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'New Discontent With Education'

Report Analysis Shows Conflicts

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of two articles dealing with undergraduate education. The second will appear Friday.)

By STEVE SHULRUFF
Interpretive Report

The University knows that something is wrong with undergraduate education.

Last fall Chancellor Robben Fleming directed each college to do an internal study of its problems, presumably to offer solutions for effective change.

The largest college in the system, the College of Letters and Science, designated seven of its top professors and two students to research the problem "in response to the new discontent with undergraduate education."

Among the seven professors were Merle Curti, history, and author of "The University of Wisconsin," and Dean of Letters and Science Leon Epstein, political science.

The essence of the University and the kind of thinking it produces can be seen by analyzing the committee's report—both the problems the men discuss and the way they discuss them.

For instance, after discussing the high ratings the University graduate faculties received from the American Council on Education, the committee discussed the relationship between research and undergraduate teaching: "It cannot, however, be assumed that distinguished or strong graduate departments are also distinguished or strong undergraduate teaching departments."

The men begin impressively, with the highest regard for scholastic tradition, by refusing to assume the result they are trying to prove. While not assuming that "distinguished" research necessarily implies "distinguished" teaching, all the professors can try to show in the rest of the pas-

(continued on page 5)

From the Selective Service Orientation Kit memo on "Channeling," April, 1965:

"Educators, scientists, engineers, and their professional organizations . . . have been convincing the American public that for the mentally qualified man there is a special order of patriotism other than service in uniform—that for the man having the capacity, dedicated service as a civilian in such fields as engineering, the sciences, and teaching constitutes the ultimate in their expression of patriotism. A large segment of the American public has been convinced that this is true. . . .

It is in this atmosphere that the young man registers at age 18 and pressure begins to force his choice . . .

The psychological effect of this circumstantial climate depends upon the individual, his sense of good sportsmanship, his love of country and its way of life. He can obtain a sense of well-being and satisfaction that he is doing as a civilian what will help his country most . . .

In the less patriotic and more selfish individual it engenders a sense of fear, uncertainty and dissatisfaction which motivates him, nevertheless,

in the same direction. He complains of the uncertainty which he must endure; he would like to be able to do as he pleases; he would appreciate a certain future with no prospect of military service or civilian contribution, but he complies with the needs of the national health, safety, or interest—or is denied deferment.

Throughout his career as a student, the pressure—the threat of loss of deferment—continues. It continues with equal intensity after graduation. His local board requires periodic reports to find out what he is up to. He is impelled to pursue his skill rather than embark upon some less important enterprise and is encouraged to apply his skill in an essential activity in the national interest. The loss of deferred status is the consequence for the individual who acquired the skill and either does not use it or uses it in a non-essential activity.

The psychology of granting wide choice under pressure to take action is the American or indirect way of achieving what is done by direction in foreign countries where choice is not permitted."

Reprinted from New York Review of Books—April 6, 1967

Ad from Newsweek—June 16, 1967

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2. () they need the leaders colleges train

You were right if you checked No. 2.

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This is everybody's job, but especially industry's.

Of course American business wants to help the colleges, so you were also right, if you checked No. 1. College, after all, is business' best friend.

GIVE TO THE COLLEGE OF YOUR CHOICE

U Parking Board Head Charges Nest Feathering

By LARRY TEGEL

A charge that the administration had "feathered its own nest" without regard to the needs of the faculty was made by W.W. Cleland, chairman of the University Parking and Transportation Board, Wednesday afternoon at the board's meeting.

This remark was prompted by the board's consideration of the status of the new garage in the basement of the Van Hise building. The garage is an administrative project to be used primarily by administrative staff. Cleland complained that the garage was built in opposition to normal planning procedures for the administration's convenience while

faculty parking problems were ignored.

Cleland also said he felt parking space on the campus would be adequate for the coming year, since several building sites on Johnson St. could be used for the time being because construction at these sites is temporarily behind schedule.

The question of revising the policy concerning parking permits took up much of the meeting's time. The board was concerned with complaints that persons could not find space in the lot assigned them by their permit because the space was taken by persons having alternate permits.

These are permits allowing a person to use several parking lots during the day.

The board unanimously voted to pass a new plan on an experimental basis for a year in which everyone would get one "home" lot. Alternates would be given on

the basis of need and permits allowing a person to use any lot would only be given in exceptional cases.

Several recommendations concerning the board itself were also suggested. One was that the non-voting student member be given the right to vote.

Two other resolutions were passed. One called for an increase in the number of 30-minute loading zones and a stricter enforcement of time limits. The other protested a change in the plans for a new garage being built at 600 N. Park. The garage was to accommodate 250 cars in a two level structure. Plans have been changed to make it a one story structure, cutting its special capacity in half.

The Board deferred action on the bus lane and on business permits to a later date.

The Daily Cardinal

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Summer Board Supports Taylor

By LARRY STEIN

The Wisconsin Student Association Summer Board Tuesday passed a resolution disapproving of University History Prof. William R. Taylor's exclusion from the White House Panel on Educational Research and Development.

Discussions and preliminary decisions were also made on autonomy of student organizations and revisions of the Constitution.

Donald F. Hornig, Director of the Office of Science and Technology to which the Panel is advisory, said that Taylor's opposition to the war in Vietnam had "affected my judgment."

"I'm not interested in the Panel on Education getting involved in any other controversies," said Hornig.

The Summer Board bill, introduced by Sen. Dick Scheidenhelm, stated the "hope that our educational system might have a role in determining whether there will be future Vietnams." It asked "the Faculty, the Administration, and the Regents of the University of Wisconsin to make public and to re-examine their relationships with the Office of Science and Technology."

The preliminary decisions made by the Board during the remainder of the meeting will be formally decided at their next meeting this Sunday. Those recommendations will then be up for reconsideration by regular Student Senate in the fall, and will finally be presented to the students in an upcoming election.

The board decided that the Constitution, not the Senate, should have authority in delegating powers to autonomous organizations, and it was unanimously agreed that the Student Court should have jurisdiction in further questions of autonomy.

Sen. Paul Grossman said that WSA should model itself after the

United States system of "local power," and while WSA should encourage development of other organizations, it should rely on the court system to settle disagreements.

Sen. Les Zidel said that WSA would be "spreading itself thin," by doing all legislating on campus.

The Board also voted that authority over visitation should be granted to individual houses rather than to the Senate or to organizations like the Southeast Student Organization or to individual dorms.

Some said that flexible rules would only lead to confusion, but others said it would give parents more leverage in choosing dorms.

After much debate, the Board decided that women should not have hours. Sen. David Goldfarb said that discrimination by sex would be contrary to the proposed revision of the WSA Constitution.

However, Zidel said that most freshman women want hours. Sen. Dana Hesse compared women's hours to highway speed limits. He said it is not fair for someone to claim minority discrimination just because he wants to break the limit.

