. The only difference with Madison is that the crowd's so much bigger here than anyplace else."

However, Martinello did have a few things to say about the Badgers' notorious backers. "You guys have probably scored a lot of goals for Wisconsin," he said referring to the crowd as a whole. "I don't mean you've directly caused them, but if you can get an opposing player to think about you instead of thinking about the game, then he's not going to play as well as he might. As long as you don't use profanity or throw things, well, that's what the home team advantage is all about."

A REFEREE, though, has to be able to block out the fans' comments, according to Martinello. "Anybody who tells you they don't hear the fans is lying," he declared, "but you can't let yourself pay any attention to it. When somebody calls me a dirty name or tells me about the spaghetti stains on my face, I usually check out the source and say to myself, 'Gee, I feel sorry for that guy'."

This doesn't mean that Medo likes to ref a game in a deathly quiet arena—far from it. "If the fans don't boo me, then I must be the biggest homer in the world," Martinello told the Cardinal. "I wouldn't be doing my job if I didn't get any abuse." He went on to say, "Hockey's an emotional game for the fans as well as for the players. Everybody's got to let off steam somehow, and if it makes people feel better to scream their head off at me, then I'm all for it. When I go watch my son play hockey, I get caught up in the game and yell as much as anybody else."

Would Medo accept a position in the NHL now if one were offered? "I'd like to give it a shot for a year or two," he answered, "but once you've turned them down they don't ask again. But I don't have any regrets."

And he shouldn't. The WCHA needs more people like Medo Martinello. He's a credit to the league both on the ice and off.

Rufus Ferguson, star senior running back for Wisconsin, was named the most valuable North player in the annual North-South Shrine football game, played in Miami Christmas night. He also participated in the Hula Bowl game at Honolulu, Hawaii last Saturday, after this section went to press.

Ferguson displayed his famous shuffle to a national television audience and the home town crowd, after scoring the tying touchdown in the North's 17-10 win. He gained 55 yards rushing in 21 carries.

I.E.S. Means
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Timetable p. 109

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Badger tactics change

By MIKE JULEY
Sports Editor

For Wisconsin Head Coach John Jardine, the 1973 football season has already started.

Amid the cries of "Goodbye Johnny", which occurred during the concluding game of the Badger 1972 season, Jardine closed with his third straight losing season (4-7) since coming to Wisconsin in 1970. Jardine's overall record at Wisconsin is 12-18-2. Looking back on the 1972 year which saw the Badgers lose five of its last six games, Jardine commented that player mistakes contributed greatly to the fall of '72.

"A LOT OF little things held us back," voiced Jardine. "It seemed as though we would get a drive going, and someone would fumble, or there would be an interception. Mistakes, and costly ones, would always seem to happen at the wrong time."

It was as though the players didn't take spring practice, which was devoted strictly to fundamentals, seriously enough.

But, as Jardine himself languished, the Badgers may have learned from their mistakes.

"Defensively," he said, "we are considering changing our formation because of our personnel. Most of our strength is in our linebackers, and next season their abilities will have to be relied on more. This could mean going to a five-man defensive line, but we'll have to wait and see what develops."

"WE'VE GOT to go to a quarterback-on-the-move type of offense. I really like an option-type offense involving a quarterback that can run. I think an option offense is an integral part of any college team, and we'll be looking to recruit a quarterback with just this style."

"We also asked Jeff Mack (slotback) to do too many things. Of all the players on the team, he was forced to learn the most. We split him wide to the left, wide to the right, in the slot, in the backfield—every pass pattern that he ran was different. He never learned a pass pattern as well as expected, simply because he never ran it with regularity. Next year, his talents will be concentrated in more particular ways."

Jardine's work for the next few months will be centered around finding replacements for graduating senior starters like quarterback Rudy Steiner, tailback Rufus (Roadrunner) Ferguson, and linebacker Dave Lokanc.

The technique, or art, as some coaches call it, is recruiting, and this year Jardine will be more personally involved with the annual college process than in any other year.

"I'VE SPENT a lot of time doing promotional speeches and hitting the banquet circuit," said Jardine. "And although this is a big part of the promotion of college football, I have realized that I must spend more time with the operation of the team as a whole."

