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**THE
DAILY
CARDINAL**

University of Wisconsin at Madison

Vol LXXXI, No. 72 1971 Spring Registration Issue

free

Spring registration issue
Section one



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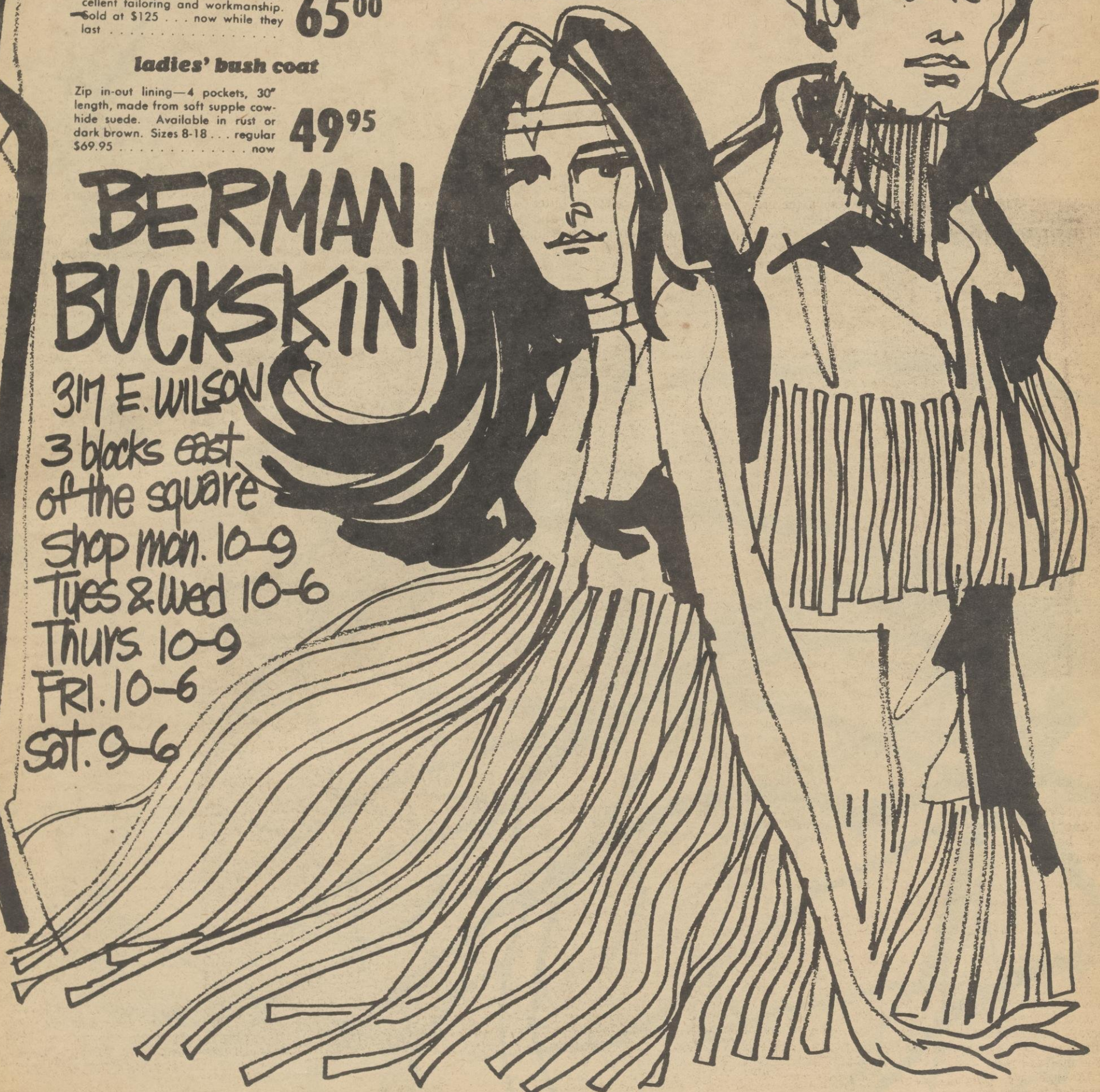
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Sat. 9-6





The march from Music Hall
cold and thirty minutes late

Mickey Pflieger

Two anti-war fronts welcome James

War foes greet James at lunch; security tight

By PETER GREENBERG
and JON WOLMAN

From the moment Brig. Gen. Daniel "Chappie" James landed in Madison the night of Jan. 26th, aboard an Air Force T-39 Sabreliner, he was a well-guarded man. Advance Department of Defense Intelligence personnel had been in Madison since early the week before preparing for the arrival of Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird. When Laird canceled, they remained to continue the security for James.

Early on the morning of the 27th, James spoke with R.O.T.C. students, and then went to the fieldhouse where he was to give his speech before 1,200 members of area service clubs.

People entering the Fieldhouse for the speech were carefully screened. Police were polite but firm. Each exit or place of entry to the building was guarded. Security precautions for the day will

wish to inform you that we do NOT support the Administration's policies in Indochina. Specifically, we are distressed by the current increase in American involvement in Cambodia. We believe that the only way to peace in Indochina is through the total withdrawal of ALL United States military personnel from that area by the end of this year. Continuation of our present policies will lead only to increasing social and economic turmoil in America. We feel that our society has become militarized by a foreign policy based on an outmoded Cold War world view and by the resulting over-emphasis on military spending. The Administration will not be able to "Bring Us Together" until our National priorities are redirected toward more pressing domestic problems."

AS THE first napkins were opened, security men were shown the leaflet and proceeded to remove as many as possible before the rest of the crowd entered the dining area.

After a 25-minute dinner, Chancellor Edwin Young was introduced and he told the crowd that the anti-war marchers, who were at that time in Music Hall, were a "small part of our student body and our faculty. Most of them are not out there. They have faith in their elected representatives."

"We urge the most rapid (troop) withdrawal," Young then said, adding that "the university community is gravely concerned about the war." Young's statement was couched, however with the message to Gen. James "that you go back and tell our very good friend Melvin Laird what he already knows—that most us believe in the Democratic Process."

While Young spoke, the food workers began serving coffee and milk, and one worker was able to hand James a signed petition from all 39 workers present which contained the mimeographed message. Each worker had a blue peace flag attached over their left breast pocket of their white uniforms with the words "Peace Now" below the symbol.

GENERAL James was introduced to the audience of over 970. "I got the message," he responded as he acknowledged the students' petition. But, James added, "If you think you have any monopoly on the desire for peace, you're wrong. Nobody dislikes war worse than warriors."

"We're still the guy who lived next door," James said. "We're the ones who have to fight, and we're the ones who have to die."

Then James addressed himself to domestic problems. "We are involved in the battle for the minds of our young people. I say to the angry blacks, 'have faith and trust in the establishment just one more time.' And I say to the majority," James said loudly, "don't you make me a liar."

"To anybody who says 'if you don't do it my way I'm gonna burn it down' I say 'No, you won't.'"

DURING THE entire length of
(Continued on Page 18)



The Fieldhouse Majority

"... and to the majority—don't you make me a liar!"

Michael Mally

Peaceful rally 'trashes' Emery violence 'rumor'

By STEVE VETZNER
and PATRICK MCGILLIGAN

Despite bitter sub-zero temperatures, and a last-minute warning by Madison Police Chief Wilbur Emery that University students were in danger of being "duped by the radicals," last Wednesday's "the war goes on" rally went ahead as scheduled.

Squads of local police—including

forces from the Dane County, University, City and surrounding county police departments—did not deter nearly 2000 demonstrators from amassing to voice anti-war sentiments.

After jamming Music Hall to hear speeches by two of the former "Chicago Seven"—John Froines and Rennie Davis—and Weatherwoman Linda Evans, the

protestors marched to the Fieldhouse where they intended to "confront" Brig. Gen. Daniel "Chappie" James, substitute keynote speaker for Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird at a Madison area service club luncheon.

By the time the demonstrators reached the Fieldhouse, the luncheon was over and James had left, and the crowd, after taunting the police lines which surrounded the building, dispersed.

There was only one arrest and sporadic but minor trashing. Predictions by city officials that "violence is brewing" failed to materialize.

The Wisconsin Student Association (WSA) sponsored rally had been denied a parade permit Tuesday by Emery, and Emery had been supported by the Madison Common Council Tuesday night. The protestors Wednesday took to the streets illegally several times, but on each occasion were cleared by helmeted police.

Emery had claimed before the City Council the evening before that he had indications that "extremists have taken over the leadership of their movement and are planning violence."

When asked to reveal his sources for such information, Emery noted accounts in the Wisconsin State Journal and the Capital Times which stated there were "rumors" of violence and disruption. The newspaper accounts Emery quoted did not reveal their sources either.

Emery said he had met with local, state, and federal law enforcement officials and was prepared to call in large police forces if necessary to insure a peaceful rally. As it turned out, the rally and march to the Fieldhouse were, for the most part, peaceful.

A small group calling itself "Watermelon" roamed the campus for a short time after the march hurling chunks of ice at various buildings, breaking several windows, but this was the only "trashing" incident. After breaking two windows in the Law Building on Bascom Hill, and jeering at police in front of the Memorial Union, the group melted



Rennie Davis

"... power to the people!"

Susan Greenwood

(Continued on Page 19)



Michael Mally

Gen. "Chappie" James
"work within the system ...
things will get better ..."

reportedly cost the city of Madison \$100,000.

EVEN THE student food service workers had been screened the week before. The cooking and preparation of the luncheon food was under careful scrutiny to prevent possible poisoning.

The program was scheduled to last exactly one hour and 22 minutes. It went only eight minutes over in time.

As the guests were seated, a strange addition to the paper napkins was discovered. The student food workers had managed to mimeograph a two by six inch message to James concealed in one of the inner folds of each napkin.

The message was:

"Although we students have
consented to work here today, we



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The Daily Cardinal

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H

Austerity plea

Lucey begins long budget road

By GORDON DICKINSON
of the Cardinal Staff

Before Governor Patrick Lucey presents his budget recommendations to the State Legislature in February he must arrive at a means of closing an anticipated gap of \$500 million between the \$2.2 billion dollars in department budget requests for the next biennium and the expected state revenue for that period.

"Wisconsin is heading for a fiscal crisis worse than I ever dreamed it could be," Lucey said at the beginning of December. He explained budget requests will have to be slashed, promised property tax relief will have to be postponed, and income taxes will have to be increased.

AT THAT TIME he said anticipated revenue would be down 37.8 per cent for the biennium ending June 30, 1971 and the expected total revenue for the 1971-73 biennium will be only \$1.827 billion while the budget requests total \$2.209 billion. These budget requests include \$331 million for new programs and \$173.8 million in additional funds to finance existing programs.

More than one half the total budget requests, \$1.46 billion, were for education including \$337.8 million for the University.

According to Walter F. McCanna, Director of the State Bureau of Budget and Management, if all requests are granted the budget for the 1971-73 biennium will be increased 39.3 per cent over the previous two years.

Despite the need for increased revenue Lucey has expressed a desire to delay a tax increase until January 1, 1972. Lucey has maintained that the sluggishness of the economy and the inflationary strain on every household budget makes 1971 an especially bad year to burden the taxpayer further.

AN UNEXPECTED \$14 million surplus in school funds will increase the anticipated Wisconsin Fiscal Surplus this year to about \$30 million and will provide some

relief in the revenue-expenditure gap. The school surplus is the result of soaring property values which brought in unexpected property taxes, lower than expected enrollment in the State's public schools, and budget cuts by local school districts.

In an effort to further decrease the gap Lucey called on all Wisconsin officials in December to restrict spending beginning immediately. This included a 30 day hiring freeze, an end to consulting contracts, and controls on out-of-state travel requests.

University President John Weaver and Lucey clashed over the hiring freeze after Weaver hired two public relations assistants, Stephen Boyle and Mrs. Norman Clapp.

Boyle, who was executive secretary to former Republican Governor Warren Knowles, will receive \$19,000 a year as a public relations aid to Weaver and Mrs. Clapp will receive \$15,000 a year as "director of state-wide communications". Lucey called the hiring "most improvident" and in defiance of his plea for austerity.

"THE STATE of Wisconsin cannot afford the luxury of business as usual at this time. We are not facing a normal situation."

(Continued on Page 20)

INTERVIEWING SCHEDULE

CAMPUS INTERVIEWS SCHEDULED FOR FEBRUARY 8-12, 1971

Letters & Science (All majors unless otherwise indicated) 117 Bascom Hall. Chemistry at 1225 New Chemistry Building.

American Hospital Supply Corp.—chemistry and other majors

American Management System-computer science Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co.

B F Goodrich Co-chemistry and Industrial Relations Hughes Aircraft Co.-check with office

I T & T Corp-check with office

Irving Trust-math

S S Kresge Co.

Mead Corp. -check with office

Mitre Corporation-math, computer science, statistics

Parker Pen Co.-check with office

Prudential Insurance Co of America-math, computer science and statistics and ap. math

Rand Corporation-PhD Meteorology, Physics, computer science, math statistics and other majors.

R J Reynolds Tobacco Co

Uniroyal Inc.- math, computer science, physics, ap. math and chemistry

Upjohn Co.

Western Life Insurance Co.-actuarial math

Xerox Corporation

U S Defense Intelligence Agency-foreign language

U S Internal Revenue Service

U S General Accounting Service

U S Atomic Energy Comm-chemistry, physics and Indus. Relns.

PHARMACY 174 Pharmacy

Upjohn

BUSINESS 107 Commerce

American Hospital Supply Corp.

American National Bk & Tr Co Chgo

Anaconda American Brass Co

Borg-Warner Corp-MBAs

Chicago & North Western Rwy

Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co

Continental Can Co

First National Bank of Chicago

General Electric Co.

B F Goodrich Co.

Hewitt Associates

Honeywell Inc

Ingersoll-Rand Co

Irving Trust Co

Koehring Co

S S Kresge Co

S D Leidesdorf & Co

McGladrey, Hansen Dunn & Co

Marshall & Ilsley Bank

Mead Corp.-check with office

Millman & Robertson - act. science

Modine Mfg. Co

Mutual of New York -act. sci

National Lock Co

Paper Mate Co

Parker Pen Co-check with office

Phoenix Cos.

Pittsburgh National Bank

Prudential Insurance Co of America

Rand Corporation-Quant. anal. at 117 Bascom

R J Reynolds Tobacco Co

Scott Paper Co-check with office

Speed Queen Div. of McGraw Edison

Upjohn Co-tech. sales at 117 Bascom

Western Life Ins. Co-actuarial

Xerox Corporation

U S Internal Revenue Service

U S General Accounting Service

U S Atomic Energy Comm.

U S D A Forest Service

ENGINEERING 1150 Engr. Bldg.

Allied Chemical Corp.

American Management System-EE's sign up at 117

Bascom

Anaconda American Brass Co

Boeing Co

Chicago & North Western Rwy

FMC Corporation Hudson Sharp Plant

FMC-Northern Ordnance Div

General Electric

B F Goodrich Co

(continued on page 11)

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IN THE HILLDALE SHOPPING CENTER

News Analysis

WSA: Jaliman

By DANIEL SCHWARTZ

Organizations like the Wisconsin Student Association seem to provoke the paradoxical. Or so its first semester, replete with a Senate impeachment proceeding, could lead one to conclude.

For WSA Senators, demonstrated the ability to run an election campaign filled with platforms that failed as legislation, and demanded an impeachment proceeding that ended like a self-indictment.

But President Michael Jaliman isn't complaining.

WSA Senate, however, is complaining. They ran a seven hour meeting over Jaliman's impeachment that was so filled with backroom dealings Boss Tweed would have blushed. Talk of ethics, finance and constitution filled the air. The financial books were impounded by Senate under a special committee of investigation. The impeachment vote failed but organizers of the move say they are far from through.

The present situation smacks of complexities. The impeachment

hearing, brought to light some complicated financial questions over the status of WSA as a non-stock corporation. President Jaliman appears, for the present, to have cleared himself of any flagrant financial violations. The same might not be true for the organization as a whole.

Senators, who testified at the impeachment hearing, claimed the internal financial dynamics of the organization were amiss. The next Senate meeting promises to validate or invalidate the charges with the report of the investigative committee.

Politically, the organization remains tied to Jaliman's self-professed drive toward the left. Firm in his belief of the validity of his radical constituency, Jaliman, along with his organizational supporters, continues to strive to push WSA into the epicenter of student political activity on campus.

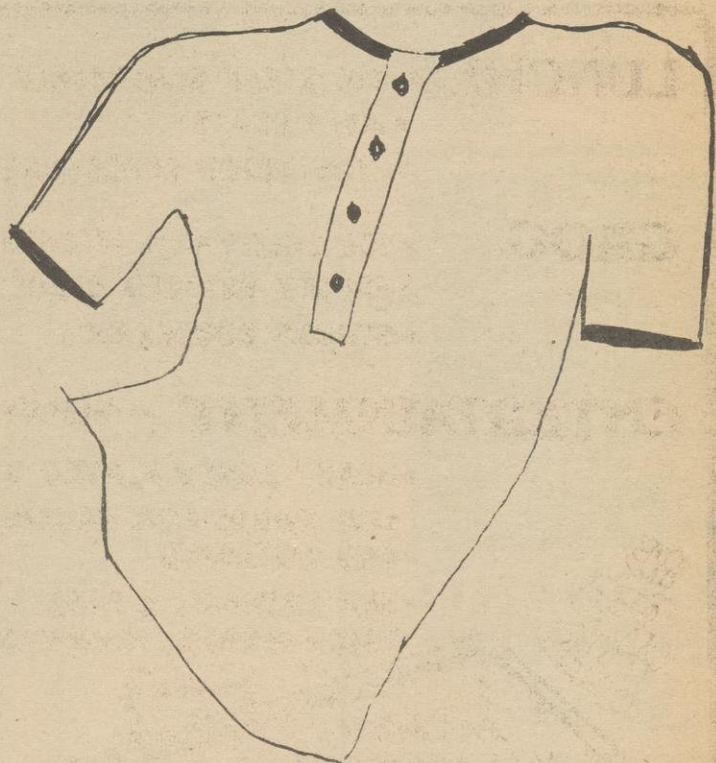
The recent organizational work over Melvin Laird's speech and the abundance of political proposals brought before Senate testify to the



Michael Jaliman

Jeffrey's

558 STATE



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\$4⁰⁰ to \$6⁰⁰

hits rough going

movement.

As Andy Himes, Vice-President told that body earlier in the year in a statement typical of the view "Right now the movement is as bad as I've ever seen it. There is more apathy, distrust than ever before. The Daily Cardinal and the Wisconsin Student Association have been the two most active forces politically on campus the last two years. In view of the Cardinal's financial problems, it is important that we maintain our role."

The Senate election campaign, held earlier in the year, represents another political labyrinth. Jaliman's Action Coalition and Surge, a moderately defined political party, tied for the control of Senate.

It seemed to make little difference. Few of the Surge or Senate proposals were passed or successfully by-passed Jaliman vetoes. Senators showed little parliamentary zest and less sense of organization. The Senate stood emasculated by default.

The failures of the legislative branch are not unique to this year.

The WSA "Goldfarb" constitution seems to favor a strong executive branch.

Students' apathetic response to elections seems unsurprising also. Jaliman is fond of pointing out that many previous WSA elections showed solely one candidate running, and a thousand students voting.

Ultimately, most discussions of the student organization metamorphose into a series of Jaliman one-liners. Elected to the presidency as a freshman, he stands as the boy-wonder of student politics. He seems to command strong feelings, pro or con from most individuals within the organization. Symbolically, it is often hardest to distinguish among those around him, who are vehemently for him and who are vehemently against him. Many seem both at the same time.

WSA enters the second semester poised for political action and perplexed by its internal finances. Both topics should dominate discussion at upcoming Senate meetings.

Regents kick Parkside administrators upstairs

By RON SVOBODA
of the Cardinal Staff

The hand of the regents moved quietly but with authority at the January regents' meeting, and when it was over two Parkside administrators were on their way to new desks.

Arthur MacKinney and John Harris, who were instrumental in the almost-dismissal of 27 faculty members in December, were reassigned to lesser posts matter-of-factly as part of a long list of personnel changes.

The December decisions to not renew 27 appointments ran amuck when tenure regulations and public opinion obstructed the proceedings. All 27 professors were reinstated within a week.

IN THE WAKE of those actions, the Parkside Faculty Association sent a letter to Chancellor Irven Wyllie demanding the removal of Harris and MacKinney.

The December decisions had been the responsibility of MacKinney, Harris and Wyllie. Wyllie received a vote of confidence at the December regent meeting, and will continue as Chancellor.

Harris, who had been the Vice Chancellor, became the Director of Resource Development and Institutional Reporting on the same day.

BOTH JOBS seem to have been carved out of the duties of Steven Mitchell, the former Assistant Chancellor who left in September.

There was no discussion concerning the transfers at the regent meeting, but it seemed obvious that the actions were the result of the December miscue.

The Daily Cardinal

"A Free Student Newspaper"
FOUNDED APRIL 4, 1892

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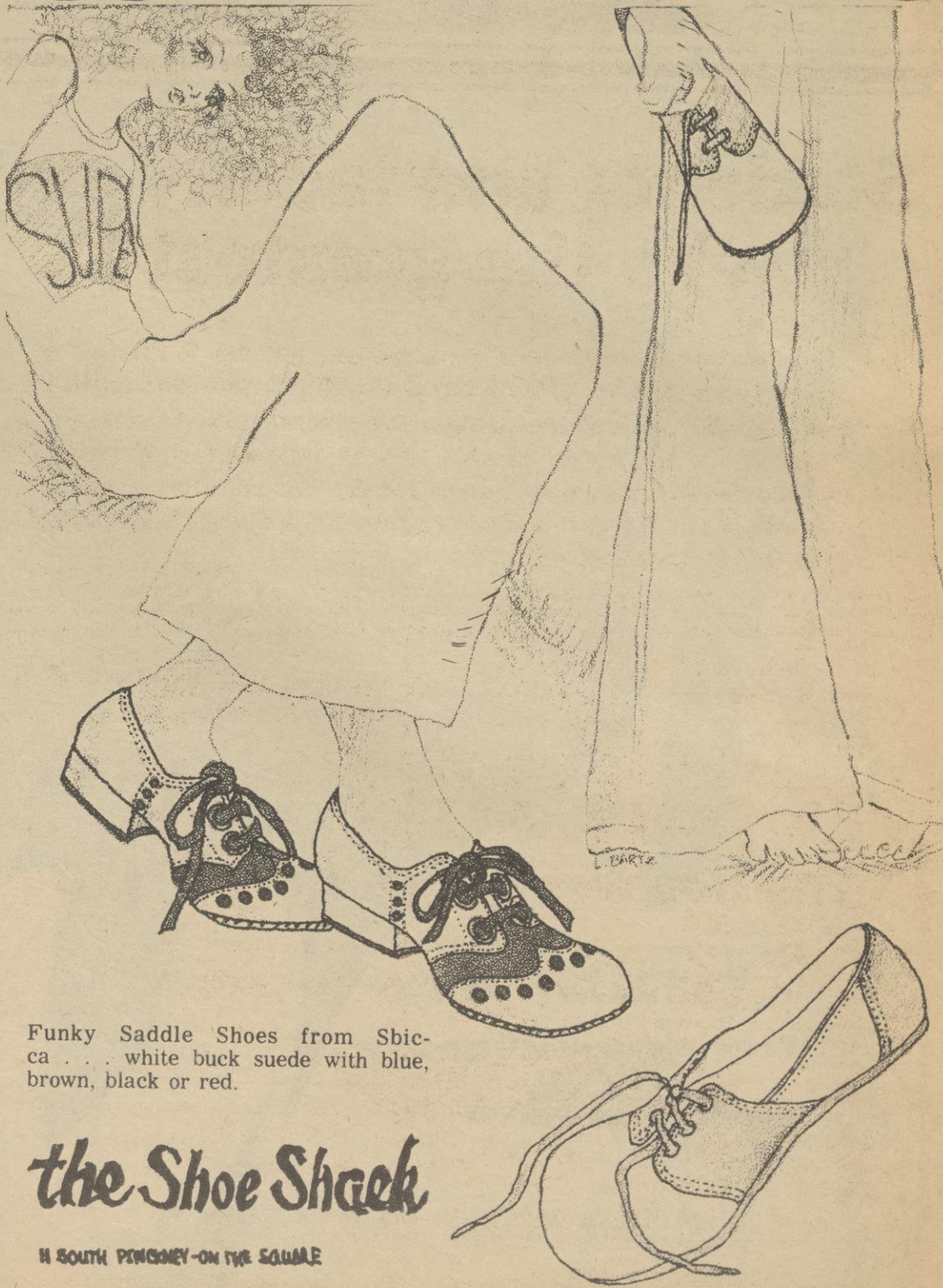
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MORE POLICE REQUESTED

University to present budget items

By GENE WELLS
of the Cardinal Staff

The University's budget request to Gov. Patrick Lucey and the state legislature for 1971-73 calls for almost \$72.7 million more than the University received during the current biennium, but the request is \$5 million under what was requested at this time two years ago.

Increased expenditures are called for in several significant areas, including health science and environmental programs, police protection for the campus, scholarships for Wisconsin residents, assistance for disadvantaged students at both the undergraduate and graduate level, and state support for the University Hospital.

The requests for faculty merit increases and for research are

smaller than might be expected. Significantly absent from the fund request is an allocation for a teaching assistants' health plan.

THE TOTAL BUDGET requests calls for \$105,564,100 more than the University got for this biennium. Of the total increase, \$32,864,200 will be from sources other than state funds. The request represents the final presentation to the governor and legislature after approval by the Board of Regents and the Coordinating Council for Higher Education.

The budget must still be approved by the governor, the legislature's Joint Finance Committee, and both legislative houses. In the past, the budget has usually been substantially trimmed while going through these stages.

Program improvements in the budget are in the health sciences, including the family medicine program and outreach to Wisconsin physicians. Other areas in which funds for program improvements were requested are environmental education, a training program for teachers of rural and urban disadvantaged youths, expansion of the University's 5-year scholarship program for disadvantaged students, and improved instruction in engineering, business, education and "high density L & S programs."

Funds for new programs and program improvements are usually the first to be eliminated when the legislature begins its budget-cutting process.

THE REQUEST also features

what the University calls "the most limited asking for research support in the last six years."

"This constrained request coupled with a leveling of extramural support cannot help but mean a definite deceleration of research effort in the University," the administration's printed presentation states.

Increased funding for research has been requested in the health sciences, environmental studies, agriculture and research programs "closely related to instructional programs."

The only program improvements suggested for the University extension are in community medical needs and community housing planning.

THE UNIVERSITY is requesting that the state cover 10

per cent of the "teaching hospital" costs at the University hospital, which is now almost entirely supported by patient charges. The University suggests that state support be gradually increased to 25 to 33 per cent over the next 5 to 7 years in order to hold down patient charges.

Debt service on University buildings, formerly included in the state budget as a separate item, has been transferred to the University budget. The transfer adds \$48,304,200 to the budget request, including \$38,160,000 from state funds.

University Vice Pres. Donald Percy expressed a fear that the transfer would lead to inclusion of debt service in the cost of education for tuition-setting purposes, which would result in higher tuition. Tuition calculations are currently based on education costs excluding debt service.

The request for faculty merit increases was cut to four per cent by the regents. The administration's printed budget statement, which in other areas defends and explains the regents' budget, virtually begs the legislature to reverse the regent decision on faculty merit raises.

THE STATEMENT notes that four per cent was less than the administration and faculty council wanted, that five per cent merit increases were approved for this biennium, that merit increases averaged seven per cent nationwide in 1969-71, that the University is losing ground in faculty compensation rankings, that it is last in the Big Ten in total faculty compensation, and that cost of living increases have exceeded faculty merit increases since 1968.

The administration's statement also notes that many institutions have established separate categories for cost-of-living increases and merit increases while the regents here "chose to recommend the latter as all-encompassing."

In addition to the four per cent salary increases, the regent budget asks for several increases in faculty fringe benefits. The budget asks the state to assume the faculty member's share of the four per cent of the salary contributed toward retirement in 1971-72 and an additional three per cent in 1972-73. It also asks that faculty members be required to pay only 10 per cent of health insurance premium costs by 1972-73 to give them parity with classified state employees. The faculty currently pays 50 per cent of health insurance premium costs.

The budget presentation includes a "special note" pointing out that graduate assistants, including teaching assistants, are not covered by the University's health program and noting that "The Board of Regents has gone on record urging the Department of Administration to consider in-

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to legislature

clusion of this presently excluded group in the state group plan."

TEACHING ASSISTANT'S Association Pres. Steve Zorn noted that the University had promised to request funds for a TA health program as part of its contract with the TAA and has called the failure to include the program as part of the University budget a contract violation.

The budget statement calls for increased funds for leadership and need scholarships while heavily stressing that only Wisconsin resident students will be eligible to receive them. The amount available for the scholarships has remained at \$950,000 per year since the program was begun in 1966-67. The University is asking that \$330,000 be added to the annual fund in 1971-72 and that an additional \$175,000 be added in 1972-73.

The University has also requested funds to begin financial support for disadvantaged students in graduate school, along with increased funds for the disadvantaged at the undergraduate level.

Despite the relative quiet on the campus during the past semester, the University has called for funds for more policemen and watchmen on campus. "Additional police and

security (watchmen) officers are required to cover new facilities and cope with increased campus unrest and vandalism," according to the budget statement.

THE EXTRA POLICE personnel are requested under the category of "workload change," a category normally reserved for fund increases caused by expanding enrollment, campus expansion or price increases. An ever-expanding police force is apparently now regarded as a routine budget item by the University administration.

The University's budget statement also points out that funds for the central administration constitute only .3 per cent of the University budget and that a study showed that the administration here is smaller than at comparable institutions.

The statement also reveals that 31 faculty positions and 17 classified positions are funded through the central administration's budget. Central administration expenditures have always been a touchy topic, since many legislators feel money is wasted there. The recent hiring of two public relations assistants, Stephen Boyle and Mrs. Norman Clapp, has deepened the crisis of confidence regarding central administration spending. The

appointments have been criticized by Gov. Lucey and by legislators from both parties.

The central administration has requested additional funds to

supply "reports, analyses and special studies" requested by the CCHE, the legislature, the Department of Administration, the federal government and other

groups.

No new programs or services were requested for the dormitories or the Memorial Union.

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bomb crater in the american dream

Editor's note: This analysis, reprinted from the Oct. 5, 1970 issue of *The Nation*, is by Peter Weiss, a Madison psychologist.

People's reaction to a bombing in the midst of denying a war is frightening. The U.S. Army Math Research Center at the University of Wisconsin was blown up, causing \$6 million damage and the death of one man. It rattled windows all over town and the walls of Middle American isolation. Some 1,700 pounds of Wisconsin fertilizer, 100 gallons of oil and a stick of dynamite exploded the dream of nothing wrong that a spanking wouldn't cure. The blast was heard for 30 miles, all the way to the county line, but it aroused the people, in the days that followed, only to an angry whimper, a thrashing about in a dog's sleep. America had caught up with itself.

Madison used to be one of the loveliest towns in the country: a regal Midwestern capital on majestic lakes, with shaded streets and city limits that encompassed sensibility and charm. It was a state of mind, a professor's place, a worker's place, in the heart of America and protected by its centrality. Politically, in this land of Machine Gun Kelly, it was heaven. It fought Joe McCarthy during those awful years and still had time to quarrel with Frank Lloyd Wright. It was a refuge for liberals, a redoubt of the La Follette era. You knew it was an American community in the old sense, because the anti-Semitism was genteel.

In the cold-war years, the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin was fitful but quiet. Its students comprised the "Lost Generation," the "Generation of Jellyfish," who watched the Army-McCarthy hearings on television and rooted for the Army. McCarthy was attacking the universities and the Wisconsin faculty was virile in its defense of academic freedom, scolding the students for their moral lethargy. President Harrington, in an interview just before the August 24 bombing, still regrets "the apathy and indifference which characterized students in the early 1950s"—as the students of today now regret his. The older generation felt the horrors of McCarthyism; the kids were off on panty raids. After graduation, they went into the Army for two cynical years of the psychopathic life, and then to graduate school. America was resting up for its next war.

The World War II babies were coming of age and the universities were preparing to greet them. Wisconsin, one of the most beautiful campuses in the country, succumbed to a rapid modernization and expansion; in this it followed the surrounding city and nation, whose purpose was being determined by those who could turn the fastest buck. The new concrete and naughahyde dormitory buildings were so ugly as to deny any memory of the collective spirit, so cold and small for life as to cause a despair sufficient for psychiatry. The structures themselves became targets of angry vandalism.

These children of materialism-for-its-own-sake had survived the high school regimen with some hope of finding a value beyond, only to discover themselves part of an impersonal crowd in a spiritless world that was held together with fragments of whiffenpoof and by grad instructors in the midst of their own struggle for elementary meaning. How quickly it all happened!

By the time the change was becoming apparent, with the smell of today already in the air, the freedom movement had begun in the South. This was the Kennedy period, with its images of tasteful opportunity for reform. Peace Corps and Vietnamese War, and on all sides the young were encouraged to cross the New Frontier of contradictions. The universities were back in favor after their long recuperation from the fifties. The National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation were bursting with funds for health and social research, and the Army Math Research Center at Wisconsin was humming. Madison was an intellectual boom town, the Harvard of the West, for the careers it made in Washington. And there was plenty left over for social services.