It was decided that Inter-Fraternity Council and Panhellenic Council should have authority over pledging, initiation, membership, and rushing. There was much discussion on whether any student organization should have laws over its members duplicating those of city, state, or federal government.

The Board also voted to reduce the "special interest" seats to non-voting associate membership. Goldfarb pointed to the Supreme Court principle of "one man, one vote" to apply to the Constitution. Hesse stressed the opposition to the decision in the country and cited Illinois Sen. Everett Dirksen.

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The Daily Cardinal

A Page of Opinion

Who Are the Real Patriots?

Draft resistance.

The words are frightening to everyone. To the resisters themselves because they know by fighting what many consider to be society's most necessary standard they may face a federal prison term; social ostracism from some of their friends; and often hell from home.

And the words are frightening to those outside the movement. A country needs to be defended in order to survive, they say. If our laws are not followed with respect chaos will be the result. A society must be ruled by the majority, and the order created by the majority must be maintained, they add. And where have we gone wrong to have raised this generation of cowards, they say.

But those two words, draft resistance, are most frightening to those young men of draft age who just aren't sure. The young men who are scared silly of the classification I-A; who can't understand why this country which shouts "We Want Peace" at the top of its lungs would send them away to fight an undeclared war; in whom the seeds of doubt must be starved because "I couldn't do it to my family."

These young men take the easy way out. They arrive for their physical with weeks of training on how to convince the doctor they're crazy. They spend all their money on drugs to raise their blood pressure. They marry some girl they don't love because a guy with two kids can be deferred. They

spend four years on probation at college. Or they have a grand time playing the homosexual for the meds.

And the worst thing about these frightened young men is that they laugh about it afterwards.

These are the selfish young men who deserve the criticism of the society—not the draft resisters. These are the young men whom Director of SSS Hershey should be calling "perpetual adolescents." These are the young men of whom we should be most frightened. Are they serving the ideals of their country? Are they fighting for what they believe? Whom are they serving but themselves?

Resisters tour the country in ramshackle cars to tell people why they won't go. They spend hours mailing letters to men recently classified I-A. If an application for C.O. status fails, they'll face a federal prison term before they'll be inducted.

They're serving their country by trying to "redeem rather than smother human potentiality." It is indeed an "act of loyalty."

"Hell no," they announce proudly, "We Won't Go."

There are two kinds of real patriots in this war. The first is the draft resister. The second is the man who firmly believes the war is right—and will fight willingly when his country says he must.

And therefore the word "patriot" leaves out the large bulk of American males.

Letters to the Editor

Theater: A Choice of Treatment

To the Editor:

In his article based on an interview with me, Mr. Larry Cohen, when suggesting how the University Theater might be cured of arteriosclerosis, alluded to two possible courses of therapy: the Yale treatment, and the Tulane treatment.

The same two treatment centers were also mentioned in the editorial defending Mr. Cohen. Yet, from conversations I have had with various people about the article, I have concluded that these allusions were lost on most readers. With the Editor's kind permission I should like to explain more fully just what Mr. Cohen meant.

What is especially interesting about these two cases is that they represent opposite conditions: in the one the University felt that the staff, and hence the Drama Department, had degenerated to mediocrity; while in the other the staff, which was strong, lost confidence in the University.

At Yale, which has had the most distinguished drama department in this country for many decades, the drama staff, whose senior members were approximately the same age, all grew old together. Gradually the University woke up to the fact that the department, once so vigorous, was no longer excellent, was no longer on a par with other departments in the University, was no longer, in short, of Yale quality. A new (and young) Dean of Drama was appointed, the old members were retired or had their authority taken from them, and the result of this is that now the Yale Drama School is on a totally new footing. This massive surgery, brutal as it may seem, was, I

believe, the only possible solution. Hardening of the arteries can never be reversed; conscientious treatment can prolong life, but it cannot restore health. The new Yale Drama School, for better or worse, bears no relationship to the old School.

Tulane's problem was that the drama staff was very strong, but the University was not deeply interested in Theater; it refused to meet the academic and theatrical needs of the staff. After struggling against intolerable conditions for a number of years, the entire Staff resigned en masse. It was a terribly courageous thing for them to do; none of them, at the time of their resignations, had the foggiest notions of where they would be the following year, or if they would have jobs at all. Many of the Staff had lived in New Orleans for many years and were well-established members of the community. I think that we should be deeply respectful of that kind of dedication and pride.

If there is a moral to be learned from these two stories, it is that in spite of the fact that these two cases represent opposite postures, both Yale University and the Tulane drama staff made essentially the same statement: we shall have either an excellent drama department or no drama department at all.

Albert Weiner

That Bridge!

To the Editor:

This is an open letter to whoever built the Park Street Bridge or had the idea in the first place.

Since the completion and failure of the Park Street Bridge, somebody has probably been sitting around rationalizing and trying to justify its existence (and meaning) in campus life.

This writer sees a chance for these individuals to redeem themselves: urge the University to allow students to paint the bridge. This would not only do the aesthetic world a great service but would attract countless thousands to walk all over the bridge in order to see the paintings and paint. There is nobody walking on it now, so this would make the bridge utilitarian and worthwhile after all.

Also, if whoever built the bridge happens to have any money left over, he can feel free to send me some, as I am having difficulty getting thru school on my meagre budget.

Pierre LaPlante

Rightly Speaking

The NSA Myth

James Casper

According to the official History of USNSA, the twenty-five American students attending the World Student Congress of summer 1946 with representatives of thirty-eight other countries, could see the "profound need for a forum of American student leadership, a body through which international representation and information could be maintained," and, upon returning to the U.S. these students worked toward the realization of their dreams. The United States National Student Association was formed, summer of 1947, here on the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin.

Today NSA claims to speak for the American student, and officially serves as his representative on numerous committees and groups including the American Council of Education, the U.S. Commission for UNESCO, the U.S. Youth Council, the American Association for the U.N., International Student Conference, the World University Service, and the National Scholarship Service.

IN REALITY, NSA "REPRESENTS" FEW, IF ANY, AMERICAN STUDENTS. Membership in NSA is limited to student governments, there are no individual memberships in NSA—thus students on a given campus are "represented" by virtue of the membership of their student government's membership in NSA, even if they are not cognizant of NSA activities. To sign up member schools NSA rarely goes to the student body for approval (unless forced), but seems to prefer to deal with a handful of student leaders. NSA regulations open membership to almost any college, university, or junior college in the United States. In 1964, the NSA claimed approximately 330 member institutions—less than one-fourth of the number of eligible schools. Hardly a number which would indicate majority agreement with NSA views or actions.

AND NO WONDER! It is with good reason that the majority of U.S. colleges and universities have chosen the non-NSA path. NSA has taken positions on many political, social and academic questions which can only be termed obnoxious to the vast majority of American students. NSA HAS:

- Urged Federal supervision of Fraternities (for which NSA has received the complete condemnation of most national fraternity leaders);

- Applauded the Japanese student riots which prevented President Eisenhower from visiting that Asian nation in 1959; and

- Accepted government CIA funds covertly while overtly claiming to be expressing the free and "independent" views of American students.