The bulk of Jardine's efforts will be centered on signing as many blue-chip (top-notch) freshmen as possible from the Midwest, most notably from the Chicago area, where Jardine formerly coached and where many of Wisconsin's players are from, and also from Ohio and Michigan, where the fruitful basket of football talent is plenty.

"The number one ingredient for

successful recruiting is your own players," said Jardine. "If a player is happy with his treatment here, he can do more to convince a graduating senior from his former high school to attend Wisconsin than any coach could. For instance, Rufus is from Florida, and we have some very good ties down in Miami. And our players from Georgia (Al Peabody and Greg Lewis) say that there's at least five or six



JOHN JARDINE

outstanding high school players there that may want to attend Wisconsin. This type of situation could be very productive for Wisconsin."

It has been suggested by many armchair quarterbacks that Jardine may just be forced to go out of state to find talent good enough to make a Rose Bowl contender, but the Wisconsin coach thinks otherwise.

"THE TALENT in Wisconsin is probably just as good as any other state," Jardine retorted. "It's just that the talent is thin in number. While we would like to get the best players from Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois, we don't want leftovers from what Michigan, Michigan State, and Ohio State don't take. And, right now, that's just what we would get, except in the Illinois district.

"If we could get all the blue-chippers from Wisconsin, we could compare with other places. But recruiting won't affect us much next year, as many starting positions are already filled."

Jardine is also concerned with the results not only of his recruiting adventures, but of the

results of the Big Ten meetings currently being held in Chicago. Among the topics being discussed is the institution of the "red-shirting" rule into the Big Ten which allows an athlete four years of football spread over a five-year span, and the reduction of yearly football scholarships.

"I would very much like to see the five-year rule go into effect," Jardine said. "It's a great rule for a player who is very good but has to share time with a player of equal talent. If the rule was used, we could 'red-shirt' one player and give him a chance to display his talents for a full year by holding him out of competition for one year before the other player graduates.

"BUT MORE importantly, the rule would help an athlete that was having academic problems. We could hold him out of football for a year while he catches up on his studies, then still give him an equal amount of college playing time as any other player."

"As for a reduction in scholarship numbers, although the attrition rate is high in college football, if the five-year rule was adopted, we could get along with fewer scholarships."

The 1973 football season is far away, about as far away as a trip to the Rose Bowl. But for John Jardine, it's just a recruit away.



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Sports Analysis

Boston fever strikes

By DAVE PRITCHARD
of the Sports Staff

Well, it's about that time of year again. No, not time to wonder whether the Packers would have made it to the Super Bowl, or even whether Kessem Grimes will find love and happiness on another campus. It's the time of year to start speculating about the big one—whether or not the Badger hockey team will go all the way this year.

Probably the last time most of you non-hockey fans asked that question was when you went out with one of the "fast" girls in your senior year in high school. The true hockey freaks, however, have thought of little else since March 18, 1972.

THAT WAS THE day Gary Winchester went wild and led Wisconsin to a 5-2 victory over Denver and a third place finish in the NCAA tournament. "Wait until next year" was on the lips of every one of 2500 Badger fans as they drove, flew, hitched and hiked back to Madison.

Next year is now, and lost in the mindless euphoria of their hockey

addiction, many people around campus are confidently predicting a first place finish in the WCHA as well as the NCAA crown for Bob Johnson's boys. Somebody's got to take an objective look at the situation, and since Glenn Miller and Fred Milverstedt haven't volunteered yet, I might as well give it a try.

While it's true that the Badgers have set a school record by winning their last eleven games (this is being written before the Minnesota series), nine of those wins have come against teams which could be politely called second-rate. In addition, Wisconsin's two wins against the injury-riddled Notre Dame team were unconvincing, to say the least.

THERE ARE A lot of ways to interpret the icers' showing in these first six weeks of the season. The cynics will worry because the team has had trouble handling some of the weakest teams in the league. "What will happen," they say, "when we come up against Denver or Michigan Tech?" The starry-eyed optimists, on the other hand, see nothing but clear sailing ahead. "Winning is what counts" is their favorite line, and it can't be denied that an 11-1 record isn't bad.

I'm going to take the middle road. I don't think the Badgers are as good-yet-as their number one ranking would indicate. But, like thousands of other raving maniacs, I'm planning to spend the third weekend of March in Beantown.