The good feeling was augmented by the opportunities for social heroism in the South. Bull Connor was still "one of them" and Chaney, Goodman and Schwerner were brothers. Madison was back to its historic quarrels with Mr. Wright. The war in Vietnam was just coming into focus. The hippies were just being born and their problems had not yet been defined by the media. The Kennedy assassination was still "the work of a deranged mind," and Dr. King was having his dream. Madison rested on its liberal laurels and hustled the students.

At the time of the teach-ins, the students and the university were still on speaking terms. It was a great revival and then nothing—an aftermath of suspicion that something was fundamentally wrong. Professors were enlightened men and knew about Vietnam, yet they were doing nothing to resist. It was unnerving, those great speeches and then nothing. Nevertheless, the administration was restive about the scheduled interruption of classes. The wind was blowing up the skirt but not until the Dow demonstrations did the university reveal what it was hiding under there—money.

Industry and the government give money to the colleges and recruit personnel from the student body. The public gives money and sends its children to be trained for industry and government. The university is a public institution with a public constituency. That is the meaning

of the Wisconsin slogan, "The boundaries of the campus are the boundaries of the state," or what it has come to mean. The students learned that when they tried to prevent Dow Chemical, makers of napalm, from recruiting on campus in 1967. For the first time, city police were used to clear a building and there was bloodshed. The suspicions that came in the wake of the teach-in were clarified: the university is a place of business, a sociopolitical agency for the socialization of the young, a minimum security place for training in the higher echelons of the military and the market place. This lesson was taught with a billy club. Many radicals were born on that day in October, 1967, and in the weeks that followed, the same legislature came out to meet them.

AT ABOUT the same time, another development was taking place. The hippie community in San Francisco was breaking up and moving around the country. The as yet unnamed Woodstock nation began to appear, along with its commitments to ecstasy and the collective life. Central Madison was transformed into a movie set full of extras. Students and drifters were settling down and turning on, a backdrop for the radical scene. It was Berkeley East, where an idea could catch fire and where a person at odds with the need for money in a greedy world would not be alone. It was bohemia revisited on a grander scale, with the cadence of disillusionment beaten into a sun dance—counterpoint to the Drum and Bugle Corps.

The emergence of this community (Mifflin Street), with its magnificent cooperative grocery store and its collective struggle for a communal life, put an end to the isolation of the student as a transient immigrant without a place of citizenship. This was social solidification on the Left, with aldermanic representation on the city council and, in addition to its own search for a creative alternative, an attachment to every disadvantaged cause. It was a Third World identity where Black was king and where the whole-meal guerrilla cookie replaced apple pie as the national food. It was also a search for an alternative to power politics as a basis for human relations. It involved a lot of sharing. Its failures reveal not only the depth of insecurity in the American experience but also the extent to which the world around America is hostile to its existence.



The University of Wisconsin is a large institution in a small state, the politics of which tend to be dominated by the cautions of a rural legislature. The social defection of the young has everybody worried and the campus rebellion is alarming. The public does not understand long hair and drugs and the searing social criticisms of the underground press. It does not understand the university's connection with the war or, indeed, its own connection with it, beyond the frustration of taxes and the deaths of sons. No governor or university president is going to stand up and explain it, so so people explain it to one another at Kiwanis and Rotary meetings, and fortify themselves with Yankee epithets about law and order, gathering behind the home guard veterans' groups which never cease in their forage for virtue. To them, the trouble in Madison is caused by strangers who want to "turn the university into a rendezvous for radicals and revolutionaries, a propaganda factory for communism or spawning ground for subversives." It is the return of the Christian Crusade, no longer confined to the Southern regions of dark-age America.

The Dow demonstrations caused a roar in the legislative wind tunnel that brought the lieutenant governor and a Senate committee to the campus with threats of money cuts "to show 'em who's boss." They were confident in their derision that a "good dose of detergent and varnish... would make her (the university) the grand old gal she used to be." They had their day, this committee of political opportunity, peering blindly across the table at the hairy radicals they had heard about at Kiwanis, who were speaking now about napalm; and at nervous university officials who were pleading for mercy. The Governor returned from a mission of commercial good will to Taiwan in time to apply his balm to the public wound, but notice had been given: the administration had better get tough or the regents would take over. How quaint that seems, now that the regents have had their chance and the state is making policy.

THE UNIVERSITY continued to function in an increasingly sterile way. The faculty did not retreat in the face of new confrontations. They just stood there clucking like the rest of Wisconsin, while the chancellor moved the police around. When they would meet over some crisis like the draft, industrial recruiting on campus, or black studies, the students would gather outside to wait until the P.A. system carried the words of surrender. The meetings would begin with a parliamentary wrangle about limiting debate. The faculty's world was collapsing but they did not want to miss supper. There would be praise for the students, praise for the university, exchanges between old radicals who could not remember the reasons, and a lot of proposals, resolutions, amendments—a lot of parliamentary scratching leading up to the administration's position, the boss's point of view, which would then be accepted along with a motion to adjourn. Outside, the students would line up to form an aisle of silent contempt for the parade of tweed jackets.

It was sad to see such discouragement on the young faces. They still believed that those deaf ears were merely clogged; not that they were tuned in to another station. And they still believed that demonstrations could prop up the sagging liberal center that provided a cushion of hope. On the national scale, it was working in the move to dump Johnson. Disillusionment had not yet hardened into cynical despair. Nihilism was still on the fringe.

After Dow, the university hardened its line on dissent and brought in the troops. The insulation around the administration was getting thicker and the demonstrations more frustrating and bitter. The experience of Wisconsin in this regard is the experience of San Francisco State, California and Columbia. The chancellor became a police dispatcher and the president seemed to collapse into resignation, mumbling his regrets to the regents and getting yelled at in the legislature as if he were an unfit mother. The kids were downstairs howling.

Public antagonism was growing. The long period of confrontations had shifted the focus of the public eye from the issues of dissent within the university to the battles between students and police. People watch too much television! The police were beginning to look like "our boys" overseas and the students like the V.C., especially since they so identified themselves. The police had enormous stockpiles of riot-control equipment.

In the spring of 1969, month of May, the police broke up a block party on Mifflin Street. No permit had been issued and it was not the Fourth of July. They were met with jeers of defiance and the alderman of Mifflin Street who was trying to disperse the crowd, was arrested, taken downtown and given a haircut. The Mayor was out of town. There were other arrests and as night fell the war began. The rest is old stuff—clouds of gas, beatings, wreckage. It was a fight not about politics but about life style, the life style of refuge and disguise and standards of another world which has grown up in our midst. Tear gas in town brought out the aldermen, churchmen and others who realized that they, too, lived in neighborhoods which blocked off streets for festivals. They, too, were attacked by the police, many of whom were unmarked deputies from other counties, out for a night ride. The solid citizens were appalled by the abuse they received from the police that night and frightened by the autonomy with which the police functioned. For another day and night the battle raged—the police against roving guerrilla bands—until everyone was exhausted. The police were so angry that they went and gassed the university, far from the battlefield.

This raid on the kids was a flash of lightning in a gathering storm, which momentarily revealed the larger abuse—a 19th-century imagination in need of glasses, a nation denouncing its young for trying to make love instead of war, and discovering a wrath so deep that love will have to wait. Politics on the student Left has been driven into its corner, into the arms of nihilism and revolutionary fantasy that wants to burn the system down—whatever that means. There is much strong anti-war sentiment in Madison among people who still want to play by the old rules. They fear the Right in their anxiety about the Left and do not see that the old rules no longer apply. They have watched the university lose power with each student demonstration. For this they blame the kids, the radicals and the hippies as well as the conditions which give rise to their rebellion—war, racism, poverty

and monotony. It is this view, the anxious liberal view, that gives so much encouragement to the Right.

BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 26, 1969 and January 5, 1970 there were twenty-five firebombings on and off campus, some of them causing enormous damage. Most of these attacks were against the National Guard, ROTC, the draft board and the Army reserve. In addition, a large supermarket in the student district was burned to the ground. On January 1, 1970, there was an abortive aerial attack on an ordinance plant outside Madison which makes gunpowder and bullets for the Army. Windows were smashed in the shopping district near campus during demonstrations in support of a strike at General Electric, when G.E. was recruiting on campus, and again in opposition to the invasion of Cambodia. In the fall of 1969 mathematicians attending a meeting sponsored by the Army Math Research Center were spattered with paint. Last summer, the Research Center was bombed.

Credit for the bombing was taken by people calling themselves the "Vanguard of the Revolution," and declaring their "solidarity with the San Rafael four" and "each and every peasant, worker, student and displaced person who, in his day-by-day existence, struggles against the oppressive conditions heaped on him by the monster." They went on to demand the "immediate release of the Milwaukee 3 (Panthers), the abolition of ROTC, and the elimination of the male supremacist women's hours on the Wisconsin campus." They threatened "revolutionary measures of an intensity never before seen in this country—open warfare, kidnapping of important officials, and even assassination will not be ruled out."

Thus we have come to the impasse. "The lesson of Dow," said a university official in 1967, "was that you don't try to handle these things with too little, too late." And they brought in the troops.

Here is the other lesson of Dow: in its retrenchment against reform, the old machine has finally ground its way into hell, leaving in its wake a generation of outraged youngsters who "won't work in the goddamn system or fight in the fucking army." It is an unavoidable spectacle, and yet America manages not to look. It refuses because the view is of itself and its enormous capacity to create the problems it has to solve. Instead it blames the outsiders: young aliens in the land, crossing state borders to incite riot and violence; long-haired strangers living together in sin and disloyalty. This is middle-class rage against the offspring of its neglect—America raging against itself in the frustration of its own egotism, shouting across the chasm in reply to its own echo—and Old Glory everywhere displayed to ward off a mistake in God's judgment.

BEEDAZZLED

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa (AP)—A swarm of berserk bees on a farm near here stung to death 14 dogs and several cats, officials said.



(continued from page 5)

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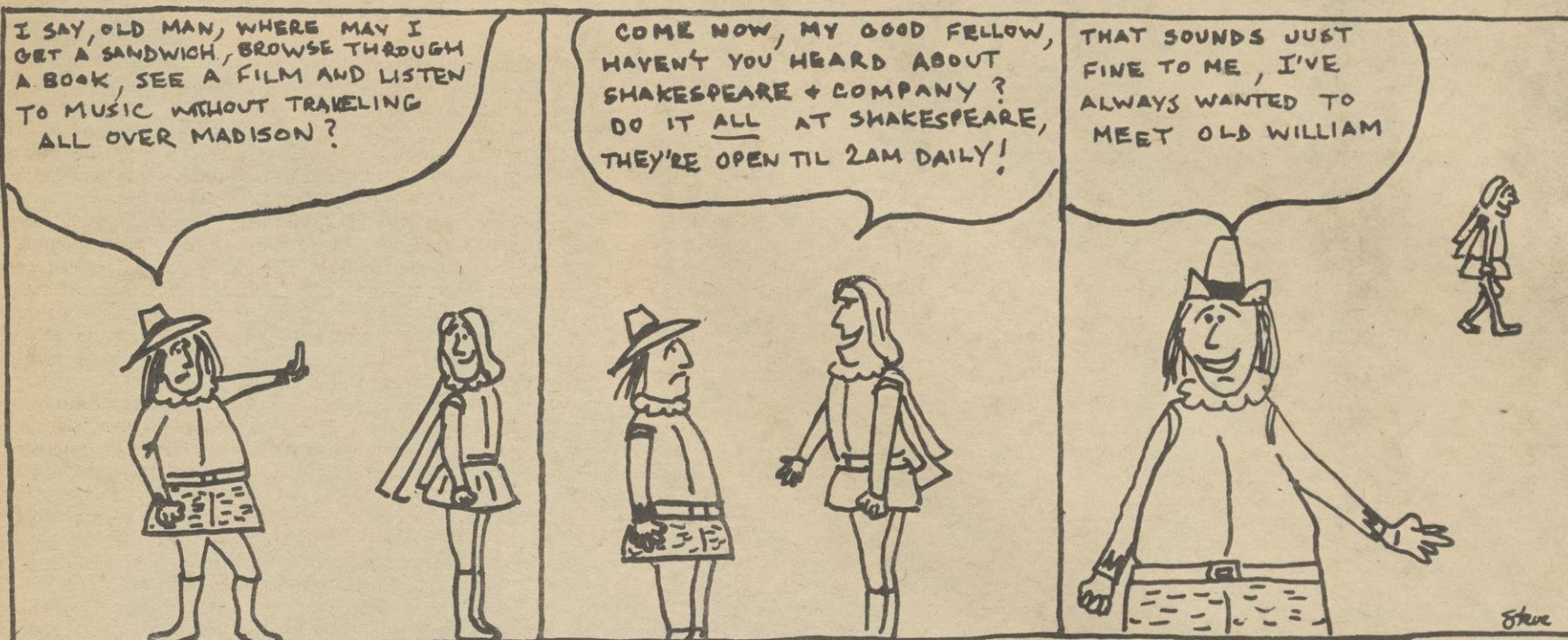
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BROWSERS ALWAYS WELCOME

Play Circle adds second film

By JOHN T. CHANCE

The Play Circle is the small and intimate theatre on the second floor of the Wisconsin Union, where, for two decades, audiences have been seeing, in 35 mm, "distinguished foreign films, films you've missed, films you want to see again."

Capacity is about 200, the price 78¢. Since the scheduling is done exclusively by the student members of the Union Film Committee, it continually reflects current movies tastes.

The Play Circle was the first theater in Madison to show Orson Welles' *Chimes at Midnight*, *Bellocchio's Fists in the Pocket* and *China is Near*, *Skolimowski's Le Depart*, *Bunuel's La Voie Lactee*, *Leone's Once Upon a Time in the West*, and *Bogdanovich's Targets*. In addition, *Resnais' La Guerre est Finie* and *Godard's Weekend and One Plus One* were given their

Madison premieres in the Union Theater as Film Committee Specials.

And Movie Time has revived every kind of movie from Bresson's *Pickpocket*, to George Romero's gruesome *Night of the Living Dead*. The schedule has always been determinedly eclectic—but next semester's list may be the most comprehensive and wide ranging the Film Committee has put out in years.

This is because of a basic policy change. Starting in February, the Play Circle will be open five days a week instead of four—Wednesdays through Sundays. There will be two separate programs each week—Movie Time I (Wednesdays and Thursdays at 2, 4, 7, 9) and Movie Time II (Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays at 2, 4, 7, 9, and 11).

Movie Time I was specifically created to show lesser-known foreign and experimental films,

revivals of the classics, and recent movies that haven't received the acclaim they deserved; programs that, by their very nature, are uncertain box office draws, but, at the same time are the films that excite the true "buff."

Movie Time II will bring the better known film, the ones, like *Blowup* and *Yellow Submarine*, which have a consistent and predictable audience.

The Movie Time I list includes six films which regularly turn up on critical "all-time best" lists: Jean Renoir's *Rules of the Game* (voted the best film of all at the last International Film Congress), Eisenstein's *October* and *Ivan the Terrible*, Dreyer's *Ordet*, Ophul's *Lola Montes*, and John Ford's *The Searchers*.

On the Movie Time II schedule are such current, popular, and controversial films as *Z*, *Satyricon*, *Medium Cool*, *Zabriskie Point*,

Bonnie and Clyde, and *Oliver*. The old Masters—Ingmar Bergman (*Secrets of Women*), Alfred Hitchcock (*Topaz*), Akira Kurosawa (*Seven Samurai*), and Howard Hawks (*El Dorado*), are represented, along with exciting younger directors like Milos Forman (*The Firemen's Ball*), John Cassavetes (*Faces*), Bernardo Bertolucci (*Before the Revolution*), and Sam Peckinpah (*The Ballad of Cable Hogue*). And the Play Circle will continue its policy of bringing important premieres.

The "firsts" include *Ma Nuit Chez Maud* the second film of Eric Rohmer, one of France's most highly-regarded critic-directors; Carl Reiner's biting *The Comic*; Jean-Luc Godard's documentary-satire of commercial prostitution, *Two or Three Things I Know About Her*; *Out of It*, the first film by Paul Williams, (who directed *The*

Revolutionary); Kenji Mizoguchi's classic Japanese film, *Sansho the Bailiff*; and one of the most praised and discussed foreign films of recent years, Roberto Rossellini's *Le Prise de Pouvoir de Louis XIV*.

In addition to a new and expanded Movie Time, the Union has also expanded the free Stiftskeller series to 2 series of four films, one honoring Hollywood's master of light comedy and romantic finesse, Gary Grant (with such films as *Notorious* and *I Was a Male War Bride*) and the other presenting the Great Musicals (featuring directors like Minnelli and Busby Berkeley, stars like Astaire, Garland and Kelly).

Charles Chaplin's *City Lights* and John Ford's *The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance*, plus a film of the San Francisco satirical review troupe, *The Committee*, will be shown free during registration.

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CENSUS COUNT DOWN

Reapportionment headache again

By BRIAN POSTER
of the Cardinal Staff

When the 1971 Wisconsin Legislature begins its consideration of a massive volume of bills and resolutions, one item will stick out like a sore thumb—reapportionment.

In accordance with state law and federal judicial rulings, all states must apportion their Congressional and state legislative districts into ones with equal population after every decennial census.

The issue would seem to be one of mathematics, but it invariably leads to politics and emotions.

THIS YEAR, Wisconsin faces several bottlenecks on the reapportionment road. Population tables say the City of Milwaukee will lose in assembly representation along with the rural areas of northern and western Wisconsin.

This means areas of Democratic and Republican control will suffer losses. The beneficiaries will be suburban Milwaukee and urban Madison, gains for Republicans and Democrats respectively.

In addition, Wisconsin will lose one of its ten seats in the House of Representatives. It is expected that the Tenth Congressional District of northern Wisconsin will be eliminated long a Republican stronghold.

HOW A Democratic Assembly, a Republican Senate, and a Democratic governor are going to equally divide the advances and the setbacks among the two parties is shaping up as a major political puzzle.

Another little-talked-about problem is that one of the state's one hundred assembly seats will probably be eliminated, so that each of the thirty-three senate districts has three assembly districts.

The first apportionment task the Legislature will deal with will probably be the realignment of Congressional districts. In the reapportionment maneuvering of the early 1960's, this was easier to do than adjusting the state legislative boundaries.

However, because of the loss of one seat, Congressional District reapportionment probably won't be as easy this time around. Representative Alvin O'Konski of the Tenth District, is skeptical as to what will happen to his district. Having announced he won't run again in 1972, the Republican O'Konski voiced fears in November that the Democrats will gerrymander the districts in such a way that all of the remaining nine districts will see Democrats elected in the future.

THIS VIEW however, is not shared by many people. Governor Patrick Lucey has pledged to veto any reapportionment that favors either political party. And with neither party in control of both houses, it is doubtful a partisan plan of one body would be passed by the other. This has led Sen. Robert Knowles (R-New Richmond) to say that the entire matter will probably have to be decided upon by the courts, as was the case in 1964.

With gray skies on the

Congressional front, it's dark clouds in the state legislative arena.

To bring about equal representation, one assembly district will have to be eliminated. Also, many assembly districts are going to have to be realigned, with a resulting gain or decrease for several areas. Under the procedure followed, assembly districts determine senate boundaries, thus the attention will be focused on the lower house.

DANE COUNTY will be a beneficiary. Madison will gain at least one seat, and rural Dane County possibly will gain part of another. This is where things get ticklish.

Dane County is currently represented by five assemblymen. This is because, according to the 1960 census, 5.6 per cent of the state's population resides in the county. The new census says 6.55 per cent of the people now live there.

It would appear that the county would gain only one seat. However, the U.S. Supreme Court in a 1969 ruling said population deviation among the districts must be non-existent if possible. A deviation of 1.6 per cent in Missouri was too great for the highest court in the land because some simple switching around of counties from one district to another could have further reduced the deviation.

The Wisconsin Constitution was interpreted by an 1892 Wisconsin Supreme Court ruling as saying that assembly districts cannot cut up a county. A district may be multi-county, however.

IN RESPONSE to a request by a state legislative committee, Attorney General Robert Warren ruled last November that the federal ruling of exactness takes precedence over the state decree of following county lines.

Therefore, rural Dane County will be eligible for part of an assembly seat. Whether a Republican Senate will want to give this to Democratic Dane County is another question.

(continued on page 15)

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FIRED OR NON-RETAINED?

U tenure and hiring policies complex

By RON SVOBODA
of the Cardinal Staff

Frank Battaglia, Irv Saposnik, John Sullivan, Charles Hieatt, Lee Ramsey... unemployment is up to six per cent, and these names represent the English department's contribution.

These five assistant professors, plus instructor Hubbard Goodrich, have suffered the fate of "non-retention" following a complicated process initiated by the English department's Executive Committee.

Non-retention is not to be confused with firing. The former means merely that the teacher's probationary appointment has not been renewed, while the latter suggests that the instructor was removed during the period of his appointment.

ADD TO THIS the fact that although the decision not to retain

these individuals was made this fall but will not go into effect until the '71-'72 academic year has passed, and you're beginning to get an idea of what the set-up is.

Tenure? To many it appears to be a roulette game where the odds are fixed in favor of the house. But, actually, the seeming-secrets of tenure are hidden out in the open—tightly sheathed in the myriad rhetorical nooks and crannies of the University regulations, where everyone may read them, but few can understand them.

The 26 sections of Chapters 10A and 10B of the regulations set forth in seven pages everything from definitions to dismissal hearings. To finish the picture Chapter 12A discusses faculty divisional systems.

In short, the process goes something like this: When an in-

structor comes to the University of Wisconsin he is given an initial probationary appointment which usually lasts for three years. This appointment is subject to annual review by a departmental committee. Each year up to the instructor's sixth, the committee has three options—either it can recommend that the instructor be promoted and given tenure; that his appointment be extended another year; or that he should not be retained.

IF HE IS given tenure and a promotion to assistant or associate professor the departmental review committee is done with him. The committee likewise washes its hands of the matter if they decide not to retain an instructor. But if the committee decides to extend the appointment another year, it has merely postponed the unavoidable decision between

promotion and non-retention. After the sixth year of an instructor's work in a department the decision can be put off no longer—the maximum length of a probationary appointment is seven years and the instructor must be given one year's notice if he will not be reappointed.

At this time the department must make its recommendation either to promote an instructor or drop him. This recommendation goes to the appropriate dean who seeks the advice of the appropriate executive divisional committee. The dean then makes his suggestions to the regents as to the advisability of promotion or non-retention.

Only once in a blue moon is the original departmental recommendation overturned later.

That's the short version of the whole rigamarole. The long version gets a little sticky sometimes. The length of an instructor's first appointment is from one to three years, as determined by the department, with three year appointments predominating. "If he is appointed from outside, the appointment is normally for a term of three years."

BUT IF AN instructor or assistant professor new to the University has taught elsewhere as a Ph.D., his seven year probationary period is shortened by up to three years.

An instructor is unlike an assistant professor in that the department didn't feel he had an adequate history to merit professorship at the time he was hired. Instructors are not considered University faculty.

If you're still with it, hold on. It's not exactly downhill from here on in, but at least it levels out.

Beginning after the first year of a teacher's initial appointment, he is reviewed annually by the department's Executive Committee. The early evaluation is necessary to determine the instructor's fate at least a year in advance of any action.

THE COMMITTEE reviews the instructor's activities in the areas of teaching, scholarship and administration. On the basis of its assessment of the performances in these areas the committee makes its recommendations.

University regulations note that "after not more than seven years of service as a full-time probationary instructor at this University, whether continuous or not, he shall be promoted to an assistant professorship, with tenure, or not retained, or in exceptional cases reappointed without promotion but with tenure."

Of course there is no obligation to reappoint instructors for the full seven years; they may be dropped anywhere along the line. Similarly,

an instructor may be awarded tenure following any of his reviews.

The annual review sessions are held under the format of a hearing which is generally closed, but in accord with recent court decisions must be opened at the request of the instructor. The instructor is notified in writing about any deficiencies which the Executive Committee sees as just cause for non-retention.

HOWEVER, non-retained professors have often charged that the reasons given are not the real reasons for the failure to renew appointments:

Frank Battaglia and his supporters are still pointing at the assistant professor's political activism, and suggesting that perhaps Battaglia's work in the English department was never really the issue.

Others contend that even if the reasons cited represent the committee's true motives, the priorities of the department are misplaced.

Irving Saposnik suggests that the failure to renew his appointment represents a "concerted effort by the English department to form themselves in a traditional mold." And that there is an attempt in the department to "rid themselves of young people."

THE DEPARTMENT "morally violated" the principles of tenure when they released him, according to Saposnik.

Saposnik notes that the regulations are subject to the interpretation of the department, and that therefore you cannot prove that they were abused. The department has the authority, admits Saposnik, to "twist the rules to suit themselves."

Charles Hieatt recognizes that he "played their game" and lost. When they told Hieatt that he was through at the University, the Executive Committee also told him that he had obtained an excellent record as a teacher, and that he had performed admirably in the area of community service. But, quite simply, he hadn't published enough.

"I'm very bitter about it," Hieatt admits. He feels as though he's wasted a great deal of time at the University.

HIEATT PREDICTED that the English department is going to have to change over the next three to five years. Teaching is going to have to be the prime consideration in a teacher's evaluation, because that's what all the students are concerned with.

In explanation of the large number of English department decisions in favor of non-retention, Hieatt suggests that the limited resources in the English budget make it easier to hire new Ph.D.s on a probationary appointment where they teach nine hours a week, than to promote someone with tenure and have them teach only six hours.

Charles Scott, chairman of the English department, contends that his department does not make any unreasonable demands on its instructors. Any institution of comparable size makes stringent demands on its instructors to satisfy high expectations in teaching, scholarship, and community service, he said.

Because the faculty of the English department is expected to be capable of handling either undergraduate or graduate classes, Scott contends that they must have credentials adequate to impress graduate students.

THEREFORE SCOTT notes that a teacher "does not get promoted in this department unless he publishes. This is a very high expectation here."

Publish or perish... everyone can voice their opinion as to the validity of tenure criteria, but the decision to maintain them lies with the tenured faculty of each department.

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Reapportioning

(continued from page 13)

One more thorn in the side for the legislators will be Milwaukee County. Now possessing twenty-five assembly seats, Milwaukee County will lose at least one seat because of a population loss of 31,000. The City of Milwaukee will be especially hard hit, apparently destined to lose three of its nineteen seats, but two of those will go to its neighboring suburbs.

Several results derive from these state legislative changes. Republicans will overall, be gaining by the flight to the suburbs from the large cities and the migration to small cities from northern rural areas, where Democrats have recently begun to gain strength. Therefore, these are consequences that the Democrats will be certain to try and keep to a minimum.

ALSO, THE population increases of the past decade will benefit

higher education. Every city that has a University of Wisconsin branch or a state university showed an increase in population. Thus, these communities will send larger delegations to the statehouse in the future.

After procrastination in the first half of 1970, preliminary work took place on reapportionment in the last half of 1970.

On July 1, a nine man study unit was named by the Legislative Council, the body which handles legislation while the two houses are not in session. Named the Joint Committee on Legislative Reorganization, its job was to do basic research leading, hopefully, to a reapportionment proposal that the Legislative Council could introduce in this year's session. With

two members from each party of each house and a Republican chairman, partisanship was downplayed.

After the November decision by Warren that counties would have to be divided up if it was necessary to conform to federal requirements, the Reorganization committee approved two items.

FIRST, THE committee decided to ask the 1971 Legislature for permission to become a standing committee that could directly introduce a reapportionment plan to the Legislature. If this is not done, the committee will cease to exist, since, as part of the Legislative Council, the matter also ceases to operate once the Legislature goes back into session.

SECONDLY, THE committee

will ask the Legislature to approve a resolution stating that any apportionment amendment or substitute must be accompanied by maps and charts. This is being requested so that all districts will be drawn up with equal population clearly shown.

A look at what happened to reapportionment in the 1960s might portend what could happen this year.

Early in the 1960s, the U.S. Supreme Court set in motion serious reapportionment efforts across the nation. Previously, district lines were drawn with population uniformity given only slight consideration. The result was that rural interests held the upper hand in the Wisconsin Legislature as well as most of the

other legislatures.

Wisconsin's state constitution requires reapportionment after every decennial census. When the 1961 Legislature recessed without having acted on apportionment, Attorney General John Reynolds petitioned the Wisconsin Supreme Court for an injunction to prevent the 1962 state elections from being held. The Court dismissed the petition at the same time a landmark decision was being made in Washington.

THE U.S. Supreme Court in 1962 made its historic Baker v. Carr ruling. The Court said that unequal population numbers in districts for the election of state representatives constitutes "invidious discrimination" in violation of the

(continued on page 16)

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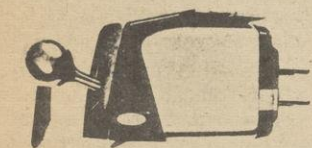
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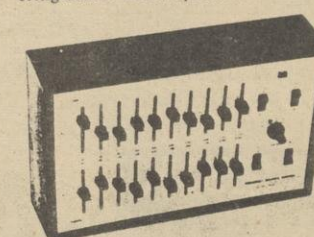
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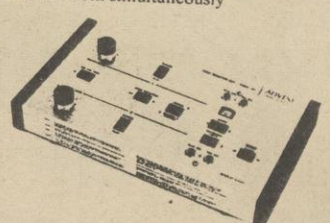
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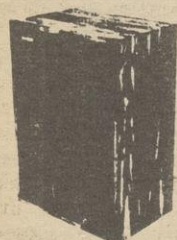
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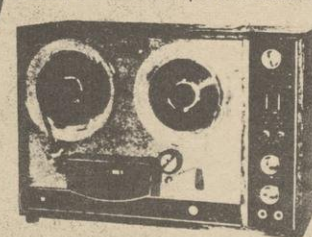


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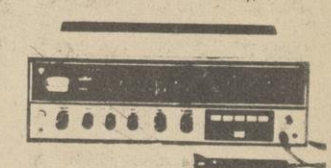
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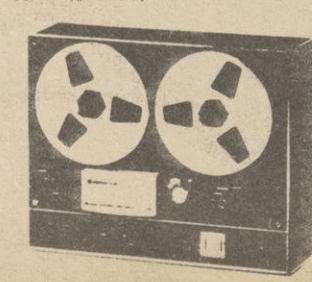
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Reapportioning

(continued from page 15)

equal protection clause contained in the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Following this decision, Governor Gaylord Nelson issued a proclamation reconvening the Legislature to reapportion both Congressional Districts and state legislative boundaries.

The Legislature and governor then played a game of passing and vetoing redistricting proposals. Nelson, a Democrat, felt that the plans passed by the Republican-controlled Legislature did not equally divide the different districts, and that the new districts would benefit the Republicans.

After recessing, the Legislature came back into session with a power play in mind. By joint resolution, reapportionment was attempted but failed to clear both

houses. Since joint resolutions cannot be vetoed, Nelson would have been outflanked.

THE NEW 1963 Legislature attempted to deal with the problem by first considering Congressional redistricting alone. The plan adopted and then signed by Governor John Reynolds reduced population deviation among the districts to 1.5 per cent and caused equal suffering to both Democrats and Republicans.

Now the Legislature tackled the state legislative redistricting quagmire. This time, Milwaukee County was the key to the entire controversy.

Milwaukee County had 26 per cent of the total state population. The 1950 census had listed the state's most populated county with 24 per cent of the population. With one hundred assembly members, this meant that the county would apparently now have twenty-six seats, a gain of two.

The Republican controlled Legislature, however, wasn't

particularly happy with the idea of giving Democratic Milwaukee two more seats. Reynolds, a Democrat, was determined to veto any plan that didn't give two more seats to Milwaukee County.

THE RESULT was predictable. The Legislature passed a plan giving no more seats to Milwaukee, and Reynolds, true to his word, vetoed it. The governor's veto was upheld by the large Democratic minority in the Assembly. Then the subject of a joint resolution to bypass Reynolds was discussed by Senate Republicans.

The Senate and assembly passed a joint resolution plan that gave Milwaukee County one more assembly seat. Reynolds promptly went to court over the issue.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled that the governor must participate in any reapportionment plan, and therefore, the joint resolution was invalid.

This time, however, the Court's patience was at an end. It gave the 1963 Legislature until May 1, 1964, to reapportion or else the Court, itself, would draw up a plan.

A DEMOCRATIC plan giving Milwaukee twenty-six seats was scuttled by the Republican Legislature in April, 1964. A Republican plan giving Milwaukee twenty-five seats again passed both houses but failed to get Reynolds' signature.

And so after three years of bickering, the legislative process was exhausted. The State Supreme Court stepped in to decide the matter.

In its decision, the Wisconsin Supreme Court on May 14, 1964 gave Milwaukee County only one additional seat in a "temporary plan" until a final one was adopted by the Legislature. Needless to say, the "temporary plan" is still in effect today.

That is why reapportionment for the 1970s is not being looked forward to by the 1971 Legislature.

