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The Daily Cardinal

VOL. LXXVII, No. 161

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Thursday, July 13, 1967

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Behind Educational Process

Preview: Chancellor Sewell

By STEVE SHULRUFF

"I think there is a tendency among young people to see behind educational programs a conspiracy against social change, the common man, and so on, which I think just doesn't exist."

This analysis of student feeling comes from William H. Sewell, Vilas research professor, who will become the Madison chancellor this fall.

Sewell is a trustee of one of the Rockefeller Foundations—the agricultural development council which works in Southeast Asia.

Sewell describes the chancellor as "responsible for the functioning of the Madison campus in all of its aspects—its teaching program, international programs, and service programs within the state."

"There's a good deal of student unrest and dissatisfaction with University education and University life," he says. "Moreover there's

a good deal of student discontent over international affairs, the war in Vietnam, and the lot of minorities. I think all of this has sort of pyramided.

"People have learned to use dissent and protest as a way of indicating their feelings. I don't see any signs that that's likely to decrease in the near future," he added.

Sewell shares the students' concern over many of these issues, including University education. He says, "I would like to see more attention given than now to undergraduate education. I also feel that there is considerable need for a hard look at graduate education."

How does Sewell look at education?

"It seems to me that the University has as its first and most fundamental obligation the training of young people for positions of responsibility in the professions and government," he says.

"I see that as more than the narrow training of a guy to be a doctor or lawyer," he says. "The training should be broad enough so that the individual will be conscious of social responsibility and be willing to take positions of leadership."

However, Sewell does point out certain limits to the education process. He states, "I can't imagine anyone being so presumptuous as to feel that his knowledge is so vast as to criticize something so complex as a whole society."

Perhaps that is why he says, "the University has an obligation to the society that supports it to help society in the solution of its problems."

Perhaps that is also why he

makes a distinction between his position as the head of an institution of learning and his position as an individual when asked about the war in Vietnam.

He says, "That really is not pertinent to being chancellor of the University. If I speak about the war, it seems as if I'm stating the position of the University. A university doesn't pass judgments on wars; an individual does. As an individual and as a citizen I signed the various ads carried in the New York Times and The Daily Cardinal."

The ad Sewell signed which appeared in The Cardinal of March 21, 1967, stated, "We dissent from the government policy in Vietnam."

Peace Pilgrim Preaches Love

By SHARON COHEN

"This is the way of peace. Overcome evil with good, and falsehood with truth, and hatred with love." These were the feelings expressed by a woman who identifies herself as Peace Pilgrim, currently visiting Madison.

It's possible to see her walking through most towns. She is dressed in a short tunic with pockets all around the bottom in which she carries her only worldly possessions.

It says, "PEACE PILGRIM" in white letters on the front, and "25,000 MILES ON FOOT FOR WORLD PEACE" on the back.

She has finished walking those 25,000 miles, but she will not stop her journey "until mankind has learned the way of peace." During her walks, she speaks to in-

dividuals along the way through the medium of news services.

One of her present purposes is to propose a solution for the War in Vietnam. She feels that the "United States should immediately stop bombing; neutral countries should come into Vietnam; a nationwide election which should have been held in 1956 should be begun; the United States and the neutral countries should move out; and the people should live under their OWN elected government."

She says that we are living in a crucial period in human history. We must choose between a nuclear war and a golden age of peace. The only way we can reach this "golden age" is to leave the self-centered world of egotism, and try to reach an inner peace.

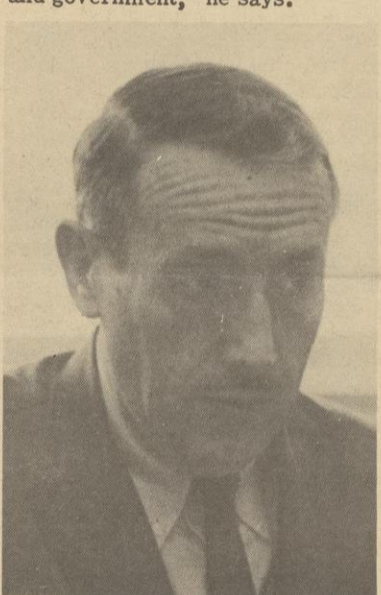
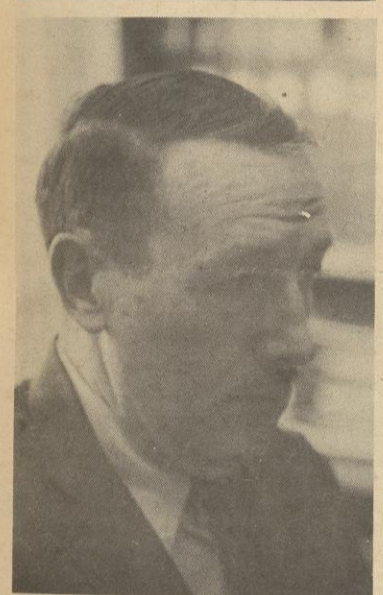
Peace Pilgrim stated that she had found out what inner peace is. "It is the feeling of oneness with all people and a glimpse of a harmonious life."

She is optimistic about the present younger generation, for she has found many students who are starting to look for more peace.

Peace Pilgrim reached her present stage through many different aspects. When she was younger, she found out that making money is easy but meaningless, and brings no happiness. After realizing this, she started to live in a different way.

She began giving her life and dedicating it to service. Her philosophy became, "I began to give what I could instead of getting what I could."

(continued on page 3)



SSS Director Advocates Lottery

By JOEL BRENNER
Special to The Cardinal

WASHINGTON, JULY 12—Selective Service Director Louis B. Hershey told a group of several hundred Congressional summer interns that a draft system based on a lottery will be more equitable than the present system based on deferments.

"We should have a random choice," the general said. "But we can't have a lottery or a random choice until Congress specifically authorizes it."

The Congress, over the energetic protest of a group of senators, led by Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), recently extended the draft law which expired at the end of last month. The law, which had been in effect since about the end of the World War II, was left essentially unchanged, except that the President was specifically forbidden to use the lottery system of conscription.

This was a blow to the Johnson administration, which had advocated an impartial lottery. Kennedy supported the President's position.

"I support the position of the Executive Branch," declared Hershey. But he added that he saw little or no chance of Congress approving such a system.

He added, however, that "You

get a random choice much quicker if you have a lower draft call." The reason for this, Hershey said, is that when only a few men are called into the Armed Forces, the inequities of a system such as the present one are more blatant.

"Inequities are of course inevitable," the general said, "But I don't want to be quoted as saying that we don't want to get rid of them."

Hershey agreed with a questioner that a disproportionate number of American casualties in Vietnam are Negro, but he said that a great number of these casualties are among volunteer soldiers and not draftees. This, he said, is more a reflection on the inequities in society than in the draft law.

"This war is being fought primarily by regular troops added to by draftees," said Hershey. "The re-enlistment rate among Negroes is about three times the normal rate, so I'm not surprised at the large number of Negro casualties."

Again the general stressed that this fact, "Which makes me as unhappy as anybody," is not caused by the Selective Service System, but by a society in which people are "forced economically into the Armed Forces."

Later, however when questioned about systematic discrimination against the poor, Hershey maintained that "The people getting discriminated in favor of are the poor people," because of the high percentage of poor who every year are declared ineligible for service for failing to pass the examination.

"The Selective Service System," said Hershey, "is at present time militia. You belong to it before the bugle calls; you're 1-A until you divest yourself of that responsibility."