This is but a taste of the bitter legacy of the past twenty years of NSA operation.

NSA NOT ONLY SUPPORTS MINORITY VIEWS AND CLAIMS THEM TO BE MAJORITY OPINION. BUT IT DOES SO IN VIOLATION OF ITS OWN CONSTITUTION. The NSA Codification of Policy strictly prohibits NSA engagement in political lobbying, taking of political stands except where they directly involve "students in their role as students", and NSA leaders have always demanded that only a miniscule amount of NSA monies and energies are devoted to political agitation. But then, NSA HAS NEVER BEEN NOTED FOR ITS OUTSTANDING DEVOTION TO THE TRUTH. The truth is that out

of a claimed budget of \$1.25 to \$1.5 million annual budget (which NSA claims goes almost entirely to member schools in services), the official NSA financial report shows that from October 1, 1963 to July 31, 1964 expenditures accounted for were only \$50,471.21—what happened to the other 1.45 million dollars? POLITICS IS EXPENSIVE!

NSA IS UNDEMOCRATIC. While claiming to represent the views of American students in general, NSA Congresses (at which policies are formulated) are attended by less than 50 per cent of member schools, and few of the "representatives" are democratically elected by the student bodies they pretend to represent. Those who are elected (UW would fall into this category) generally admit that they are not elected on the basis of the issues involved, and that the elections are a "mere formality."

THE RECENT EXPOSURE OF CIA FINANCING OF NSA and the resultant secret alliance between NSA and the government illustrate, beyond a doubt, the degree of CORRUPTION AND MISREPRESENTATION IMBEDDED IN NSA ORGANIZATION TODAY.

PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS ALSO MAKE NSA AFFILIATION UNDESIRABLE. For a large University such as ours, costs of NSA membership can be as much as \$1500.00 annually (from student fees), and, primarily, are used to send a handful of student government honchos on a two week summer vacation at the NSA Congress. While NSA makes many claims of worth based upon services provided to member schools, EXAMINATION REVEALS NSA SERVICES ARE NEGLIGIBLE IN QUANTITY, POOR IN QUALITY. The NSA Student Government Information Service has been severely criticized for: ONE, lax response, if any, to inquiries; TWO, highly theoretical information of little use to students; THREE, non-applicable programs; FOUR, philosophical rather than practical approach to student and student government problems. Another conspicuous deficiency of NSA is its failure to provide member schools with continuing assistance. A school may receive a booklet or two from NSA, and that's the last it hears from the "helpful" NSA . . . staff members (which it has in abundance) which are supposed to visit and aid member schools are rare birds, indeed. THE QUESTION, THEN, IS SIMPLY, IS IT LIKELY THAT THE UW RECEIVES \$1500.00 WORTH OF BENEFITS FROM OUR MEMBERSHIP IN NSA? It is not. What did you last hear from NSA?

Attempts at internal reform of NSA have failed miserably, and, as a result nearly two hundred major colleges across the country have either refused affiliation with NSA, or voted to disaffiliate from NSA when given the opportunity to do so. Concerned student leaders have formed STOP-NSA (Students to Oppose Participation in NSA) on hundreds of campuses, and, each day, the number of NSA campuses dwindles. Beginning in September, UW STOP-NSA will wage a campaign against Wisconsin membership in NSA. WE URGE YOU TO JOIN US IN THE EFFORT. WE'LL BE BETTER OFF OUT!

Walter Ezell's juvenile attack on STOP-NSA did not touch upon any of the issues discussed above, and his hang-up on financing and tac-

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Grad Program To Benefit Negro Students

Two Wisconsin corporations were among the major contributors to a new graduate program that will prepare some of the nation's top Negro students for careers in business.

The firms, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, and Oscar Mayer & Co., Madison, contributed along with 25 other corporations.

Twenty-one Negro students are attending Washington University in St. Louis this summer for the program's opening phase, designed to prepare them for regular course work leading to a master's degree in business administration.

Next fall they will divide into three equal groups for course work at Washington University, the University of Wisconsin and Indiana University, the schools operating the program, first of its kind in the nation.

The program was developed a year ago by professors from the three schools. They discovered that of the 13,000 graduate business students in the nation, not more than 50 were Negroes.

The philosophy behind the program is that if true integration is to be accomplished, Negroes must move into the middle class, possible if more Negroes move into business management.

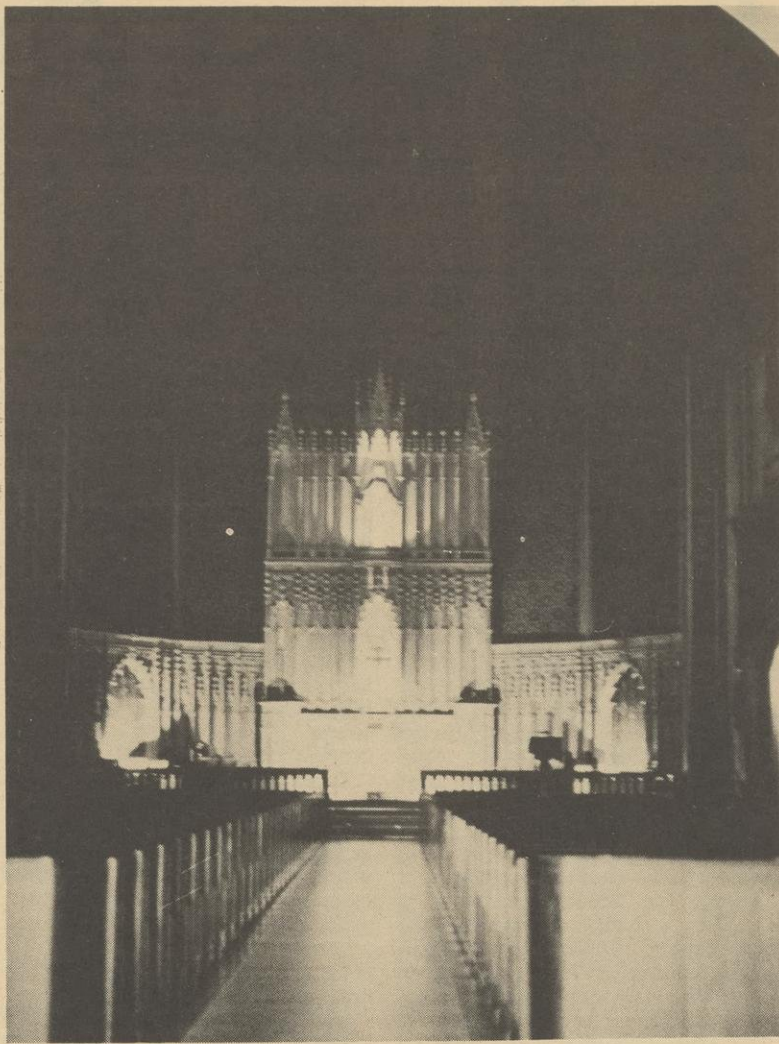
Donations from the 25 firms were matched by a \$300,000 challenge grant from the Ford Foundation.