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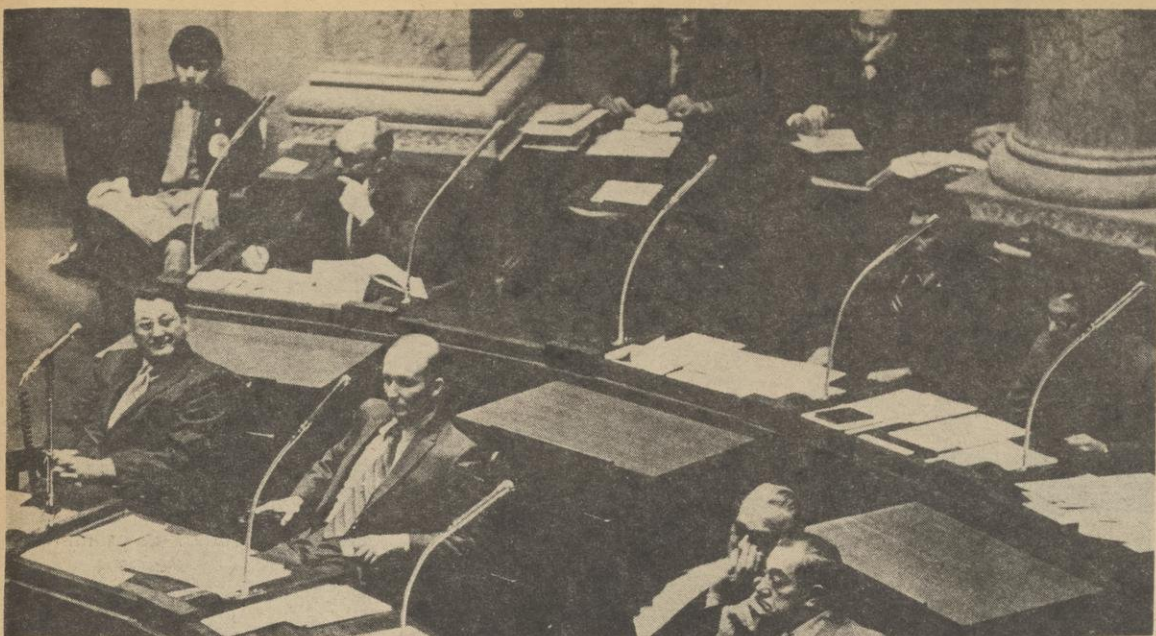
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MEMBERS OF THE NEWLY elected Wisconsin State Legislature listened, sometimes intently, to their fellow representatives, as the new session begins.

Susan Greenwood

Just friends Lucey, solons try cooperation

By DIANE DUSTON
of the Cardinal Staff

According to four government leaders, the outlook for a smoothly run and forward moving 80th session of the Wisconsin state legislature is optimistic.

On the opening day of 1971 law-making, Senate and Assembly leaders spoke of better cooperation between the legislative and executive branches, a more understanding heart toward the welfare situation, possible problems with the state budget, and less antagonism toward the University.

Senate Minority Leader Fred Risser (D-Madison) said, "Although no one party is in control I foresee a better session this year than two years ago. With split control each party puts its best foot forward in order to convince the other party that it has the best program."

SPEAKER OF THE Assembly Robert Huber (D-Milwaukee) said that he expects a lot to be accomplished this session. "We've had good experiences with partisan splits."

Two years ago, although Republicans controlled the Senate, Assembly, and gubernatorial position, the Assembly spent as much time feuding with Gov. Warren Knowles as with minority Democrats. This year things will be different, the leaders promise.

"Governors and legislators never see eye to eye on everything," said Assembly Majority Leader Norman C. Anderson (D-Madison), "but this session will be better than last as far as cooperation goes. As a former member of the legislature himself Gov. Lucey realizes the position the legislature is in. There is mutual respect between the governor and the legislators."

"I would like to rid the legislature of procedural delays such as bickering over parliamentary procedure," said Senate Majority Leader Ernest Keppler (R-Sheboygan). "I think reasonable people should be able to discuss and debate proposals and then come to a decision without bickering. I would like to eliminate any bad name which the legislature has made for itself. I am optimistic about this session's ability to get things done."

THE MAJOR business of the session will be to approve a 1971-72 budget. Tight money promises an inevitable tax increase which will make passing the budget a subject of much debate in the legislature.

"No one enjoys raising taxes," said Anderson. "But I am sure that an increase in both personal and

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(Continued on Page 19)

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James speech here

(continued from page 3)

the program, University Chancellor Young and Mayor William Dyke sat next to each other at the head table, and neither would look, nor even speak to each other.

"In spite of the loud, rude voices today," James diagnosed, "we will recover. If my nation is ill, I will hold her hand. And nobody is going to tear her down because enough people, young and old feel the way I do."

Later at a news conference, James was asked about the racial crisis in the armed forces. "As long as we have a racial problem at home, there will be one in the military... as long as we have a drug problem, one will also exist in the military," James said.

James was also asked whether withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam would mean the end of American bases or other troops there.

"WITHDRAWAL of ground combat troops does not necessarily mean no bases, but we want out and as complete an out as we can get," he claimed.

James left immediately after the

conference to tape a television show at WISC-TV, and then agreed to talk with UW black students at the Afro-American center. Alone.

He said that he wanted to talk with the blacks, and he said he would talk on their terms. So at four p.m. a lone police car pulled up to the center on Brooks Street, and James walked unnoticed into the building.

Some 60 black students engaged James with questions often cloaked in cynicism, but seldom in hostility; he came alone and the confrontation was one of dialogue rather than debate.

THE STUDENTS addressed their questions to "Brother Chappie" and he in turn said, "I'm proud to have my picture taken with my brothers."

James urged the students to work within the system and remarked at one point that the United States deserved their patriotism because "there are less things wrong with her" even in her relationship with blacks, than anywhere else in the world... to which one student responded,

(Continued on Page 19)

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Friendly solons

(Continued from page 17)

corporate taxes will be passed." "The budget is the biggest issue the legislature faces," said Risser. "I think that this legislature will concentrate on taxing according to ability to pay rather than instituting an expanded sales tax as did the previous session."

Remembering the sit-in in the Assembly chambers by welfare demonstrators when the legislature moved to cut aid to dependent children last year, Anderson said that he thought this session would look upon the welfare situation with more human kindness.

"However," he warned, "we will be working with a tighter budget than last year."

RISSEK SAID that less arbitrary decisions by the legislature concerning welfare will lead to an improved welfare situation.

What will be the attitude of the legislature toward the University? Riots last May left many legislators and taxpayers with bad feelings toward the University and its students.

"The public is like a sleeping giant," said Keppler. "You can prick it for a long time before it will react but if you prick hard enough or long enough it will wake up with great force. Well, last May caused a lot of taxpayers to react adversely to the University."

"However," said Keppler, "the peaceful atmosphere on campus this year has given a lot of taxpayers a chance to cool off. It has had a definite beneficial effect on the people's attitudes."

NOTING GOV. LUCEY'S austerity program for state spending, Keppler continued, "It's true that the University will have to watch its spending. We in the legislature will have to scrutinize every request because of the tight budget situation."

Commenting on last year's legislative action concerning the University, Anderson said, "Last year's Assembly was very critical of the University and exemplified it with severe budget cuts. This year the leaders have a different attitude and a better understanding of higher education. They feel less hostility toward the University."

A long time spokesman for growth and improvement at the

University, Risser mentioned the great turnover in administration and said that before predicting the future relationship between the UW and the state government he would have to wait and see what the new president and new members to the Board of Regents do.

"I do feel that there will be a lot less antagonism toward the University than last session," he said.

In response to statements made on the floor of the opening session indicating possible hostility toward UW by Republican members of the legislature Speaker Huber assured that there would be no punitive legislation passed against the University this session and that good feelings toward the institution largely prevail.

'War goes on' rally goes on

(continued from page 3)

into the crowd. A woman was arrested for attempting to stop a police photographer from taking pictures of the demonstrators.

Speakers at the Music Hall

assembly had set the tone of the march and rally by urging the protestors to avoid "trashing."

"We must build something more important than the smashing of a few buildings," said John Froines, "Conspiracy Eight" defendant.

And WSA Vice-President Andy Himes called for a peaceful march before the demonstrators swarmed out of Music Hall onto Park St.

In between the crowd heard pleas of starting movements to "deepen our consciousness and stop the war."

Froines, who had come from New Haven where he had witnessed the trial of Black Panthers Bobby Seale and Erica Higgins, called for a movement around that trial.

"We must talk about why it is important to support the Panthers," Froines said. "A call has to go out to come see about Bobby."

"The only thing that can happen is complete victory to transform society and free Bobby and Erica, for if they die, we die," he concluded.

Rennie Davis, another veteran of the conspiracy trial spoke of the worsening conditions in Vietnam. Davis called for a movement on May 1 "to stop the government if the war is not stopped."

On that date, according to Davis, Mme. Nguyen Thi Binh of the People's Revolutionary Government will issue "a statement of appeal to tear down the imperialistic system of America."

Similarly, Froines stated, "The period of quiescence is over."

James

(Continued from page 18)

"We're the most patriotic of all, because we are trying to change this country."

In addressing himself to some of the more specific charges leveled, citing military discrimination, James repeatedly referred to progress made in the field by the Department of Defense and Secretary Melvin Laird.

When the topic strayed beyond matters of Defense Department jurisdiction, the General disclaimed expertise and answered queries concerning his activities, real and hypothetical, by saying simply that he is a military man and when the policy makers commit the military he will serve as needed.

AGAIN, AND again the conversation returned to military procedures and what role James had chosen to play as a black representative in the Defense

Department. James continually played down his own achievements stressing those of the department itself. He talked of helping to alleviate racial discrimination in Okinawa some years ago and then admitted that the situation still exists in almost the same degree on that island today.

He said that effort is being expended and progress being made to rid the military of racial discrimination, but admitted the changes aren't being made as fast as most of those present would prefer.

As James excused himself, acknowledged that many had questions he didn't have time to answer, and issued a standing invitation to all to visit him at his office. "In the White House?" one student asked briskly; to which "Chappie" James replied, "I'm in the Pentagon now, maybe some other time." The doubters laughed.

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Campus visits by employers begins again in February. This year has seen a slow down in on-campus recruiting in most disciplines. However representatives from 400 employer organizations from government, business, industry and social agencies are scheduled to be on campus during February and March. Most interviewing is over by the end of March. Placement advising offices on campus are as follows:

Agricultural and Life Sciences	116 Agriculture Hall
Business	107 Commerce Building
Chemistry	1225 New Chem. Bldg
Education	202 State St
Engineering	1150 Engr. Bldg.
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Journalism	425 Henry Mall
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Students are urged to visit immediately their respective offices to get a preview of opportunities in their fields and to register. This year it is particularly important to have alternative plans. Occupational and education materials for browsing are available from 7:45 to 4:30 p.m. every day in Room 117 Bascom Hall; see also Vocation for Social Change. Registration is required of those planning to interview recruiters. Watch The Daily Cardinal for the weekly listing of scheduled visits. Save the registration issue of The Daily Cardinal with the semester listing for reference.

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Budget

(continued from page 5)

Lucey said when announcing his austerity program. "We face an emergency that calls for extraordinary emergency measures."

"I have cut back on many budget

requests and will continue to do so," Lucey reported to the State Chamber of Commerce at their Jan. 19, meeting. "Even with this close examination and with all of the trimming and paring I believe it will still be necessary to raise taxes. It appears that we will need an increase in the corporate taxes

and an increase in personal income taxes."

In his state of the state address to the legislature Lucey said he would not ignore the basic responsibilities of the government for education and health and welfare.

The Wisconsin constitution requires that the state operate on a balanced budget. Lucey, therefore, is required to eliminate all of the anticipated shortages of funds.

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Rush is kind of a combination open-house and get-acquainted party. It affords you an opportunity to learn about the University Fraternity System first hand: by observing life within the houses and talking with Fraternity members.

On February 14 and 15, all of the University Social Fraternities will be opening their doors from 7 to 10 P.M. Refreshments will be served. We hope you will accept our invitation to learn more about the University Greek System and what it has to offer you.

For more information contact the

University of Wisconsin Interfraternity Council

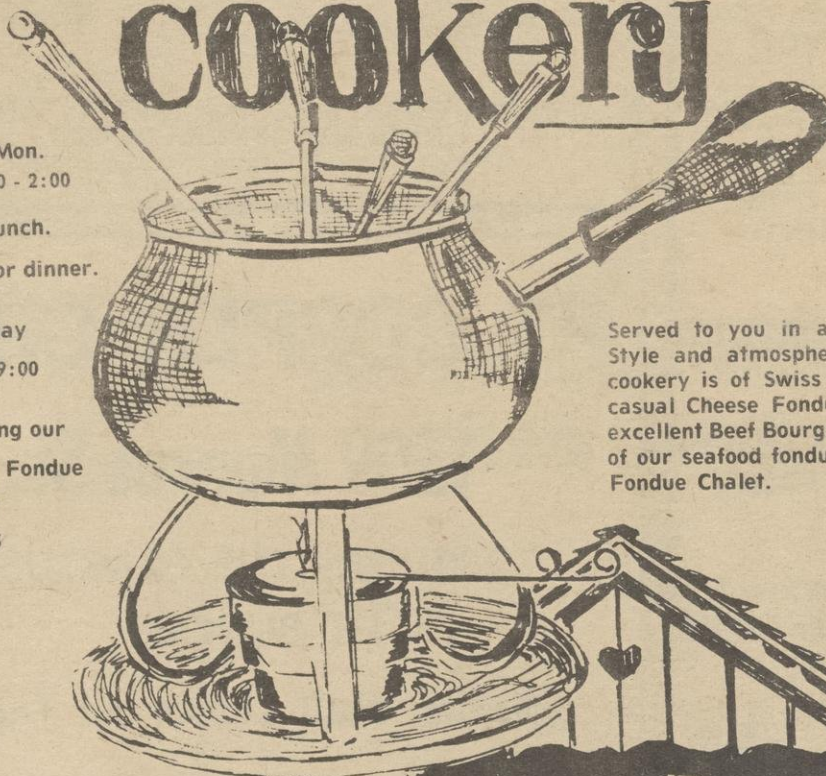


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Film year in review

The good, the bad, and the boring

By DANNIS PEARY

Making a '10 Best' list for a year in which no films were made by Hawks, Ford, Kubrick, Kurosawa, Leone, or Godard is a difficult task. For 1970, a year with those absences, one must look for a film by Truffaut, find *Wild Child*, look for a film by Penn, find *Little Big Man*, and then scrounge for eight more films.

In 1970, there were several disappointments. *Diary of a Mad Housewife*, a picture that claimed some tie with women's liberation, appeared to be in reality a "women's picture." Joe was a weak effort to explain alliances between scared liberals and kealous blue-collar workers to smother radicals. Any impact the film hoped to achieve was lost as the film sunk lower and lower into absurdity. Actor Dennis Patrick even threatened to quit rather than do the last scene. *The McKenzie Break* tried to promote sympathy for German POWs trying to escape during World War II. Instead you hate everyone as the actors mumbled once too often and Brian Keith futilely tried to remember how to do an Irish accent. Trite dialogue hampered Don Siegel's otherwise solid *Two Mules for Sister Sara* and Elio Petri's *Investigation of a Citizen Above Suspicion* turned out to be nothing more than an exercise in flashy boredom. The year's biggest disappointment became inevitable once Mike Nichols announced that he was adapting Joseph Heller's suddenly-sacred *Catch-22*. Under another title it may have even been popular. Instead only a few people were pleased—people such as Joseph Heller. Myra Breckinridge would have been a disappointment if it turned out good; we were all relieved by its failure.

Probably, the best surprise of the year was Andy Warhol's production of *Trash* a fascinating film about lowlife-types in Greenwich Village. The Warhol Superstars, improvising a great deal and acting like themselves, are without doubt the most extraordinary people in films today. Another surprise was Blake Edwards' *Darling Lil*. Of the films one cannot admit liking, I particularly enjoyed Russ Meyer's highly original, though often perverted and tasteless, *Cherry, Harry, and Raquel* and *Beyond the Valley of the Dolls*. Also, I liked Elliot Gould's characterization enough in *Getting Straight*—the film that offended the most people in 1970—to ignore misrepresentations by everyone else. I even was amused by *The Magic Christian* although I was aware of its many faults.

Martin Ritt's *The Molly*



Five Easy Pieces: one of the ten best . . .

McGuire's and Irvin Kershner's *Loving* were the 'sleepers' of the year although that distinction probably belongs to *El Topo*, a Polish film that can only be seen in one theater in New York City—and after midnight. *Airport* an entertaining family film, could hardly be called a sleeper considering it was the big money-maker of 1970—but just try to find anyone who saw it.

Little Big Man, Arthur Penn's epic about the life of a man who claims to be the lone white survivor of 'Custer's Last Stand', was in my opinion the best American film of 1970. The film which succeeded on both a comic and a serious level while giving excellent treatment to the Indian is a great addition to the western genre. Sam

Peckinpah by virtue of his fine western *The Ballad of Cabel Hogue* reaffirmed his position as did Penn as one of America's premier directors.

Bob Rafelson's *Five Easy Pieces*, a penetrating look at a 'cultural misfit', played brilliantly by Jack Nicholson, against a background of pastoral America, and Paul Williams' *The Revolutionary* a moving and often hilarious—if not political—film starring John Voight were both very good works made by talented young directors. Probably, the most important new director however was Robert Altman. After creating a monstrosity in 1969 called *That Cold Day in the Park*, Altman came up with *Mash* and his best film, *Brewster McCloud* in

1970. McCloud, when it isn't forcing its humor is top notch comedy.

Franklin Schaffner's *Patton*, a showcase for George C. Scott's incredible acting was an excellent war film and a very interesting character study. *Husbands*, hurt by director John Cassavetes' refusal to edit, is nevertheless an absorbing film with brilliant—though pompous—performances. Lesser films with good moments were *Chisum*, *Jenny*, *The Baby Maker*, and *Angel Levine* based on a story by Bernard Malamud. In *Hornets' Nest* a fairly good war movie, you can see Rock Hudson cry. What Ralph Nelson attempted in *Soldier Blue* was negated by Penn with *Little Big Man*. *The Cheyenne Social Club* and *The Strawberry Statement* were total

disasters; *The Sidelong Glances of a Pigeon Kicker* never had a chance.

The best horror film of 1970 was *Scream and Scream Again*; the worst was *Love Story* which also competed with *Ned Kelly* for the worst picture of the year. Of the documentaries, I only liked the first part of *Woodstock* and the last part of *Let It Be*. I did not see *Groupies* or the heralded *Gimme Shelter*.

Francois Truffaut's *Wild Child*, a film about a boy who is discovered after having grown up in the woods, was perhaps the best foreign film of 1970. I tried to like Antonioni's *Zabriskie Point*, marveling at his peerless camera and thrilling at that fantastic explosion sequence, but I could not. The acting, never good in Antonioni's films, was particularly dull, the rebirth-from-the-soil scene laughable, and Antonioni's vision of America's questionable. Of Bunuel (*Tristana*) Bergman (*Passion of Anna*), and Fellini (*Satyricon*), only Fellini added a new dimension to his art, although all three produced personal works. *Satyricon* must have been formulating within his mind for years. At last, Fellini revealed himself and everyone gasped in terror. Now, we know what Fellini would have done with those Italian epics such as *Hercules*. They would not have been for children.

Although, I have not seen *Burn, the Honeymoon Killers*, *Performance*, *That Man Must Die*, or an entire Isabel Sarli movie, here is my list of the ten best films of 1970: (listed alphabetically)

1. Ballad of Cabel Hogue
2. Brewster McCloud
3. Five Easy Pieces
4. Little Big Man
5. Loving
6. Patton
7. The Revolutionary
8. Satyricon
9. Trash
10. Wild Child



Pigeon Kicker: one of ten worst . . .

'Flack will be back'

Miles ahead of the jazz pack

By JESS ROSENSTOCK

Of the more than two hundred jazz albums I've listened to this past year, I've tried to select a dozen which I could easily recommend to anyone who digs jazz.

No doubt, I've probably overlooked some that are just as good (or possibly better) but I will stand behind my choices as being first class all the way. After repeated listenings these are albums that I feel have tremendous artistic value and personal meaning for me.

So for what it's worth, these are my choices for the Best of '70—in no special order (It's hard enough to get it down to 12!)

1) Miles Davis at Fillmore—Columbia G30038

Easily the most exciting Miles Davis album since his Carnegie Hall concert in 1961, which, by the way, it resembles in terms of sheer spontaneity and emotional impact. Not at all pensive like *Bitches Brew*, it is both electric and electrifying. Very heavy stuff. Miles elevates rock to an all time "high," if indeed you can still call it "rock" when he's finished with it. Amazing from beginning to end.

2) Don Ellis at Fillmore—Columbia G30243

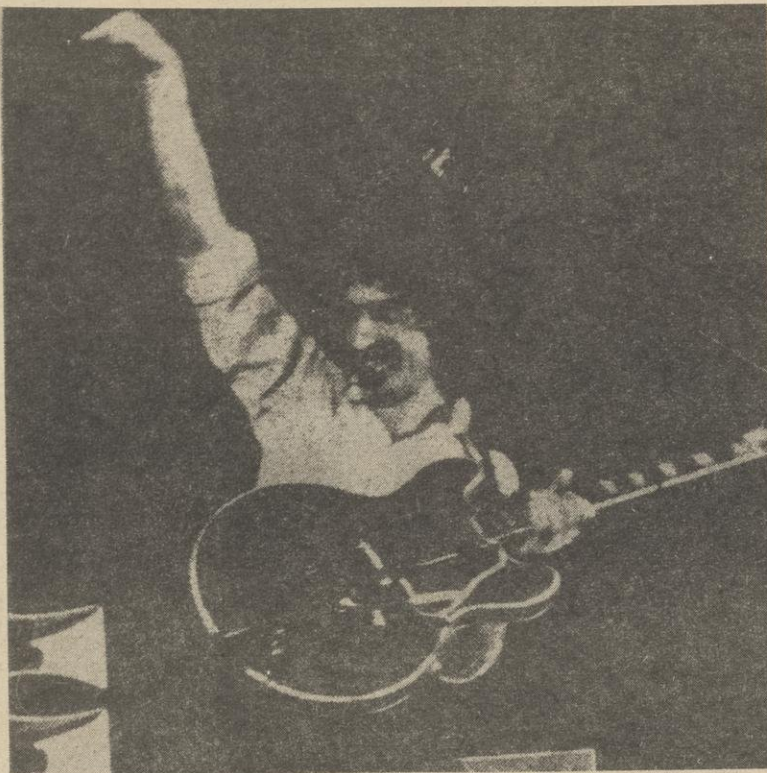
The best Don Ellis on record—combines big band sounds, rock rhythms and electronic effects into a brilliant synthesis. Far out cuts like "Hey Jude" and "Rock Odyssey", and slow ballads like "Old Man's Tear" make for a balanced program and a showcase for Ellis' trumpet work.

3) Bill Evans—Alone—Verve V6-8792

Perhaps the only pianist who can do a solo album with no need for accompaniment. His excellent sense of rhythm and his subtle chord shadings (with no cheap frills) make him indeed the pianist's pianist. He is a master of his instrument. Evans has never prostituted his art one bit. He has his own conception of what music is all about. He is to me, the most unique and satisfying pianist around. This album shows that he can do his thing alone and make it happen.

4) Robert Flack—Chapter Two—Atlantic SD 1569

What else can be said? In her first year of recording, she's already placed second in Downbeat's readers poll for best female vocalist. (Ella came in first, as always). I predict she will be the greatest female vocalist of the seventies. She has the silkiest,



Frank Zappa

Arthur Pollock

smoothest voice, and she can do anything with it. Every song is a gem. She enhances everything she touches with a supreme in-

telligence and rare emotional understanding. And she's so mellow.

5) Charlie Haden—Liberation

Music Orchestra—Impulse AS 9183
No notes—just music. Enjoy!

6) Les McCann & Eddie Harris—Swiss Movement—Atlantic SD 1537

Recorded live at the Montreux Jazz Festival, Switzerland, this album really swings (Bet you can't sit still!) Commercial, yes! Excellent, yes. Dig it.

7) Maurice McIntyre—Humility—Delmark DS 419

McIntyre may just be the greatest sax player since John Coltrane. The album has spiritual affinity with Pharoah Sanders' *Karma* and Coltrane's *Love Supreme*, yet it is thoroughly original and very beautiful. Very far out—it will require many listenings before you can really get into it. Worth the investment.

8) The Mothers of Invention—Burnt Weeny Sandwich—Bizarre RS 6370

As meaty as Uncle Meat, as creamy as Susie Creamcheese (from *Freak Out* days). It's all there. Even when they're just goofing around, they can't help but elevate the music they play to the highest artistic level. The take-offs are fun; the serious stuff is really heavy. If you're into the Mothers, this is definitely one of their best albums (but I said that about every Mothers' album—they just freak me out every time!)

9) Sonny Sharrock—Black Woman—Vortex 2014

For years, the guitarist in Herbie Mann's group, finally, he's into his own thing. Very avant-garde stuff—Sonny shows tremendous shading and technique on both acoustic and electric guitar. Chaotic in parts, hypnotic in parts—wicked as hell throughout.

10) Wayne Shorter—Super Nova—Blue Note 84332
Really powerful trumpet work by Shorter. Backup at times is overly heavy—too many individualists who never seem to get together for very long (like Sharrock and McLaughlin on guitars, Miroslav Vitous on bass, Chick Corea, drums and vibes, Jack DeJohnette, drums and piano, etc., etc.) But despite it all, the album succeeds due to Shorter's dramatic intensity and brilliant lyric line throughout.

11) Miroslav Vitous—Infinite Search—Embryo SD 524

A bass player as soloist? Rare indeed, but then Vitous is an extremely rare bass player, as this album shows. If you ever want to hear just how much tone and shading a bass is capable of, listen to this album. Every player here is a soloist in his own right, but, oddly enough, they blend extremely well and indeed, complement each other's work. The personnel include: Joe Henderson, tenor sax; Herbie Hancock, electric piano; John McLaughlin, guitar, and others.

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McCoy Tyner, playing rhythm giving life to the lifeless. Bodies in motion feeling the intense levels of beat and pulse. Piano producing transitional melodic rhythm.

Drummer, learning drummer, Eric Graett, "for I am learning let me succeed." Atumpane drums, talking rhythms played yet at the same time dance rhythms.

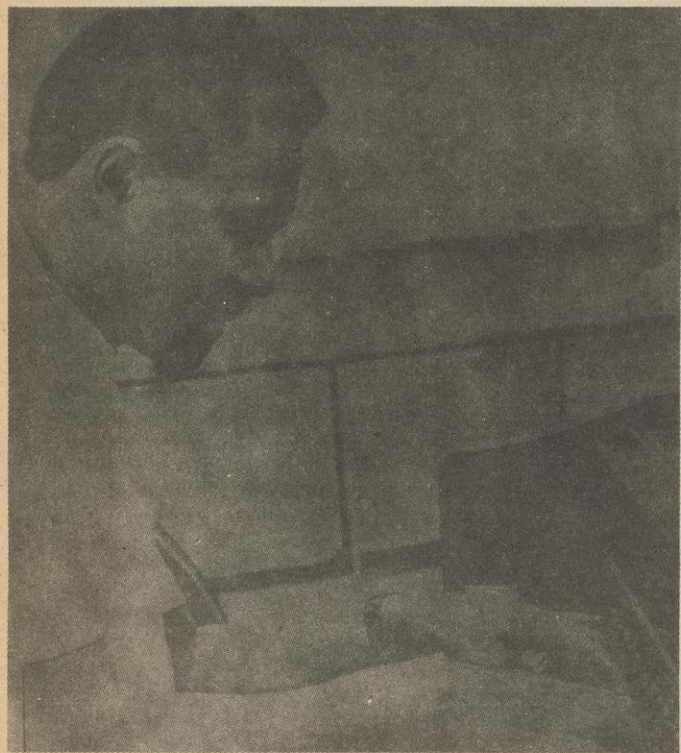
Rhythms interlocking with piano and bass, Herbie Lewis. Rattles, shakers, bells, ancient harp, whistles and flutes, Afree-ca, Afree-ca.

Byard Lancaster, ancient ghatia player, reed flute transformed to soprano, alto, saxes and flute. Lancaster "improvising know material" (Cecil Taylor, Unit Structures), rhythmical material, transcending spiritual voices of possession, for some, unknowingly possessed.

Earthly spirits awakening to music, stimulating thought and life to many. Music, all encompassing spiritual force, universal, sensitive to the rhythmical beat of creation.

McCoy Tyner, communicating to us the spirits of himself and others in his group to stimulate that ita beat of life, the eternal rhythmical pulse.

Music of the Far East and Africa, soothing the anxious expectant ears awaiting that initial light. The signal, the beginning, the "Nommo."



TYNER

McCOY



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Just less noisy

Bryson: eco-studies not dead

By PAT MORAN
of the Cardinal Staff

Although the number of University course offerings in Environmental Studies are relatively few, student interest in the field has not died. In fact, enthusiasm for the ecology movement is apparently as great now as it was last spring when the movement culminated its activities at that time with the Ecology Day in May, according to Reid A. Bryson, director of the Institute for Environmental Studies (IES). Bryson said he felt enthusiasm for ecology had not died down during the past semester. "It's just a little less noisy," he said. "The thing which guarantees that ecology isn't dying down is the publicity we continue to get regarding the environment."

Bryson continued, "The more we investigate the matter of ecology, the more we realize that the situation is worse than we had thought." The IES director said that presently Congress is considering dozens of laws relating to the protection of the environment.

"Of course," Bryson remarked, "Congressmen are not totally responsive, but at least they are sensitive to what the populace wants sometimes. I heard Sen. Gaylord Nelson comment on the radio a few days ago that the ecology issue will, in his opinion, be the major issue in the 1972 elections."

BRYSON SAID that there were about 160 students enrolled in the introductory course, Environmental Studies 101—"Forum on the Environment," last semester. There are presently approximately 20 students enrolled in the other environmental studies course, according to Bryson.

The IES director commented that there had been dozens of applicants for graduate training in environmental studies.

Graduate students in environmental studies come from a great variety of backgrounds, according to Bryson. "We have a student who was a professional cellist for 13 years, as well as chemists, math majors, English majors and historians," he said. "The main problem, though is that it's rather difficult to work with such a diverse group because there is no common body of experience."

THE IES director said that the institute has not had any problem recruiting faculty. The problem, he said, has been that the institute has not had the money to hire the personnel it needs and wants. "There have been literally dozens of applicants, but money is hard to come by. We're so small that one



REID BRYSON

person more or less puts us over or under our budget," he said.

Bryson said, however, that the University has supported IES "to the limit of their abilities this year, but the limit of what they can do is not much because they are in tough shape financially. But we've had great support from both the faculty and the administration."

THE DEPARTMENT will be expanding its course offerings this semester. One course being taught by Dr. Seymour Abrahamson will investigate two prime means of energy production, fossil-fueled and nuclear-fueled power plants. This course was organized by students and will be offered for variable credit, with no prerequisites needed.

Another course Bryson said is of special interest to students is entitled "Technology, Society and the Future." The course will be a seminar with enrollment limited to about 15 students and will examine some of the ways in which technology may shape the future. A philosophy professor will lend a unique outlook to the course.

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PLUS WOODCOCK, OTHERS

Breslin coming to WSA Symposium

By STEVE VETZNER
of the Cardinal Staff

What can 50 artists, politicians, and academicians say in 12 days about the future of America?

The organizers of the WSA Symposium are hoping to involve these speakers with students and the larger community in a discussion which will have an effect on those mechanisms of the future.

From March 5 to March 17 these experts will converge on Madison to debate "Alternative Futures to America."

"WE ARE hoping that students and faculty will forego some of their normal activities to engage in a discussion that will make this symposium a memorable one," said Victor Rodwin, Symposium chairman.

In the past, symposiums have been mainly confined to the campus. This year the committee is hoping to involve the statewide

community in the discussion through tapes and telephone hook-ups.

Community relations organizer Eric Boland and his staff have in addition contacted every educational institution in the state to participate in the program.

"We feel the extent to which we get out the information and the way we get it out to the community will very much determine how successful symposium will be," says public relations director Jack Love.

BOLAND feels the mechanism and effect of the ideas introduced at Symposium can be effective only if communications can be set up with the larger community.

Through debates, speeches and small discussions speakers will introduce their ideas to the broad network of people.

Some of those who will be present are writer Jimmy Breslin;

G. William Dohmhoff, sociologist and author of Who Rules America; Kenneth Boulding, economist; William A. Williams, influential historian and former professor at Wisconsin who has authored several books on American foreign policy.

OTHERS WHO have accepted

include Staughton Lynd, a historian who lost tenure at Yale University after a visit to Hanoi; James Farmer, civil rights leader and former member of the Nixon administration; Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers; and John Beecher, reporter for Ramparts and the San

Francisco Chronicle as well as a poet.

Despite the bright signs of Symposium '71, the committee is short of funds. They are asking those interested in contributing money as well as brains and bodies to stop in at the Symposium office, 511 Memorial Union.