"If you want a deferment," he said "you have to prove it's in the national interest and not the personal interest that you don't go."

"Today if I were testifying I'd be against it," he explained. "You have inequity when you take one and not others and you also have it when you take some and give them different jobs than others."

Hershey was questioned about "lack of procedural safeguards" in the draft system, specifically why a lawyer is not allowed to represent someone appealing the decision of his local board.

Lawyers, he said, cause numerous delays in the process of conscripting men for the military service, and would therefore probably tie up the system. "Why argue the legal points of something that is no longer applicable?" he asked.

"Our system says that a knowledge of the law is something that everybody has. You know how far off that is, but that's the way it works," he said.

Hershey said that he saw no possibility of drafting women and that streamlining local boards—presumably with machines—was not a likely prospect.

Hershey said he sympathized with non-cooperation based on conscientious objection to war. "If someone considered a war utterly unjust, I suppose he would have to go to jail if that was the only

place where he could live with himself," he said.

Conscientious objection to a particular war, however, the general rejected.

"I don't think you can run a cooperative society," he said, "if you allow anybody to decide he's going to be a part-time member of that society."

"If you are in a boat and get one fellow that doesn't want to row, it isn't too bad," he said. "But if you get five or six like that you've got no choice but to throw them overboard."

Judges Deny Move To Stay Dow Trial

A motion to stay prosecution of the 19 demonstrators involved in the protests against the Dow Chemical Co. was denied by a panel of three federal judges Wednesday.

The students were charged with disorderly conduct. They had been protesting the presence of Dow recruiters on campus.

Percy L. Julian, attorney for the demonstrators, asked for the stay in order to have time to appeal a previous decision by the same three judges that the disorderly conduct statute is constitutional.

When Julian filed the appeal he

said that he intended to take it to the Supreme Court.

Members of the panel were James E. Doyle, district judge, Thomas E. Fairchild, circuit judge, and Myron Gordon, district judge. Doyle dissented on this decision as he did on the constitutionality question.

Although the case is now set to be heard next week, Julian said that he may ask William E. Sachtjen, circuit judge, for another stay.

Because of the school vacation many of the defense witnesses are out of town.

See Contracts
Page 2

"... that Continual and Fearless Sifting and Winnowing by which alone the truth can be found . . ."

The Daily Cardinal A Page of Opinion

Definitions: 'Classified'

The University presently accepts government contracts which may lead into reports from University scientists which are classified by the government.

"I'm reasonably sure this has happened," Len Van Ess, director of gifts, grants, and contracts, has said.

But admitted or not, this practice may limit what these scientists are allowed to publish about their research. Clearly this compromises the integrity of the University as an academic institution.

Recently three contracts dealing with gases contemplated by the government for chemical warfare expired. Two were listed in the government Technical Abstract Bulletin as "limited access" security. Even TAB is limited by the government to "authorized persons," and is to be kept off "open reference shelves."

The third expired June 30th, and dealt with absorption through the skin of the toxic gas sarin. The contract was not listed in TAB at all—indicating either laxness by the government or a classified contract, according to one source.

This last contract listed among its provisions the following: "Work to be performed will involve access to, and handling of classified material up to and including secret." And later on: "The revelation of the classified contents or of the classified material . . . in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law."

Therefore any report containing or utilizing this classified material would be placed under security by the government. In effect, researchers could be prohibited from publishing their own reports.

Clearly the definition of "classified" is amorphous. When President Harrington tells us that the University has only one classified contract, he is probably technically correct. However, when the government reserves the right to classify a report stemming from research here, the University position must be brought to question.

As an academic institution purporting to protect its employees right to publish, it must prevent government classification of a report.

Now the administration probably wouldn't even know about it.

A report by an investigator now goes directly to the government. It must be funnelled through a University administrator who must take the responsibility to protect the original researchers right to publish his findings.

Newly appointed Madison Chancellor William Sewell recently told a Cardinal reporter: "One of the main responsibilities of a University is to provide new knowledge and the synthesis of old knowledge."

A fine goal—providing new knowledge. But who's to be the recipient?

Rightly Speaking. . .

Vietcongolese

James Casper

Once again the natives are restless.

Where? Where-else: the Congo, showplace of black African nationalism. As in 1962, principal players in the unfolding (if obscure) drama are: Central Government chief, Mobutu, former Premier Moise Tshombe (in absentia, who since his despicable and illegal kidnap, remains captive in an Algiers jail accused by Mobutu of "treason" and "sentenced" to death), the United Nations-United States axis, and, incidentally, the peoples of the Congo.

In that shameful US-UN action of 1962 involving military force against the Katanga government of Tshombe, the United Nations (i.e., the "civilized world") managed to spill more African blood than even the most peaceful UN'ers craved, and simultaneously (with, to be noted, strong—even primary—support from the United States) did what appears even yet to be irreparable damage to the internal unity (and domestic growth) of the Congo, by crushing the only unified, progressive and popular regime the Congo had ever known—that of Moise Tshombe. Unfortunately, Tshombe had committed the unpardonable sin of being an anti-communist.

Therefore, this action also did its part in helping to deliver the heart of Africa to the communists. All in all—it was a sorry situation from which our state department should have learned something? But wait! An encore develops. (Once again—the script is a tragedy.)

According to a UPI report (July 10, 1967): "Congolese army troops today claimed victory and chased the remnants of a 'foreign mercenary' band through the African jungles. President Joseph D. Mobutu had three U.S. Air Force transport planes to help him mop up last week's rebellion." Again, the cavalry to the rescue! The situation (as always) is unclear and confusing, like Vietnam in some ways. But this development calls for some questions:

* Who is the United States "rescuing" this time? Why? On what authority?

* Where are these "foreign mercenaries" from? Rhodesia? Israel? North Vietnam?

* Are they foreign mercenaries at all?

* Why hasn't the U.S. demanded Tshombe's release?

* What should U.S. policy be in the Congo—and in Africa generally?

* Will the American Left protest U.S. intervention here, as in Vietnam?

These are important questions which must be answered—and quickly. It is up to the individual, as always, to decide for himself upon weighing what evidence he can gather (scant as it is), what his position will be, but I suggest some answers.

First, it is apparent that the U.S. is bound and determined to again rescue the central government (not exactly a model of either democracy

Reader Defends Critic Cohen

To the Editor:

Murray Spector's letter criticizing Larry Cohen's article on theatre at Wisconsin moves me to write in Mr. Cohen's defense. I do not generally find Mr. Cohen to be the ideal critic, but I do feel that he is right about the theatre situation at Wisconsin.

It IS deplorable. Because of its unfortunate economic situation, Wisconsin Players obviously feels it must cater to the taste of Madison middle-brow culture. Consequently it shuns the avant garde and the controversial, and when it does produce great theatre, theatre that probes and questions and moves, it is more often than not the work of a long dead, hence "acceptable" playwright.

I do not feel that as much blame should be thrown on the members of the speech department as Mr. Cohen seems to feel. It is (hopefully) more realistic as well as more charitable to think of them as men caught in a terrible financial dilemma than as cultural bores and philistines. But being sympathetic towards their problems must not include condoning the quality of theatre they are forced to produce, as Mr. Spector seems to do.

Rather, we should include reform of Wisconsin Players and the speech department as part of the programs being drawn up by the WSA Senate for more student control in University affairs.