The students received their undergraduate degrees in such subjects as mathematics, political science, engineering, sociology, philosophy, and business administration.

To find them, the three universities, led by Dr. Sterling Schoen, director of the program and a professor in the Washington University business school, went on a nation-wide talent hunt.

Several hundred student inquiries were made and out of them came 175 applicants. Of these 37 were found acceptable and 21 with the best academic qualifications were admitted.

Each student will receive \$2,500



THE VIEW through the open doors of Luther Memorial Church offer the passer-by an invitation to sit and rest during a rapid-paced day. —Cardinal Photo by Robb Johnson

a year plus free tuition and \$500 for each dependent. The fellowships will be renewed for the second year upon successful completion of the first year of study.

Prof. I. V. Fine, in charge of the program here said: "It is hoped other universities will join the program. The schools plan to admit 40 to 50 students next year. But, eventually, if the program is successful, it will put itself out of business."

Dr. Schoen commented, "As more Negroes become interested in managerial careers, as more businesses make career opportunities available to the students, as more Negroes look to graduate business schools to train for business careers, and as the business schools become more

active in recruiting Negroes, then there will no longer be a need for special programs such as this."

BUS SERVICE

The campus bus service provided more than 2,085,000 rides for faculty, students, staff, and visitors during the past year.

Service is provided between the Wisconsin Union on the east end of the campus to the 2,500-vehicle parking Lot No. 60 at the west end on regular scheduled trips by the Madison Bus Co. under a contractual agreement.

67,454 additional rides were provided between the Eagle Heights Married Student Apartments and Lot No. 60 during the past 12 months.

The NSA Myth

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tics probably does not deserve to be answered but, in brief, here it is:

- STOP-NSA will spend as much money as can be raised on campus by sale of books, etc., membership dues, and student contributions.

- STOP-NSA plans to run a partial slate of candidates for Student Senate in the fall elections.

- STOP-NSA will welcome the support of any *and all concerned students in opposing UW affiliation with NSA, regardless of their personal reasons for that support—conservatives, liberals, radicals, and hippies alike.

- STOP-NSA does not entertain notions of global conquest. Honestly.

- YAF, (how that entered the discussion I'll never know), is not financed by "nouveaux riche birds" but NSA delegates are nouveau riche birds—with our money!

GRANT

A faculty member of the College of Engineering at Madison has received a Fulbright grant permitting him to conduct research in Norway next year.

Prof. Peter L. Monkmeyer of the University's civil engineering department will do the research in hydraulic engineering at the Norwegian Institute of Technology at Trondheim.

He has been a member of the UW faculty at Madison since 1961. Born in Berlin, Germany, in 1930, he gained all of his higher

education from Cornell University.

APPOINTMENT

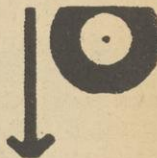
Gerald E. Mirsberger has been named Northeast Wisconsin Area administrator for commerce programs, Chancellor Donald R. McNeil of University Extension has announced.

Mirsberger's responsibilities include staffing, instructing, and coordinating commerce adult education programs in the counties of Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Oconto, and Marinette.

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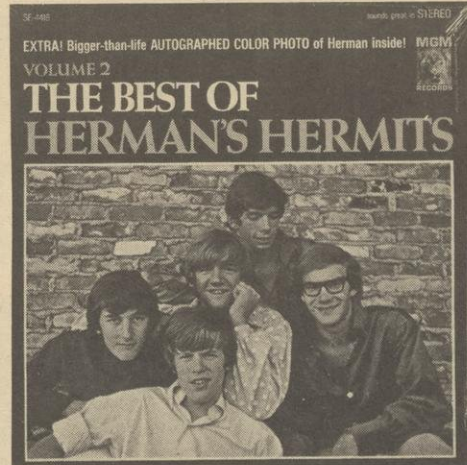
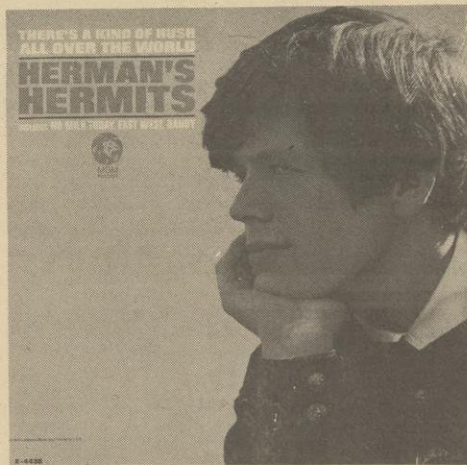
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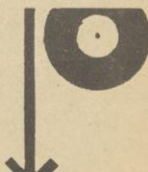


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Draft Resisters: Problems or Patriots?

By CHRISTY SINKS
Interpretive Report

The draft resister, according to Director of the Selective Service System Lewis B. Hershey, has it rough: "He's in a society he can't condone, but how is he going to return what he has gained from that society?"

Every man from the age of 18 to 26 is under pressure from the draft today. Each month the national draft call goes up; in early 1965 only 23,300 men were stationed in Vietnam—but today there are 460,000. Every young man is under pressure to get the grades to stay in school—although under the new draft law his rank in class is of no importance. If he's not in school, he may be under pressure from home to get married and raise a couple of children to get deferred from his two year hitch. But basically society's Selective Service System is pressuring him to become a man and serve his country—most importantly, by fighting for his country's cause in Vietnam.

But there are some who refuse to step forward for their induction. These say, "Hell no, we won't go."

There are from 4-5,000 of them throughout the country—based in

the nearly 50 draft resistance centers. And in the headquarters of the Wisconsin Draft Resistance Union at 8 Frances Ct. here in Madison, five fulltime workers man the national Clearing House which keeps up a tenuous web of communication among the chapters.

And what is it that these young men have in common—what is it in this society that they won't condone? None of them will go into the armed forces. "We're defined so broadly that anybody who's opposed to the draft can belong," says member Doug Anderson. "We don't demand ideological purity."

Yet each member of the Wisconsin Draft Resistance Union signs a statement which reads in part: "Our refusal to participate in the madness of the Vietnam War in no way implies a renunciation of our country. Our act of refusal is in fact an act of loyalty because it aims at redeeming rather than smothering human potentiality here in the United States and around the world."

"We are taking this stand both to assert our personal integrity and self-respect, and to try to stem the kind of assumptions and policies exemplified by the Vietnam War."