Be a Matson Newsman

Applications are being accepted now for The Wisconsin State Journal's Matson Newman program for 1971.

The program is open to any registered University of Wisconsin student who will be graduated in either semester of the 1971-72 school year.

Applicants are asked to write a letter before Feb. 13 to The Roy L. Matson Institute, in care of The Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, Wis., 53701.

Candidates are asked to describe themselves in the letter and state their reasons for choosing newspaper work as a career. Writing samples are welcome and will be returned.

The Matson Institute's board of directors will select its 1971 Matson

Newsman from among the applicants and will announce its choice about Mar. 1.

The person selected will become a summer member of The State Journal staff, at a salary of \$100 a week, and will work under the guidance of the directors, all veteran members of the staff. He will be assigned duties in whatever field his interest lies.

At the end of the summer, the Matson Newsman will be given a \$250 cash grant to help finance his senior year in college.

The program is open to men and women alike. Four of the previous 10 winners have been women.

The State Journal established the program in 1961 in memory of the man who served 18 years as its editor before his death in 1960.

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The critics raved, but...

'Joe' from one who knows

Editor's Note: the author appeared in the film "Joe."

By BARRY BROWN

Sometime last year Norman Waxler got the idea to be relevant, writing about today's big problem "The Generation Gap." He sat down with his typewriter and typed out the script "The Gap" (later known as "Joe"). The script, heavily laden with promiscuous, groovy hippies who sell beat dope when money's tight, was truly about the misunderstandings of the older generation. The script got underway with the death of the bad, bad pusher and ended with the "Bonnie & Clyde", "Easy Rider" shoot-outs. Who would buy a script like this? Well, early last November Cannon Group (a small film company in New York) cast for "The Gap." Knowing the producer and half of the crew I became interested in what they could do with it.

Neither of the stars, Peter Boyle (Joe) or Dennis Patrick (Bill Compton) were cast at first but by good fortune (which this film must of had alot of) both ended up with the roles that saved this film. Evidently the two original actors cast had second thoughts after reading the script completely.

The budget was set for \$164,000. The production manager, a highly nervous man, had near nervous breakdowns watching over the several hundred thousand dollars worth of equipment used plus making sure everything ran on a very tight schedule. Surprisingly enough the film surpassed eight weeks of shooting on that small of a budget.

The shooting went on through ice cold streets and village hippie pads. Tempers flared when the scriptual inconsistency with real life became too intense. Patrick usually led the attack against the director, John Avelson while Boyle sat back trying to change the name to "They Shoot Hippies, Don't They". Apparently he came to some kind of compromise.

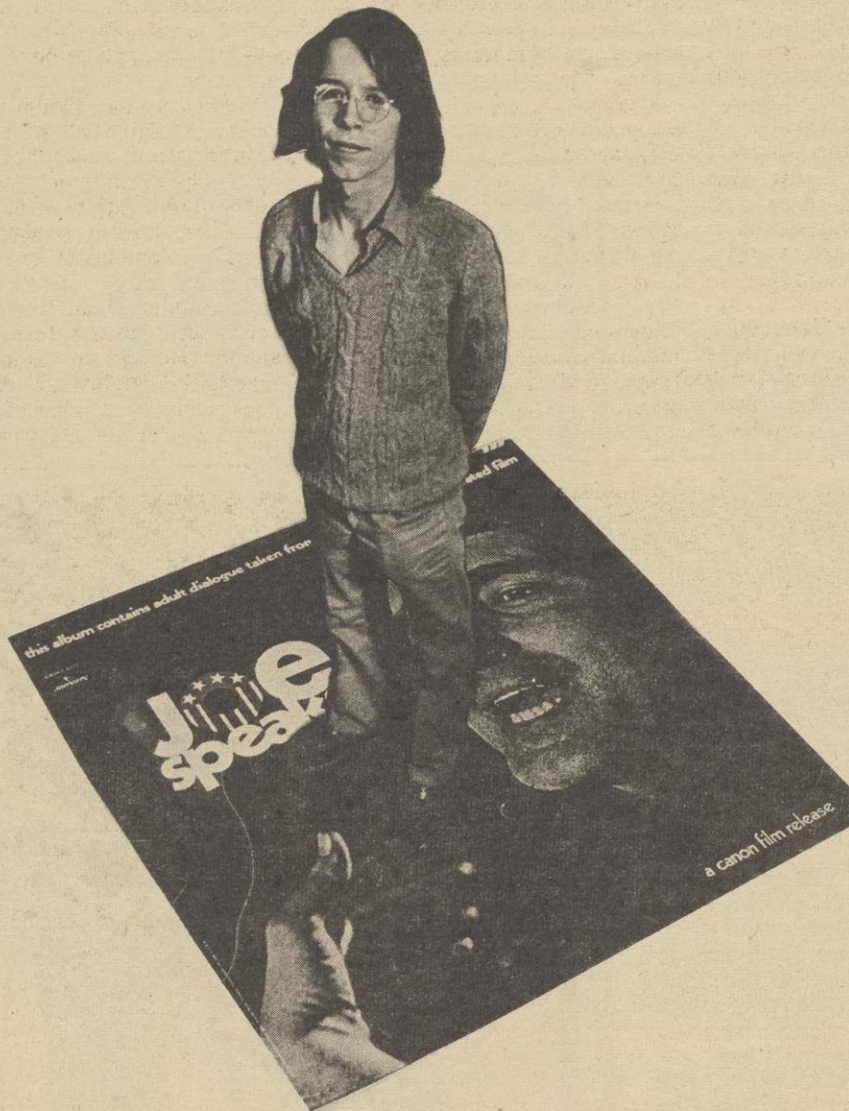
As the weeks passed the tension grew. Sometimes being released by Boyles' wit or an amusing accident on set. But in general a pressure was building up around this film.

Somehow, "The Gap" had gone through a little over seven weeks of filming without a major problem. Two days of shooting were left when everything was packed up and moved to upstate New York to film the death scenes.

Grimaced faces rolled out the film equipment, set up for shots and sat back to watch the first three actors die. Most of us sipped coffee and tried to keep warm while the incompetent assistant-director yelled "pack it up" and other expressions new to film glossaries.

The next day we returned to find a foot of snow which apparently snuck in through the night. The cast and crew came near mutiny at thought of another day of shooting in twenty degree weather.

An argument soon erupted over the scene in which Bill, after arguing for the life of two



Barry Brown and His Pal

kids, is talked into killing en masse when Joe says "it's your ass now, Compton!" Patrick, totally fed up with the film by now, argued that it was inconsistent for his character, who remains fairly sane throughout most of the film, to all of a sudden turn into a mass murderer. Avelson, blinded by God knows what, was convinced the scene was perfect. After an hour of arguing Avelson won demanding that he was in fact the director.

The last day of shooting resulted in actress' crying from the cold and the crew cursing from working far into the night. The producer, David Gill, stepped in from time to time to keep everything from breaking up completely. Finally it was over and off to the editing room.

"JOE" premiered in New York several months later. The critics loved it. Could they be talking about the same film I worked with? A few days after opening night I went

to see it.

The first ten minutes were slow, tedious scenes about Bill Compton's daughter and her lover, the pusher. It bogs through both of them doing drugs, the pusher going out to sell beat dope, the daughter flipping out and being sent to a hospital. Compton goes to their apartment to gather up his daughter's belongings. He finds her lover who ends up dirty mouthing her. Compton flies into a rage and by accident kills him. The scene was done so amateurishly they used a blurring effect to cover up that mistake.

Bill steals all their drugs, to make it look like a junkie murder and flees to a bar to calm down. There he meets Joe, who half drunk, rants and raves about dirty hippies and their orgies. Boyles dead pan carries this scene—one of the best of the film.

Bill confesses his crime to Joe. Joe takes it as a joke but later finds out the truth. He phones Compton's office to congratulate him. A friendship soon envelopes between Bill, the executive, and Joe, the factory worker.

In the meantime Compton's daughter has found out about her boyfriend's death and who did it. She immediately runs away.

Joe joins forces with Compton to find his daughter. They wander through New York's East Village till they end up at a hippie orgie. (Didn't you just know it.) There they are robbed of their wallets and soon are on hot persuate of the thieves.

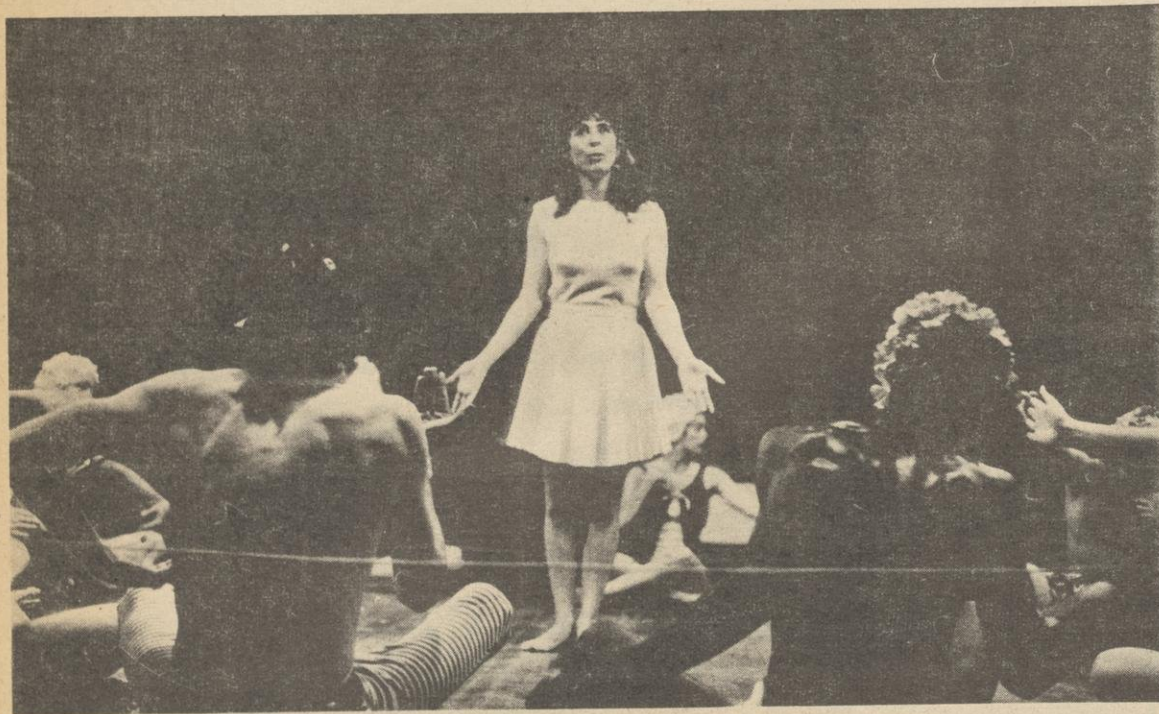
This leads them to a commune outside of New York City. They find their wallets but no money. One of the thieves tries to make a break for it but is shot down by Joe. In turn they shoot everyone else there to wipe out all witnesses.

Two of the most basic cop outs of screen play writing are: If the pace of the film is slow then kill someone off and if you have no ending kill one or more people off. As you can see, Waxler used both.

"Joe" turns out to be one of the best bad films this year. Joe's and Bill's characterizations were strong and forceful but where they succeeded with that they failed with the young long haired characters. The "hippies" came across as smug brats with no sense of humor.

When I first read "The Gap" I had the feeling that Waxler was aiming more towards the young than the old. If that's so, then "Joe" is just another film whose aim is off by twenty years.

A new cultural wave is about to splash over Madison: good swimming

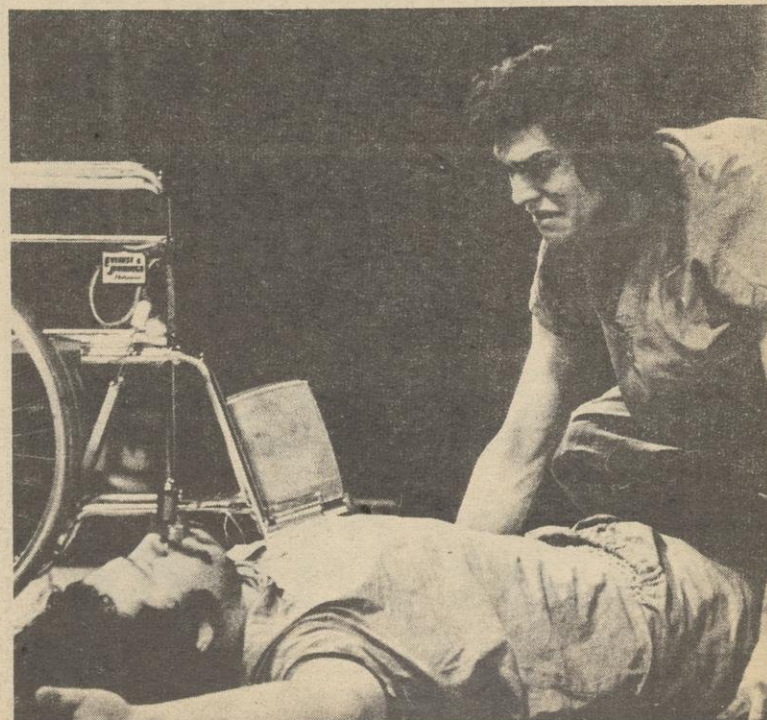


"A Dream Play"

A NEW CULTURAL WAVE IS ABOUT TO SPLASH OVER MADISON: GOOD SWIMMING Broom Street Theater is celebrating two years of survival by making sure it will be around for at least a third. In its never ending, chaotic and energetic way of enlivening minds, BST anticipates the grand arrival of The Acting Company, The Year of the Bacchanal, Ground Under Movies, Poeting Books and Flappy

Magazines. The list of imminent Madison shaking events is presented here for the benefit of skeptics: (In Order of Manifestation) The Return to Romance Don't Miss the Bus The First 50¢ Cello Concert Peer Gynt 1971 Ann Arbor Film Festival An Evening of Theater & Dance In the Penal Colony Woyzeck

AND HORTON MACOMB SEZ: "Be on the lookout for the following." Paul Cheifetz The Pandemonium Players Aaron's Clue (a piece of fixtion) Junk Band Muscry The Ghost of Standish D. Lawder History 285 Two Unnamed Directors Conspiring to Unloose Certain Unspecified Imaginary Beings.



"One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest"

A LOOK AT MEDITATION

I was a 97 lb. spiritual weakling

By MICHAEL SKOLETSKY

For a couple of years now I've been seeing pictures of Maharishi Mahesh Yogi on posters all over Madison. And we've all heard of the transcendental meditation he offers. But how many of us really know what it's all about?

Practitioners of transcendental meditation (TM) constitute the fastest growing student movement in the country, so it's easy to find out what TM is. The easiest way is to attend one of those introductory lectures the posters announce. But I collected a few statements of people who have already begun the practice and combined them with the scientific findings on TM to get a slightly different view.

Before I went too far, I needed a definition of what TM is. I went to the Students' International Meditation Society (SIMS), a non-profit educational organization, and got one. Jeff Zavik, a member of SIMS, described TM as being non-religious in that it requires no acceptance of a set of beliefs or philosophy.

It is "a simple, effortless, automatic, natural, and mechanical technique of expanding the conscious mind involving turning the attention of the mind inward toward the subtler levels of thought until the mind transcends the experience of the

subtlest state of thought and arrives at the source of thought."

And from this simple process, practitioners claim that dramatic physical and psychological changes result. An increasing body of scientific evidence indicates there is truth to these claims.

Experiments at the Harvard Medical School, Stanford University, and the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) Medical School confirm that there are physiological changes. In studies of transcendental meditators at these locations, metabolism slowed down to a greater extent than at any time during deep sleep. The heart beat decreased, oxygen consumption

decreased by 20%, and skin resistance increased greatly. Also interesting is a decrease in blood lactate, of which large concentrations promote symptoms of anxiety neurosis. In electroencephalograph tests, show alpha wave intensity increased, accompanied by occasional trains of theta waves.

From these experiments, Dr. Robert Keith Wallace of UCLA concluded in the March 27 issue of Science magazine that:

"Physiologically, the state produced by transcendental meditation seems to be distinct from commonly encountered states of consciousness such as wakefulness, sleep, and dreaming,

and from altered states of consciousness, such as hypnosis and autosuggestion." Dr. Wallace suggests ways in which "this state might have applications to clinical medicine."

Meditators say that if the body slows down and enters a state of rejuvenation, a corresponding rejuvenative state must take place in the mind. Again, science takes this phenomena seriously. Dr. Demetri Kanellakos of Stanford University attributes psychological benefits to transcendental meditators he has studied. He finds the subjects have "increased energy and efficiency in performing any kind of work a person performed before he began

to meditate, increased calmness and decreased physical and mental tensions, increased creativity, productivity, inventiveness, discrimination, intuitiveness, and concentration (by getting better grades in school, for example)."

And to doctors, Dr. Anthony Campbell writes in the May 1, 1970 issue of the London Hospital Times the following:

"Much lip service is paid today to the concept of 'treating the whole man,' yet few people seem to know exactly what this ought to imply. Some psychiatrists feel that our ideas of both mental and physical disease are vitiated by a

(Continued on Page 18)

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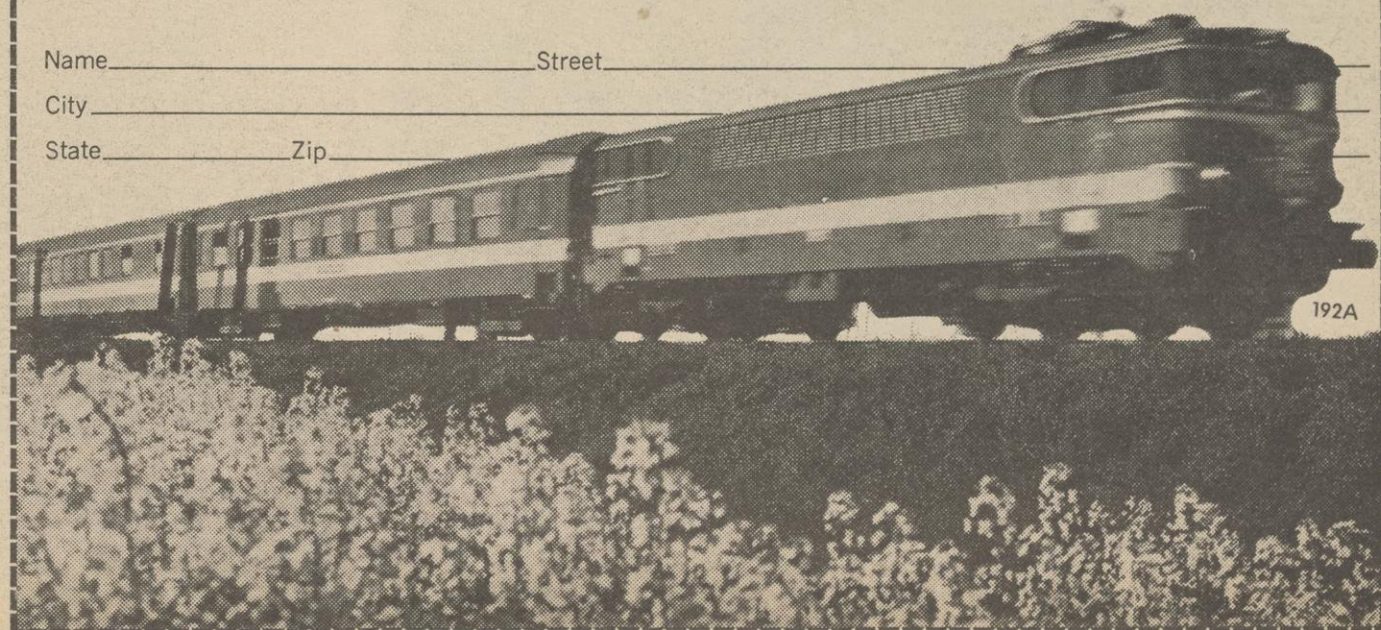
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DEALING WITH 'DELINQUENTS'

*Whose problems are
solved at state
school for girls?*

By MAUREEN TURIM
of the Cardinal Staff

At the end of a long narrow road that winds in several miles from the highway, the Wisconsin State School for Girls appears more like a private eastern college than the barracks-like minimum security prison one might expect.

The dormitories are similar to the lakeshore dorms, a wood-burned sign on a tree urges onlookers to "KEEP YOUR CAMPUS CLEAN."

Coming into the school/detention home, this atmosphere upset our expectations. It made us curious about the attitudes of the administration (they must be LIBERALS) and the reasons why the runaways we had met in the past were always so desperate for their freedom and so hateful of the institutions they had escaped.

On leaving, after several hours of talking to administrators and a group of kids, we felt empty and uncertain, thinking only that physical structures had very little to do with modern detention homes and that the best prisons ever built are merely states of mind.

Getting Sent to Oregon

Girls get sent to the State School for Girls, known as "Oregon", (the small city outside which the school is located), primarily for problems directly caused because they are minors. Few of their violations of the law are felonies; of the 20 per cent who have been convicted of felonies, nearly all are of a financial nature, such as shoplifting. Of the other 80 per cent, about 75 per cent are charged with offenses unique to juveniles (truancy and running away from home), and the remaining 5 per cent are offenses concerning sex, including approximately 40 girls a year who commit the crime of becoming pregnant.

"At 18, girls become emancipated females and there is no longer such a thing as being charged with sexual misbehavior or running away," said Rex T. Duter, superintendent of the school. "A fourteen year old who shacks up with some man is considered a delinquent, whereas a 25 year old who does the same thing is accepted by our society."

"I object to these kids being incarcerated in an institution; most of them would do better at home. Sometimes it's their families or their foster homes that cause the problems; most of these girls have been dejected and rejected before they became delinquent," Duter added.

Nearly 60 per cent of the girls that are sent to the school are from Milwaukee, although there are girls there from nearly all of the towns in Wisconsin. About 37 per cent are blacks from Milwaukee's inner core and there are a large number of Chicanos and native Americans as well.

The average stay at Oregon is about six months, after which time the girl is either sent back to her home and her old high school or placed in a new foster home. Many girls are sent to Oregon more than once before they reach the age of 18.

"The girls here differ from the boys that are sent to the boys school in Wales because most of the boys there—nearly 75 per cent have been convicted of felonies," Duter said. The boys tend to act out their aggressions and unhappiness physically, usually on each other. The girls tend to run to try to escape from their problems, which I think is an effort at self-destruction."

Education At Oregon

The educational program at Oregon covers grades 7 through 12 and includes specialized and remedial classes. The orientation is occupational; as Superintendent Duter put it, "our English program teaches the girls practical things like how to fill out a job application and our math is aimed at helping them figure out their salary."

When asked if any of the girls went on to college after Oregon, Duter replied, "most of the girls don't have the smarts for that."

The girls themselves viewed their classes with the disdain that is customary for high school students. One remarked "a first grader would have no problem graduating from here." The girls receive three grades in each class; one for the work they do, one for their effort and one for their "citizenship."

The library is small and stocked with books that for the most part appeared outdated and unexciting. There is an emphasis on simple love stories, books on government and grooming.

When Duter was asked if there was an attempt by the school to control the literature available to the girls, he said "We would not allow radical papers like Kaleidoscope and Good Earth to come in here."

The girls later told us that their mail is censored both coming in and leaving. They said that the censors are particularly sensitive to the use of four-letter words. But for the most part their exposure to many ideas has been severely restricted because of their backgrounds. The girls were fascinated, for example, by the topic of Women's Liberation, but knew very little about it, never having seen any women's literature.

The orientation of the education at Oregon is as Duter explained, geared towards helping the girls "make it" in the outside world. The diploma girls get from Oregon (if they stay there through high school graduation) is labeled "Oakwood Senior High School," to reduce the stigma of having been in Oregon.

The school also arranges for the girls's home high school to grant a separate diploma, so that the girls will not have to carry the burden of having been in Oregon into their adulthood.

Work Program

Some of the girls participate in a half day work program in which they work at government institutions and companies in Madison that have agreed to cooperate with the school.

"Our girls get jobs at such places as the Veterans' Hospital, the Army Recruiting Offices, the State Offices, and Rennebohm's." One girl got to work as a secretary for a State Assemblyman, but that was an "exceptional opportunity," Duter said.

When asked if placing the girls into government secretarial and clerk jobs when they did not have any other options was fair, Duter responded that he considered the placement "job opportunities and that's all. We have just started a key punch training program at the school which prepares the girls for higher paying jobs."

Most of the jobs the girls get pay minimum wage for minors, \$1.25 an hour, but key punch pays about \$2.02.

Administrators and Institution

Duter, and his assistant, do not agree with the structure of the institution. Their main argument with the present system is that delinquent girls would do better if they were not isolated "100 miles from anywhere" but were helped in their own communities.

In some ways this argument reduces itself to a clash between local and state governments. Duter feels that local school systems want to "get the crummy kids out of here," and would rather send them to Oregon than help them locally. "Before each term the Milwaukee Journal runs headlines saying 'Wisconsin State School for Girls dumps 200 kids on Milwaukee schools,'" Duter commented bitterly.

Under Wisconsin social work practices, there is often no work done with the families of kids the law has termed delinquent. If much of a girl's problems stem from alcoholic or unloving parents, there is usually little attempt to straighten out such home life conditions instead of punishing the girl.

"Most parents blame the crummy crowd that their children hang out with or maybe the school system for their child's delinquency," Duter said. "In Michigan the law holds parents responsible for the acts of their

Text by Maureen Turim
Photos by Susan Greenwood





children, but that's no good either. It just aggravates the situation to have parents fined because their kid misbehaves."

Only a girl's parent and a boyfriend, if she has one, are allowed to visit her at Oregon. Parents are allowed to take their daughters with them off the grounds on Sunday afternoons.

When asked why only boyfriends were allowed to visit, Duter said "we only allow boyfriends to come visit the girls if they are legitimate; there can't be a different one each week. Girlfriends can't come because we don't have space."

Runaways

There is a large problem at Oregon with girls running away from the school. A quarter of the girls run away at least once and many repeat their escape attempts if they are caught.

"The first thing I do when a new girl comes here is talk to her about what happens if she should run away," Duter said. "I tell them that they shouldn't run because that will not solve their problems, but only increase them. I tell them that if they come back voluntarily before midnight of the night that they run, nothing will happen, it won't even go down as a run on their record."

"Once a girl runs away we leave apprehension up to the police. Most of the girls run through the woods, through barbed wire fences and they make no effort to wear any protective clothing—it's very self-destructive," Duter added.

"The first time a girl is caught after running she may just go back to her cottage (the dormitories are called cottages) and she may be confined to her cottage between five and midnight for a thirty day period which means that she will not be allowed to participate in the school's recreational program," Duter went on. "The second time she will be placed in Cottage 12 which is a disciplinary cottage with a heavy clinical orientation where she will have counseling from psychologists. Cottage 12 is kept locked and the girls are not allowed to go out on the campus grounds. Girls' sentences may be prolonged because of runs."

"The third time a girl runs, we consider transferring her to Tacheetah, the State Prison for Women. She must go before the Juvenile Review Board, a division of the State Parole Board," Duter said.

When asked if most of the girls who ran were caught, Duter only said the "kids are very successful in evading police. If a girl runs as a blond, chances are if they find her she'll be a brunette or a redhead. We're not too worried about girls who run not being found because most of them manage to do quite well. Some girls who run will call up as much as five years later to see if they can clear their records."

For example, one girls' artwork we saw had the word SUFFER designed in blue and green on a bright red-orange background. Another was a collage of hard drug imagery, with the words DEATH and SPEED on it, but also including in similar lettering the word SEX. A poem on the bulletin board in Duter's office had each line beginning with the letters from the word BEAUTIFUL but said that "nobody loves a fatty," because this girl was pledging to diet.

Duter spoke proudly of an Indian girl who had come to Oregon as an orphan after having gone through 13 foster homes. "She saw herself totally as an object," Duter said, "she had no self-concept at all. During her stay here she underwent a lot of counseling and when she left she got a job as a go-go dancer in Madison and is billed as the Indian Princess. We hope to get her to come back here and work as a youth counselor."

Self-Image, Self-Destruction

Another problem at Oregon is the self-destructive acts of many of the girls. Superintendent Duter was reluctant to term such acts "suicide attempts" for he looks at them as pleas for attention and recognition. He did admit, however that the incidence of girls slashing their wrists drinking lighter fluid, burning themselves with cigarettes and taking drug overdoses is high.

"The girls do these things because their self-concept is so low," Duter said. We've had girls who have tattooed Xs on their forehead or boyfriend's names on their bodies or the words 'love' on one hand and 'hate' on the other. Some girls will tattoo a mark on their ankles that is supposed to signify that they are prostitutes, even when that is far from the truth."

"We try to combat this by showing the girl that we are concerned, that we care about her, but most of these girls are very hard to reach. Some of them can't stand to be touched physically and we encourage our counselors to touch the kids, to hug them," Duter said.

The counseling, according to Duter, stresses the approach of asking the girls to think about what they did in their home and school life to cause their problems and what can they do to change the situation when they go back.

The question of self awareness seems particularly ambiguous at Oregon. While it is obvious from talking to Duter that Oregon girls do not see much value in themselves as people, the question is how much does an institution like Oregon try to change this situation, and even if administrators, counselors and teachers do attempt to raise the girl's opinions of themselves, how well can this be accomplished within the framework of a punitive institution?

Recreation at Oregon

Recreation at Oregon is centered around activity in each separate cottage. There is an emphasis on physical activity like ice skating and roller skating. A canteen provides "benches for gossiping" as Duter described it, and even he admitted that the films the school gets "are not very good," due to budget limitations.

Visitation, a two hour period on Sunday afternoon, is limited to a girl's parents and her boyfriend if, as Duter put it, "the boyfriend is a legitimate one—it can't be a different boy every week."

When asked why girlfriends are not allowed to visit with the girls, Duter said the rule was made because the school did not have enough space. Later a group of the girls said that they felt they were not allowed to see old girlfriends and boyfriends who were not "steadies" because the administration was trying to break their associations with "the crowd we used to hang out with."

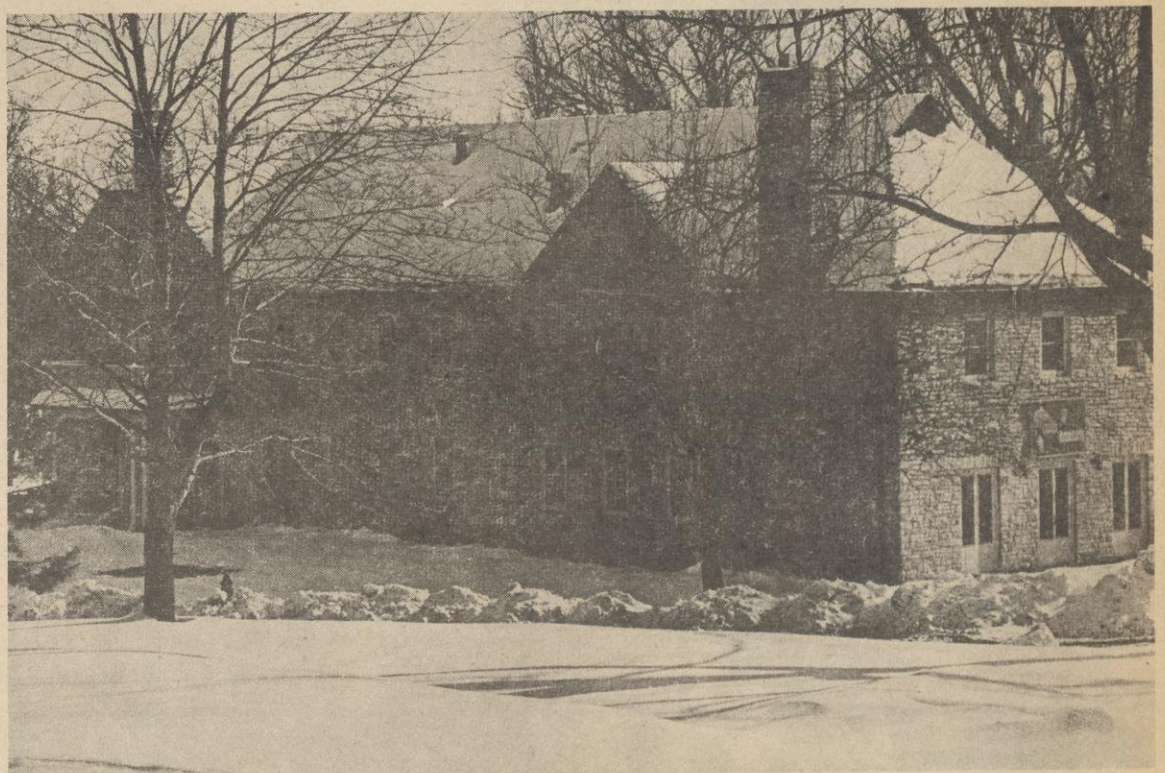
The school has had a program of girl-boy parties but it has had difficulty getting groups of men to come out to the school. Several parties have been held with men from Truax Air Force base and some with men from the Job Corps.

The faculty and administration have been training for prevention of drug use for months according to Duter, but so far the administration is unaware of any drug usage among the girls.