There is much to discuss. Whether the theatre program should continue to be a part of the speech department is certainly debatable, for, while both do indeed deal with communication, there is a substantial difference between dramatic literature and its rationale and production and rhetoric and its means of persuasion. The difference is at least as great as that between speech therapy and regular speech courses which are now to be in separate departments. And some way ought to be found to finance Wisconsin Players directly, through fees or the University budget, so that the choice of plays would not have to be so

susceptible to the economic realities of the Madison culture market.

Now that arts and politics and student rights are receiving such a thorough questioning and renewal, there is no reason why the theatre situation should not be brought into the discussion and steps taken to remove the causes of this unfortunate impasse in which Wisconsin Players is caught.

Elliott Bush

Children, Clowns In Open Arts Play

To the Editor:

After witnessing the "Spirit of '76" presentation by the Open Arts Society on the theater steps behind the Union Tuesday, I went back and read with no small amount of amusement your page one article promoting it in the June 30 issue.

The "actors" were a sight in themselves: they gave every appearance of being children, and were dressed like professional clowns (I suspect an accurate classification of their breed would be a cross somewhere between the two!).

The "play" was described in the Cardinal as "quite colorful, and will depict the prevailing ideology during the American Revolution: heroism, nationalism, and patriotism." In truth, of course, the presentation made an utter mockery of such ideals, and of the revolution in general. While the narrator yelled out phrases like: "The Battle of Bunker Hill, the Surrender at Yorktown, . . ." the eager audience rolled in the aisles with tears of laughter.

I certainly do not question their perfect right to put on such a performance, and certainly no one else questions it either, for there are few cows still around, sacred or otherwise, which the left has not butchered without obstruction; I do emphatically question, however, their taste in putting on such a sham on the date marking the anniversary of our birth as a nation. Such a holiday is extreme-

ly symbolic of the many long years and innumerable lives spent building this country upon the ideals eloquently put forth in that document which formally established us 191 years ago to the day. Making a mockery of the many tireless, sincere efforts by which we were established and grew, has little place in the realm of good taste at any time, but particularly on Independence Day. Criticizing current policy or activity, for alleged hypocrisy or what have you, is quite another thing.

I might also comment that their "historical" (hysterical?) pictures and corresponding analogies and conclusions left much to be desired in terms of valid logic. But that's another letter in itself.

Patrick Korten
Chairman, UW YAF

'Revolutionaries' Lacks Logic

(Editor's Note: The following letter is addressed to Cardinal columnist James Casper.)

To the Editor:

I've never written a letter to a newspaper before. I certainly do not consider myself politically sophisticated. But as a (more or less) professional mathematician, I find myself with this crazy, mad desire to comment on a piece of logic which appeared in your (appropriately titled) column on "rational revolutionaries."

"Intellectual freedom cannot exist without political freedom," well, alright. "Political freedom cannot exist without economic freedom," well, O.K. Put these two premises together and what do you get; "a free mind and a free market are corollaries?" In capital letters? Well, no. What's wrong; is it the spelling of "corollaries?" The incorrect use of the word?

No, Mr. Casper, the main thing wrong is that you reach your conclusion by surreptitiously equating "economic freedom" with "free market." This is "antics with semantics," a logical pun. It is a shallow, superficial deception produced by manipulating words as words, without regard to their meanings. In the context of politics, it is an irritating attempt to put something over on us; considered in the abstract, however, it does have a certain beauty, and (with your permission) will surely be included in my projected work "Answers I Have Graded on Freshman Calculus Exams, Scientific Proofs that God Exists, and Other Interesting Arguments."

Make the distinction between reason and cleverness, Mr. Casper; use your cleverness to dazzle and entertain your audience, but don't get seduced by it yourself. Or should I get so concerned; is your column just an old Batman movie that I'm the only one taking seriously?

Warren White

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DAVID LOKEN
Business Manager

Campus News Briefs

Forum on Drugs Set for Tonight

A forum on "A Psychedelic Society—Drugs in America" will be presented tonight at 8 p.m. in Tripp Commons.

The panel will include Prof. George Marwell, sociology, Mr. Lucien Stark, Mendota State Hospital, and Dr. Leigh Roberts, psychiatry. The forum is free and coffee will be served afterwards.

GRAD EXCURSION

Tickets are now available for the graduate trip to Devils Lake on Saturday. The cost is \$1.50. Departure will be at 8:45 a.m. at the Union.

FILM

"The Invasion of the Body Snatchers" with W.C. Fields will be shown tonight at 7 and 9 p.m. at the UYMCA.

BRIDGE LESSONS

The fourth beginning bridge lesson will be given tonight at 8 p.m. in the Union Plaza room. The lesson is available only to those with series tickets.

COURSE CANCELLED

The Free University course on offset printing has been cancelled.

POT

University professor of ceramics Don Reitz has five shows scattered throughout the world this summer. He will display his work in the 25th International Concourse of Ceramic Art in Faenza, Italy, in the Smithsonian Institution's traveling show, in the Wisconsin Designer Craftsman traveling show, in Carthage College, and in Kalamazoo, Mich.

US to Accelerate Military Activity in Vietnam War

By PAM EWALDT

"The United States will accelerate its military activity in Vietnam," said Adam Schesch at a meeting of the Committee to end the War in Vietnam.

Schesch is a graduate student and author of "An Outline History of Vietnam."

After doing some intensive research, Schesch said he had concluded that recent rumors of an July 7 invasion at this time were false. However, he said he did foresee "a drastic acceleration of the war ... in late September or early October."

"The American picture of the war is confused because government sources do not want to admit that the military situation has been deteriorating at an increasing rate since the beginning of the year," he said.

"The National Land Forces have become stronger in Vietnam, while Saigon forces are becoming weak due to desertions. The result is an increase in American aid," he added.

Schesch said that he felt that President Johnson wants a military victory but no political losses. If the U.S. is not in peace talks or open war by the beginning of the political conventions next year, he added, Johnson will probably lose the election.

"The deterioration of the U.S. military, the growing power of the NLF and the position in which the President finds himself indicate Schesch said that the fall acceleration is likely. He said he considered present rumors as a means to obtain more money and men for the step-up in the war.

Schesch also reported that the Committee's Civic Action Research and Education project is attempting to support organizers around the state by doing research on the economic effects of the war, sending them speakers and helping them to organize education pro-

grams and community groups."

CARE tries to show occupational groups the economic effects of the war on industry and their wages, he explained. "For example, the Gisholt Corp. holds several defense contracts. Their profits went up from 15 to 30 million dollars over a two year period while real estate taxes went down," Schesch said. "The wages of their workers barely kept up with the cost of living increase."

A Vietnam Summer Project representative said they have obtained radio time, their main project, however, is door-to-door polling of townspeople. According to Reed Anderson, "the purpose is simply to find people who are concerned about the war and to keep them concerned."

AWARD

Paul Langner and Alan E. Gesler, graduates in journalism, have been awarded 1967 citations for achievement and outstanding class work. Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism society made the awards.

Pilgrim

(continued from page 1)

From this stage, she had 15 years of preparation, and she worked with psychologically disturbed people. She succeeded in meeting her challenge and progress started. She then began her pilgrimage that has continued for approximately 20 years.

She feels that all men have free will. How soon that they obey that which is within them will depend upon their future.

MERIT

Joan D. Schneider of Sheboygan has been voted the Business Education Award of Merit by her classmates. This is the 13th year a Wisconsin student has won the award, sponsored by the National Business Education Association and the National Association for Business Teacher Education. The award comprises a professional membership in NBEA, a leather binder for the magazines of the organization, and an appropriately engraved certificate. Miss Schneider is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Schneider of Rt. 1, Sheboygan, and a graduate of Howards Grove High School.