Bob Johnson and his staff have some problems to solve, though, before they can start counting on a return trip to Boston. Not the least

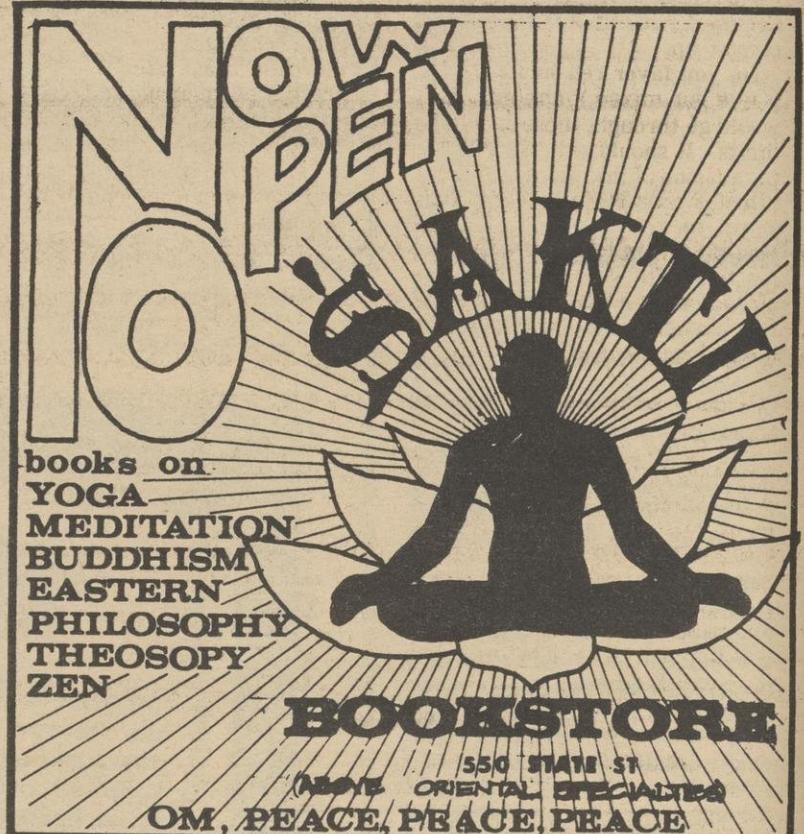
of these is the sophomore jinx that seems to be plaguing Dick Perkins.

After an outstanding season last year, Perkins has played like an average WCHA goalie so far this year. In order for the Big Red to have a successful season, he's got to regain the Midas touch. Jim Mahey, although playing very well, can't carry the entire load against teams like Denver, Tech, or Michigan State.

INEXPERIENCE on defense has also hurt the Badgers this year. This problem is rapidly fading away as last year's reserves and this year's freshmen accumulate playing time. If John Taft, Jack Johnson, Dave Arundel, and Tom Machowski can keep on improving, things look good.

The biggest problem that faces the hockey team, however, is the schedule in the next two months. They've got to play eight-point series at both Denver and Michigan Tech, as well as four two-point games against current WCHA leader Michigan State. The Badgers will have to win at least half of these games in order to finish first in the league. The eight-point series against North Dakota and Minnesota-Duluth are also important.

This is Wisconsin's fourth year in the WCHA. They've finished fourth, third, and second so far, and they've got the potential to continue that trend by winning the league championship this year. If Bob Johnson can translate this potential into performance, March 17, 1973 could be a very happy day for a lot of UW hockey fans.



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(Editor's note: With Athletic Director Elroy Hirsch nearing four years on the job at Wisconsin, the Cardinal felt a wide-ranging session with Hirsch won all aspects of the athletic program would be of interest. The interview, conducted by Bill Kurtz, took place in late November, just after the end of the football season.)

CARDINAL: What do you consider the major purpose of big-time college athletics?

HIRSCH: It's for students, for alumni, and for friends of the university. Everybody, I'm sure, wants to excel, and an athletic program is no exception. I must admit that in some instances, it has become overcompetitive, which leads to financial problems.

But I can't imagine a major campus without sports—there'd be a tremendous void.

Within this format, how do you visualize your role?