"They talk a lot about it, but we generally find that the hippy kids are not accepted by the others," Duter said.

Volunteer Visitors

Oregon runs a volunteer program in which interested people can come out Sunday afternoons and visit the girls whose parents don't come to see them, about 80 per cent of the girls on any given Sunday. There is an orientation day for volunteers, who must promise to come regularly at least two times a month. Buses are run every Sunday to the school from the Memorial Union for volunteers. Interested people can get in contact with John Lorimer, Director of Recreation either at the school or during Volunteer Placement Day.



ON THE BOOB TUBE

Editor's Note: On the Boob Tube is a weekly television column written by Daily Cardinal Associate Editor Peter Greenberg. Readers are invited to submit suggestions, comments, et al.

I'm sure you're all anxious to discover the identity of that 1949 television quiz show and the two winners of studio tickets in the recent "Boob Tube Contest Number One."

The name: "It Pays to be Ignorant." The host of the show was Tom Howard, and the panel shown in that picture was none other than George Shelton, Lulu

McConnell, and Harry McNaughton. The show was based on the simple premise that the less a contestant knew, the higher his winnings.

And now, for our two winners. Selection was made on the two earliest received correct entries and surprisingly, out of over 75 entries received, only four people had correct answers.

Our two winners, each receivers of a pair of "Let's Make a Deal" studio tickets (good anytime so you can use them or frame them) are:

* Steven Bauman, of 2150 Westlawn Avenue and
* Barbara Retchaff, of 305 N.

Frances Street.

Honorable Mention (and winners of a free one semester subscription to The Cardinal) are:

* Ellen Lawless, also of 305 N. Frances Street, and

* Leon Swerin of 430 W. Johnson Street.

Both Ellen and Leon gave the correct answer, but their entries were received after we had two correct winners.

A special category of "Most Clever Entry," which carries with it NO PRIZE WHATSOEVER, goes to Jay Coughtry, who sent in entries for himself, his wife, and his two cats.

Jay, who lives at 6110 Mineral Point Road, thought the show was "Kay Kayser's College of Musical Knowledge" (we had a lot of those). In his first entry he said, "You should know that before I read the caption under the contest photo I thought it was a picture of History Professor (Emeritus) Merle Curti being interviewed by a group of librarians from the Historical Society for some local talk show. I figured the lovely brunette was P.K. Powers."

"If I win the 'Let's Make a Deal' tickets" Jay promised, "I'm going to give myself 30 or 40 flesh wounds with a 12 gauge shotgun and sit in the front row with a sign saying 'Monte, I'm Dying for a

Deal.'"

Well, that was Jay's first card. When we announced in our last issue that the show was NOT Kay Kayser's, Jay became upset and obscene and sent in three more cards, one of which contained the correct (but alas tardy) answer. In his last entry, Jay decided to change tactics: "If I win I'm going to surprise Monte by disguising myself as an erect penis. After writhing around in the aisle for awhile I plan to capture Monte's attention by ejaculating in his face while holding up a sign saying 'I CAME JUST FOR YOU, MONTE!'"

In a way I'm a little sorry you lost, Jay. I would have enjoyed watching the show. (In the meantime, good luck with your marital life.)

Thanks also to Enoch Needham III, who claimed in his entry that he was a member of the 1968 winning Big 8 Trivia Bowl team. While you did lose, Enoch, thanks for unnecessarily supplying me with Maria Uspanskia's special chant to Wolfman (Lon Chaney Jr.):

"He who says his prayers by morn,

And has no fears by night,
Should say his prayers when the wolfbane blooms,

While ye have morn for night."

Feel better now, Enoch? Also, I suppose I should thank Chuck Sherman (Speech professor and alleged member of the 1969 winning True Cigarette Bowl smoking team) for not ruining the contest by spreading the correct answer.

If the winners and the runners-up will contact me, we will arrange for the delivery of the four "heavy" prizes (the two pairs of

tickets and the two subscriptions).

And now, the news. Recently, TV Guide began the first in a five part series on "Why Television turns off college students—and vice versa." Neil Hickey, author of the piece, confirms some rumors about college media consumption, but the confirmations only lead to a few more rumors and possible distortions.

"The College Market," as we are collectively called by anyone theoretically wanting to sell us something, (which of course includes commercial television) is practically a non-existent one. Madison college students are not even counted in the Nielson ratings. As a result, local stations here are having trouble selling ads for late night programming when most students would be watching.

For example, the three local affiliates in Madison could, if they were able to convince advertisers, go to a modified all-night programming schedule that would undoubtedly draw many college-age viewers. There are enough films (besides Ward Bond or Bela Lugosi) in libraries or in the studios to televise two per night starting at midnight with continuous, varied programming for a very, very long time.

However, we suffer as victims of a vicious cycle of the non-existent "college market." While we have our peak watching hours, (the network news shows, sports on the weekend, and the 10:30 p.m. to midnight set of television "talk"), these hours do not necessarily represent what we like to watch and when we'd like to watch it. And in fact, no one knows we're really watching, anyway.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY

11

8:00 P.M.,



LILI KRAUS,
pianist

Andante con Variazione, F minor, Op. 83 and Sonata in D major (Hob. 37) by Haydn; Rondo in A minor, K. 511 and Sonata in B-flat major, K. 333 by Mozart; Sonata in F sharp, Op. 78 by Beethoven; Sonata in A minor, Op. 42 (D.V. 845) by Schubert.

\$4.68 \$3.64 \$3.12

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY

12

8:00 P.M.



JUDITH RASKIN,
soprano

Arias from Cosi Fan Tutte, Don Giovanni, Le Nozze di Figaro by Mozart and Madama Butterfly by Puccini; Art Songs by Brahms, Debussy and Poulenc; Five Songs from The Hermit Songs by Barber; Cuatro Amadores Madrigales by Rodrigo.

\$4.68 \$3.64 \$3.12

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY

13

8:00 P.M.



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William Steinberg,
Music Director

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17

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BOOB TUBE

Certainly some of us (myself excluded) are afflicted with the Marcus Welby syndrome—that is, being compulsive towards one particular show or image. But that too, tends to misrepresent.

Paul Klein, writing on "TV Addiction: The Real Reason We Turn On" (New York Magazine, January 25) says that "the immense popularity of 'Marcus Welby, M.D.' proves that while we all say we want more public affairs programming on the air, we never said we wanted to watch it . . ."

"Welby" is on at 9 p.m. Tuesdays opposite NBC's "First Tuesday," or CBS' "Sixty Minutes."

And, surprisingly, "Welby" draws a larger share of the college crowd.

Hickey, in TV Guide, does make some good points, but he errs, I believe, when he looks at low media (television) consumption as a function of the level of student activism. While it is hard to prove, I would guess that there are just as many people on this campus right now glued to the tube as there were last May, and they are now spending only slightly more time in front of it.

The results of a recent survey in the School of Journalism's Mass Communications Research Center point to at least on differentiating factor between college students

and the rest of America, and agree with another TV Guide statement.

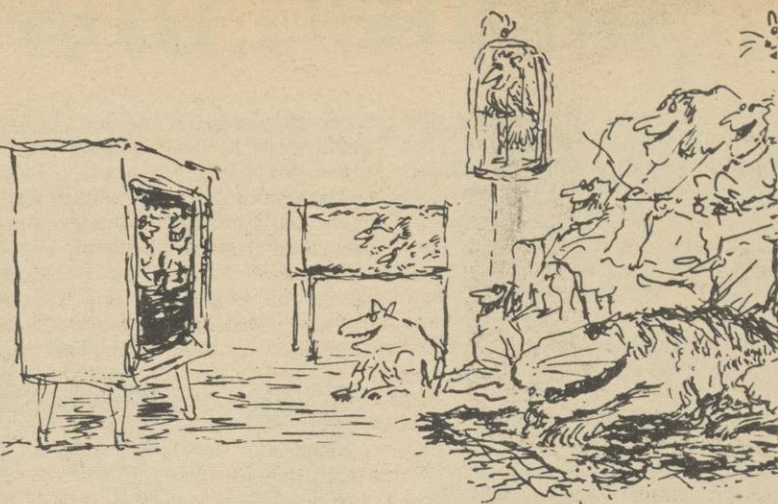
Neil Hickey reports that, in terms of news coverage of Ohio student protests "the minute a bunch of students seize a building, the TV reporters come rushing to the campus, taking pictures and demanding to know why the building was seized. They should KNOW why the building was seized. But they never do and probably never will.

Madison newscasters are no different in the long run. They tend to be, for the most part, isolated physically from the campus and hence the information flow to them from the campus is delayed if not lost.

It is no wonder then, that while most Americans get their day-to-day news from television, (our new generation of communications "illiterates"), the MCRC survey found that an overwhelming number of UW students (59.8 per cent) get most of their news and information from newspapers as opposed to only 14.8 per cent for television.

Madison television stations seem to carry with them some form of "protective" insulation from college students. Admittedly, some aspects, like the failure of Nielson to measure college students is not their fault. Local programming and news broadcasts are, however, their responsibility.

And the real test will be soon upon them. The networks will have, by this printing, dropped two and a half hours of programming per week and turn them over to the local affiliates for "relevant" community-oriented broadcasting. We should all be on the lookout to guard against using that valuable time for the Don Ameches of this



world to sell us "the world's greatest musical treasures." Instead we should demand expansion of some of the newer local shows, like "Focus" (WISC-TV) and "Polarity Examined" (WMTV) to better time slots and to sixty minutes each. Presently, their relevance is as restricted as their length.

And, we should ask for late-night programming with low-cost feature-length B&W movies. Stations here claim they never hear from anybody except when they're running postcard contests. It might be a good idea to let them know what you think. Their names: Ken Linde, at WMTV (615 Forward, Drive), Ben Hoval at WKOW-TV (5727 Tokay Blvd.) or Tom Healy at WISC-TV (4801 West Beltline).

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Young Socialist Alliance on the rise

By DAN LAZARE
of the Cardinal Staff

Before the annual national convention of the Young Socialist Alliance, held in New York City, Dec. 27-31, Joseph Hansen was winding up his speech on "Leon Trotsky and the New Rise of World Revolution." Hansen, who had been Trotsky's personal secretary at the time of his assassination and who is also a prominent member of the YSA's parent organization, the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), talked for more than an hour about the early days of the SWP in the 1930s. He finished his talk and the pleasantly smiling, middle-aged man was greeted by enthusiastic applause from the youthful delegates. Then the congregation rose to sing "The Internationale." The 1200 participants straightened their bodies, stuck out their chests and proudly and fervently broke out into the ponderous anthem of the French communards. "'Tis the final conflict, let each stand in his place/The International Soviet shall lead the human race." And meanwhile the New York dailies ran stories which said, in surprised tones, that maybe the old left wasn't dead.



Since the gradual decline of SDS, culminating in its almost total disintegration in 1969, students have witnessed a burgeoning new force in campus radicalism, the Young Socialist Alliance. Things have gone well for the YSA that they have

Since the gradual decline of SDS, culminating in its almost total disintegration in 1969, students

have witnessed a burgeoning new force in campus radicalism, the Young Socialist Alliance. Things have gone so well for the YSA that they have elicited testimonies to their size and strength from such anti-communist stalwarts as FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover, who recently observed, "YSA is today the largest and best organized youth group in left-wing radicalism."

It is significant that SDS, the umbrella organization of the new left, is being superseded by YSA because of the differing nature of the two organizations testify to the changing texture of campus radical politics. SDS was a catch-all group, somehow able to incorporate under its roof, at different times, political tendencies as divergent as Progressive Labor, the Weathermen, and that most concerned liberalism, participatory democracy. One became a member of SDS just by attending its meetings and it didn't really matter if you disagreed with everything you heard. It was action oriented and commanded a huge following and has the distinction of holding the first anti-Vietnam demonstration, in 1965.

Organizationally, the Young Socialist Alliance is poles apart from the non-existent structure and the vague floating membership of the anarchic SDS. YSA's structure is based on Lenin's democratic centralism, which means that strict adherence is required to ideological and tactical positions which receive the support of the majority of the membership. YSA is also more discriminating in whom it lets in. One must be in general agreement with all major stands of the YSA before admission is granted.

Politics of YSA

Young Socialists show an amazing amount of devotion to their organization and many habitually give all their spare cash to the YSA coffers. They are all deeply steeped in radical thought and history and are phenomenal talkers—each, with an instant's notice, could polemicize indefinitely on any political subject. They are generally more clean-cut

than other radicals and don't place great store in the phenomenon of youth culture. Stylistically, they share little with hippie politics and they bear as little resemblance to the yuppies as Richard Nixon does.

Abbie Hoffman's freewheeling and nonchalant anarchism ("Revolution for the hell of it") is replaced by one YSA's ob-



servation that "Revolution is one endless, boring meeting." YSA members are not allowed to use drugs, as it is felt that would jeopardize the safety of the organization.

Relations between the YSA and its co-radicals in Madison can only be described as terrible. Derisively known as the "trots," the harsh sentiment that the only good trot is a dead one is heard often. The reasons for this are many, some simple and obvious, others more complex and subtle.

The most glaring difference between YSA and other radical organizations is the Young Socialists' strict stand against violent tactics in the antiwar movement. This has thrown it into virtual war with other groups as YSA many times stood by, impotent and steaming, as they watched their best made plans degenerate into seesaw, rock and gas battles between kids and cops. Twice last spring this happened to them, in the anti-GE march of Feb. 12 and in the anti-war march of April 18, and the second time they lost their temper.

To the Madison press they

denounced the Bobby Seale Brigade, which had "stolen" a chuck of 500 people from the demonstration and led them down West Washington Avenue, trashing to the sound of Indian war whoops. Of course, this denunciation didn't ameliorate the situation, and a few weeks later, during the anti-Cambodia riots, they were ex-

America. The SWP was founded in 1938 by former members of the Communist Party who had been expelled for their allegiance to the ideas of the debunked Leon Trotsky, a dangerous intellectual orientation in the heavily Stalinized CP.

Many in the SWP, including its chairman, James Cannon, had roots stretching back to the Industrial Workers of the World. Except for their role in the great Minneapolis trucking strikes of 1934, they never achieved a position of power comparable to the one won by the giant CP during the 1930s. And after World War II, when the Communist Party shrank to an infinitesimal fraction of its former stature, the Socialist Workers Party nearly disappeared. Their resurgence (or resurrection) with the YSA has been not one bit short of amazing.

YSA was founded in 1960, but it did not begin to really grow until 1968. It fed off the dying SDS and its membership increased quickly.

Student Mobe

YSA has won many new converts because it has proven its ability to work in building the current mass movements, especially the antiwar struggle. Trotsky was primarily known as an internationalist and the Young Socialists therefore realize that their primary duty is the defense of all revolutionary struggles, including the one being waged by the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. Thus, it has thrown its full energy into the American Peace Movement.

The best weapon at the hands of the antiwar forces, says YSA, lies in mobilizing massive, peaceful demonstrations. To best carry this out they call for the creation of united fronts of all individuals and organizations willing to support the call for immediate withdrawal from Southeast Asia. The Student Mobilization Committee, the largest antiwar organization in the country with upwards of 50,000 members, was organized with the help of YSA along this principle. YSA's are among the most energetic participants in the committee and wield great influence within it.

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Old Left reborn in the campus revolt

The prominence of YSA members among the body and leadership of SMC has caused many to label Student Mobe a YSA front. A case can be made pro or con, but YSA'ers stress, that what positions of influence they have achieved have resulted from a willingness to do all the dirty work necessary to running such a large organization. And they point out that anyone can join SMC and that it is run according to the strictest rules of parliamentary democracy.

Some believe the SMC's strength to be on the downswing. During the gigantic anti-Cambodia upsurge, SMC's role was not as great as its supporters had hoped and with the recent slump in the antiwar movement, SMC's strength is only a fraction of what it once was. YSA'ers are optimistic, however, for the future of both the antiwar movement and Student Mobe and believe that both will soon snap back with increased strength. The National Peace Action Coalition, which was organized with the help of the Young Socialists along the single issue, united front principle, is planning nationwide demonstrations for the spring which they hope will dwarf even the anti-Cambodia tumult.

The YSA has also had tremendous success in organizing against the war within the armed services. In the early days of the peace movement, when many were refusing induction and looking upon anyone in a uniform as a war criminal, Young Socialists were willingly drafted into the army. Their analysis of the politically explosive situation within the military has since proven correct and they have helped to build the huge and powerful antiwar sentiment that now exists in the army.

Women's Liberation

YSA has devoted the greatest portion of its energy to the antiwar movement and it is that struggle in which it has been able to wield the most influence. But within the last few years the YSA has been giving considerable effort to popularizing a "revolutionary socialist" approach to feminism within the women's liberation movement.

YSA and SWP fully support the demands of the nationwide, feminist demonstrations of last Aug. 26. The call for free abortions, free 24 hour childcare centers controlled by the community, equal opportunity and pay on the job, and equal opportunity in



education has huge radicalizing potential and cuts across all class lines, says the YSA. As an official resolution of the Young Socialists points out, "These demands, in fact, have the most relevance for working and Third World women, since they suffer the most from inadequate childcare, exorbitantly expensive or illegal abortions, and discrimination on the job."

In Madison, YSA "woman comrades" have been heavily involved, since the beginning, in the Woman's Action Movement



(WAM), the largest feminist organization in the city. WAM takes as its platform the four demands of the Aug. 26 demonstrations. Like SMC, WAM operates on a principle of "non-exclusiveness" and anyone who agrees with the four demands is free to join.

This, says Patty Melnick, a chairwoman of WAM, is only one of the ways in which her organization differs from other local women's liberation groups, such as March 8 Movement, which demand compliance with a whole political ideology before one can join. Also, Melnick stated, WAM is not anti-men; the slogan "smash male chauvinism" is never raised. The enemy, she stresses, is capitalism

rather than the masculine sex.

Third World Nationalism

Besides the antiwar and feminist struggles, the third great movement of the day is Third World nationalism: the developing ethnic consciousness among such groups as the Blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans and native Americans. Young Socialists feel the nationalist upsurge contains great radical potential and they encourage the formation of nationalist political parties, similar to the Chicano La Raza Unida. These parties, by being independent of the Republicans, the Democrats and all other "bourgeois" politicians, will bring Third World peoples significantly closer to revolutionary positions, they maintain.

More traditional Marxists are outraged by this stand. They say that just as a labor union can only function if its membership is united, encouraging nationalism splits the working classes along race lines, thereby strengthening the ruling classes. And it is unfair to workers, they add, whose low-grade, racial prejudice is purely the result of capitalism. These groups point out as indicative of the YSA-SWP's 'anti-working class nature' statements such as the one made by SWP member Miguel Padilla, who said, "Those Teamster wildcatters you talk about are all racists and reactionaries."

During the New York teachers' union strike of 1968, which pitted Albert Shanker and his union against Rhody McCoy and the Ocean Hill-Brownsville school district, the more traditional socialists lined up behind the United Federation of Teachers while the YSA aligned with McCoy's supporters from the overwhelmingly black neighborhoods of Ocean Hill and Brownsville. 'Scabbing on the teachers' union' is how the YSA stand is described by its adversaries.

Students in Motion

Times change, says the YSA, and

rather than always looking to the 1917 Bolshevik revolution, the events which occurred in Paris, from May through June, 1968, typify more the upsurges which are going to sweep every technologically advanced, western nation. In Paris, a widespread student strike caught fire among the working classes, which utilized its economic power to shut France down. The action caused the



resignation of de Gaulle and were it not for the tight hold of the French Communist Party on the trade unions, the rebellion might have ended in a socialist takeover. While other radicals call for more direct involvement in the working classes, YSA, drawing its lesson from Paris, says the greatest hope lies with the student radicalization.

The next time another Cambodia occurs, Young Socialists say, the protest will continue after every university has shut down and will not end until the factories close, also. The primarily student based antiwar movement could be just the vehicle they maintain, on which the zealous outrage of the students can be transferred to the workers.

The Paris revolt was also important because it occurred in a time of prosperity and it wasn't the stereotyped image of the starving worker versus the fat, cigar smoking capitalist. More ethereal



qualities, such as alienation, played a role and the insurrection didn't originate among the unions because it wasn't fought around union, break-and-butter issues. It is the Paris experience on which YSA defends its relative isolation from the labor movement today. In a depression economy, where the living standard of the worker is threatened, the labor movement would be a tinderbox.

One of the best YSA posters show a New York City street jammed with cars and trucks. There is a thick smog which deepens the grayness of the already gritty scene and beneath the photo is the caption: "Capitalism fouls things up." The revolution will simply come, says YSA, when the bulk of the population realizes that many of society's ills are traceable to capitalism. They can arrive at that conclusion through the antiwar movement, Third World nationalism, women's liberation, and even through ecology.

INTERVIEWS

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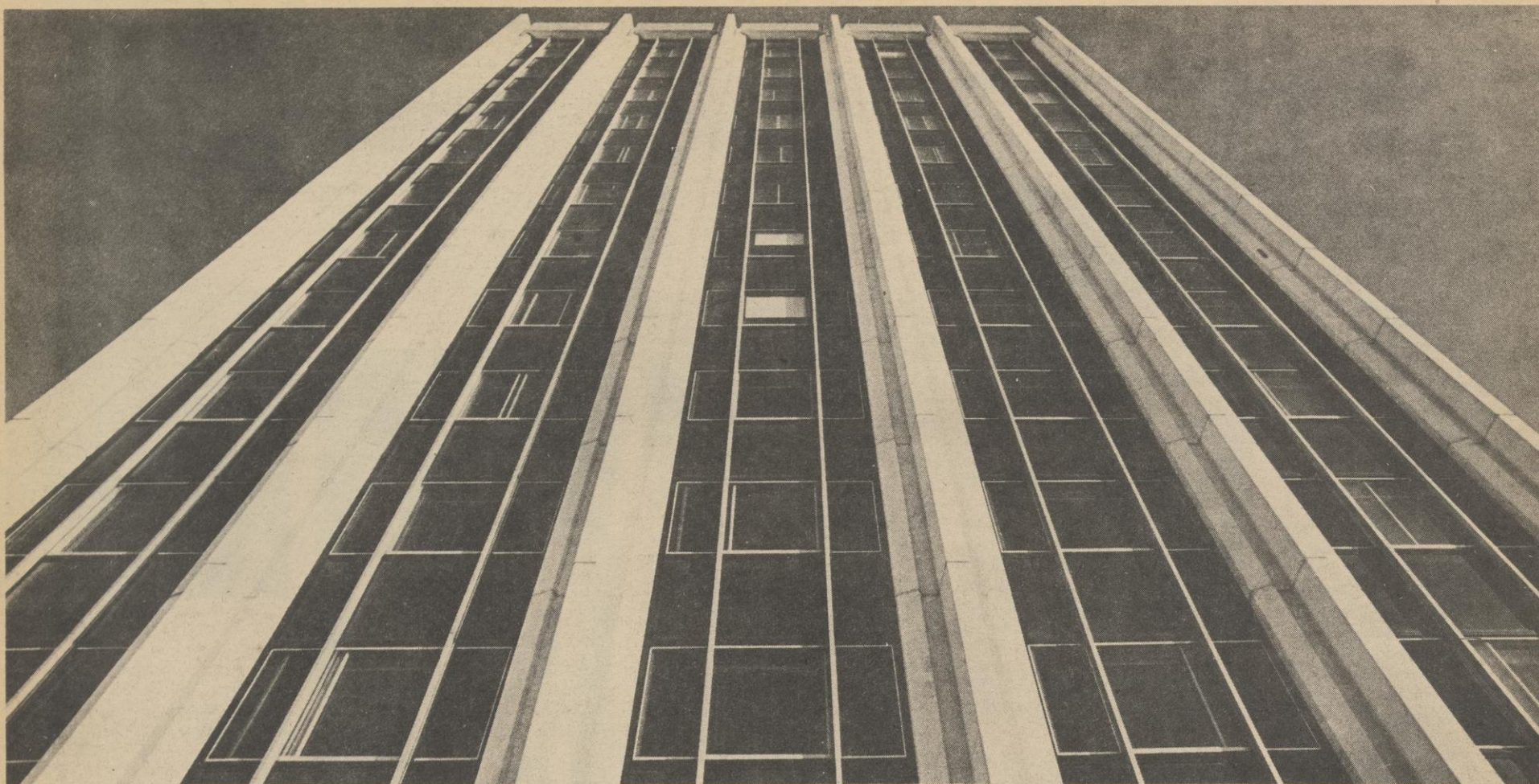
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Susan Greenwood

LOT OF KIDS LIKE IT, THOUGH

Dorm life: pit n' pandemonium

By ADRIAN IVANCEVICH
of the Cardinal Staff

Ogg, Witte, Sellery: or how students stopped worrying and learned to love the dorms.

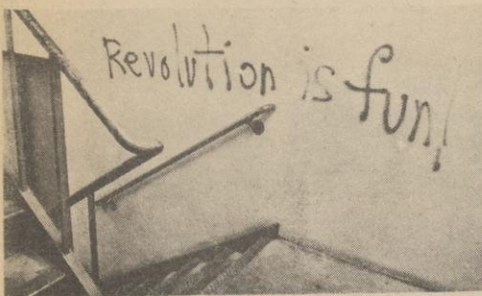
The interiors of the six-towered southeast dorms are reducible to two ubiquitous elements. The concrete block and the linoleum floor tile.

Take the concrete block for example, second only to the fake-fireplace as a symbol of evolving American taste and efficiency. Its gray stippled surface is slapped with some tapioca-colored paint and . . . by damn, if that wall don't look cheery! Instant atmosphere. Cold, slimy, sterile.

One need not bother to paint that block a more absorbing color. He'll only have to re-tint the wall back to its original institutional shade at the end of the year.

And that furniture? Late American Im-movable. Again, no need to unscrew that long book shelf off the wall. There's no room for it on the floor, and no place to store it in.

Size of the room? Gapes one student, "If I stretch my arms out, I'll hit either my roommate or a wall." Even John Knapp of Daverman Associates, architects of the southeast dorms, concedes, "The size of the rooms is the only valid criticism (that can be made of the dorms), but you can't judge a dorm by just the size of the rooms." Offers Lawrence Halle, of the Division of Residence Halls, "Had we known that students wanted to pay more, we would have made the dorms more commodious."



The pale glow from the neon desk lights reflects off the scuffed gray linoleum tile—that second affront to human dignity. In Witte and Sellery the tile stretches to the horizons. Gleaming, innocuous.

The hallways of Witte, Ogg, and Sellery are a study in opposing failures. Ogg's halls are labyrinths of sudden turns and absurd dead-ends. Mostly the walls are painted a washed-up-seaweed green. The floor is tenuously covered with a rank green carpet. The illumination is neon.

The Witte and Sellery hallways are almost the opposite. Long and straight; they're the rigid backbones of buildings in rigor mortis. The monotonous array of doors is the only break in the monotony of the pale, concrete blocks. Here the neon lights have an added depressive effect due to the absence of carpets. The starkness, the sterility of the material and hence the mood is demeaning, debasing.

Says a University of Illinois housing

study, "Excessive uniformity can have a depressing effect minimizing the importance of the individual as well as the group."

Laments one Ogg housefellow, "The kids got no place to go but into the halls to talk." The rooms are hardly private, so naturally students empty into the narrow, blaring corridors. But in Ogg the noise problem isn't confined to the halls. Since Ogg is structurally different, i.e. of steel-skeleton construction, the beams have been known to carry the dulcet tones of Jimi Hendrix through three floors! While a Sellery housefellow shrugs, "Yeah, the hall is the biggest noise carrier, but the heating units also contribute."

How do the house units function? A house in Ogg is divided into two floors of about 40 students each. "If 18 of the 80 return the next year, you're doing good," claims another mentor.

Just as divided stand the houses in Witte and Sellery. Since they're cut in half by the elevators, "often the people in one wing won't know who is on the other side of those elevators," claims a Sellery housefellow.

But probably the most embarrassing aspect of the southeast dorms—for the students and the U.—is the vandalism. Halle claims the yearly damage runs an average of about \$4 to \$5 per occupant. But he adds, "Our damage rate is not as great as in other schools." The "other schools" must resemble Chicago's Cabrini-Green housing project.

While the dorm complex was being drawn up, says Knapp, " . . . vandalism was expected, but only on an individual basis . . . we didn't suspect vicious, organized vandalism . . . it's very clever, you just can't stop it."

Taken lightly, the damage is clever at best. More often it's simply the vomit of collective frustration.

Some carpeting has had to be removed from Ogg. What's left of it in the halls looks like it will last maybe another year. A year or so ago Residence Halls decided to "improve" the Ogg situation by installing simulated wood paneling in the elevators. Within about two weeks it was all ripped out.

Light fixtures, bathroom sinks, the elevators, practically nothing is spared when (choose A or B):

A. students vent their frustrations—created by the dense, stifling impersonalization of a (perhaps deliberate) tacky-tacky environment, or

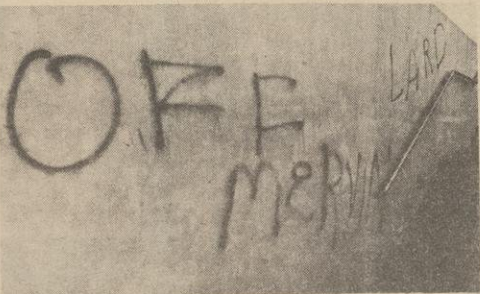
B. irresponsible, foaming, rabid radicals go on the rampage to strike a blow against the establishment.

Some of the most inspired graffiti in the Midwest resides in the southeast dorm stairwells. The usual political messages: "Capitalism=Imperialism, racism, sexism, death." And the religious: "God believes in sex, but he doesn't thrive on it like you!" Even the tone of the writings is often surprisingly vicious. It's typical of these dorms that the bulk of the graffiti isn't scrawled in the usual place—the bathroom. The choicest quotations are reserved for the stairwells

and the walls around the elevator doors—this especially in Ogg.

The southeast dorms' ground floor rooms and lobbies are in much better shape. The furniture, carpeting, trim, lighting, practically all of the materials are tasteful. Real wood paneling! Somehow the cells upstairs didn't rate this much attention.

But it's on the outside that the southeast towers really come into their own. The buildings were no doubt imposing and impressive structures in 1963 when they were completed. In fact the entire complex is still somewhat aesthetically pleasing. Driving around or walking through the area gives one the impression of metropolitan solidness. The buildings look good, substantial! No concrete blocks or linoleum on the outside! Nope, from without it seems the occupants are livin' pretty.



How does one explain the contrast? These dorms were built on a percentage contract which simply doesn't prevent the shifting of construction-material priorities. For example, say the cost of building two square feet in a structure is \$24 (the actual cost of the dorms was \$12 per sq. ft.). One would probably assume that this \$24 average splits evenly to \$12 a sq. ft. Yet that average is also upheld if one of the sq. ft. costs say \$6 and the other \$18. Priorities in quality of material, type of construction, etc., can be thus shifted. Suffice to say that the State Bureau of Engineering is no longer especially eager to hand out percentage contracts to builders.

"The southeast dorms show maximum use of ground for student use . . . the landscaping provides for a beautiful back yard," says Knapp. The back yards boast tennis, basketball and volley ball courts, playing fields, and in the winter, skating ponds. But most of the yard is vast and green. The effect? Huge high rises standing next to empty (but beautiful) tracts of valuable land.

But apart from the vandalism, which is really the extremity of local behavior, these dorms generate a more elusive response from the residents. Student reaction to the living quarters is varied. Some of it is infantile, some—whether favorable or unfavorable—is quite astute.

There are, of course, those who really enjoy living in the southeast dorms. "Of course they like it!" exclaims one housefellow, "There's a lot less responsibility here, and a lot more screwing around." Other reasons for this contentment range from the opportunity for intense

comraderie to the unbounded joy of having a phone in one's own room. "This is just the greatest way to meet guys," bubbles one coed.

Some claim to appreciate the dorms simply because they look new. But probably the most quoted reason for preference for the southeast dorms is that they're "so close to campus and the downtown area." Offers one freshman, "I sure wouldn't want to live down by lakeshore halls . . . it's just too far from the action!"

Then there are those who experience the dorms as a cesspool. A dehumanizing density, the depressing starkness, and general pettiness on the part of neighbors are the most common complaints.

But true to the omnipotent bell-shaped curve, the majority of the area's students fall in the middle. Apathy reigns here; since most action and lucidity is numbed by the morass of pro's and con's.

"Sure this place sucks, but I'm only staying here for one year." This and the likes of, "I like it 'cause you get to meet a lot of people here . . . I hate it 'cause there's no privacy," seems to sum it up. Logical neutralization. And most of the students deny having any really profound disgust with the dorms (except, perhaps, that "the vacuum cleaner won't work"). Yet ask even the most content whether they'll return the next year, and the answer will usually be an emphatic NO. The massive yearly turnover rates support this.

So the majority figures, "I'm only here for a year; so why should I get perturbed, after all, what can I do?"

Plenty. The southeast dorms have about 32 years to go on their mortgage; they're going to be around for a long time. And as the insane turnover rate continues, the housefellow, who have ideas, who know how to improve the situation, are left holding the bag of frustrated reforms.

Contentends Halle: "We know how to make the dorms better, but we feel the student can't afford better."