GRANT

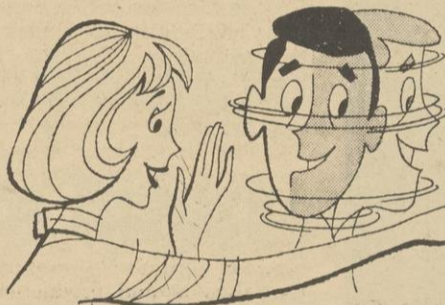
Prof. David Perlman, pharmacy, has received a grant of \$8,000 from the Brown-Hazen Fund of the Research Corporation, New York, to study problems in treatment of pernicious anemia.

Last February Prof. Perlman joined the faculty in pharmacy after extensive experience as microbiologist with Merck and Co. and the Squibb Institute for Medical Research. He was a Knapp visiting professor in pharmacy at Wisconsin in 1958 and a Guggenheim Fellow in 1966.

Prof. Perlman has found that a number of substances produced by bacteria and algae which are chemically related to vitamin B-12, the anti-pernicious anemia vitamin, interfere with the absorption of the vitamin by bacteria and animal extracts. He plans to define the conditions for the interference and to explore the possibilities that these materials can cause a condition like pernicious anemia in animal cells grown in tissue culture.

The Research Corporation sponsoring this work is vitally interested in nutrition of the native populations in Central and South America where pernicious anemia and related diseases occur with high frequency because of the nutritionally-poor diets eaten by certain segments of the population.

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Weekend Music: Sinatra, Others

By LARRY COHEN
Fine Arts Editor

The man and his music came to the Dane County Coliseum for two performances Saturday evening that Madison will not soon forget. The myth that the town is a popular music vacuum is slowly beginning to evaporate and Frank Sinatra's appearance over the weekend (plus the summer's schedule) will do much to dispel any signs of skepticism. The crowds were massive, the rest of the concert quite substantial and slick and most of all, the Voice was unquestionably in superb form.

The night before the Thin Man and his troupe virtually filled the huge coliseum, some two thousand (predominately teenage) people attended the Simon and Garfunkel - Lovin' Spoonful show. The immense size of the house and the empty seats hardly helped either group, yet the former managed to convert emptiness into an enthusiastic sort of warmth. As for the Spoonfuls—their amplifiers were turned on so high, it hardly mattered that the surroundings lacked in intimacy.

Paul Simon and Art Garfunkel are skilled enough not to require amplification. Their fifteen or so renditions were met with a solid standing ovation that made the mouse of a crowd seem an enthusiastic lion. With clear-sounding voices that remind one of choir boys, the pair provided an adequate sampling from a repertory rich in melody and lyrics.

Aside from the bulwark of numerous hits, the two performed three new numbers: "At the Zoo," "Punky's Dilemma" (about the social insignificance of a Kellogg's corn flake) and "Fakin' It."

Trying to warm up in a house the size of the coliseum must be pretty spooky for any twosome. To gain some intimacy, Simon and Garfunkel sang their now famous "happy" song, "The 59th Street Bridge" or "Feelin' Groovy"; following "Homeward Bound," the number did much to counterbalance the initial awkwardness.

As for the songs, they ranged from the bluffing island-insularity of "I Am A Rock" to the protest of "Blessed" and the unabashed romanticism of the beautiful encore, "For Emily, Whenever I May Find Her." What Garfunkel referred to as the team's favorite, "Dangling Conversation," proceeds quite nicely until the disastrously reverent lines: "Can analysis be worthwhile?/Is the theater really dead?" But the music counterbalances the nausea of the lyrics which are a bit too much, even when one considers the sincerity they reflect.

And in their soft-spoken, quietly conversational mode, Paul Simon and Art Garfunkel proved themselves to be honest poets, if not musical heirs to the romantic tradition in verse. No embellishments, no tricks, no disguises. Just music.

As one critic has already commented, the less said about the Lovin' Spoonfuls, the better. Well, at least about their live performances, I'd assert as a qualification. Minus the fine guitar but also the sadistic leer of Zal Yanovsky, the group proved almost as disastrous as the memory of their last appearance in November at the Orpheum.

On numerous albums, the group's songs are good. John Sebastian is close to a genius in composition, the score for "You're A Big Boy Now" testifying to his skill at writing. Yet live, the best numbers—"Summer in the City," "Younger Girl," "What a Day for a Daydream"—emerge almost lyric-less because of ear-splitting electronic volume. And the poor songs indebted to the country-western influence like "Nashville Cats" are positively putrid.

The Voice and his show proved something else in every department. The first half was slick, crowd-pleasing and excessively commercial; an estimated sixteen thousand people (two shows) were justified in providing deafening applause for letter-perfect talent. Preceding Sinatra is not a task to be scoffed at; the mob had come to see and hear Frankie, but the first, second and third generation audiences were appreciative of Buddy Rich and his band, Pat Henry and Sergio Mendes and his Brasil '66 sound.

Opening the show with selections from "West Side Story," the swingin' big band of Buddy Rich demonstrated that the Coliseum's acoustics can accommodate brassiness as well as intimate ballads. Rich is a fine drummer, a little arrogant and tough in his delivery, but appropriate for indicating the class of the show that was to follow.

Comic Pat Henry broke the ice immediately with a barb that played in the amphitheater at Dane County was like performing in Jackie Gleason's stomach. Henry proceeded to get dirtier and also funnier with a repertoire that resembles Alan King's without the exaggerated ethnicity.

Sergio Mendes plus five finished off the first half, also demonstrating that real talent sounds as good in person as on records. The influence is decidedly Gilberto-Jobim, and in renditions of

"Going Out of My Head" and "Night and Day," as crisp and cool as the summer breeze that was lacking. Mendes has discovered two girl vocalists with voices that are uncanny in similarity; both are quite pretty, very talented and with Mendes's fantastic piano as accompaniment, undeniably professional at creating pleasure.

All hell broke loose when the Thin Man finally stepped on stage after intermission for an hour and twenty minute one-man concert that had the audience screaming for more. It was Sinatra that they had paid to see, and his Master's Voice pleased them all, pacing back and forth along the stage for everyone to see, creating his trademark impression of singing to each fan individually.