Hershey says it would take only 400,000 men resisting the draft to cripple the present system. New York Times columnist James Reston has estimated as low as 100,000 men.

Yet each of the present resisters has strong reasons for refusing induction. Some are pacifist—they don't believe in violence of any kind. Some don't believe in the current war in Vietnam; and some don't believe any government has the right to pull its citizens out of the normal stream for two years and tell them where to go and what to do.

Who are these few dissenters from military conscription? Hershey has called them "perpetual adolescents;" and "a tiny minority of our least promising young people." Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower called them "beatniks." Their "sloppy dress," noted the president, indicates "sloppy thinking." Girls should, he added, turn "their backs on boys like that."

Yet the experts disagree. Dr. Edgar Z. Friedenberg of the University of California says they are "among the better students... those in a position of intellectual leadership... those with unusual moral courage." A representative of a Washington senator's office has said they are "very bright and informed. They're a hell of a lot more knowledgeable about military affairs than half the people on the Hill. Their generation is a lot more sophisticated and involved than my own."

And the WDRU claims that half of their members average over a B in college; 48 per cent of their parents make over \$15,000 a year; and 30 per cent have never belonged to any political organization before.

In any case, the groups have informal ties with many left groups. Students for a Democratic Society, according to an SDS spokesman, supplies some of the manpower for the WDRU. SDS recently reaffirmed their national stand against the draft: "All conscription is coercive and anti-democratic... forcing man to accept predetermined and approved patterns of existence... to further aggressive and imperialistic foreign policy."

Another group informally associated with draft resistance is the War Resisters League, a forty-five year old group centered in New York City. They publish a leaflet called "Up Tight with the Draft?" The booklet urges the young man to "consider the hard way out (of the draft)—confrontation rather than evasion."

"Sometimes history is changed in great sweeps but more often it is changed by the sum total

The more recent of the two statements which the WDRU ran in The Cardinal appears at left. Each of the men who signed "refuses to be drafted into the U.S. Armed Forces." Below, WDRU members picket at the Milwaukee Induction Center.

of apparently ineffectual and almost meaningless existential actions out of which a new culture is built and from which new values arise... You want a society that is loving, decent, and has integrity? Then pay the dues."

Other associated organizations include the American Friends Service Committee, Students for Non-violence Coordinating Committee, the May 2nd Movement, and the Progressive Labor Party. And the widely assumed communist influence? Probably so, according to former attorney general Nicholas deB. Katzenbach: "Whenever you have a movement of this kind, which is consistent with the views of the communists, you are likely to find some communists involved in it."

The whole thing sounds like a limited minority group. But is it? What about the people who try to evade, if not directly resist, the draft?

Dean of Student Affairs Joseph Kauffman has said that "many feel it's where you're born or who your parents were that determines whether you fight and die. Because of various inequities in the draft law, most ambitious college students want to know all the loopholes and how to use them to the best advantage."

Members of the WDRU tend to agree with this. Anderson, who has spent the summer talking to people in small Wisconsin towns about the resistance, said "I only talked to two or three who defended the government's right to draft and yet who were against the war. Most who are proud and say they want to enlist just can't think of a way to get out of the draft. Then they just have to think of a valid position to justify it to themselves and to other people."

"People are much more willing to talk about the draft than the war," he added. "The war is vague, the draft is real. They know damn well that they might get killed. Most guys don't want to go, they just don't want to go."

The methods between the draft resisters and the draft evaders vary tremendously. Prospective inductees trying to evade the draft arrive for their physical on an LSD trip; they've spent the night before high on dex to raise their blood pressure; they smoke cigarettes wet with ink to put black spots on their lungs; they punch pins in their arms to simulate drug addiction; they carry pocketbooks and wear lace pants. Or maybe they are more subtle and make a sudden decision to join the Peace Corps—or to enter medical school.

The announced draft resisters take different routes. Nearly half, estimates one member, apply for conscientious objector status. If they are granted status I-A—Other are granted non-combatant military service, or if I-O they get civilian alternate service. Since the Daniel Seegar Decision of 1965, the objector need not believe in a supreme being but in a sincere and meaningful concept that is "parallel" to the belief in an orthodox god.

The remainder of the resisters either do not cooperate at all—send in or burn their draft cards and ignore their draft boards which usually results in two years in a federal prison—or else they take off for Canada. If one arrives in Canada with \$300 before his induction notice arrives home and if he is willing to renounce his U.S. citizenship and become Canadian, he is safe from the draft and can come to his native land on visits. But if he arrives in Canada after his induction notice arrives at his home, he's subject to arrest if he ever sets foot here again. However, the union advisors try to talk men out of renouncing citizenship, unless, according to one member, "it's an extreme case."

There was always some public sentiment against the draft throughout American history. During the Revolutionary War the Continental Congress avoided draft edicts for fear of losing popular support. During the Civil War, when names were picked from a drum and exemptions cost \$300 each, anti-draft riots occurred in New York City, Boston, Portsmouth, N.H., Wooster, Ohio, and

Rutland, Vt. Before World War I and the first draft laws, Europeans used to come here to avoid their national draft. Despite grave public controversy over the necessity of a draft law, after the first one took effect the draft boards registered 96 million men and inducted 15 million into the armed forces without much trouble. World War II was a popular war—the U.S. had been attacked in Pearl Harbor. The Korean War equaled out the generations who had missed WW II.

But the Vietnam war—some say that's different.

Most members of the draft resistance agree that the catalyst to the resistance was the escalation in the Vietnam conflict. It's a way, they say, in which the U.S. has no business; where we have nothing of importance to lose; where we are interfering in places we don't belong.

Anti-war sentiment is clearly on the rise. Anti-war parades in late 1965 mustered only 10,000; mid-1966 saw an estimated 50,000 turn out to protest the war; and by mid-1967 over 100,000 marched in protest.

Some, says Anderson, see the draft as a symptom of a "sick society" marked by increased militarism, a growing authoritarian process, undeclared war, extreme power of the President, and unquestioning submission to the government.

In any case, avoidance of the draft has become at least semi-socially acceptable. Legally, however, its status is still up in the air. Katzenbach has said the movement could be in violation of federal statutes, although it is not yet treason—nor does it constitute a "clear and present danger" to the democratic system. So far the only laws levied against the WDRU were violations of disorderly conduct statutes during recent picketing of the Milwaukee induction center. "They're afraid of the publicity," says Anderson. "Disorderly conduct, is a misdemeanor... they wouldn't charge us with a felony."

Anderson notes, however, that if war were officially declared, the draft resisters' status could change. "We might be subject to charges of treason," he said. "We could still carry out legal activities, but they would have to be much less obvious." Another member noted that "you can tell when the movement is really strong—they'll start arresting people. They did with SNCC just recently."