"Bull—t!" cry many of the housefellow. They raise alarming questions as to the regents' involvement, Residence Halls credibility, cost of improvements, etc., etc.

But as yet there is no mass-resident movement to back up the idea, to make the southeast dorms more than just a one-year refugee camp.

EICHMAN IS BACK

University Medical Center on the rebound

By GENE WELLS
of the Cardinal Staff

The battle to halt the University Medical Center's long decline began in December with the creation of a new vice-chancellorship and the withdrawal of Dean Peter L. Eichman's resignation.

The Medical Center and medical school have, according to some sources, been deteriorating in quality ever since the firing of Dean John Z. Bowers in 1961.

The University Board of Regents approved creation of the new position of vice chancellor for health sciences on Dec. 18. Other recommendations approved by the regents included retitling the center the "University Center for Health Services," and a study of means of increasing financial

support for it.

ANOTHER possible sign of a turn-around in the medical school's fortunes was the announcement of two key appointments to the medical school faculty.

Dr. Donald R. Kahn, 41, has been appointed as a professor in the Department of Surgery. He comes to the University from the University of Michigan, where he directed six heart transplant operations. His appointment adds a second open heart surgery team to the faculty here.

Dr. Stanley Berlow, 49, has been appointed associate professor in the Department of Pediatrics and the Mental Retardation Center of the Graduate School. He has been medical director of the dysfunctioning child program at Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago and the

chief resident in Pediatrics at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

The salaries to be paid the two professors indicate the esteem in which they are held here. Berlow will be paid \$31,000 a year and Kahn will receive \$29,415 a year.

EICHMAN who said he had resigned earlier to focus attention on the Medical Center's problems, withdrew the resignation three days after the regent action. He told the medical school faculty he withdrew his resignation because strong and stable leadership would be needed at the school while the new vice-chancellor is being sought.

According to the report of the Medical Center task force, which was headed by University Vice-Chancellor Irving Shain, the center



PETER EICHMAN

has been "confronted by an internal administrative crisis that threatens our ability to respond in creative and effective ways."

State support for the University hospital is "one of the lowest of any teaching hospital in the country," the task force report continues. The low level of state support means that salaries of interns and residents are paid mostly through patient charges. These salaries and other costs associated with the hospital's educational role have resulted in extremely high patient charges at the hospital, according to the report.

"The Medical Center has been too long set apart from other priority and budget concerns of the total University, allowed to drift in

(Continued on Page 18)

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Uphill fight to improve U Med School begins

(Continued from page 17)
a state of benign neglect," the report adds.

THE REPORT also contends that faculty salaries in the clinical departments are not competitive with those at other leading medical schools and that "in an attempt to compensate, it has been partially necessary to place undue reliance on the use of professional income

and grant funds to support the educational activities of the medical school."

Other items which have been made difficult because of lack of funds, according to the report include providing a comfortable environment for patients, permitting "initiation and evaluation of innovative diagnostic and therapeutic programs," and

maintaining "that patient population which is essential for the instruction of health professionals."

The Madison Capital Times summarized the school's problems in a Dec. 14 news story as "crowded, obsolete facilities, a

lack of mission, a Bandaid-thin administration and a lack of money."

The true to life confession of a Zen freak

(continued from page 9)

false Cartesian notion of mind-body dualism. There seems to be at least a fair chance that transcendental meditation, acting simultaneously on the physiological and psychological levels, is the long-sought answer to a very deep-rooted malaise of our time."

WITH SCIENTIFIC reports such as these, even some of the most skeptical of skeptics about TM have taken a second look. The second look is usually towards

some people who have been meditating awhile and can offer more subjective sentiments. A student who has been meditating for a year said:

"Before starting meditation, I was a drug-taking University dropout prone to despair, depression, etc., etc. The worst state of mind I experience now is moderate irritation but mostly I feel even, energetic, happy. Occasionally and more often now I feel so beautiful I can't describe it. What can I say? The significance and greatness of this thing is just

overwhelming."

Another student feels that "school work and any other endeavor I undertake seems to go much more easily. I estimate that TM has reduced the amount of study time I need to achieve any particular grade level by about 50%."

And another UW student's response when asked about TM was: "Tremendous, man. If I hadn't started TM I probably wouldn't have much good to say about anything. I used to have my share of the blues—hasseling with this course, that person, cursing at the blue corvair in front of me in heavy traffic. But now, well, I do a lot of singing when I walk down the street. School is not longer a drain on my energies and I find myself to be getting a lot more out of school. I accomplish more with less effort. And my relationships with other people has improved. Happiness is just as contagious as misery," he said, grinning broadly, "and it's much more fun."

And a girl, whose life also underwent a radical transformation said that "if my life continues in this manner there will be no question of my happiness and satisfaction. The decisions were mine; the energy, the clearness of thought, the self-confidence and self-knowledge are the products of transcendental meditation. I might have dropped out of school if I had not found something useful."

And all the other remarks I heard reflected this positive quality. Wondering why there were only 1,000 meditators in Madison I found out that the spread of TM has been greatly limited due to the small number of trained teachers in the country. So this fall, Maharishi came to the U.S. to respond to what he called "the need of our time" and train more teachers of transcendental meditation. Two Madison meditators attended the course and have returned to teach the technique here. Ten more Madisonians will attend the upcoming teacher training course in Europe.

For those of you who wish more knowledge of transcendental meditation, SIMS will have an introductory lecture on February 9. The location can be found by consulting 'Today in the Union' the same day as the lecture or by calling 255-6404.



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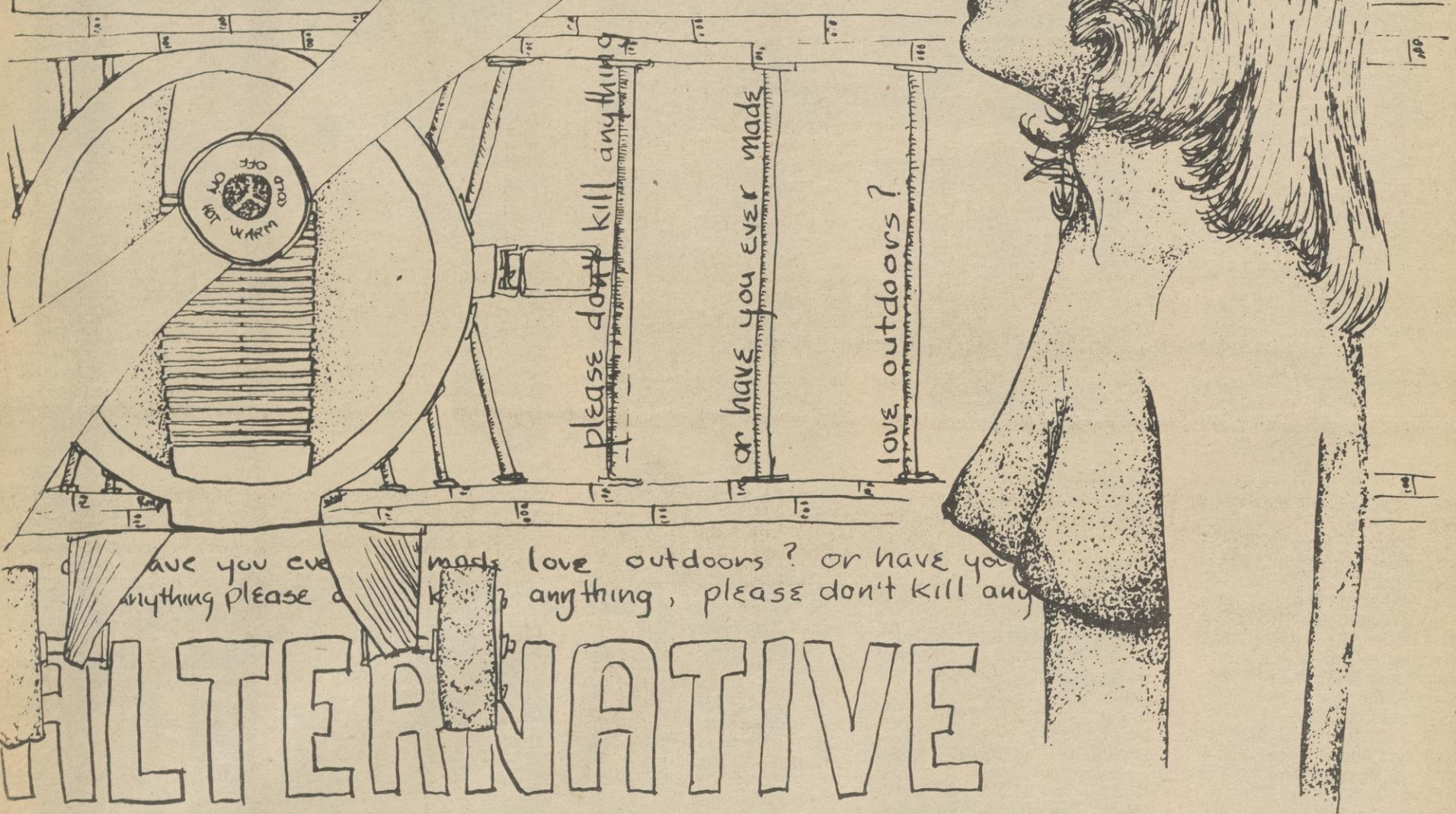
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Amer. Nt. Bk. & Tr. Chgo Feb. 9-10
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and Mar. 2
Anheuser-Busch Inc. Mar. 17
Ansul Co Mar. 9-10 (11th if)
Appalachian Regional Hospital
Mar. 15-16
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Archer Daniels Midland Feb. 25
Argonne National Lab. Mar. 4
Armour & Co. Feb. 17
Atlantic Richfield Mar. 1, 8, 9
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Detroit Edison Co Mar. 3
A B Dick Co Feb. 26
R R Donnelley & Sons Co Mar. 8, 9,
10
Doubleday & Co Inc Feb. 19
Dow Chemical Feb. 23-25
Dun & Bradstreet Inc Mar. 16
Eastman Kodak Co Feb. 22
Eaton Yale & Towne Inc Mar. 12
Elliott Co-Div Carrier Mar. 17
Emerson Electric Mar. 15
Employers-Commercial Ins. Mar. 8
Employers Ins of Wausau Feb. 23
Equitable Life Assur. Soc of US
Feb. 22
Ernst & Ernst Feb. 22, 23
Esso Feb. 22, 25
FS Services Inc. Feb. 16
Factory Mutual Engr. Assn. Feb.
24
Falk Corp. Feb. 17
Marshall Field & Co. Mar. 4
First Ntl Bk Chgo Feb. 10
First Ntl Bk Mpls Feb. 26
First Wis. Ntl Bk Milw Feb. 18
First Wis. Trust Co. Feb. 17
FMC Hudson Sharp Plant Feb. 9
North. Ord. Feb. 9
Chgo Pump Mar. 2
Foote Cone & Belding Mar. 4, 5
Ford Motor Co Feb. 16, 17
Foster Wheeler Mar. 12
Freeman Chemical Mar. 5
Gateway Transportatn Mar. 19
General Casualty Co of Wis Feb. 15
General Electric Co Feb. 11, 12
General Foods Mar. 3, 4
General Mills & Research Feb. 17,
18
General Motors Feb. 22, 26
& Summer Mar. 16, 18
General Telephone Feb. 23, 25
Giffels & Rossetti Mar. 4
Gimbel Brothers Mar. 4, 5
Gleason Works Mar. 10
Globe-Union Inc Mar. 5
B F Goodrich Feb. 10, 11
Goodyear
Alexander Grant Feb. 25, 26
John Hancock Mutl. Lf. Ins Mar.
12
Harris Trust & Savings Bk Mar. 18
Haskins & Sells Feb. 18-19
Heil Co Mar. 2, 3
Heritage Mutual Ins. Mar. 8
Hewitt Associates Feb. 9
Hewlett Packard Co Mar. 8, 9
Honeywell Inc Feb. 11, 12
Hooker Chemical Corp. Mar. 8
Geo. A Hormel & Co Mar. 15, 17
Houghton Taplick & Co Mar. 1
Hughes Aircraft Co Feb. 8
Humble Oil & Refining Feb. 22, 23
Hunt-Wesson Foods Feb. 25
Illinois Tool Works Inc. Mar. 12
Indiana National Bank Feb. 22
Ingersoll Milling Mach Feb. 19
Ingersoll-Rand Co Feb. 12
Glenn Ingram & Co Feb. 17
Inland Steel Co Mar. 1
Institute of Paper Chem. Mar. 2
(Admissions)
IBM Mar. 10, 11 and PhD Mar. 16
International T & T Feb. 12
Interstate Power Feb. 11
Investors Diversified Serv. Mar. 3
Irving Trust Co Feb. 8
Johnson Service Co. Feb. 19
E F Johnson Co Feb. 12
Johnson Wax Mar. 17
Joslyn Mfg. and Supply Feb. 19
Kelly-Springfield Tire Mar. 2
Kennecott Copper Feb. 16
A G Kiesling & Associates Feb. 19
Kimberly-Clark Corp Feb. 18, 19
Koehring Mar. 15 and Feb. 8
Kohler Mar. 4, 5
Kraft Foods Mar. 8
Kraftco Corp Mar. 9
S S Kresge Co Feb. 12
Ladish Mar. 9
J K Lasser & Co Mar. 4
Laventhol, Krekstein, Horwath
Feb. 26
Lawrence Radiation Lab. Feb. 17
Leeds & Northrup Co Mar. 3
S D Leidesdorp & Co. Feb. 9
Lennox Indus Mar. 5
Eli Lilly & Co Feb. 18, 19
Lincoln Lab (MIT) Mar. 22
Lincoln Ntl Life Ins. Feb. 24 and
Actuary Feb. 23
Lindberg Hevi-Duty Mar. 19
Link-Belt Mar. 17
Lybrand Ross Bros. Feb. 23, 24
McDonnell Douglas Mar. 10, 11
McGladrey, Hansen Dunn Feb. 11
Magnavox Co Mar. 18, 19
Mallinckrodt Chemical Wks Mar.
1, 2
Marathon Electric Mfg. Feb. 22
Marine National Exch. Bk Mar. 1
Marshall & Ilsley Bank Feb. 9
Marsteller Inc Mar. 11, 12
Ronald Mattox & Assoc Feb. 26
Oscar Mayer & Co Feb. 16, 18, 22,
23
Maytag Mar. 16
Mead Corp Feb. 10, 11
Mead Johnson Mar. 16, 17, 18
Metropolitan Lf. Ins Feb. 15 and
Actuarial Mar. 9
Millman & Robertson Feb. 12
Milwaukee Boston Store Mar. 3
Milwaukee Public Library Mar. 17
Milwaukee Railroad Feb. 26 and
Mar. 16
3M Company Mar. 9, 12
Minnesota Mutl. Lf. Ins. Feb. 17
Mirro Aluminum Co. Mar. 9
Mitre Corp Feb. 10
Mobil Oil Feb. 25, 26
Modine Mfg Co Feb. 12
Montgomery Ward Feb. 24, 25
Motorola Inc Feb. 15, 16
MONY Feb. 10
National Bank of Detroit Mar. 2, 3
National Cash Register Feb. 18 and
MBA Mar. 9
National Lead Co Feb. 19
National Lock Co Feb. 9
National Steel Corp Feb. 23
Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Feb. 15
Nestle Co Inc Feb. 15
A C Nielsen Co Mar. 9
North American Rockwell Feb. 8, 9
North Electric Co Mar. 11
Northern Illinois Gas Mar. 4
Northern Indiana Pub Serv Mar. 17
Northern States Power Mar. 4
Northwestern Mutl. Lf. Ins Mar. 8, 9,
(10 if)
Actuarial Mar. 8
Madison Feb. 15
Northwestern Ntl Bk Mpls Feb. 26
Northwest Paper Co Mar. 10
Ohio Brass Co Mar. 15
Oilgear Co Feb. 15
Olin Mar. 1
Osco Drug Inc Feb. 19
Outboard Marine Corp Feb. 18
Owens Illinois Mar. 15, 16
Pan American World Airways Mar.
19 (Stewardess)
Panduit Corp Feb. 10
Paper Mate Feb. 9
Parke Davis & Co Mar. 1, 2
Parker Pen Co Feb. 11
(Papal Volunteers)
PAVLA & ELV Feb. 22
Peat Marwick Mitchell Feb. 16, 17
Penn Controls Inc Feb. 19
J C Penney Co Feb. 26
Penn Mutual Lf. Ins Feb. 22
Peoples Gas Lgt & Coke Mar. 17
Perfex Corp Mar. 5
Pfizer Feb. 19 and Mar. 3
Phoenix Cos. Feb. 12
Pittsburgh Ntl Bk Feb. 12
PPG Industries Feb. 18, 19
H C Prange Mar. 8
Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Mar. 1
Prentice-Hall Mar. 25
Price Waterhouse & Co Mar. 1, 2
Procter & Gamble Mar. 3, 5; Feb.
17, 18
Prudential Ins. Feb. 10 and Mar. 2
Public Service Elec Gas Feb. 24
Quaker Oats Co Feb. 19
RCA Mar. 1, 2
Rand Corp. Feb. 9
Raytheon Co Feb. 15
Republic Steel Corp. Mar. 11, 12
Rex Chainbelt Inc Mar. 16
Reynolds Metals Co Feb. 10
R J Reynolds Tobacco Mar. 2 and
Sales Feb. 11
St. Paul Ins. Cos. Feb. 18
St. Regis Paper Feb. 9
Sargent & Lundy Engrs Mar. 18
Schenck, Derscheid Feb. 22
Schlitz Brewing Mar. 15
Scott Paper Co Feb. 10, 11 and
Consumer Prods Sales Feb. 25,
26
Sears Roebuck & Co Feb. 16, 17
Catalog Feb. 22, 23
MBA Feb. 24
Data Process. Feb. 23
Seidman & Seidman Mar. 3
Sentry Life Ins. Mar. 2
and Actuarial Feb. 19
7-11 Food Stores Mar. 3, 4
Shell Cos Feb. 22, 23
Shure Bros. Inc. Mar. 16
Smith Barney & Co Inc Mar. 10
A O Smith Corp Mar. 2
Smith & Gesteland Mar. 2
Snap-on Tools Corp Feb. 12
Speed Queen Feb. 10
Sperry Flight Systems Mar. 15
Square D Feb. 23, 24
Standard Oil Cal Chevron Feb. 15,
18
New Jersey Feb. 24, 25
Stanley Consultants Feb. 12
State Farm Ins Co Feb. 23
State Mutual Life Assur Mar. 10
Stauffer Chemical Feb. 11
Stephens Adamson Mar. 5
Sunbeam Corp Feb. 25, Mar. 1
Sundstrand Corp Mar. 4
Swiss Colony (Data Cent) Mar. 19
T & T Technology Mar. 15
Texaco Inc Feb. 15, 16, 17
Time Inc Mar. 11, 12
Touche Ross Feb. 15, 16
Trane Co Feb. 16, 19
Travelers Ins Co Feb. 26
& Actuarial Feb. 15
Turner Construction Mar. 23
Twin Disc Mar. 3
UARCO Inc Mar. 12 and 22
Underwriters Labs Inc Mar. 9
UCC
Carbon Prod. Feb. 17, 18
Linde Feb. 18, 19
Union Oil Co of Calif. Mar. 5
United Aircraft Res. Labs Mar. 8, 9
United California Bank Feb. 22
United of Omaha Mar. 5
U S Gypsum Feb. 16
U S Plywood Mar. 17, 18
Uniroyal (US Rubber) Feb. 11
U S Steel Feb. 23
UNIVAC Defense Syst. Mar. 10, 11
and
Data Mar. 10, 11
Universal Oil Prod. Co Feb. 23
Upjohn Feb. 12 and Mar. 5
Vick Chemical Co Feb. 24, 26
Vickers Mar. 10
Vilter Mfg Feb. 15
Walker Mfg Mar. 9
Warner Electric Brake Mar. 19
Washington Ntl Ins Feb. 16
Waukesha Motor Co Mar. 4, 5
Robert E Wegner & Assoc Mar. 3
West Bend Co Feb. 11
Western Life Ins Co Feb. 9
Western-Southern Lf Ins Feb. 22
Western Union Teleg. Mar. 17
Westenhoff & Novick Mar. 23
Westinghouse Elec. Mar. 15, 16
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Mar.
4, 5
Research & Bleached Bd. Mar. 5
Whirlpool Mar. 11, 12
Wickes Corp Mar. 10
Wilson-Sinclair Mar. 5
Wipfli Ullrich & Co Feb. 15
Wisconsin Blue Cross Feb. 25
Wisconsin Electric Pow Feb. 16, 17
Wisconsin Gas Mar. 18
Wisconsin Power & Light Feb. 22, 25
Wisconsin Public Serv Mar. 3 and 17
Lester Witte & Co Feb. 18
F W Woolworth Co. Feb. 15 and 19
Worthington Corp Feb. 19
Wyandotte Chemicals Feb. 15
Xerox Corporation Feb. 10
Arthur Young & Co Feb. 25, 26
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Feb. 25
Zenith Radio Corp Feb. 22
Zimpro Feb. 12
NURSING SCHEDULES
VA Mar. 22
St. Lukes Hosp. Mar. 23
STATE OF:
California Mar. 18 (Engr. Rectm-
t)
Illinois (Personnel) Mar. 19 and
(Waterways) Mar. 11
Indiana (Ntl Res) Feb. 25
Minnesota (Highways) Feb. 17
Ohio (Highways) Mar. 4
Wisconsin (Transp) Mar. 18
Revenue Mar. 3
Ntr. Resour Mar. 16, 17
Personnel Mar. 25, 26
Audit Mar. 1
Legis. Aud Mar. 15
Pub. Serv. Feb. 16
UNIVERSITY OF:
DePaul Grad. Business Mar. 15
Illinois, Bus. Admin & Acctct
Mar. 12
Loyola Grad. Business Mar. 15
PEACE CORPS Feb. 15 week
U S GOVERNMENT:
Office of Mgmt. Budget Feb. 22
Defense Intelligence Feb. 11
Defense Contract Admin Feb. 17
N L R B Mar. 23
U S Internal Revenue Feb. 11
Federal Comm Comm Mar. 12
General Services Admin Mar. 19
Interstate Comm Comm Mar. 16
U S General Accounting Feb. 11
Air Force Aeronautical Mar. 17
U S ARMY
Materiel Comm Feb. 18
Engr. Distr. Rock Isl Feb. 11
Medical Dept Feb. 16
U S Marine Corps Apr. 2
U S Navy
Naval Weapons Mar. 18
Ord Lab Md. Mar. 5
Mare Isl Shpyd Mar. 30
Quality Eval Lab Hawaii Mar. 10
Missile Systems Port Hueneme
Mar. 23
U S ATOMIC ENERGY CO Feb. 11,
12
U S DEPT AGRIC.
REA Mar. 1
Soil Conserva. Feb. 16
Forest Service Mar. 19 and Feb. 11
U S COMMERCE
Patent Mar. 1, 2
HEW
Social Security Mar. 9 (Chgo
Pymt)
Center For Disease Control Jan.
11, Mar. 12
INTERIOR
Geological Survey Topo Div Mar.
16
Bureau of Mines Feb. 4
Federal Highway Adm. Public
Roads Mar. 4
U S CIVIL SERVICE COMM Feb.
18
CANADIAN PUBLIC SERVICE
Feb. 22, 23
PEOPLE'S PARK
TO HOUSE DORMS
BERKELEY (CPS)—Housing
for married students will be built
on the site of the controversial
"People's Park," near the campus
of the University of California at
Berkeley, according to the grounds
and buildings committee of the
university's regents. In the spring
of 1969, one student was killed
during disturbances that began
when the university tried to close
the park. Since that time the land
has been used for parking lots and
playing fields.
US AND ITS ALLIES
PROLONGED
SECOND WORLD WAR
LONDON (CPS)—Millions of
lives were sacrificed because of
unnecessary prolongation of the
Second World War, says one of
Britain's top military critics.
Sir Basil Liddell, who died last
January, says in his last book, a
history of the war, that the
"Allies" demand of unconditional
surrender of both Germany and
Japan "was the greatest help to
Hitler, in preserving his grip on the
German people, and likewise to the
war party in Japan."
Sir Basil said the U.S. and its
allies should have modified this
"unwise and short-sighted"
demand once the tide had turned in
their favor.
CHAUVINIST UNIVERSITIES
WASHINGTON (CPS)—Twenty-
five colleges and universities have
been given specific recom-
mendations for eliminating em-
ployment discrimination against
women, according to an official in
the Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare's contract
compliance division. Recom-
mendations vary from institution
to institution, he said, but they
include eliminating differences in
pay scales for men and women,
increasing numbers of female
faculty members, and broadening
the bases of recruitment of women.
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
DIGEST
WASHINGTON (CPS)—The
Environmental Law Institute has
published the first edition of the
Environmental Law Digest.
Available for \$1, it contains the
most authoritative listing to date of
law cases dealing with the en-
vironment.
In November the organization
will have the first issue of their new
Environmental Law Reporter
available. It will be published
monthly in loose leaf form. A
valuable source for lawyers, a
subscription for one year costs \$50.
The Digest and subscriptions to
the Reporter are available from
the Environmental Law Institute,
Suite 620 Dupont Circle Building,
1346 Connecticut Avenue, NW,
Washington, D.C. 20036.

RED BARON



have you ever made love outdoors? or have you
anything please don't kill anything, please don't kill anything

ALTERNATIVE

THE RED BARON

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF SELLERY HALL ON PARK STREET

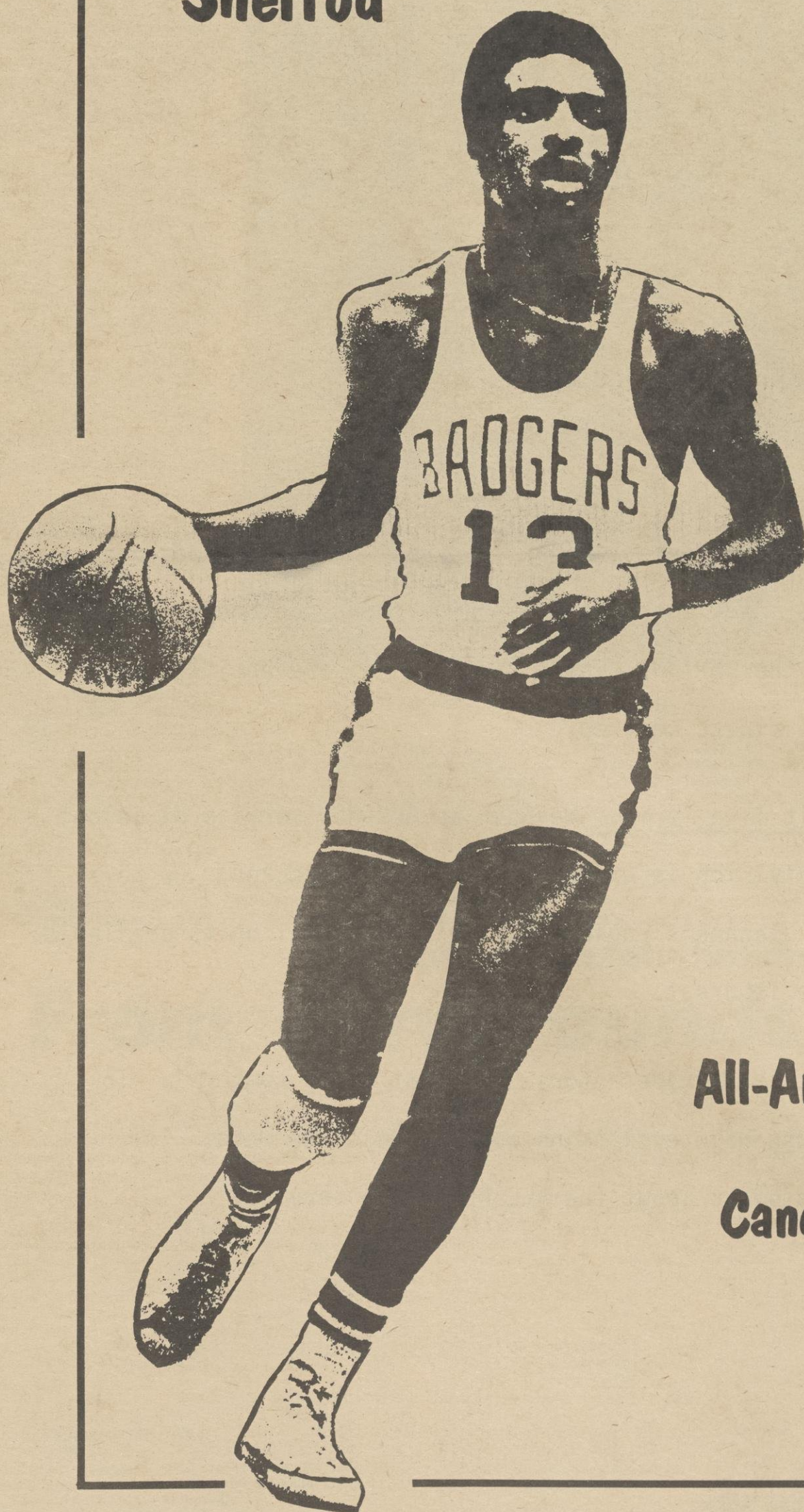
MUSIC @ FOOD

BEER @ SODA

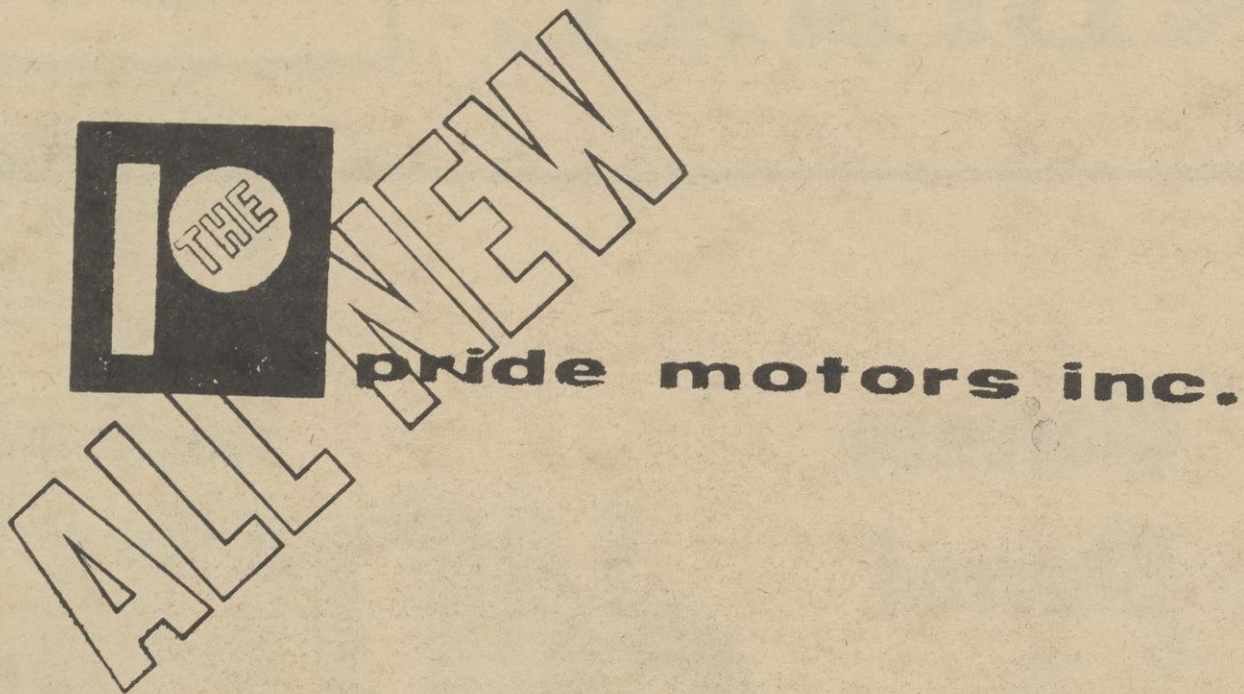
THE RED BARON

☺ PLEASE

**Clarence
Sherrod**



**All-American
Candidate**



To: All Employees
From: Donn F. Gurney, President
Subject: Import Car Service

Effective at once I would like each of you to dedicate yourself to a new emphasis on service. Our customers, after purchasing the world's finest sports cars, are entitled to the world's finest service.

Tell it like it is. We have an ALL NEW service division! Our parts division is expanded and freshly stocked. We have the newest diagnosis equipment. We have rental units available. Our service is great.

The ALL NEW Pride Motors. We want to be number 1. To do it we must have everything going. Pass the word. Tell all our customers about the ALL NEW Pride service.

Clarence Sherrod Seeks All-American Recognition

By JIM COHEN
Sports Editor

In the Midwest, where college basketball isn't something which happens just once or twice a week, but a way of life for many people, you hear names like Austin Carr and Dean Meminger mentioned in bars and living rooms wherever you go.

Once in a while, a Fred Brown or a Jim Clemons will sneak into the conversation. But a Clarence Sherrod? Who's he?