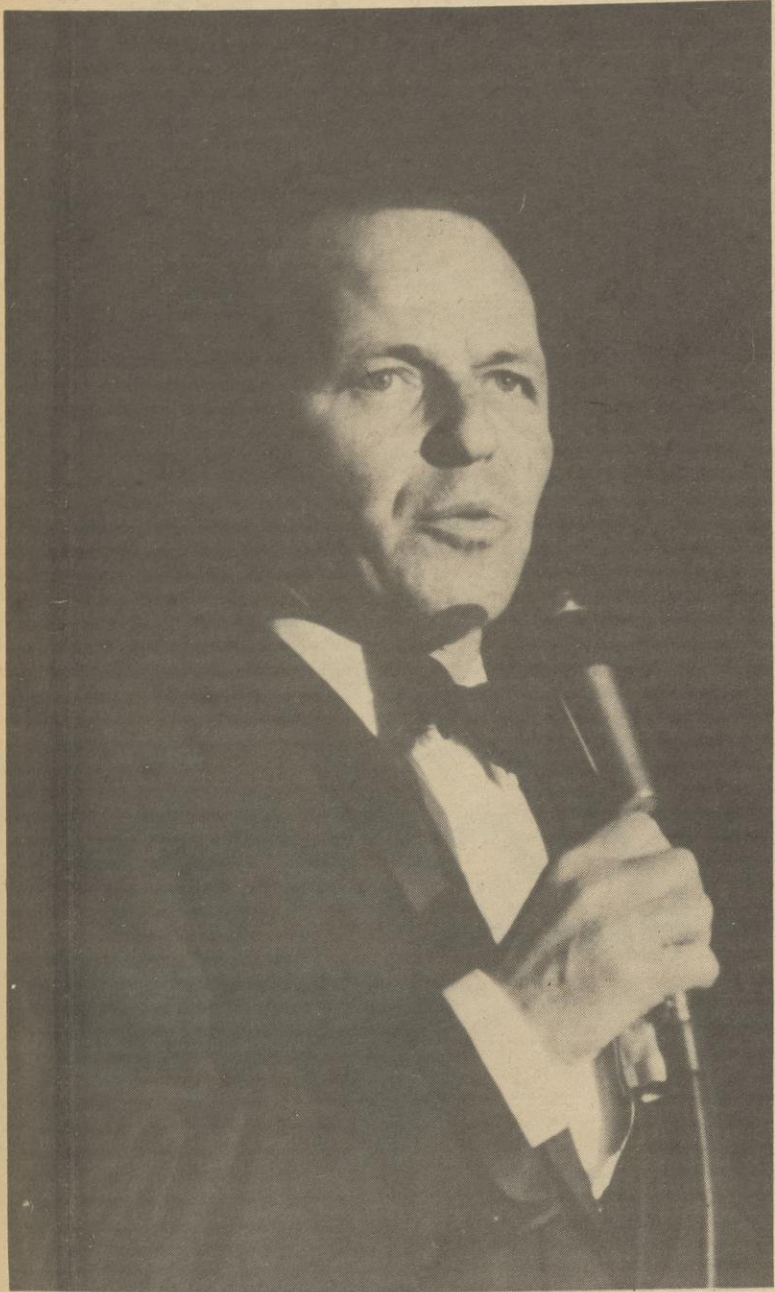
The emaciate who sang to bobby soxers in the thirties and forties has put on some weight and a toupee, but the voice is ageless. There is still the meditative warmth of intonation of "Nancy," the kindness to the lyrics of Kern-Hammerstein's "Ol' Man River," the breathless imagination of a "Moonlight in Vermont." And the new songs—"That's Life," "The Shadow of Your Smile," and "Strangers in the Night" (the encore)—each received the personal melodic articulation that has made Sinatra immortal.

To give his voice a rest for five minutes, the singer engaged in reciting prepared material that was considerably less than funny. But it hardly mattered; with just a look, he could charm a smile and a laugh out of a misanthrope. I'd venture the observation that Sinatra is virtually inarticulate in direct conversation to an audience, but this impression is ludicrous when one merely listens to the magnetism of the Voice at work.

Injecting his songs with winks and sex appeal, Sinatra demonstrated the magic style that has made almost every song he has performed into a favorite. He is a one-man phenomenon; the Voice was that overwhelming.

As for the Coliseum itself, it proved more than adequately functional. Admittedly, it is difficult to build an aesthetic construct to house over nine thousand spectators, and there is nothing beautiful externally. It does, however, possess excellent acoustics and provides the size house that can attract such expensive talents like Sinatra.

Most of all, it puts Madison back on the live-talent map and can only be construed as an asset. If only the parking hassles are solved (which seems a reasonable request), the Coliseum should serve us all well.



New Cinema: Another Look

Part I of New Cinema was met with such a successful response when it first played here late in April that both parts are being repeated this summer. For those who missed the compilation of short subjects the first time around, the second opportunity should not be overlooked. As an introduction to appreciating the shorter form of cinema, the Arc-turus Collection has no competitors.

The true test of a worthwhile film is one that inspires or even demands a second viewing. If a work is complex enough to prove exciting on the level of intuition, it must also sustain the viewer's concentration and admiration once the screening experience is repeated, perhaps three, four or even five times.

Having sat through the collection twice, therefore, allows a reviewer some of the luxuries of generalizing, of confirming first impressions. Of the nine films, one is still quite controversially barbaric or beautiful, two are very brief but outrageously funny, and one ("La Jetee") proves again to be impressive and worthy of further viewings.

While it would be easier to leave "Corrida Interdite" (Denys Colomb de Daunant, France) to Joe MacBird, Hemingway and my defenders to battle out, I still feel inclined to make a few remarks. Distaste for content—in this case bullfighting—is admittedly no criteria for art. When form and a propagandistic pre-film note, however, leave no room for the ambiguity that makes art rather than science, both the social and the film critic demand an outlet for expression.

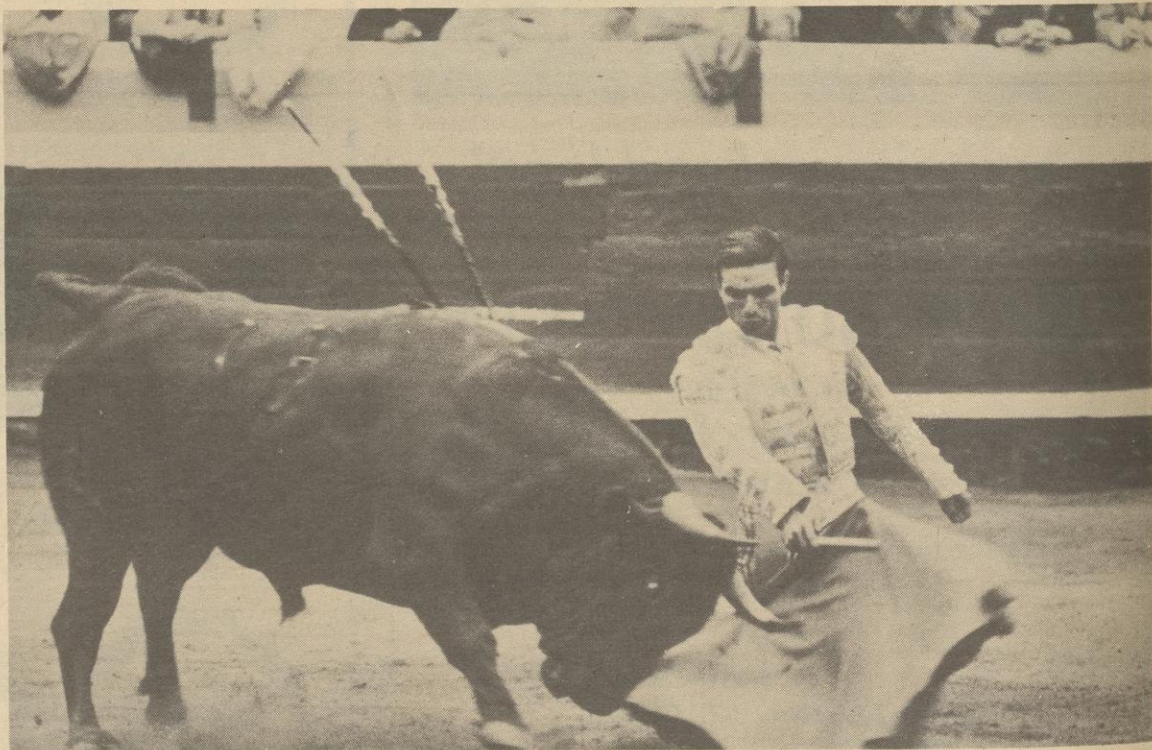
Slowing down a film's speed to a snail's pace can make anything look like ballet. Slow motion is one of the best techniques that film has for distortion, and whether Hemingway was a bullfight aficionado or not, excessive blood in this director's hands is not aesthetic—only barbaric.