Opposition to the draft resistance says it gives the country a bad reputation; that it demoralizes the troops in Vietnam; that it shows cowardice; that the resisters have no patriotism; that the young men owe it to their country to fight for it; that unless the laws of the society are protected, the society will become chaotic. Everett Dirksen, senator from Illinois, says: "The spectacle of young men willing to perjure themselves to avoid the draft and willing to let the world know that they do not support the other young Americans arrayed in battle in Vietnam is enough to make any person loyal to his country weep."

The resisters say it takes more courage to resist than to go; that the troops in Vietnam should be brought home—alive; that there is a higher moral ethic than protecting the laws of a society. "Adults raise hell over a parking ticket," says Anderson, but "when it comes to taking a son they acquiesce so easily... If people in the country are not willing to take up arms to defend it, maybe it's not worth defending."

And the difference becomes crystal clear:

Hershey: "A society that hasn't got the guts to make people do what they ought to do doesn't deserve to survive."

Anderson: "A society which forces people to do things they don't want to do doesn't deserve to survive."

WE WON'T GO

We the undersigned men of draft age wish to announce that we refuse to be drafted into the United States Armed Forces.

By withholding our participation we are saying "No" to the continuing barbarism of the Vietnam War. We are responsible for our actions. We openly say "No" to conscripted military service.

Our refusal to participate in the madness of the Vietnam War in no way implies a renunciation of our country. Our act of refusal is in fact an act of loyalty because it aims at redeeming rather than smothering human potentiality here in the United States and around the world.

We are taking this stand both to assert our personal integrity and self-respect, and to try to stem the kind of assumptions and policies exemplified by the Vietnam War. We urge all young men of draft age who can conscientiously do so, to assume responsibility for their lives and to join us in this stand.

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JEFFERY ALEXON
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QUINTON BAKER
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YOU DON'T HAVE TO STAND ALONE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:
*Contact the Wisconsin Draft Resistance Union at 225-6275
*Come to open meeting Friday, April 28, 4:00 p.m., 2208 Social Science Building



University

(continued from page 1)

sage is that distinguished research does not necessarily imply poor teaching: it "need not" and "often" doesn't turn out that way: there is "no hard evidence of such a negative correlation." The two roles, they contend, "can" be complementary, and there is "at least ... always a possibility" that they will be.

In fact, the men end up by making the very jump they had first avoided: they argue that distinguished researchers "must ... be assumed" to make the best potential teachers.

The committee went on to say that the reputations of these distinguished researchers will probably attract "talented younger professors and graduate teaching assistants" to teach the undergraduates.

The committee reports: "In other words, a large and high-quality graduate program can be complementary to a large and high-quality undergraduate program. We are not certain that this happy relationship always exists, but at least we believe that there is always an opportunity for it to exist."

The question of researchers doing teaching is a problem to these professors—since they represent the teacher-researchers themselves. The "happy relationship" which evades them is the relationship between their two functions within the University structure: teacher and researcher.

In their role as teachers, they agree that "introductory courses

should continue to be an important matter of departmental policy."

Here are three of their recommendations:

- * "Teaching an introductory course can be treated as a professor's responsibility for a limited period of time, perhaps off and on over several years, or highly concentrated in a few years' interlude during his research career, or at a point when his research interest might be decreasing.
- * When an active research scholar teaches an introductory course, he should be compensated either by a reduced concurrent workload in other respects or by a subsequent period free for his research and graduate teaching.
- * The special administrative and supervisory burdens for a professor in a large introductory course should be lightened by the provision of adequate assistance.

A professor should have the "responsibility" for an introductory course only during an "interlude" in his "research career." And

when he does assume these "burdens" he should be "compensated".

It doesn't sound as if the teachers-researchers particularly relish teaching introductory courses.

Board

(continued from page 1)

In response to other Board members pointing to the student referendum which favored voting membership for the special interest seats, Zidel said that the "referendum doesn't prove a thing," since it was ambiguously stated.

The Board favored removal of provisions in the Constitution distinguishing between graduate and undergraduate students in Senate seats and officer positions.

The powers of the president should be changed to give the president a veto over Senate legislation, the Board decided. However, the vice-president should conduct the meetings—not the pre-

Thursday, August 3, 1967

THE DAILY CARDINAL—5

sident.

The secretary and treasurer will be appointed and not have voting privileges, it was decided.

The concept of no university regulation in duplication with civil statute will be included in the proposed constitution.

In other business, Grossman and Goldfarb proposed a resolution congratulating Tuesday's August

Fool issue of the Daily Cardinal for its "objectivity." Zidel defended both the proposal and the banter which took place at a previous meeting, which a Cardinal editorial interpreted as disrespect for Fullwood. Speaking of "constructive jokes," Zidel said, "I don't see why we can't have a little fun." The proposal was defeated.

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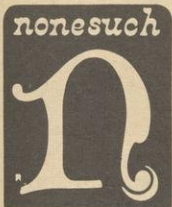
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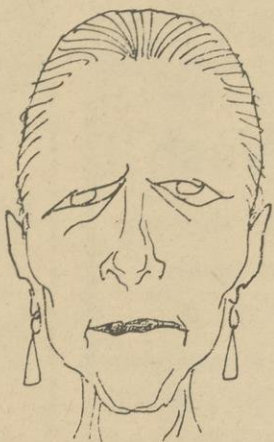
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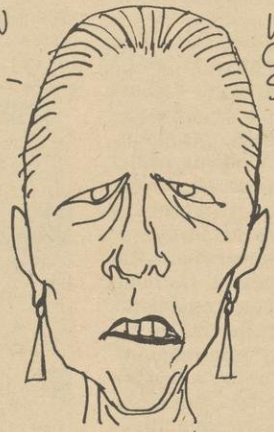
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1 fulltime (all year) and 1 seasonal (just during the academic year). Both jobs are at night starting at from 4:30 to 6:30 for 8 hours—Monday thru Friday. This will be a State Civil Service job, Typist II rating. Contact Mr. Hinkson at The Daily Cardinal office or phone 262-5854.

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3 MEN, need 4th for fall at Regent. Call John Schauer 256-9303 eves. 5x11

READ THE CARDINAL

Campus News Briefs

Psychodrama

The Free University is sponsoring a psychodrama Friday at 8 p.m. in the Union.

Psychodrama, used in the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders, is also productive in releasing spontaneity in ordinary people, in removing barriers to communication and in clarifying thoughts and feelings. Dr. Rudolf Lassner, clinical psychologist from Colorado State Hospital will conduct the psychological happening.

* * *

CEWV

The Committee to End the War in Vietnam will hold a Hiroshima Day meeting Friday at 3:30 p.m. in the Union. Slides of North Vietnam with a taped narrative by Felix Green will be shown. A general business meeting is also scheduled.

* * *

FILMS

"Saps at Sea" and "Beau Hunks" with Laurel and Hardy will be shown today at 7 and 9 p.m. at the UYMCA, 306 N. Brooks Street. Admission is \$.50.