My job is to see to it that all of our 13 teams can compete. Our primary job is to be competitive within the conference. I don't think it's realistic to say we can compete nationally in all 13; for example, some of the spring sports are hampered by weather.

Why do you feel the prestige of the Big Ten has declined?

When the Big Ten dropped the fifth-year rule and went to a need program for scholarships, many of us (I was on the west coast then) said that this would start the Big Ten on a decline, because it made the Big Ten an island—nobody else did this.

They saw the mistake on the need program, but we're still alone on the fifth year. Also, the number of scholarships is more restricted, the Big Eight, for example, can give 45 a year, we can only give 30. And junior college transfers can't take part in spring practice. But it's not so much that the Big Ten has declined, as that others have caught up.

Do you favor redshirting?

I've got mixed emotions. If it would go through, there should be limits. It should only be with the permission of the athlete. A lot of athletes now take more than four years to graduate anyway, and now we can only give them tuition for that fifth year. In fact, we already have a fifth year rule, but the player must be injured no later than the first game of the season.

What's your opinion of the freshman eligibility rule?

It was beneficial to us and to a lot of other teams, too. But there's a lot of discussion among the faculty as to whether it's advisable. They always could compete in everything except football and basketball, and the other sports take up as much time. I think the freshmen have proved they can handle it.

Could you give a broad outline of the athletic budget picture?

Our budget is \$1.8 million, of which football, basketball, and hockey generate all but \$7,000, excluding donations, which amounted to \$170,000.

How does it compare to other schools' situations?

We're in good shape now. We finished in the black three straight years, and we will again this year. The big problem is deferred maintenance. The way

they used to save money was to cut back on maintenance, and we've got to get things back in shape.

How bad was the financial situation when you arrived?

The projection (in March of 1969) was that by the end of June, 1970, we would be \$200,000 in debt if nothing was done. So we tightened the belt on everybody, but the thing that saved the athletic department was Bill 1059.

How exactly does 1059 work?

Formerly, we would have to pay the university the athletes' tuitions from gate receipts. (Now athletes' scholarships are paid out of university funds.) This saved us around \$200,000. We never gave our full number of scholarships before. We couldn't afford it.

What have you done with the money thus saved?

We're now giving scholarships in all sports but crew. We're also spending it on upgrading facilities and equipment.

Are similar programs widespread in the Big Ten?

It's unusual, though Indiana has it. However, several schools have segregated student fees.

Would you favor such a mandatory fee here?

We're the only four-year campus in the UW system that doesn't have such a fee, but I'd rather not. After all, not all the students come to the games.

How does the financial future look?

We've got to keep generating income, and we've got to stop the rise in costs and find a way to eliminate some of them. Payroll is close to half the budget, and except for coaches, it's civil service. I don't think we can support 13 sports and maintenance with three income-producing sports. The university owns our facilities, although we paid for them out of gate receipts. I'd like to see the maintenance become part of the entire university structure.

Would you support a round-robin (nine Big Ten games) football schedule, and a double round-robin in basketball?

I think it's excellent, and we're going to do it in football. I think it's going to be conference-wide by 1982, but we'll be playing nine conference games sooner than that. When that happens, non-conference games will be played first. In basketball, we can have 14 conference games out of a total of 24. The coaches want to go to 26, but they'd have to take a double round-robin, and some of them don't want it. It could be reality in 1974-75, although with the new academic calendar, it will be difficult.

How far in advance has football been scheduled?

We're booked through 1980 for conference and non-conference games.

Whose responsibility is schedule determination?

It's the director's, but before I schedule anybody, I involve the coach.

What if you and a coach differ on scheduling an opponent?

I would have the final decision, but that problem has never come up.

Why do you think it has taken so long to build a winning football team?

First, once you're down, it's very hard to come back. And second, the campus atmosphere was just not conducive to recruiting, in football and in all the sports.

Do you feel that campus disorders scared off prospective athletes?

Not so much the athletes themselves, but their parents.

Do you think those handicaps are still present?

I think John and his staff have a fine job in overcoming them. They're dissipating, as evidence by the influx of this year's freshmen.

On a deeper level, does football seem to be as important a part of the total campus picture here as it is in many other places?

I think that comes with winning.

Once we start winning, the tradition will develop.