As for technique, the color was consistently poor and the montage (giving it the benefit of the doubt) was as primitive as the subject matter. Reportage again dictates that I mention a dissent in audience response, although the applause decidedly outweighed the boos.

Because of their brevity, both "Enter Hamlet" (Fred Mogubgub, U.S.A.) and "Two Castles" (Bruto Bozzeto, Italy) were equally endearing on another look. The opener, providing garish pop-art color stills in quick juxtaposition to Maurice Evan's rendition of the "to be or not to be" soliloquy, was humorously irreverent in its fast-paced puns. The latter was a punky three minutes on the frustrations of a knight and beautifully served to link the works of the two most famous directors on the bill.

Again, Francois Truffaut's "Les Mistons" offered a glimpse of the French director youthfully expressing his baby-with-a-beard insight on little boys and love. It is an adolescent trifle, the best bits being those that Americans can never seem to handle without being "cute":

Shots of the children—simulating war games, drooling over dirty post-cards, smoking, being super-serious about life—are ingratiating and almost memorable enough to ward off the saccharine music that, while pleasant, barely avoids mawkishness. Best and most characteristic is the shot indebted to Lumiere's "L'Arroseur Arrose" —the fragmented staggering of a little boy smelling Bernadette's bicycle seat.



POETRY OR GORE?—still from "Corrida Interdite" (Denys Colomb de Daunant, France).

It is Polanski's latest film to be released, "Cul-de-Sac," that puts his "Fat and the Lean" into meaningful perspective. Basic themes—man against nature, the exploiter and the exploited—crop up five years later. The short still seemed Brecht-like in its redundancy, broadly obvious, and only impres-

sive in its indication of the Polish director's acting ability with the discipline of film mime.

Significantly placed as the final film, Chris Marker's "La Jetee" was exciting precisely because of its very departure from conventional cinematic motion. In stills, the story and the emotion of a trip

through time are given their impact. A bit too long and the music seemed more intrusive in its religiosity, but a fine film. Faults can only be overlooked when the scope of the artist's intent has some depth and insight. Marker's "Le Joli Mai" is at the Play Circle July 21-23.

Workshops Terminate '67 Sessions

Convocation Set for Saturday

More than 1500 high school students attended high school workshops at the University this summer.

The students, drawn from all over the country for 11 different clinics, were here during June and July. The largest summer programs are speech, music and two of journalism.

The summer workshops are designed to give intensive training in a student's field while still allowing time for recreation.

Journalism

By LINDA LENZKE
of The Apprentice Staff

The first Summer High School Journalism program provides over 100 students with an opportunity to gain informative as well as practical experience in the field of student publications.

The program, which lasts from July 2 to July 15, is highlighted each day by a series of lectures ranging from "Four Theories of the Press", to "The Foreign Press-Russia's System".

There will be a second, duplicate workshop for another 100 editors the latter half of July. Smaller lecture groups concentrate more on the individual problems of the various represented papers.

Afternoon sessions provide students with a chance to gain practical experience. Journalism workshopers are either placed on the Apprentice staff or work in a concentrated journalism course.

For students with other abilities, there are photo-journalism classes as well as radio-T.V. work, where students gain knowledge in other forms of mass communication.

The University's summer journalism program for high school students was begun in 1961 by the University and the Wisconsin Journalism Teacher Adviser Council.

Robert Tottingham, of both staffs, had been a key organizer. The first program attracted 75 students. Two courses, newspaper editing and yearbooking were taught by a staff of two instructors.

Since 1962, when Tottingham was named director, the faculty has increased to eleven and the program has been expanded from a single one week session to two two week sessions. Student enrollment is at about 225 each summer.

If the program continues to draw more students, the sessions may be increased to three per summer, or more faculty may be hired. Two years ago a program in photo-journalism was begun and has been expanded to full time this year.

Tottingham noted that more schools and newspapers are sponsoring interested students and that this, plus a variation in courses offered, projects a higher increase in applicants every year.

Speech

By SUE CONDON
of the Apprentice Staff
The 1967 Summer High School Speech Institute which began July 2 will end July 22 with the presentation of "Feifer Fables," "Spoon River Anthology" and "Aria de Capo."

Earl S. Grow, assistant professor of speech and Director of the Institute, pointed out that the values of the Institute include: building confidence and learning self-reliance and self-understanding. This workshop also strives to improve the students' skill in speech.

Each student participates in either drama or debate sessions. The Director for the Dramatics Division is Thomas Goltry and the Director of the Debate Division is Dennis Krah.

The most obvious improvement of the drama students noted by Goltry was the use of more imagination, extending themselves, starting to think instead of just feeling and starting to feel instead of just thinking.

To Krah, the significance of debate is, "to teach people the process of speaking and thinking and trying to do them simultaneously."

In order to gain various insights to the drama profession, drama students are learning from a visit to The Costume Shop, guest lecturers, the Wisconsin Players and actual experience.

On Friday evening, July 21, the real test will come when the drama students will participate in two readers' theater productions "Spoon River", by Edgar Lee Masters and "Feifer's Fables", by Jules Feifer and a one-act play "Aria de Capo", by Edna St. Vincent Millay.

Prof. Grow summarized, "I enjoy being an institute director and enjoy planning the institute. It's a very exciting moment when people arrive on campus when you've been planning since mid-winter."

"You're no sooner into it when you're planning for another in hopes of avoiding mistakes and making the next one better."

Music

By CRISTINE TERONDE
and MICHAEL LARKIN
of the Apprentice Staff

Over 1000 students from all over the country met recently in Madison for two weeks of intensive study at the Summer Music Clinic.

Under the leadership of Richard Wolf, the students participated in activities involving various phases of music. Vocal students were kept busy with 3 1/2 hours of choir rehearsal daily, supplemented by classes designed for small group and individual study.

Instrumentalists were equally involved in their respective areas; band and orchestra practices paralleled the choir rehearsals.

Classes in music, related arts and music theory were held each day.

Daily convocations consisted of short recitals by prominent musicians on campus, or lectures and demonstrations by people experienced in different phases of music.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra presented three concerts, the last of which was conducted by Skitch Henderson, and featured Ella Fitzgerald.

Individual musicians from the symphony organization held workshops for the students helping them to perfect technique and style. There were also faculty and student recitals.

A variety show displayed the talent of the students. Two orchestras, four bands, and a girl's glee club presented concerts.

Perhaps the climax of the whole two weeks of intense rehearsals came at 4 p.m. on July 1, when the massed choir and orchestra presented their finale for an audience of parents and faculty.



DURING THEIR FREE HOURS at the journalism workshop Rhonda Kraus and Mary Prokopovitz discuss their high school papers.

—Apprentice photo by Karen Kirst

The Apprentice

Published by the High School Summer Journalism Workshop, July 13, 1967

Fire Interrupts Dorm TV Movies

By ELIZABETH
ELLSWORTH
of the Apprentice Staff

Shouts of "Fire, get out!" shattered a quiet Saturday evening for journalism workshopers, as smoke filled the basement and first floor of Elm Drive Dorm A, July 8.