* * *

COPY DEADLINE

Anyone wishing to submit copy for print in the New Student Edition of The Daily Cardinal should have copy in the office by Friday. The office is located at 425 Henry Mall.

* * *

VOICE RECORDING

Abid Budeir, a blind law student from Jordan is looking for people to record his law book. Volunteers would use a tape recorder and schedule their own time. This student has no other means to aid him in his studies. Volunteers should call 256-8214 and speak to Abid.

* * *

RETURNED VOLUNTEERS

The Committee of Returned Volunteers will meet tonight at 7:30 p.m. at 536 W. Dayton to discuss a position paper on Vietnam.

* * *

STUDIO 408

The final production of Studio 408, originally scheduled for Friday and Saturday, has been changed to Saturday and Sunday at 8:30 p.m. in 408 Bascom.

* * *

JAZZ

There will be a jazz session with Ben Sidran Friday at 2:30 on the Union Terrace.

Studio 408: Ruthless Close-Up

By LARRY COHEN

Fine Arts Editor

Quite early in the first act of "Sweet Bird of Youth," fading movie heroine Alexandra del Lago clutches her freshly rolled joint of hashish and stumbles toward the audience in her best "Sunset Boulevard" manner. She tells us about the ruthlessness of the camera close-up:

"The screen's a very clear mirror. . . . The camera advances and you stand still and your head, your face, is caught in the frame of the picture with a light blazing on it and all your terrible history screams while you smile. . . ."

Five beautifully varied weeks in Studio 408 have demonstrated this very lesson; the small repertory theater on the top floor of Bascom consistently fares best with plays and performances of subtlety. The intimacy of the room dictates against overacting and broad exaggeration. Transvestites and human monsters of late Tennessee Williams-land apparently cannot inhabit a small playing area without becoming screaming parodies.

Last weekend's performance also indicated the defects (as well as positive factors) which seem inherent in the operation of a repertory company that is ambitiously prolific. Up to Friday evening's most interesting failure, the majority of leading male roles have been played by Ric Zank, an impressive performer who was singled out in these pages as the troupe's best masculine asset.

Conceivably, Zank was the only obvious choice for Chance Wayne. Physically, he meets the Paul Newman imbedded image the closest and might have had a fighting chance to carry the part off. In a move to give the other members of his repertory the opportunity of working in a leading role, however, director Gus Motta has cast Mike Wilmington as the ex-youth who returns to his native St. Cloud on Easter Sunday.

Wilmington is a substantial actor. His priest in "Hogan's Goat"

lent the entire production a sense of stability, minimized the melodrama and made the Alfred work the most ambitious and best total production of the summer. And in other roles—notably Aigeus in "Medea"—Wilmington emphasized his excellent potential that makes Motta's decision understandable.

In all fairness to the actor, however, Chance Wayne eludes him as much as "Sweet Bird of Youth" escapes the troupe. It is not fatal that Wilmington does not physically resemble what the role calls for; his gauntness and bony hands are excellent for most roles, but for Chance they are detrimental and a source of conflict. Paul Newman, I tend to think, was the definitive Chance precisely because of physical attributes that distract us from the inconsistencies and bewilderment about the playwright's creation.

In the Studio 408 version, Chance is simply not a stud and the multiple references to his sexual prowess and striking face seem out of place because of the casting error.

Still, Wilmington has some good and a few very fine moments, particularly in his address to the audience. His discipline is constantly in evidence, he tends to underplay effectively when forced to deliver some of Williams's worst lines, and he does virtually everything in his power to make Chance a living character. Too often he is against a wall, however, and cannot reconcile the discrepancies.

And this divergence seems characteristic of the entire three hours, for what we hear and what we are shown are too different too often. As the actress who believes herself a failure in her attempted come-back and travels incognito as the Princess Kosmonopolis, Louise Hatch does manage to shake off the discrepancy, but not until the second act.

There is too little of the aging screen star, of the animal in terror in the first scene. Like the

red and black bed that should—but does not—dominate the stage, Miss Hatch's ugliness and horror are placed too far away from us. She does not seem old enough to be Alexandra del Lago, and the first close-up we get of the movie queen that outlived her legend only intensifies this impression.

The next time we see her, the actress in Miss Hatch has struggled to get a rein on the defiant part and she is amazingly better. It is the princess that gets our sympathy in the long run, not just because Williams wrote it that way, but because the actress has managed to dominate, to command every eye in the house whenever she is on.

Motta has once more rearranged and apparently added to the original text. Three acts are reduced to two, the bedroom scenes with Chance and the princess are juxtaposed against a look at the Finley family rather than being played back to back. And in the Broadway version, Chance never encounters Heavenly Finley, the young hysterectomized heroine; the failure is corrected here in a scene that compromises with the movie version but not the play itself.

The smaller roles are interestingly sketched vignettes. In Zank's able hands, the normally innocuous role of George Scudder becomes the most sinister figure on stage. Boss Finley, the racist-demagogue-clean-nails father of Heavenly who plans to castrate Chance and every Negro in the South, is played by Charles Helfert who was the lead in "Finian's Rainbow." And in a remarkably versatile move from last week, Karen Lyster scores quietly as Heavenly.

Pat Hildebrand, who initially appeared doomed to play young ingenue leads, again breaks the limitation with a fine scene as Miss Lucy, Finley's ex-mistress. Finally, Gary Hopper contributes a welcome tipping of the scales as Finley Jr. and Erma Jean Palven exactly captures the essence of Aunt Nonnie.

But it is the ruthlessness of the camera—in this case, the intimacy of the theater—that one remembers. It is against the close-up that the violence is etched, and in 408 Bascom, it is often difficult to determine which is inadequate acting and which is a playwright's dialogue that invites laughter at the wrong times.



LEE MARVIN as Major Reisman leads the impressive cast of "The Dirty Dozen" which opened yesterday at the Capitol Theater. Directed by Robert Aldrich, the World War II film will be reviewed in Tuesday's paper.

THEATER LAST NIGHT

The Wisconsin Players production of Peter Shaffer's "Private Ear and the Public Eye" opened last night in the Union Theater. The review, which was not available for this morning's edition, will appear in tomorrow's paper. The two one-act plays will run through Saturday.

Chicago Film Festival: Student Competition

Official entry forms for the Third Chicago International Film Festival are now available for the November 11-18 competition. This year's festival will feature screenings of student works in either 35 or 16 mm.; no pre-1965 films, however, will be accepted.

A total of \$300 in cash awards will be presented this year in the following categories: Feature Films, Short Subjects, Student Films, the Chicago Award and the International Award. In addition, Gold and Silver Hugos will be awarded in the Communication in Film area.

The student film which receives the Best of the Festival award will be awarded \$500 and a Gold Hugo; a Special Jury Prize will present the winner with \$250 and a certificate. In addition, Certificates of Merit will be presented to other student works.