The athletic picture with Elroy Hirsch



By

BILL KURTZ

of the

Sports Staff

Do you feel the development of hockey has hurt basketball?

I don't think it's hurt the program, but it has hurt the attendance. We also have probably the worst fieldhouse in the Big Ten. We will be renovating it after this season.

Is there any chance of a new fieldhouse?

There's nothing on the horizon now.

What do you think of the behavior of Wisconsin hockey fans?

I don't mind the 'Sieve', but I don't like the boozing. I don't think it's sportsmanlike. Also, some of the things said to opposing players are deplorable. I'm all for spirit, but I don't think the opposing players deserve this.

What are the chances of hockey becoming a Big Ten sport?

They're all taking a good look at it. We may see the Big Ten as a division of the WCHA.

Will there be any changes next year in the sale of hockey tickets?

We made the mistake this year of selling hockey tickets for both nights. But we'd never sold out all the student tickets. We had to either make everyone reapply, or go to the lottery. Next year, I would guess student season tickets will be sold for Friday or Saturday nights, but not both. We will probably switch to the picture ID for ticket sales, because of finagling with the fee card. Not that I hold it against the students; I admire their ingenuity.

How are non-income sports faring?

We've upgraded at least a sport a year. Swimming is now up to most of the Big Ten. Baseball and wrestling now have more scholarships than they've ever had. And the results will show.

What's been happening with crew?

There are so many wonderful things that can be said for crew. The problem is the tremendous cost of travel. The Wisconsin Crew Corp., a group of former oarsmen, has done a lot to help. They've purchased oars, and one member gave three shells.

Will the athletic department become involved with women's sports?

The women want to control their own sports. I think they'd prefer women coaches, but perhaps some of our staff could help out coaching. They aren't looking for scholarships. I sure hope we can help out on equipment and transportation. The big problem is facilities—the new sports center will solve a lot of that. This is another reason I hope maintenance is taken over by the university.

How would you compare your job here with your previous position?

As an executive with the Rams, it was a lot easier, because money was available and there was only one sport to handle. When we sell season tickets, or get TV money, we can't draw the interest—the state does.

What would you call your greatest satisfaction so far at Wisconsin?

The student reaction. The students did as much as anyone to turn around the feeling in football.

And the biggest disappointment?

The won-lost record in football. '72 was a big disappointment, I fully expected we would be over .500.



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ALL COCKTAILS 50¢ ALL NIGHT

HAPPY HOUR DAILY—4-6 P.M.

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103 N. Park St.—1 Block South of Sellery Hall

The Stone Hearth Wants You!

The Daily Cardinal Action Ads

PADADS

KENT HALL—sublets now available for reduced price for singles and doubles. 255-6344 257-5174.—xxx

PERSON(S) NEEDED for lovely house on Drake St. (near zoo) Own large bdrm. & study. \$80/mo. Larry 256-2250.—3xJ8

COED HOUSE kitchen, laundry, lounge, Convenient, reasonable. 255-8216, 222-2724.—20x26

LARGE 1 bdrm pad for 2 people. Full bath, eating area in kitchen. Large carpeted livingroom, air/cond. 6 min. from Bascom. 1309 Spring St., \$170 per mo or school yr leases. 271-9516, 256-2226 Mgr. Apt. 106.—xxx

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Convenient, reasonable & comfortable

MEN & WOMEN

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xxx

THE COURTYARD. Uniquely furnished studio apartments featuring security intercom system, carpeting, air conditioning, laundry and storage facilities, beautifully landscaped garden courtyard with bar-b-q and patios, downtown living at 102 North Franklin. Model open daily 12-8. Call 257-0744, 257-9110.—xxx

UNIVERSITY COURTS—Bargain, Bargain! 2302 University Ave. We'll pay \$25 toward your moving costs. Come over and look at what we have to offer in luxurious living. 2 bedroom, 2 bath apt. with 2 entrances, indoor pool and free utilities available at \$250 for 2 persons. Office hrs. 2:30-8:00 p.m. Monday thru Friday; 10:00-5:00 p.m. Saturday; 1:00-5:00 p.m. Sunday. 238-8966; 257-5174.—xxx