The fire broke out in a dorm clothes dryer at about 9:15 p.m., when lint which had collected during the day started to smolder, pouring smoke into the basement and out of the windows.

Girls who had planned on spending the evening catching up on homework and sleep, found themselves running through the halls to the nearest exit, wondering if this was the real thing.

But as girls on the floors were hurrying to safety, those in the basement weren't even aware of the alarm.

Ten girls were relaxing, absorbed in a television movie, when they heard a loud grinding noise outside the door. They paid little attention to it, thinking it was just someone "goofing around down the hall."

"Then there was this clanging outside, and we were trying to

hear the movie, so I went to see what the noise was," Faye Svachina explained.

As Faye opened the door, the girls realized the clanging was the fire alarm, recognizing it from the drill they performed only two days earlier.

"I just thought it was another fire drill," Carol LaVine said.

White Bikes Rescue 'U' Travelers

By JENNIE BETZ
of The Apprentice Staff

Thanks to the crusading efforts of Zack Berk, students of the University may survive the plaguing pain of sore soles and muscle spasms, by using white bikes anchored at the Union.

Last April, in a moment of supreme generosity, Berk donated his bike. The next 15 vehicles

But the girls soon changed their minds, as smoke began pouring into the room.

"When Faye first realized it was a fire, she yelled 'get out', and I just grabbed my shoes and ran," said Sue Morgan.

The girls stumbled through the smoke to the nearest door, and ran coughing onto the back lawn. Once safely outside, they had their first chance to think clearly about what had happened.

Sue Morgan summed up the feelings of the ten workshopers when she said, "It all happened so fast, I didn't have time to think, but as soon as I got outside, I realized what might have happened, and was pretty thankful we were safe."

were purchased by the police department with funds collected by students' passing a tin can around in a local beer establishment.

Although Berk is accredited for this outstanding service, the Open Arts movement is coordinating the 50 white bikes.

All the weary traveler is required to do is merely remove the "white charger" from its stall at the Student Union.

The only restriction existing is that the borrower return the bike, but there is the case of losing something along the University lake path.

AWARD PRESENTED

William C. Winder, teacher and researcher in the University of Wisconsin food science and industry department, has been awarded the 1967 Milk Industry Foundation Teaching Award at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

He taught courses in market milk, condensed milk products, ice cream, and physical chemistry of dairy and food products. His courses draw students from all departments of the university.

Winder has been especially successful in developing laboratory exercises and tools for illustrating the effects of procedures and practices.

In addition to being an outstanding teacher, Winder has carried on a vigorous research program and is the senior author or co-author of 29 articles published in scientific journals.

Lecture Completes Baraboo Visit

By LOWELL JOHNSON
and TOM BENNIN
of the Apprentice Staff

The wheezy tones of a steam calliope greeted the 110 students and counselors to the Circus World Museum at Baraboo Saturday. The journalism and speech students left the campus on buses shortly after 11 a.m. Saturday morning.

Upon arrival at Baraboo, they downed a picnic lunch and lemonade, eating at leisure on the circus grounds. After lunch, students were permitted to browse through exhibits.

The Circus World Museum collects and preserves the history of the circus, not only in the United States, but of the whole world. Circuses from France, Germany, Columbia, India and Africa are represented. More than a score of American circuses have also contributed.

Among the exhibits was a typical circus sideshow, featuring wax figures of freaks and oddities from all corners of the world. There were the fattest, thinnest, tallest, and shortest people "ever to walk the face of the earth." A variety of circus cars were also exhibited.

The museum featured a one-ring performance including trained poodles and horses, a trampoline and trapeze artist, and clowns. The students also saw a trained elephant act.

Following the performance, museum hands demonstrated the loading of circus train wagons using horses.

Students were treated to a lecture by a member of the museum staff. The lecture covered circus advertising before the advent of radio or TV.



A CLOWN AT THE CIRCUS World Museum serves as guide for visitors.
—Apprentice photo by Alan Jacobs

University, City Present Exciting View to Student

By DONNA SPRINGER
of The Apprentice Staff

I have been to Madison several times on the basis of stopping briefly or just traveling through. Unfortunately, no true acquaintance to the city can be made, while driving on the four-lane highways, proceeding as quickly as possible and stopping only at high points designated by friend or travel manual. I guess I have just been a tourist, rereading well-worn paths and looking out the window, but not observing.

On the first day of the journalism workshop I suddenly found myself face-to-face with a giant and stranger. I wanted to look him over as best possible in the short time given me.

Vision, affected by fresh memories of hometowns, can be bent at first to see only the worst in new places. Being from a small farming community, the contrast was quite great.

The first day of my stay here was dominated by impressions of belching buses, mazes of buildings, and swarms of carnivorous autos. As time progressed the buses came to mean convenience, and the buildings posed a challenge for me to explore.

My first expedition brought me to State Street, and the first thing that impressed me was the enormous availability of everything. For a person who is used to choosing between just chocolate and vanilla ice cream, imagine the task I had deliberating over twenty or thirty kinds! Stores tantalized me with things from foreign lands, articles I thought only the rich could buy, and things I had never seen before.

I've never had more books at my reach at one time. These and

other things such as travel agencies, posters, architecture and store displays could lift me out of Wisconsin at my very wish. It seems that larger cities are not as traditional as small ones, and their fingertips reach far over the whole world.

When bravery prevailed, I decided to venture out to other places. The capitol was very impressive and striking both inside and out. It seemed that stores closer to the capitol were larger than those seen along the way. They cater to every interest, and I can easily understand how someone would love to lose himself in them for days. Another thing that fas-

cinated me was the great variety, quantity, and character of the eating places.

Whenever hearing of Madison, I pictured a place of freedom, opportunity and responsibility. I think many people share in this, because the University is a large and important part of the city.

Madison has many advantages as a large city, yet it is not an "asphalt jungle." It is a city of many resources other than those of economy. Some resources lie in music, sports, politics, education and entertainment. Countless people of all ages, races and interests, including myself, have come together to share in them.

Views and Impressions

Headstart Gives Chance To Pre-school Children

By DIANE ASSENBRENNER
and PEGGY WETLI
of the Apprentice Staff

Madison is the home of many preschool children who have never had any playmates, who have never seen a telephone, who have never had a story read to them. These are the children who don't have a head start in life.

Project Head Start began as a part of the Anti-Poverty Program in 1965 and is conducted through the Office of Economic Opportunity. The Impact Center, located at 633 W. Badger Rd., serves as headquarters for the other six Madison Head Start Centers. These year-round centers concentrate on teaching children social adjustment in addition to a program of regular nursery school curriculum.

Children involved in this program are generally between the ages of two to seven. Ninety per cent of them are from low-income families. Children are referred to this program through the Public Assistance Department Service, kindergarten teachers, ministers, case workers, and concerned individuals.

The scope of the Head Start Project is widespread. According to government standards, the program employs three adults for every fifteen children. Among these adults are professional people, teachers, aides, psychologists, psychiatrists, and volunteers. Head Start is also designed to

acquaint the parents with the program, to give them a better understanding of their children, and to add to their cultural development.

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Workshop Survey

Students Express Opinions On Drinking-Driving Laws

By PEGGY RIELE, LEE ANN MATEJOWEC, MARY WEAVER
of The Apprentice Staff

The opinions of high school journalists concerning Wisconsin drinking and driving laws were expressed in a recent survey taken at the University.