A booklet on regulations, including information on entrance fees, applications (which must be returned by September 1) and deadline dates may be obtained by writing The Chicago International Film Festival, Inc. Headquarters, 235 W. Eugene St., Chicago, Ill. 60614.

FINE ARTS THIS WEEK

- Studio 408 will present its seventh and final production tomorrow and Saturday evening at 8:30 p.m. in 408 Bascom.
- This summer's Opera production, "Wings of the Dove," will be presented tomorrow and Saturday evening in Music Hall at 8 p.m. No tickets required.
- Tennessee Williams' first major success, "The Glass Menagerie," is currently at Compass Theater through Saturday evening at 8 p.m. Tickets are available free at the Speech Office, 252 Bascom.

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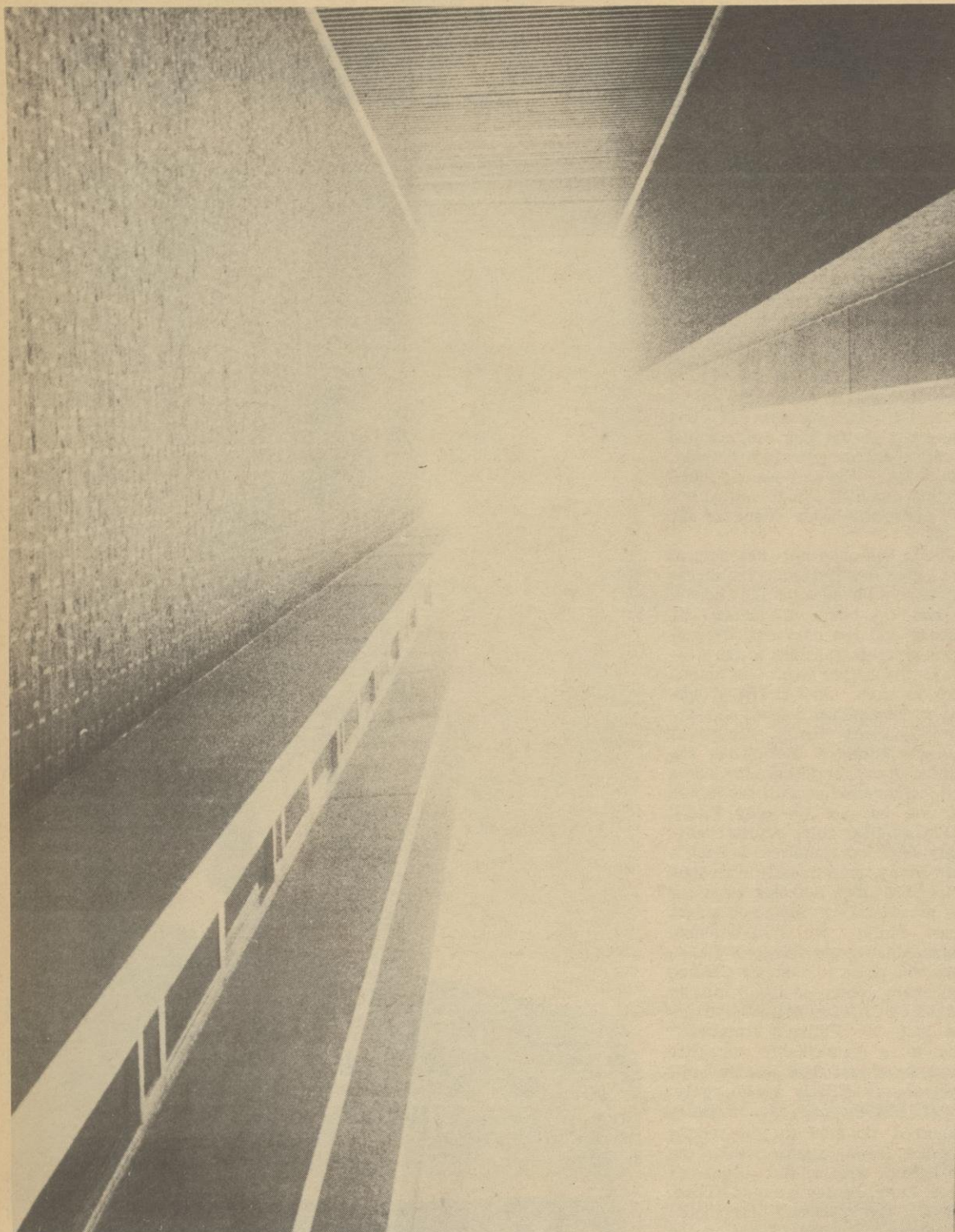
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Petzold Named Associate Dean

Robert G. Petzold, chairman of the department of curriculum and instruction, has been named associate dean of the University School of Education effective July 1.

Petzold succeeds Wilson B. Thiede, who returned to full professorial duties last September.

Born in Milwaukee Sept. 25, 1917, Dr. Petzold joined the faculty in 1951 as an assistant professor of music and education. He became an associate professor in 1958, full professor in 1961, and chairman of curriculum and instruction in 1965.

Petzold earned the M.M. and Ph.D. degrees from Wisconsin in 1947 and 1950. He is the author of a number of publications and of the research report, "Auditory Perception of Musical Sounds by Children in the First Six Grades."

The research report was a project supported by funds over a five-year period from the U.S. Office of Education.

A member of the editorial board of the "Music Educators Journal" and an editorial associate for the "Journal of Research in Music Education," Petzold also is chairman of research for the North Central Division of the Music Educators' National Conference, and was responsible for planning and coordinating research sessions held during the divisional convention of 1967.

He also is a member of the National Education Association, American Educational Research Association, Wisconsin Education Association, and the Wisconsin Music Educators' Conference.

Dean Donald McCarty, education, said Dr. Petzold "is admirably qualified to provide leadership to our teacher education program."

HE'S BACK AGAIN FOR TWO MORE NIGHTS!

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Cuba's Red Gestapo Attacked in YAF Film

By WALTER EZELL

Young Americans for Freedom sponsored a film Monday night at the Union attacking the "Red Gestapo" in Cuba. The film was shown to "combat the ridiculous diatribe carried on last week by the Young Socialist Alliance" in celebration of the 14th anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

The YAF-sponsored film was spiced with film footage comparing Hitler's Germany with Castro's Cuba. At one point, the film charged that Castro's move to start the third world war is "long overdue," stating that "it only took Hitler three years to start World War II."

According to James Casper, state YAF chairman, "Castro has already started inciting the third

world war."

YAF chairman Patrick Korten said that he agreed with the film, although its presentation was "sometimes corny." He contended that there was a resemblance between the Castro and Hitler governments in the use of tyranny if not in ideology. Casper said that both are socialistic.

Korten said the YAF program was a reply to YSA's program last week of "ridiculous statements, film, and literature presenting a distinctly false impression of the situation in Cuba."

Last night's film was produced by the Information Council of America, a New Orleans based group trying to overthrow the Castro government.

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