CAMPUS Abbe Rentals—REDUCED! **SUBLET RATE**. 1 bdrm. furnished apt. fully carpeted, heat furnished. 251-6139, 238-8314, 251-3040, eves. 233-9268.—xxx

UNIVERSITY COURTS, 2302 University Ave. 1 or 2 bdrm. luxuriously furnished apt. complete with dishwasher and indoor heated pool. **FREE UTILITIES**. 238-8966; 257-5174.—xxx

ALL SORTS of rooms—\$50/mo. Capital Hotel, 208 King St. 255-1641—sorry no kitchen.—10xJ8

SUBLET UNTIL May 31. Furnished apt. 240 W. Gorham 255-3074.—20x24

MUST SUBLET 1 bdrm apt. for a married couple; unfurnished w/refrig, stove, at Northport & Sherman \$91.50. Available Jan. 1, 241-2376.—9xJ19

SUBLET: FEMALE—Own room in apt. Reasonable rent. 215 N. Frances 257-9304.—4xJ8

COED SINGLES, kitchen privileges. Two locations now—255-9673, 257-1880.—xJ18

GIRLS—COUPLES. Own room with nice people, apt. Colleen 257-8984.—4xJ8

NEED 1 girl to share with 3 others. Available 2nd semester or before. 257-6584.—4xJ8

ROOM IN 4-bdrm. apt. on Washington. Rent negotiable. 256-4851.—5xJ15

SUBLET: 251-5671 furnished-campus. 10xJ22

SINGLES, BACHELORETTES 2nd semester Close to campus—open afternoons and evenings for showings. **SAXONY APTS.** 255-9353 257-0449

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SUBLET CAMPUS: 251-3480 3 bdrm. apt., \$180 available Dec. 15th.—5xJ8

FOR RENT—singles and doubles, near campus, furnished, utilities included. Call 255-3918 or 257-7277.—6xJ15

ON LAKE: rooms for women with maid service. Fireplace. Paid utilities. Good food served by waiters. Two blocks from library. Reasonable rates. At the Lake Lawn, 244 Lakeland Place, off Langdon, 255-6531 after 2:30 p.m.—10x19

LAKESHORE APTS.—Lake front living. 1 bdrm. pier, parking, capitol, campus, 3 blocks. 255-5678, 257-3511.—xxx

GETTING MARRIED—need girl to share 3 room apt. Nicely furnished. Langdon St. 3 blks. from Union 257-6107.—2x15

ROOMS FOR RENT: Singles, Doubles, meal plans optional. Must be a student. 124 Langdon St. 256-9857.—7x22

LARGE ROOM, big house; Middleton. Space for meditation, crafts. Call 836-3733, 257-2534. Nice people too.—1x8

2ND SEMESTER Sublet: 4 bdrm. furnished apt. Available Jan. '73 \$50 per person. Utilities paid. Pets extra. 231-2461, 256-3441, 222-9322.—xxx

GASLITE SQUARE—Spacious 1 and 3 bdrm. 1 1/2 baths, dishwasher, 10 min. to Campus. 251-1334, 257-3511.—xxx

104 S. BROOKS, 1 & 2 bdrm. apts. Available January 1st. 256-5010.—5x18

CHALET GARDEN Apts. Picturesque studio, 1 & 2 bdrms. \$120 and up 271-8601, 257-3511.—xxx

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SPEAKERS 1 pair Rectilinear Mini 3's. 255-5770.—3x16

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1972 MOBILE HOME, reasonable 244-4606.—3x16

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FAST XEROX copies \$.05. 544 State Street.—xxx

DRIVING instruction. 244-5455. 136xMay 7th

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WAR TAX resistance information Wisconsin Peace Fund Box 2683 Madison 53701.—20xJ17

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<p

UW Schedules

SCHEDULES:
(home events capitalized)

BASEBALL

Mar. Sat. 31 — LORAS (2)*
Apr. Sat. 7 — NOTRE DAME (2)*
Sun. 8 — NOTRE DAME (2)*
Tue. 10 — UW-STEVENS POINT (2)
Fri. 13 — INDIANA (2)
Sat. 14 — OHIO STATE (2)*
Mon. 16 — at Southern Illinois-Edwardsville (2)
Tue. 17 — at Southern Illinois
Wed. 18 — at Southern Illinois (2)
Thu. 19 — at Illinois State, Northern Illinois at Normal, Ill.
Sat. 21 — at Northwestern (2)
Mon. 23 — UW-MILWAUKEE (2)