You rarely hear of Sherrod, but the Wisconsin guard has a backing just as solid, if not just as big, as any player in the country. And many think the 6-2 Milwaukeean is as good as any guard in the country. They're calling him an All-American and they base their feelings on more than sentiment.

THEY'VE BEEN following Sherrod since four years ago when, after considering over 200 offers, he came to Wisconsin with a reputation as a great ballhandler and defensive player and a pretty good shooter.

In his second game as a Badger, the little guard had barely opened up his chest of tricks when he faced the monumental task of facing JoJo White. White's talents were sharpened playing in the Olympics and his All-American rating was well deserved.

It was his first home game as a Badger, and Sherrod wasn't quite sure how to react to 13,000 fans screaming and stamping on the wooden floor in the true tradition of Wisconsin basketball fans. So he just did what he knew best, and from that point on he hasn't had to convince anyone in Wisconsin of his merits.

Giving up a few inches to the all-American, Sherrod played White evenly, stole the ball a couple of times and generally shook up the entire Jayhawk team in paving the way for a 67-62 Badger upset over the then fifth-ranked Jayhawks.

KANSAS DIDN'T recover all season from that loss, but Sherrod, from that day, has shown something new almost every game. He has developed into a feared scorer and one of the finest guards in the country. He has, according to some people, developed into an All-American.

The flashy guard is likely to break over a dozen offensive school records by the time he graduates with a Liberal Arts degree in sociology. And he stands to lead the Big Ten, which plays as fine a brand of basketball as any league in the country, in several categories. His average of last season leads all Big Ten returnees.

Prior to Tuesday's game against Marquette, Sherrod needed only 75 points to break the All-time Wisconsin career scoring



Clarence Sherrod: "A Proven All-American"

record of 1215 held by Joe Franklin.

With ten conference games remaining, he needs only 159 points to break the Wisconsin Big Ten career scoring record of 810 held by Dick Cable and set with the benefit of a four-year career.

HE IS ALSO certain to break the school record for field goals in a full career and Big Ten career. He already holds the record for career free throws and is likely to hold the

same record for Big Ten competition.

With 12 games remaining, Sherrod needed 242 points, an average of just over 20 a game, to break Franklin's single season scoring record of 544 points.

With ten Big Ten games remaining, he needs 232 points to break Franklin's single season Big Ten scoring record of 342.

He already holds records for scoring 30 or more points a game during a career (seven) most assists in a game (11), best free throw

percentage in a game (12 for 12) and a few others which border on trivia.

IT IS LIKELY that Sherrod will graduate holding every major school record in modern basketball history.

But this isn't the only reason Badger fans give for their claim that Sherrod is of All-American caliber. Scoring alone should not make an All-American.

"There's no question that he deserves to be an All-American," said Badger coach John Powless. "Last year, when we didn't place our emphasis on the fastbreak, he ran our offense and still scored in the high 20s consistently, along with his standard half-dozen assists. He's also one of the leading rebounders in the conference as a guard."

This year, with our fastbreak offense, he has remained consistent in scoring, led our team in the fastbreak and added more assists than last year.

"HIS ABILITIES, and the way he has used them last year and so far this year prove that he is really an All-American," said Powless.

Powless believes those same abilities make his star guard a good pro prospect. "I've been getting all kinds of calls from professional teams interested in Clarence. They all want to know how good he is. I tell them, and add that if they don't believe me, they can come and see for themselves."

"He definitely has the ability to play in the pros," said Powless, "because of his leadership qualities and ballhandling. He knows how to control the fastbreak and use a team's strengths. He'd be a perfect guard for a team looking for someone to direct its running game. Although Powless, like everyone else, thinks Sherrod's main talent is in his running ability and quickness, he believes Sherrod could score well from outside in the pros also."

"THERE'S NO question about his shooting ability. He's shooting 48 per cent in the Big Ten, and over half those shots are from at least 20 feet out.

Besides that, every team plans its defense around Clarence so he hasn't gotten many chances to go one-on-one or shoot with less than two people on him like he could do in the pros. When he's had the shot, he's shot well, but he's released the ball to other players extremely well also," said Powless.

"He's played against the best competition in the country, and the defenses have always been keyed on him. But he's still been scoring well and taking good shots along with making some great passes and outrebounding men five inches taller than himself. I definitely think he's an All-American," concluded Powless.

Sherrod will weigh the offers From Playgrounds to Pros?

By JEFFREY STANDAERT
Associate Sports Editor

It's the new black stereotype: Ghetto kid gets basketball. Big university signs kid to scholarship. Kid makes it big. Kid doesn't forget humble beginnings.

But for Wisconsin's Clarence Sherrod, the story's true.

Sherrod found his basketball in Milwaukee's dingy 4th Street Grammar School, and learned what to do with it with people like Fred Brown, then and now one of Sherrod's closest friends.

BOTH SHERROD and Brown went to Lincoln High, and played together on what's considered the greatest high school team in Wisconsin history. Lincoln won two straight state championships with Sherrod and Brown as the starting guards and one year averaged nearly 100 points a game.

"Lincoln was really a basketball factory," Sherrod recalled. "Everyone was trying to be cool then, and basketball was a way to express yourself."

Sherrod expressed himself well

enough to attract the attention of no less than 200 schools, seven of them in the Big Ten. Sherrod chose John Erickson and Wisconsin. "My mother wanted me to come here," Sherrod said.

Sherrod stepped into Wisconsin's starting line-up as a sophomore and began his climb toward the school's all-time scoring record. But Wisconsin's lackluster record has been a disappointment. "You can always second-guess about winning," Sherrod said, "but from top to bottom, this league is as tough or tougher than any in the country."

WISCONSIN FANS are calling Sherrod an All-American candidate, but Clarence says, "Winning the Big Ten championship or even the NIT championship would mean more to me personally."

"But it would be nice to be recognized as an All-American. I definitely feel it would be a lot easier making All-American from a school that has a basketball

reputation," he added, "but soon people are going to have greater respect for this University."

"Leon Howard and Gary Watson are the best pair of sophomores in the Big Ten—but nobody recognizes that. Soon, those two, and people like Lee Oler and Bob Frasor are going to let people know about Wisconsin."

"But any kind of recognition is easier at a school that's 19-5 instead of 5-19," he concluded.

Sherrod has another steppingstone in mind after graduation—pro basketball.

"I've always had it in the back of my mind," Sherrod said, "every serious ballplayer does. I've had eight feelers and I received a two-page telegram from Walter Kennedy (commissioner of the National Basketball Association) just before the ABA draft."

SHERROD WOULD consider either league. "I feel pro basketball is pro basketball," he said. "I'll look over the rosters, check out the financial side, and

take the best offer."

He isn't worried about his relatively unknown national status. "Neither Earl Monroe or Dave Bing were All-Americans," Sherrod said, "and it's not all basketball ability. A pro basketball player is more attitude, stamina, will and desire."

"I can't say whether I have the confidence it takes, I've never been in that position. But I like to think I can compete on that level."

Whether Sherrod's basketball career ends this year, or after a stay with the pros, he would eventually like to go back to the ghetto, like so many successful blacks.

"**IF I DON'T** continue in basketball, I like to go on in school," he said. "I'd like to be a lawyer. I'm looking forward to going back to Milwaukee to help out guys less fortunate than me."

Sherrod recalled his own youth once again. "You need things to do in a place like Milwaukee," he said. "You can get in trouble with dope or the law, or you can turn to

something like athletics. Athletics have always been an opening for blacks. Other areas haven't, so blacks have really infiltrated sports."

"Whites have other things to do when they're young," he continued. "Often blacks have nothing else to do, so they play basketball all day."

Sherrod has all the equipment he needs to become a lawyer too. He carries a university grade point well in excess of 3.0 and has always done well in his studies.

CLARENCE SHERROD, despite all the modesty which most people doubt he possesses, would cut quite an impressive figure on 4th St. in Milwaukee.

"If those kids see someone on the block who's made it, it might get them enthused, show them that they can make it, too," Sherrod said.

Clarence Sherrod, a good student, a personable individual and an All-American basketball candidate, has definitely made it.

Sherrod Receives Raves of Coaches

By JIM COHEN
Sports Editor

Wherever Clarence Sherrod goes, he leaves people talking. And the people he impresses most are the most knowledgeable, the coaches.

"He's just a super player, that's all," said Michigan Coach Johnny Orr, who isn't known for handing out unwarranted compliments. "He's an excellent all-around ballplayer. He can drive, shoot from the outside, handle the ball, pass and shows a lot of speed. He's

a surprisingly good rebounder and plays good defense. He just does everything."

Orr, like all Big Ten coaches, is forced to base his defense against Sherrod's talents. "When we play Wisconsin, our whole strategy is changed. We have to concentrate on Sherrod and play him tight. But we won't try to steal, because that's tough to do, and if we get behind him, he'll either score or make a great pass.

"I DON'T KNOW who picks

those all-America teams, but Sherrod can play with anybody," concluded Orr.

Coach Dick Schultz of defending Big Ten Champion Iowa Hawkeyes admitted, "We were really after him in high school, so we naturally think a lot of him. He does everything well, but his quickness is his best asset. He'd have a great chance for All-American if people knew about him."

Hank Raymonds, assistant coach at first-ranked Marquette and one of the top assistants in the country, added praise to the Milwaukeean. "He's really steady. You're almost certain to get a good game out of him, and that's the sign of a true star.

"SHERROD IS an unusually fine rebounder for a guard his size. He does things which you don't expect from a guy built like him. Austin Carr, for example, but he plays like a forward," said Raymonds.

"Not being on a contender will hurt Sherrod for All-American honors, since he won't get much publicity. But the pro scouts are the ones never fooled, and I think Sherrod can definitely play pro ball.

"He does everything well and he's a hard worker. He just has to get a break and take advantage of it, and he'll make it in the pros," concluded Raymonds.

Jim Sarno of Northwestern played against Sherrod for two years and is now scouting him as Wildcat freshman coach. "His body and ball control has always impressed me," said Sarno.

"HE HAS HIS own unique style, so it's hard to compare him to anyone. The things he does, some people bigger can do, some better than him, but I'm not sure if anyone his size can match him.

"I've always been really amazed with his quickness," echoed Minnesota coach George Hansen. "He's a fantastic shooter, and has great ability in one-on-one situations, even when he has to sacrifice height."

Michigan State coach Gus Ganakas said, "All-American ballplayers outclass good ballplayers when it comes to

playing without the ball. Scoring 30 points isn't necessarily good if you have the ball three-fourths of the time.

"Sherrod is a brilliant player. I think he'd be an all-American if he had enough backing, which every all-American must have. He could play on any team, and he's definitely one of the best guards in the country.

GANAKAS HAS seen Sherrod play only once in person and was not unable to analyze his play without the ball, but Hansen made it a point to praise that part of Sherrod's game.

Illinois coach Harv Schmidt agreed with the others that Sherrod can totally change an opponent's defensive strategy. "We would have liked to play a man-to-man against Wisconsin," said Schmidt after the Illini squeaked by the Badgers, 84-82, in Champaign three weeks ago. "But

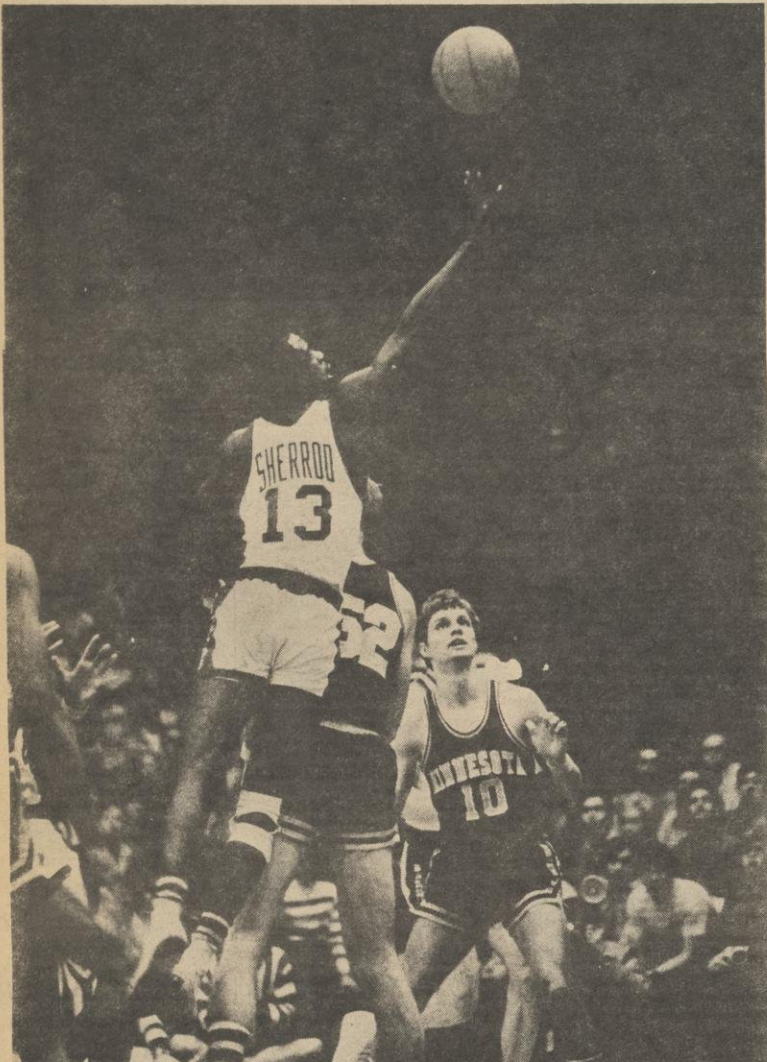
with Sherrod, it's impossible.

"Sherrod's too good of a one-on-one player for most teams to play man-to-man. He forces the defense into a zone. That makes us vulnerable to outside shooting, but we're awfully afraid of having a one-on-one situation with Sherrod."

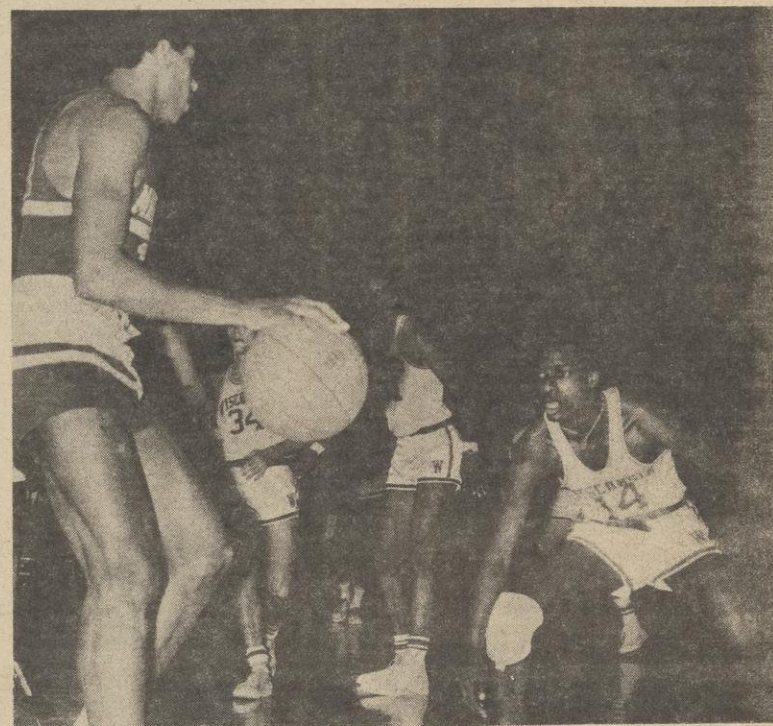
The Badger guard almost beat the Illini single handedly on their homecourt, popping in 31 points from outside the zone. "He can shoot well from the outside, too," was Schmidt's postgame understatement.

"He's got an amazing array of shots," says Ohio State's Fred Taylor, one of the most respected coaches in the country. He's always near the hoop and therefore, very dangerous.

"He's just one heck of a ballplayer," concluded the mild-mannered Taylor. "But you know that."



LEAPING TOWARD the basket is Clarence Sherrod, Wisconsin's highly regarded All-American candidate. Sherrod is known for taking his man under the basket on offense . . .



AND ON DEFENSE, Sherrod, as a sophomore, challenges Dean Meminger of Marquette. The two have been rivals for the last three years, and Sherrod has usually outscored Meminger when they face each other.

What's In (Behind) an All-American

The trumpets blair. The fans scream. And the town won't stop talking.

It's the local sports hero that everyone's going crazy over, and in college basketball that hero could be the most beloved of all. Because college basketball, along with all its fans, exists in its own little world.

There is probably not an amateur or professional sport in the world, with the exception of soccer, in which fans are so attached to their team and heroes as college basketball. These fans are constantly arguing.

"MCDANIELS COULD WHIP Gilmore one-on-one." "Brell could hold Wicks." "The Irish have proven they're the best." College basketball fans never stop talking. And they rarely can find much to agree upon.

With the tremendous amount of personalities around the country playing for hundreds of teams in dozens of leagues, there's room for plenty of local stars. And inevitably, the local fans push their star as one of the country's best.

The question: who ARE the best players in the country? Specifically, who are the five best we'll call all-Americans?

Unfortunately, there is no way of testing all players throughout the country against the same standards. Who knows what such all-American candidates as Artis Gilmore, Dean Meminger, and Julius Erving would do playing against more than just a few good teams every season.

AND WHO KNOWS how someone like Collis Jones of Notre Dame or Allan Hornyak of Ohio State would do if his coach decided to base his offense around that person's talents rather than someone else's or the team's as a whole?

No one knows. All we know is how they HAVE done against the team they HAVE played against and for the team they HAVE played with. We don't know how someone COULD HAVE done playing with a different group of players, for a different coach and against different teams.

Some people can make a pretty good guess at that. That's their business, they're called pro scouts. It seems significant that in the recent American Basketball Association draft, there were many unknowns drafted in the first three rounds while just as many established stars were bypassed.

Since Associated Press and United Press International, the two main organizations which select All-American teams, do not go to the pro scouts for help, they must look elsewhere. AP goes to the sportswriters, who often don't see



any more games than the average fan and just as often are not as good at judging talent as the average fan.

UPI ASKS THE college coaches to judge. That's a better idea except most coaches rarely see a game outside their own conference or area. Even if they do, whether they see enough of all the all-American candidates to make a valid choice is highly debateable.

These coaches, writers and broadcasters must look toward other means when making their selections. This is where the key factors in the making of an all-American come into effect.

"Most of it is just getting a lot of publicity and being on a winner," admits assistant coach Hank Raymonds of Marquette. "You just have to pump, pump and pump publicity. And you have to be on a winner; the individual won't get a lot of publicity if he's not.

"Take for instance George Trapp of Long Beach State. They were rated high before the season started, and Trapp had a good chance for All-American. But they've lost a lot of games, and Trapp isn't receiving any publicity.

"IF LONG BEACH was winning ball games, people would want to know why, and Trapp would be getting attention. There are many ballplayers throughout the country like this."

"It takes a special case to be an All-American if he's not on a winning team," says Dick Schultz of Iowa. "Some are self-made All-Americans right out of high school if they come from the right metropolitan area. All their publicity is carried to college with them.

"Otherwise, you need a lot of national exposure and a lot

of publicity behind you. It really helps to play on one of the coasts or in a big holiday tournament, where a lot of writers who vote can see you play.

"Clarence Sherrod would have a great chance if he was on the right ball club. It's unfortunate that players like him don't get much publicity, but that's the way it is," concluded Schultz.

ANOTHER BIG TEN coach said, "Those All-American teams aren't very valid. Take Dean Meminger, for example. Everyone's pushing him, but I never really thought he was that great of a player. He can't shoot a wick. He's on a winning team, but there are plenty of guys who could do just as well as him.

"He's on a winner and he's getting loads of publicity. That's as important as anything," the coach said.

Ohio State's Fred Taylor, who has had his share of great teams and a bunch of All-Americans, said, "Obviously, your chances for All-American are greatly enhanced if you're on a winner.

"There are many schools where they set out to make someone an All-American and they flood the media with publicity. But we don't do it, and I don't think anyone in the Big Ten does it. I don't appreciate other people doing it either," added Taylor.

THE WISCONSIN ATHLETIC Department has never been known to carry out such publicity campaigns. Wisconsin hasn't had an All-American basketball cager since some guy named Don Rehfeldt in 1950, and every other Big Ten school has had one since then.

But Clarence Sherrod is the best Badger in modern cage history. He's proved it on the court, he's proved it on paper and he's proved it to anyone who has cared to watch. Sherrod has two big disadvantages, however; both of them beyond his control.

He hasn't been on a championship team and it takes more than one great ballplayer to win the Big Ten championship. Because of this, along with the fact that Wisconsin isn't a well-known basketball factory, he hasn't received publicity.

Unless the trend reverses, Clarence Sherrod won't be an All-American. But why should he be? He hasn't had his name splashed all over the media, he hasn't gone around spouting off how good he is and he hasn't won most of the games he's played.

What he's done is just played great basketball and been a modest person. I guess you need more than that to be an All-American. Or is it actually less than that?

McGinnis, Wilmore 1-2 Sophs rule in Big Ten

By JEFFREY STANDAERT
Associate Sports Editor

The 1970-71 Big Ten basketball season was heralded as the "Year of the Sophomore," and after more than two weeks of conference action, that prediction has proven highly accurate.

Two of the best sophomores in Big Ten history, George McGinnis of Indiana and Henry Wilmore of Michigan, are 1-2 in the league scoring race, and no less than five rookies rank in or near the top ten.

McGinnis, who is expected to be a bonafide all-American in his first season, is averaging 35.3 points and 21.7 rebounds a game after three conference starts. Both McGinnis and Wilmore, with a 35.0 average, are ahead of Rick Mount's sophomore scoring record.

WILMORE'S contributions were relatively unexpected, compared to McGinnis, the most publicized Big Ten sophomore since Mount. But the 6-4 New Yorker has led his team to a victory over McGinnis, Indiana, and Co. in a showdown game two weeks ago and a tie for first in conference standings after three games.

McGinnis scored 37 points in that game, Wilmore 35. But the balance of Michigan and the weak play of Indiana's guards gave the Wolverines the victory and at that time a share of first with Illinois, Purdue and Ohio State, all 3-0.

Ohio State's unexpectedly strong showing has been the result of a combination of experience and a pair of sophs. Jim Clemons, one of the league's best players last season, was the only established returning starter, but guard Alan Hornyak and 7-0 center Luke Witte have been superb.

Hornyak is averaging over 25 points a game, and Witte, in addition to an 18.0 scoring average is the conference's second-leading rebounder behind McGinnis.

Minnesota's dismal season has been brightened by the arrival of 6-7 forward Jim Brewer. Defense is one of Brewer's strong points, but he still averages nearly 23 points and over 11 rebounds per game. Brewer has a high of 30, against Ohio State.

NICK WEATHERSPOON of Illinois, Leon Howard and Gary Watson of Wisconsin and Bill Kilgore of Michigan State have become four more of the league's better players in their first year.

Weatherspoon, a 6-6 forward, is scoring at a 14.3 clip in conference play on perhaps the best-balanced team in the league. Weatherspoon, who had one of his best games against Wisconsin, rebounds at a rate of nine per game.

Howard and Watson could be the league's best pair of forwards by the time they graduate. Howard has been bothered by a back injury, but scores well and rebounds far beyond what his 6-4, 175 pound physique might predict. Howard is averaging nearly 15 points a game for a team with five players averaging in double figures.

Watson, despite some defensive problems, has been outstanding in spurts, most notably against Ohio State, where he had his season high of 19 points and 16 rebounds.

Indiana led the league in two

important team categories, scoring and rebounding, after three games. The Hoosiers were scoring 93.7 points going into Saturday's games, and taking 65.0 rebounds, more than 11 rebounds better than second place Ohio State. Wisconsin is fifth in team scoring (81.7) and fourth in rebounding (48.7).

Illinois is the league's best defensive team, giving up only 70.0 points a game. Ohio State is second (72.5), Michigan State third (79.7), Purdue fourth (80.7) and Wisconsin fifth (82.2).

Badgers face crossroads

By JEFFREY STANDAERT
Associate Sports Editor

For the second time this school year, a Wisconsin team finds itself at the point of no return. For John Powless and his basketball team, the future holds only one promise—a very difficult road.

Wisconsin is 6-6 on the year. The Badgers have destroyed a few weak sister opponents and been narrowly beaten by a number of strong sisters. With the possible exception of Ohio State, the Badgers could have beaten each of the teams they have lost to.

The missing ingredient that has kept the Badgers from winning more than they lose is still a mystery to Powless—his team has lost its games for a variety of reasons. Poor free-throw shooting, a goal-tending call, or an enemy guard with an uncustomarily hot hand have all kept Wisconsin from a victory.

INCONSISTENCY is an over-used phrase, but the only one that seems to apply in the case of Wisconsin's basketball team.

But there are some strengths, too. Clarence Sherrod is playing the best basketball of his three-year career here. Sherrod has been the subject of fan criticism in the past. He shoots too much, people say, and dribbles when he should pass.

But Sherrod is averaging over 27 points a game in Big Ten play and statistics show him one of the best shooting guards in the league. As Sherrod goes, so goes Wisconsin.

In the only game the Badgers have lost badly, Sherrod was held to only five points in the second half after scoring 19 in the first. Ohio State won that game with a second-half pull-away.

THE CENTER situation, such a desperate area before the year began, has been taken care of by a determined, intelligent walk-on named Glen Richgels. Richgels is averaging more than ten points and ten rebounds a game, far beyond expectations.

He was at his best in Wisconsin's first game against Marquette, where one observer said, "he played like a madman," and scored 21 points.

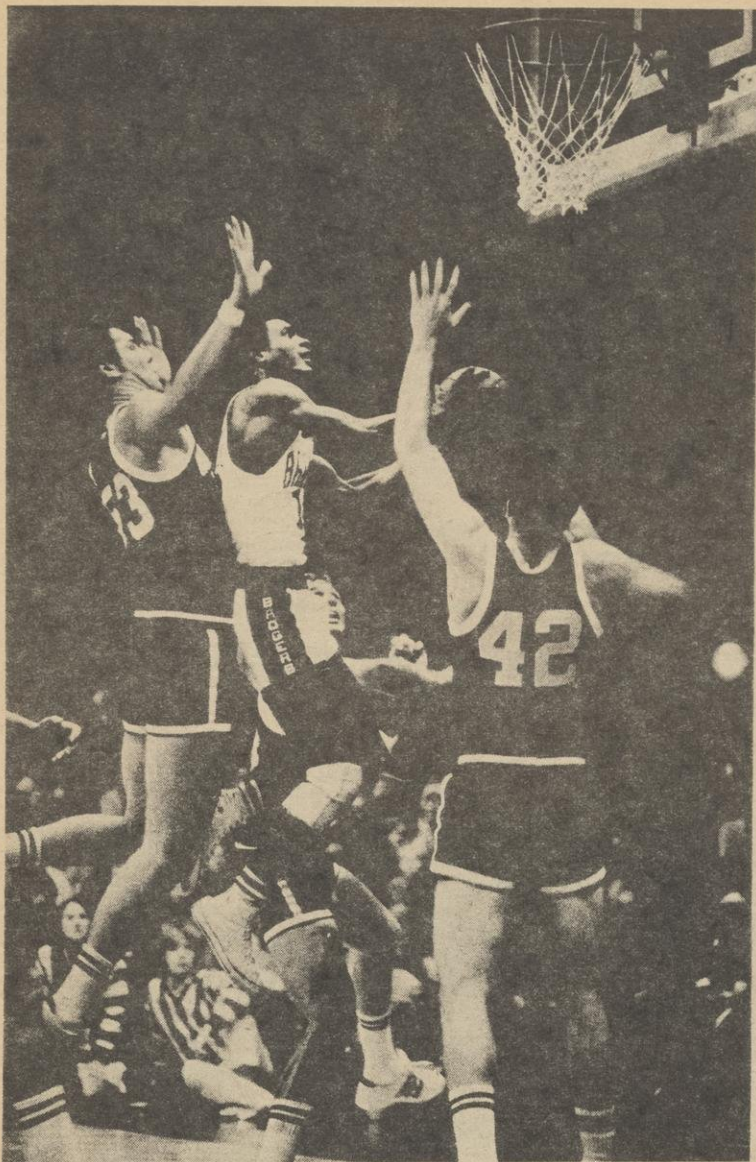
The Badgers have five other players whose performances have ranged from merely adequate to brilliant. Leon Howard has become the best jumper to play for Wisconsin since Joe Franklin, and on occasion, has been a deadly shooter from outside.

But Howard, like Franklin, is in an awkward situation. At 6-4, and 175-pounds, he's too big for a guard and too small for a forward. But despite injuries, he's averaging well into double figures.

LEE OLER, a starter last year as a sophomore, has swallowed his pride and done the job when needed as a reserve, particularly against Ohio State and Northwestern. Co-capt. Denny Conlon, the fieriest man on the team, is in a similar situation. The other guard, Bob Frasier, continues playing his tough defense.

The real enigma has been Gary Watson. Watson has perhaps more physical potential than anyone on the team. But concentration, especially on defense, has hurt his game on occasion.

The pieces are there for Powless and Co. to pick up and put together. With a 6-6 record halfway through the season, the time is now.



DRIBBLING AROUND defenders is one of Clarence Sherrod's traits, and here he maneuvers among three bigger Michigan Wolverines. A three-point play is not an unlikely result.

Frosh cagers 6-1 at midway point

By JIMMY KORETZ

Coach Dave Vander Meulen's Wisconsin freshman basketball team, with much of their tough schedule behind them, is taking a well-deserved semester break.

In their last outing, the yearlings demolished a reputedly tough Northwestern squad, 75-59, January 20, at the Fieldhouse. The victory left the frosh with a 6-1 log, the lone defeat coming at the hands of the undefeated Marquette freshmen.

The Badgers jumped out to a 12-1 lead against Northwestern with only 3:38 gone in the first half, and coasted to a 40-25 halftime advantage.

IN THE second half, the freshmen, led by Gary Anderson and Steve Wilhelm, extended their 15 point lead to 20 and held on to capture their fifth straight win. Wilhelm was devastating from the outside, while Anderson played a great all-around game.

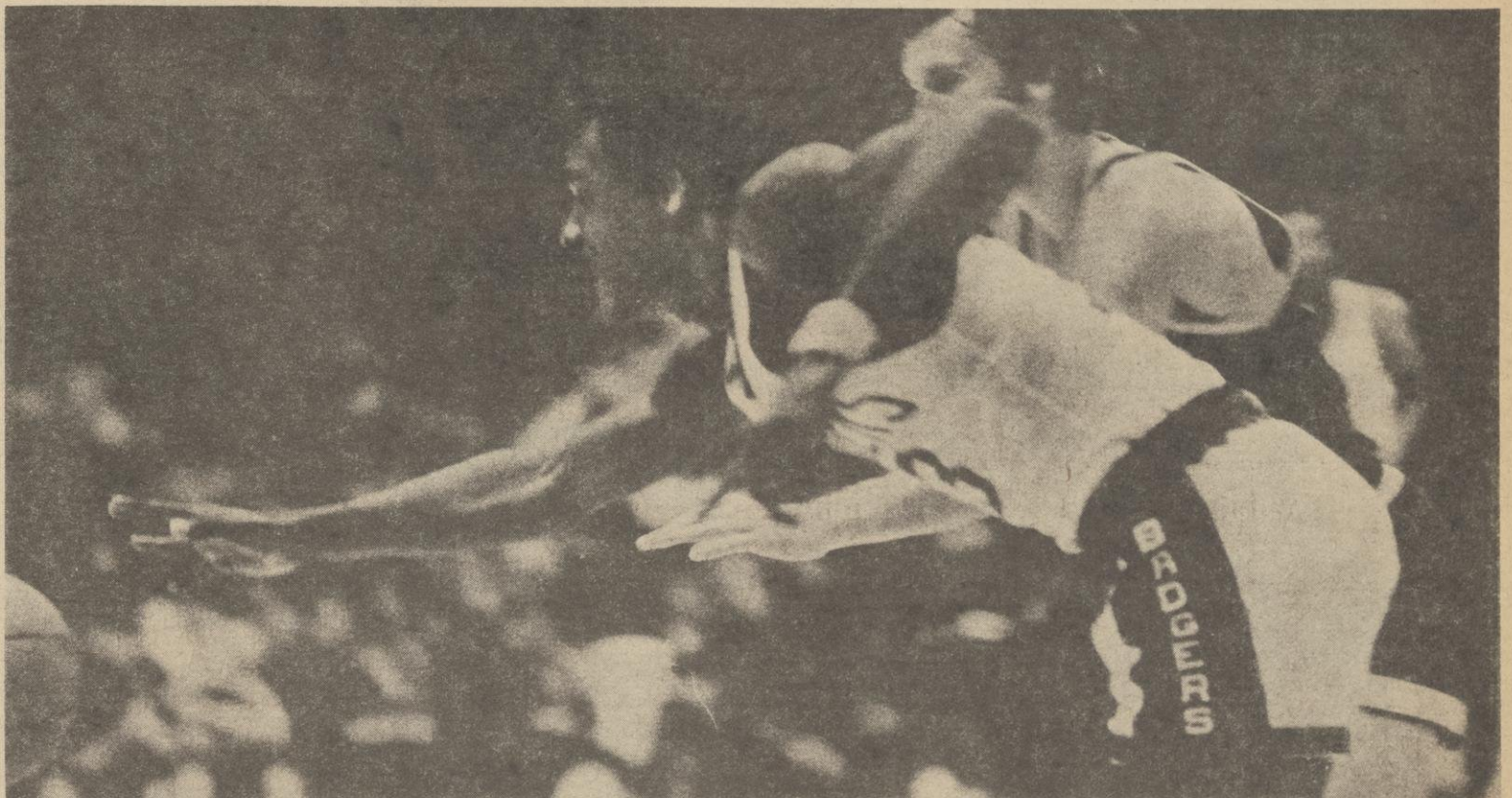
It was one of many strong performances by Anderson, the freshmen's most consistent player of late.