An overwhelming majority agreed that there should be a consistent drinking age throughout the state. 69 per cent said that the minimum age in their county was 18, while 29 per cent were bound by a law of 21.

Opinions were split on the question of drinking and highway safe-

ty. A tally showed 48 per cent for, and 52 per cent against a connection between the two.

Ninety per cent felt that a driving course should be required to obtain a license. 16 was the age suggested to secure one.

The vote was split on the question of whether or not a time limit should be set between getting a temporary permit and applying for a regular license. The majority of the girls favored a required time lapse.

Despite the greater number of girls involved in the survey, 42 per cent of those surveyed, believed boys to be better drivers, 41 per cent were convinced that girls drove with more safety, while 17 per cent remained undecided.

Dorm's Hideaway Sparks Night Air

By ROBBEN ROSEN
of The Apprentice Staff

A place to pursue your favorite pastime, whether it's ping pong, listening to music, playing cards, or talking, can be found at the 'Hideaway.' Located in Elm Drive Commons, the Hideaway's 7-9:30 activities occupy the leisure time of journalism and speech students during their stay in Madison.

The Hideaway hosted a mixer on July 3. This provided a chance for everyone to get acquainted.

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

CHAR	BATH	APSE
MOUSE	ARRA	ELAM
STLOUIS	MISSOURI	
TEL	NOISE	ELGAR
ALIUS	NERI	
SABOTS	ENDTABLE	
CRAPE	ASIA	NAIL
ABL	DICTUMS	LED
MOOS	DIEM	HALVE
PROCEEDS	CAREER	
ERAT	ALGER	
SWAPS	ECTOR	ISE
MASTER	ERGEANTS	
OGEE	ETRE	EVADE
GEAR	ISEE	NESS



DURING RECREATIONAL PERIOD workshopers participate in a game of basketball behind Elm Drive Dorms. Apprentice photo by Alan Jacobs

THE APPRENTICE

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Page 4... Peg Wetli
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Editor Wins Dairy Title

By NANCY PETERS
of The Apprentice Staff

Madeline Bosben, a summer journalism workshop student, has been named Dairy Queen of Green County, Wisconsin.

After a three day contest Madeline was selected by a panel of judges to reign for the next year.

As queen she will be the official hostess of the Green County Agriculture Chest. This organization sponsors the Dairy Queen program and promotes Green County's dairy products, its resources and its people.

Madeline and other community queens will hand out cheese samples and present ribbons to top cattle owners at the County Fair. She will also appear at annual pork shows and cheese days.

Madeline is the editor of the Juda High School newspaper and succeeded two of the girls killed in the Easter vacation air crash in New Orleans.

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Fullwood Expresses Ideas On Minority-Majority Rule

By SHARYN WISNIEWSKI
of The Apprentice Staff

Should the minority rule the majority? This is a question on which Mike Fullwood, president of the Wisconsin Students Association (WSA) has definite ideas in reference to student-administration relations.

The drive for more student power has been the major student issue this year at the University. Fullwood wrote most of the WSA bill, calling for more student power over student issues. One issue would do away with curfews for girls who live in dormitories.

Fullwood does not, however, advocate abolishing the Student Life

and Interests Committee (SLIC). SLIC is a faculty organization represented primarily by faculty with the inclusion of students. He feels that the student can't tell the faculty what to do with its own organization, but he does feel that the committee cannot continue as it is now.

Presently the WSA summer board is meeting in three committees to discuss the issue of student power. The student power bill will be voted on at the first faculty meeting, to be held in the early part of October. At this time Pres. Fullwood and many University students will finally learn the outcome of their crusade for greater student power.

In addition to his interest in student freedom, Pres. Fullwood is also concerned over the traffic problem on University Ave. The opposite-way bus lane has added to the difficulty in crossing this lane. Fullwood commented, "I haven't talked to one University student who is in favor of the bus lane."

Besides its danger, there is also a question of legality, now that taxis have been given the right to use a lane of a public thoroughfare, denied to the general public. The major problem, however, is still the lane's danger. The city's main defense against this charge is that only one student has been involved in a serious accident as a result of the bus lane.

The beer age controversy was Fullwood's next line of comment. He said that he would have rather seen the beer age remain at 18.

Fullwood's job as president of WSA encompasses more than just commenting on current campus issues. As president, he heads a group of about 700 students who are divided into different committees. Wisconsin Students Association (WSA) among many other things is responsible for Peace

Corps Week, in charge of Homecoming and it handles some scholarships and insurances.

Mass Media Help Faculty Relate Topics

By KENNETH JIRIKOWIC
of The Apprentice Staff

While high school workshopers were learning how to publish newspapers, teachers from some of the same school districts were learning how to make better use of the press.

The teachers attended a summer workshop titled "The Press in the School Curriculum" which lasted for three weeks, from June 18 to July 7.

The program was directed by Dr. Vernon Wanty and coordinated by Robert Tottingham, who also coordinates the high school journalism workshops.

The 21 Wisconsin teachers were shown how to introduce printed material into classes, given lectures on newspaper techniques and business practices, and taken on tours of newspaper offices.

Newspapers from the area of the participant teachers supported the project.

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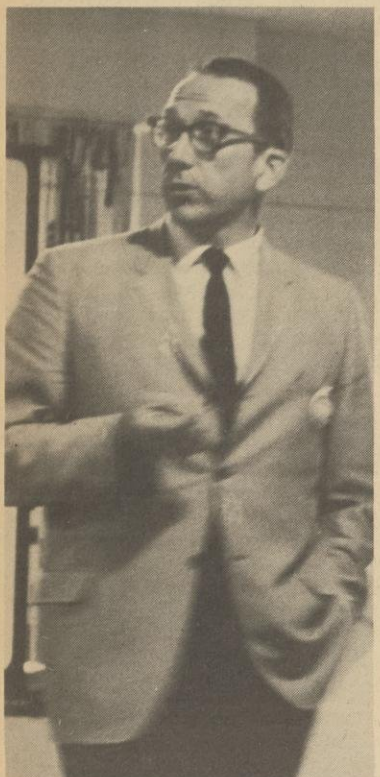
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ROBERT TOTTINGHAM, High School Workshop Coordinator, raises his brows as he is confronted with a question.

Apprentice photo by Anne Harpham

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Mott Records U's Sports Data

By RON SMITH
of The Apprentice Staff

Almost any question on the history of sports at the University might be answered through records kept at the ticket offices adjoining Camp Randall.

James A. Mott, the director of sports information, keeps record books up to date along with his other jobs. In the summer months he is aided by only two students but swings into full action with a crew of five or six during the sports seasons.

During the school year Mott is in charge of covering all 14 sports. Filed in the office are records dating back to the 1870's when the University initiated baseball as its first sport. After baseball, other sports were organized whose information must also be recorded. Somewhere in some book may be found the answer of who holds the record for most trips in one inning.

Mott and his student helpers also carry out several other services. Up to date records are kept on

all athletes to help inquiring parties.

A fact book published each season contains biographies for football and basketball players, information on all other athletes, and reviews of the previous seasons along with other related facts.

More coverage is given to the bigger sports, football and basketball, as there is more interest in these two.

Mott, in his second year as director, also handles all publicity for the 14 sports.

AUTHOR

The University Press recently published a book by Paul F. Clark, emeritus professor of medical microbiology, entitled "The University of Wisconsin Medical School." The book, written in terms of human relationships from the vantage point of personal experience, deals with the founding and growth of the Medical School.

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