Tue. 24 — NORTHERN ILLINOIS (2)
Fri. 27 — at Purdue (2)
Sat. 28 — at Illinois (2)
May
Tue. 1 — UW-OSHKOSH (2)
Fri. 4 — IOWA (2)
Sat. 5 — MINNESOTA (2)*
Mon. 7 — at Milwaukee Brewers (N)
Fri. 18 — at Michigan (2)
Sat. 19 — at Michigan State (2)
(2) Doubleheader (N) Night Game *1:00 start (all other home games at 2:00)

Wrestling

(continued from page 13)

night will be the appearance of 400 lb. Olympic Bronze Medalist Chris Taylor.

The disappointing aspect of ISU's appearance is the fact that it's being held during semester break. When Wisconsin is able to schedule quality competition, they should do it when students are able to see it. How can wrestling be expected to draw the crowds which Coach Kleven feels are so important when the highlight of the year comes when most students are away from the campus?

CREW

Apr. 28 — MIDWEST SPRINTS (Lake Wingra)
May 5 — DARTMOUTH, M.I.T., PURDUE*
12 — Eastern Sprints at Worcester, Mass.
19 — COAST GUARD*
31 — June 1-2 Intercollegiate Rowing Assn. at Syracuse, N.Y.
Home races, 9 a.m., on Lake Mendota, unless noted. * Tentative

FENCING

Jan. 20 — MINNESOTA, AIR FORCE, UW-PARKSIDE
27 — UW-Milwaukee, Milwaukee Tech, Milwaukee

Fencers Club, at Milwaukee
Feb:
3 — OHIO STATE, DETROIT, WAYNE STATE
10 — Michigan State, UW-Parkside at East Lansing, Mich.
17 — Chicago, Indiana, Air Force, Illinois-Chicago at Chicago
24 — Notre Dame, Illinois, Tri-State at South Bend, Ind.
Mar.

3 — Big Ten Championships, East Lansing, Mich.
22-23 — NCAA Championships, Baltimore

Home Meets 10 a.m., at Camp Randall Shell.

GYMNASTICS

Dec.
Fri. 1 — at UW-Oshkosh
Sat. 2 — UW-STEVENS POINT
Wed. 6 — at UW-Parkside

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Sat. 9 — UW-LA CROSSE
JAN.
Sat. 13 — IOWA, MICHIGAN STATE
Fri. 19 — at Mankato State
Sat. 20 — at St. Cloud State
Fri. 26 — UW-WHITEWATER*
Sat. 27 — NORTHERN MICHIGAN, UW-STOUT
Feb.
Fri. 2 — at Wheaton

Sat. 3 — at Northern Illinois
Sat. 10 — ILLINOIS
Sat. 24 — at Minnesota
Mar.
Fri. 2 — Big Ten Championships
Sat. 3 — at Bloomington, Ind.
Apr.
Fri. 6 — NCAA Championships
Sat. 7 — at Eugene, Ore.
* 7:30 p.m. All other home meets at 1:30 p.m., at Natatorium, free.

(To be continued)

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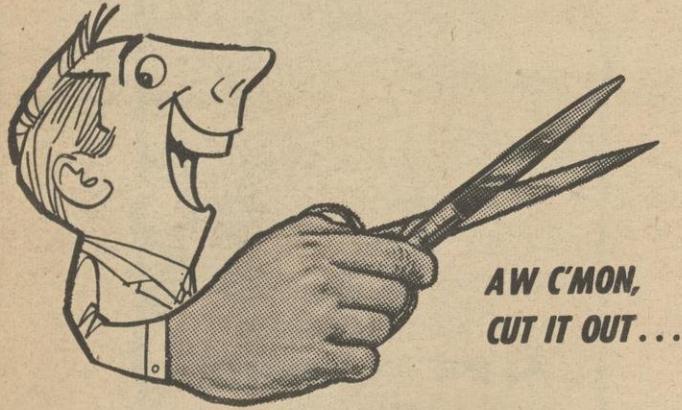
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