The 6-4 high school All-American from Madison LaFollette has scored a game-high 28 points and grabbed 12 rebounds. Anderson is the leading freshman scorer with a 20.4 mark and is averaging nearly 12 rebounds a game. Wilhelm, a 6-6 1/2 forward from Fall Creek and the second-leading scorer in Wisconsin high school basketball history, scored 17 points while 6-9 center Kim Hughes added 13 points and 14 rebounds. Floor general Stan Morley, a graduate of Eau Claire Memorial, also performed well, contributing 10 points, 9 rebounds and some fine play making.

Coach Dave Vander Meulen is happy with his team's play. "I'm very satisfied. We'd like to be 7-0 but more important than the win-loss record is progress. I think we've made great progress individually."

ONE OF the players who has made tremendous progress is Anderson. A 6-4 high school forward at LaFollette, Anderson has had to make the tough switch to guard. "He's adjusted very well," said Vander Meulen. "At the start of the season, I felt he was forcing some of his shots, getting caught in bad positions, and standing around. Now he's much more aggressive and he's moving with the ball. Consequently, he's playing much better basketball."

Teammate Wilhelm has also made great progress. The former All-Stater is averaging 14.3 points per game on the high-powered Badger squad. "Wilhelm has proven he can shoot in the Big Ten," commented Vander Meulen. "The rest of his game must improve. He has made some great strides. He is not a great jumper, but he's getting better position in his boardwork and defensive work. This has come through hard work and concentration."



BALL-HAWKING by Sherrod has been exciting Big Ten fans for three seasons as the Badger guard often comes up with a key steal, changing the momentum of the game. Sherrod

has fine reflexes and has always been considered a fine defensive ballplayer since early in his sophomore year when he stole the ball

from JoJo White and befuddled the All-American in leading the Badgers to an upset over the fifth-ranked Jayhawks.

Hughes twins brighten UW basketball hopes

By JIMMY KORETZ

There's not much question about the places Kim and Kerry Hughes occupy in the Wisconsin basketball program's scheme of things. With the addition of the 6-9 brother combination to the varsity roster next year and the return of veterans Lee Oler, Leon Howard and Gary Watson, Wisconsin could have the toughest frontline in the Big Ten.

The two Freeport, Ill. natives have played vital roles in leading the Badger yearlings to a 6-1 record. Kim has been scoring at a 19.1 clip while pulling down 15.4 rebounds per game. Brother Kerry is averaging 8.7 points and 11.1 rebounds per game for the high-powered freshmen.

In addition to their scoring and rebounding contributions, the very presence of the twins on the court gives their teammates added confidence. "With Kim and Kerry, you don't have to worry about getting the ball back," said 6-2 swingman Russ Pollnow. "You can always depend on them for the rebound. As far as the guards go, once the ball is in the air you can take off."

THE BROTHER combination started their Freeport High School basketball careers as 5-10 sophomore guards. During their junior year, injuries cut down on most of their playing time as Kim broke his neck and Kerry was hampered by knee ailments.

However, by the beginning of their senior year, the twins had grown to 6-4 and gained starting berths. When the season ended, Kim and Kerry each measured 6-6 1/2 and had developed into blue-chip college prospects. Kim was selected to the Illinois All-State team and gained honorable mention for All American. Kerry received honorable mention on the Illinois Big Eight All-Conference team.

After their senior year, the twins received scholarship offers from such major powers as North Carolina, Louisiana State, Illinois and Illinois State. But after meeting Badger Coach John Powless at a post-season banquet, Kim and Kerry were convinced Wisconsin offered the most both on and off the court.

Freshman Coach Dave VanderMeulen is very pleased with the progress the brothers have made. "They're both easy to coach. They have the desire to improve, which is what they need since they're late developers. We're looking for further development and hope to

get them on an off-season conditioning and weight training program."

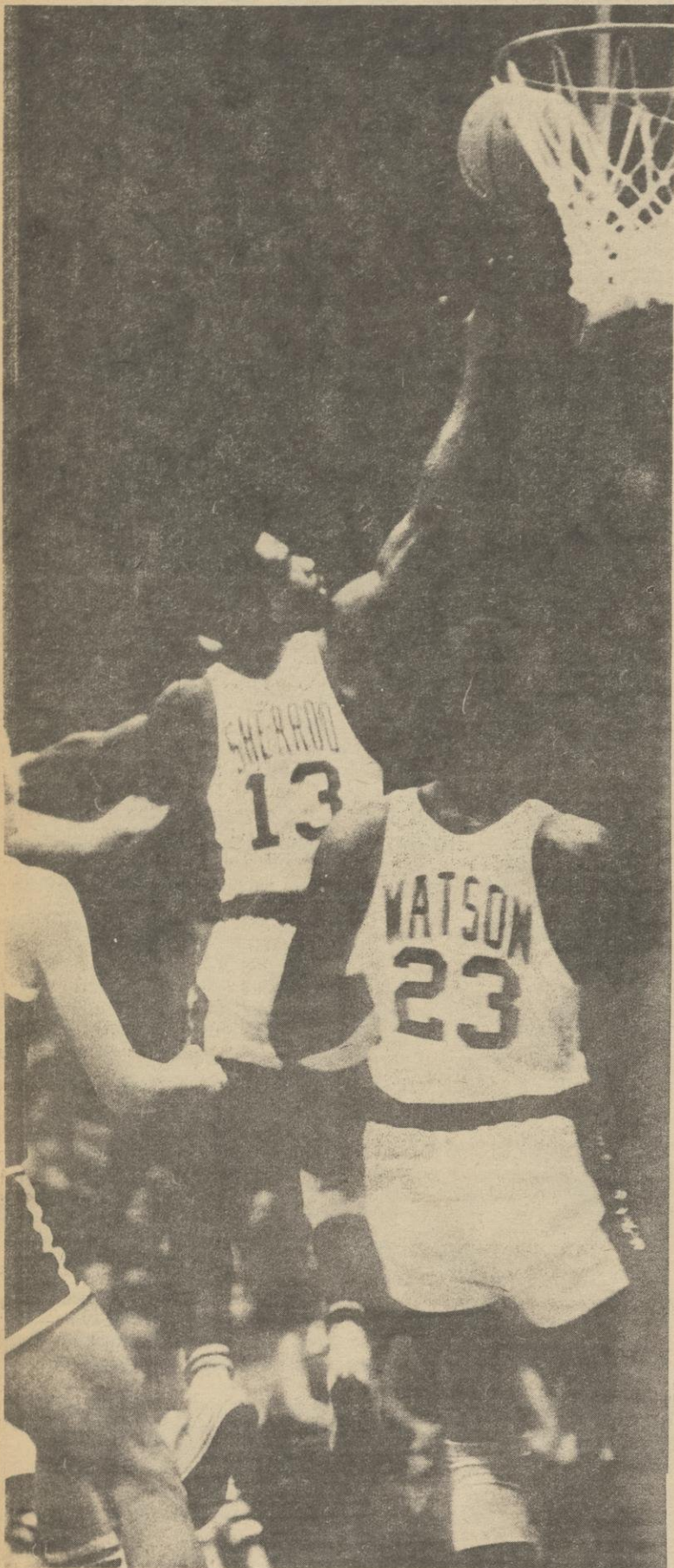
KIM AND KERRY have the same sort of praise for VanderMeulen. "He's a good coach," said Kim. "We've never been unprepared for a team yet. Sometimes coaches concentrate too much on shooting. This year we've been practicing the fundamentals we can use in a game."

The obvious question to ask the two brothers is whether there is any sort of rivalry between them. "There are always some disagreements on the court, but that happens with all ballplayers," said Kerry. "It's nothing serious. Next year there'll be a rivalry since there's just one center

position open for the varsity."

Like all Badger fans, Kim and Kerry are very optimistic about the future of Wisconsin basketball. "The Big Ten is really balanced and should stay balanced for some time," said Kerry. "I think we have a good chance to win the Big Ten Championship in our junior year." Brother Kim mused, "I'd settle for the N.I.T. championship."

At this moment, it is hard to determine whether a Badger team will be offered any post-season bids in the near future. However, it is certain that the brother combination of Kim and Kerry Hughes looms large in whatever plans Coach John Powless has for 1971-72 and the future.



TWO WILDCATS trail Clarence Sherrod as he reaches for the rim on one of his patented drives. Sherrod poured in 26 points to lead the Badgers to an 87-82 victory against Northwestern.



KERRY (LEFT) and Kim Hughes surround frosh coach Dave VanderMeulen with their 6-9 frames. With the graduation of Glen Richgels, Coach John Powless is looking towards one of the twins, probably Kim, to fill the gap in the pivot. The twins, who have grown 11 inches in three years, are growing again. When they'll stop, nobody knows, but Badger fans are hoping it will be well past 6-9.

Long-time gymnastics coach

Bauer To Tender Resignation

By JIM COHEN
Sports Editor

Badger gymnastics coach George Bauer will resign at the end of the season, but he doesn't seem to want to do much talking about it.

When a Cardinal reporter approached him recently, he received the same answer Bauer's been handing out all year. "These are my captains," he said, "and they'll answer all your questions."

From Bauer, who had always been helpful to the press, that answer seemed a bit fishy. When Bauer told a Cardinal reporter last week that he was resigning, that helped to answer one question but, at the same time, posed several more.

BAUER WOULDN'T say why he is resigning, but Athletic Director Elroy Hirsch informed the Cardinal, "George feels that because of all the time involved in coaching gymnastics, he thought it would be better to resign. He submitted his resignation over a month ago."

"He's getting to the age (52) where he wants to stay home more

with his family. It's difficult making all those weekend trips, and it's understandable that George has had enough of it," added Hirsch.

The gymnastics program at Wisconsin has, along with some other nonrevenue sports, been the victim of a tight budget squeeze by the Athletic Department. Bauer has had very limited financial help from the Athletic Department, and his discontentment with the entire situation might have played a significant role in his decision to resign.

"I know he was thinking about resigning for some time," said Hirsch. "There have definitely been problems in the gymnastics program here. We don't have enough money, and there aren't adequate facilities to hold meets."

"IT'S TOO BAD he resigned," added Hirsch, "because it looks like the state high school gymnastics program is picking up. There were 14 schools participating in the state tournament two years ago and 38 last year."

"If at all possible financially, we're going to try to improve the gymnastics program here," noted Hirsch.

Bauer, like fencing coach Archie Simonson, has expressed his dissatisfaction with the lack of

financial help from the Athletic Department.

He has not been able to recruit any state gymnasts, and his teams have been embarrassed by losing to the smaller state schools who have done more with their programs the last few years.

LAST YEAR, when Bauer still at the talking stage, he said he was even forced to wash the towels for the team because of the lack of help he received from other sources.

After the situation didn't improve this year, he apparently was frustrated enough to hand in his resignation.

Bauer, in his 11th season as coach, sports a 73-56 record after ten seasons. The highest his teams have finished in the Big Ten is fourth place, and lately they've been finishing seventh and eighth among the eight teams which compete in gymnastics in the Big Ten.

John Russo, one of the last gymnasts to come to Wisconsin on a partial scholarship, was the 1970

NCAA sidehorse championship under Bauer's coaching.

Bauer has been a member of the Physical Education Department since 1948. He graduated with a degree in physical education from Wisconsin in 1942 and after a stint in the navy, he earned his Masters Degree in 1947.

Wisconsin defensive safety Neovia Greyer ranked third nationally with nine interceptions during the 1970 football season. Three of the interceptions came against Illinois.

Wisconsin quarterback Neil Graff ranked as the Big Ten's leading passer in 1970 to become the first Badger player to achieve that honor since Ron VanderKelen set the pace in 1962.



GEORGE BAUER
done with coaching



PAT MATZDORF
All-American high jumper



GORDON CRAIL
an eyelash from 16

Perrin loaded in field events

By KEVIN BARBER

Let it suffice to say that Wisconsin field coach Bill Perrin is loaded.

When Perrin says that "our jumpers have got to be the best ever and could conceivably be the best ever in the Big Ten," he is not exaggerating. In all but one event, the Badger's field group contains potential Big Ten champions and, in two places, potential national champs.

In the high jump it's Pat Matzdorf. Only a junior Matzdorf has already been named a track All-American after placing third in the NCAA indoor championships and winning the outdoor title with a leap of 7-1. The Sheboygan native has won the Big Ten high jump title in both of his first two years here, and has gone a personal best of 7-1 3/4 in winning the Wisconsin AAU Championships this summer.

MATZDORF'S BACKUP man in the high jump is Jim Huff. A consistent 6-8 leaper with chronic knee problems, Huff has played second fiddle to Matzdorf ever since placing second to him in the Wisconsin high school state finals.

Perrin is high on Huff's ability. He realizes that Huff would probably win a lot of dual meets if he wasn't on the same team as Matzdorf. Perrin commented that Huff has looked "as good as ever" in his recent practices, and added that "if he continues to be healthy, he is capable of 7 feet."

In the triple jump, Perrin can boast of another potential national champ, Patrick Onyango Sumba (pronounced soomba). A product of Nairobi, Kenya, Sumba is a world-ranked triple jumper with a personal best of 53-6 1/2 in the event. The University workmen lengthened the jumping pit for him in early December.

Onyango shattered the previous Big Ten undergraduate record of 49-8 with a leap of 51-0 1/2 on his second attempt in the intra-squad.

PERRIN'S STILL waiting for the results of Greg "Grape Juice" Johnson's final exams and semester grade point average with apprehension. Johnson is one of the main cogs in Perrin's field machine. Juice was the Big Ten champion in the long jump last year with a leap of 25-4 and also won the Big Ten outdoor championship.

Although he is a consistent winner at the collegiate level, some wonder whether Johnson is ever near reaching his potential; his personal best in the long jump is 25-11 1/2, which he recorded as a high school student in East St. Louis, Ill.

Another pleasant surprise for Perrin has been in the pole vault, where the Badgers used one of their few tenders to secure an athlete who track coach Bob Brennan termed "the best high school pole vaulter in the country." Gordon Crail. Voted the Outstanding Track Athlete of Indiana in his senior year, Crail had a personal best of 15-6 in high school.

In the intrasquad meet last Dec. 17, he surpassed his record by 1/4 inch. And he has come within an eyelash of clearing 16 feet in practice.

BUT CRAIL doesn't have a monopoly on the event. Jeff Kingstad, a walk-on from West Allis, has surprised everyone, including Perrin, by quickly developing into the Badger's number two vaulter. An average 13-foot jumper in high school, Kingstad has recorded a personal best of 14-6 in the intrasquad meet. Backed up by sophomores Reb Bishop and Don Jenness, the pole vault has quickly been transformed from one of the weakest events to one of his strongest. And Crail and Kingstad were so gung-ho at the intrasquad meet that the janitors had to turn the lights out on them 20 minutes after the meet had ended.

But has bright spots Brennan lacks depth

By KEVIN BARBER

Head track coach Bob Brennan has some fine talent in the track events this year, but he still keeps that rabbit's foot somewhere close at hand.

The reason is that Brennan does not have much depth in some key events. If his runners were to suffer a rash of injuries like the cross country team went through this fall, the step down from a great team to one just a little above mediocrity would not be long.

But Brennan's attitude toward fate isn't entirely pessimistic. He's hoping for some good breaks, too.

ONE OF THOSE breaks would be for John Cordes to come back from a nagging injury which has bothered him since late last summer. The ailment is tendonitis, specifically an inflamed achilles tendon, the same injury which hampered all but two of Wisconsin's top cross-country runners this fall.

Cordes, a junior, was to have been a part of that squad, but the tendonitis kept him out for the duration of the season. To this date, Cordes, who captured the Big Ten indoor 1000 and outdoor 880 for the Badgers as a sophomore last year, hasn't run competitively.

A draft problem this semester, personal and academic problems and tendonitis all combined to make the climb back to his track niche of last year a momentous task. He was ineligible for the Iowa State meet and won't be able to compete against Drake this Saturday. He probably wouldn't have run in either because of the tendonitis injury anyway.

"Cordes has shown an ability to comeback in the past," stated field coach Bill Perrin last week. Brennan, who admits that Cordes is a "key man" in any national title hopes, can only hope that Perrin's statement will prove realistic.

ANOTHER BREAK that Brennan is looking for is the eligibility of Greg Johnson. A

consistent winner in the long jump, "Grape Juice" also took the 70 yard low hurdles and placed second in the 70-yard highs in last year's Big Ten Championships. Danny Crooks and Dick Hyland have just about completed their transition from football to track and should help, but aren't really in Johnson's class.

In the sprints, senior Mark Kartman, who bounced around from crew to basketball to track, is the Badger's main threat. Kartman placed fourth in the Big Ten indoor 440 and came on to win the outdoor Big Ten quarter in 47.3.

Seniors Bill Bahnfleth and Terry Brown, who were great in high school but have yet to live up to their potential, complement Kartman in the sprints along with junior Jim Nickels.

In the middle distances, Brennan can boast his best runners. Mark Winzenreid leads the group. Winzenreid, who two weeks ago at the All-American Games in San Francisco, equaled Dave Patrick's mark of 1:48.9 for the fourth fastest

880 ever, is the only Badger constantly sought by the meet promoters for their invitationals.

RECENTLY SELECTED as the 5th best 880 man in the world by Track and Field News magazine, Winzenreid is virtually assured of winning the 880 or the 1000 on the Big Ten level.

With senior Don Vandrey, a strong, steady miler, and sophomore Chuck Baker able to back up either of them, the Badgers have middle-distance depth. If Cordes gets healthy, they could conceivably sweep first place in the 880, 1000, and mile at the Big Ten and perhaps at the national level.

In the 600, Brennan has a strong duo in Chuck Curtis and Skip Kent. Curtis, a blue-chipper from Clinton, Iowa, is fast as anything from the 220 to the 600. In high school, he was the state champ in both the 220 and 440 with timings of 21.7 and 47.6 respectively. Kent, a sophomore, finished second to his freshman counterpart in the intra-squad meet, but both were fast for so early in the season.

In the two mile, Brennan again has depth, although his only real star in the event is sophomore Glenn Herold. Herold holds the school record in the event with a timing of 8:47.6 which he set at Houston last year. Vandrey, Bob Scharnke, and Mike Kane are strong in the event, but only Vandrey has broken the 9 minute barrier.

Strong in the middle distances, Brennan will still need a little bit of charm from that rabbit's foot to have his best season.

University of Wisconsin fencing coach Archie Simonson is in his 20th season as head coach and has guided his Badger teams to an overall 178-104 dual meet record (.631) in 19 seasons winning Big Ten championships in 1955, 1957, 1959, and 1967.



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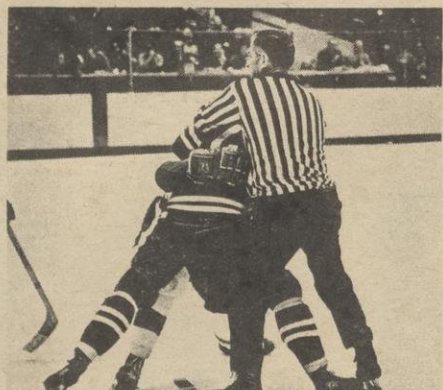
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The Fight . . The Goal



Two of hockey's most exciting elements, the fight and the goal, were well in evidence in Wisconsin's recent series against the Michigan State Spartans at the Coliseum.



Cardinal photos by Mickey Pfleger

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Bows out at Minnesota Heatley Ineligible

By MIKE LUCAS
Contributing Sports Editor

The final WCHA appearance of Wisconsin's Murray Heatley will add a little more to an already special series this weekend at Minnesota.

Heatley will be closing out his collegiate career against the Gophers, after the Big Ten conference last week declared him ineligible for the second semester.

According to the ruling, no athlete is allowed participation in a sport after eight consecutive semesters following the date of his enrollment. This does not include any time missed because of injury.

Heatley entered the university in the fall of 1967 and saw only limited freshman action. He was ineligible a semester later for a low grade point average.

"Murray will be sorely missed," said coach Bob Johnson, "He was one of the greatest players in the school's history and an outstanding leader."

"But he hasn't gone yet, and we'll need him and everyone else

this weekend if we expect to have any success."

"We might just be a little rusty," said Johnson. "The layoff is bound to hurt a team's timing for a while. We've got to get ready for the stretch run now, so I hope we can come out with a good series."

Wisconsin is 6-6 in league play, while Minnesota after an extremely poor start, is 4-8 (last weekend's results not included). The Gophers hold the overall series edge (10-5-1), with the two teams splitting in Madison a year ago. But records don't mean anything.

"You can bet there will be plenty of fireworks," Johnson said. "Everytime we get together, there's seems to be something extra going for each player. It should be exciting."

Minnesota has one of the league's best defenses headed by All-American Wally Olds, Bruce McIntosh, and big Frank "Jungle" Sanders who is the team leader in penalty minutes.

Goaltending, however, has been a problem.

The graduation of All-everything Murray Mc Lachlan left coach Glen Sonmor without an adequate replacement. Brad Shelstad had played the most, but hasn't shown anything more than his substitutes Dave Erickson and Bill Bidon.

"We can't expect our defense to continue to carry the load," said Sonmor. "We have to take the pressure off them by doing some more scoring."

"It seems every line is in a slump at the same time and that nothing will in. We have the chances, but no one has been able to break through. Maybe we might begin to get a few good bounces this week."

Center Mike Antonovich leads the Gopher attack along with wings Dean Blais and Craig Sarnier. The brother duo of Doug and Ron Peltier have also scored well.

"They've got some really good shooters," said starting Wisconsin goalie John Anderson. "This is a big series for us and if we can come out of there with a sweep we'll really be sitting pretty."

Young finds his place

By JEFF GROSSMAN

The Wisconsin hockey team has displayed a potent offense from the outset of this season and the foremost reason is the first line of Boyd, Heatley and Young. The three rank 1-2-3 respectively on the team scoring list.

Captain Jim Boyd has recorded 33 points on 12 goals and 21 assists while Heatley is one point behind with 18 goals and 14 assists.

Jim Young has added 29 points on 12 goals and 17 assists. The junior from Dafer, Michigan is the only underclassman and only American on this intimidating front line.

Young started out on the second line but moved up early in the season when Phil Uihlein was having difficulty. Coach Bob Johnson has not regretted the move.

Young was in the last freshman class that was not allowed to play varsity hockey and consequently he played only three games his freshman year.

Last year he played a wing on the line centered by Boyd and tallied 24 points.

Young credits his improvement to skating over the summer and attending Johnson's hockey clinic in Aspen, Colorado. "I went into practice here in better shape than in the past and that helped," Young noted.

The Boyd trio has 94 points in 22 games which is an average of over four points per game.

If the line were to be characterized captain Boyd would be the

playmaker with Heatley as the big goal scorer and Young as the man in the corners who digs the puck out and feeds his linemates.

"With Jim and Murray as linemates you can't help but have a good year," Young commented modestly.

As for the rest of this WCHA flag fight Young figures Michigan State, Michigan Tech and North Dakota will be the toughest to beat.

"Michigan Tech should be the toughest but if we can get them in the semi-finals at the Coliseum we can win. With the bigger ice surface and our great home support we should win."

Michigan Tech dumped the Badgers twice in the first two games of the season in their 1400-seat hockey barn.

After graduation Young would like to try some hockey at the international level. "I couldn't quit immediately," he remarked, "it is too much a part of me."

There has been a marked improvement in Wisconsin hockey the last few seasons which brought the Badgers a third place finish in the NCAA's last winter. Young cites Johnson's extensive Canadian

recruiting as a major factor.

Young has made it in college hockey, an American in a sport dominated by Canadians, but he believes his proximity to the Canadian border was the major factor.

"I lived right across the border so I was able to play in a Junior Canadian League. It provided better preparation than most American players get."

And he shows it.

Wisconsin quarterback Neil Graff and tight end Larry Mialik combined on five pass plays that covered 50 or more yards during the 1970 football season with four of the plays netting touchdowns. Two of the plays went for 68 yards with one a score against Penn State and the other a non-scoring play against Indiana. Plays of 64, 52, and 50 yards netted touchdowns against Illinois, Penn State and Texas Christian, respectively.



MURRAY HEATLEY
Big Ten says "no"



GARY WINCHESTER
"learns lesson"

Gary Winchester learns his lesson

By MIKE LUCAS
Contributing Sports Editor

Early this season, Wisconsin freshman Gary Winchester learned an important hockey lesson at certainly not the most erudite place in the WCHA, Michigan Tech.

"That opening series really hit home," said the 19-year old center from Calgary, Alberta. "I was a little afraid playing before such a big crowd in such a small ring. It was an atmosphere that I wasn't used to."

"I guess because of it, I played it conservative, something you can't do up here. I learned that right away."

SINCE THEN, Winchester hasn't stopped being aggressive. His strong fore-checking and frequent scoring bursts have strengthened his starting spot on the Badger's third line with wings, Jim Johnston and Stan Hinkley, also a freshman.

"He's played very well for us so far," said coach Bob Johnson. "We knew he had the talent, it was just a matter of whether he could play right away or not."

"At the start, we had a question mark at the center position but I think Gary has erased that."

Winchester was a three-sport star at Queen Elizabeth's High School in Calgary and played in the same Juvenile A league that produced Bob Poffenroth, Murray Heatley, Jim Boyd, and Doug McFadyen.

IN HIS first Coliseum appearance, he scored the hat trick against Brown University.

"The wrist shot is my favorite," Winchester said. "It's much quicker than any other shot and most goalies have troubles with."

"My scoring so far this year has been pretty good considering I'm usually a late starter. I think it's just a matter of timing and getting the right breaks."

"If anything has hurt me, it has been the speed of the game here. Everyone is so fast and that has probably been my biggest adjustment."

Winchester ranks high in Badger scoring with 14 goals and 10 assists in 21 games.

Checking, however, is Winchester's strongest asset. The 5-10, 170-pounder is an expert at handling the fore-check and has no fears about stopping bigger opponents.

"This is the way I was taught, a lot of checking," he said. "In fact, back home we check all over the ice and you naturally learn how to cut off an attacker before he gets started."

"I'm not really big, but it hasn't hurt me yet. If you hit a guy right, he'll respect you."

Winchester, who began skating at age two, credits the availability of ice for the abundance of Canadian-born athletes on college teams.

Makey back with glasses

A visit to the eye doctor two weeks ago may have solved in part the Jim Makey mystery.

The freshman goaltender, who had been the early season starter, was found to have 20-40 and 20-70 vision, hardly recommendable for picking up the flight of a 100 mph hockey puck.

Glasses were immediately ordered, which Makey will wear in a specially designed mask.

"He was nearly blind with that kind of eyesight," said Badger coach Bob Johnson. "It's really amazing how he did so well in those first games."

Makey was benched after a loss at Michigan Dec. 11 and replaced by senior John Anderson who stopped the Wolves in the series final, 5-3.

Anderson has remained in the nets since then and is among WCHA leaders for fewest goals allowed per game.



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Badger fencers having problems

By JIM YOUNG

It's been rough going for the Wisconsin fencing team in the early part of the season, and things don't look like they will improve very much.

The fencers have struggled to a 5-4 record, in what Coach Archie Simonson has called a "disappointing" start. "We've already lost as many as I had allowed myself for a good record, and all the teams we still have to meet are really good," says Simonson.

At the start of the season, Simonson had expected his foil squad to be one of the best he has ever had, but from the start, they have been his main problem. In the first meet of the season, they lost to a tough Parkside squad 6-3, in a disappointing match that caused Simonson to say, "They failed me." The Badgers lost that one 17-10, but then came back to down an out-manned Minnesota team 22-5.

THE FOLLOWING weekend they traveled to Milwaukee to face the Milwaukee Fencing Club and Milwaukee Tech. In what was a complete turn around from the previous week and the high point in the early season, the Badgers, behind the surprising performance of the foil squad, topped MFC 15-12 and Tech 19-8.

The surprise victory over MFC gave Simonson and the team encouragement for the upcoming meets.

The first meet after vacation was

(continued on page 14)



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That's Jerry Darda

From Fruitstands to the Olympics

By DON DURCHSLAG

Jerry Darda was born on the rugged southwest side of Chicago. His dream in life was to get a job and get out of the ghetto.

One of Darda's first jobs was working at a neighborhood fruit stand. His latest is scheduled for 1972 in Munich, Germany. Acting as an assistant to Hobie Billingsley, diving coach at Indiana, Darda will coach the United States diving team in the 1972 Olympics.

Munich is a long way from the southwest side of Chicago, and Wisconsin diving coach.

Munich is a long way from the southwest side of Chicago and the Wisconsin diving coach never thought diving would be the key to his childhood dream.

In 1952 Darda enrolled at Fenwick high school, a Catholic prep school in Oak Park, Illinois. There Darda came in contact with two things that would eventually determine the course of his life. One was diving, the other was a coach named Dan O'Brien.

"AS SOON as I could, I went out for the high school swim team," remembers Darda. "However, my times were too slow, and I couldn't make the team. Fortunately the

coach, Dan O'Brien, had a few places open on the diving squad, so I began to dive." Darda didn't realize it then, but Dan O'Brien would one day loom as the chief force behind his decision to coach.

Four years later Darda made the high school all-American diving squad for the first of two years. He had scholarship offers from Northwestern and Purdue. Still nurturing his childhood dream, Darda passed up a better offer from Northwestern, because he wanted to major in engineering. Purdue had the better program, and Darda felt he could secure a better job when he graduated.

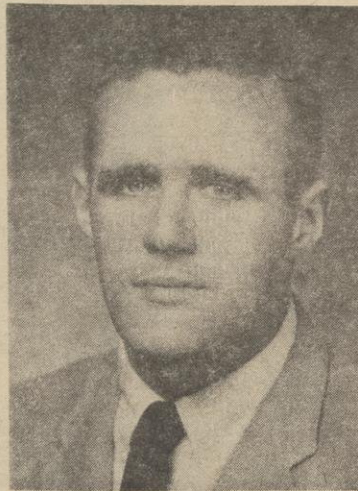
Darda, however, still worked hard on his diving. While diving for Purdue, he participated in the 1959 Pan American games and placed seventeenth among the American divers. Since only the top three divers go to the Olympics, Darda didn't make it.

"I was never able to make the Olympics. I constantly finished eleventh in NCAA competition. I just couldn't get over the hump," he says.

During the summers Darda would return to the Chicago area, and work at his old high school job. Employed by the Riverside

Country Club, Darda taught young kids how to dive. One of these 'kids' was Ken Sitzberger. In 1964, at the Olympics in Tokyo, Ken Sitzberger represented the United States in the three meter dive and won the event.

DARDA graduated from Purdue in 1960 with a bachelors degree in metallurgical engineering. By going to work for the National Steel Castings



JERRY DARDA
Olympic diving coach

Company, Darda's childhood dream had been fulfilled. Yet the twenty one year old engineer was anything but happy.

"After seven months I became tired of the job, so I went to work for the Continental Can Company," he says. "Seven months later I decided I hated it there too, and quit."

He finally decided to return to Purdue to get a masters in physical education. According to Darda, Dan O'Brien served as his main motivation.

"I really respected that man. He couldn't even swim, yet he was one hell of a swimming coach. I had always enjoyed sports, and working with kids, so I thought I would give coaching a try. Besides engineering was a drag," Darda remembers.

A year later he received his masters.

In the fall of 1964, after brief coaching jobs at Niles West and Evanston high schools in Illinois, Darda was simultaneously offered coaching positions at Wisconsin and Iowa State.

"IOWA STATE was too much like a factory and I had five years of that at Purdue. Besides Iowa State didn't have any hippies, so I

came to Wisconsin," he says.

Jerry Darda is now in his seventh season as diving coach at UW. In every year, except his first, he has had an All-American diver.

He has participated in various domestic and international diving clinics. Last summer he coached the U.S. diving team in the World Student Games, and next summer he travels to Munich for the Olympics.

Yet the thirty-two year old Ph.D. candidate is still not satisfied.

"We never have had a national champion here at Wisconsin. Don Dunfield finished second one year in the NCAA competition, but that leaves one place to go. Also, we have never had a boy on an international team," he says.

Yet Darda's motives for coaching go deeper than just winning. Every summer, under the sponsorship of the Chicago Park District, he runs a diving school, for all ages and sexes, in Oak Park, Illinois. The pay is not high, and there isn't much glamour, but just as Dan O'Brien taught him how to dive many years ago, Darda is teaching others.

The reason? It's simple. Jerry Darda enjoys helping people.

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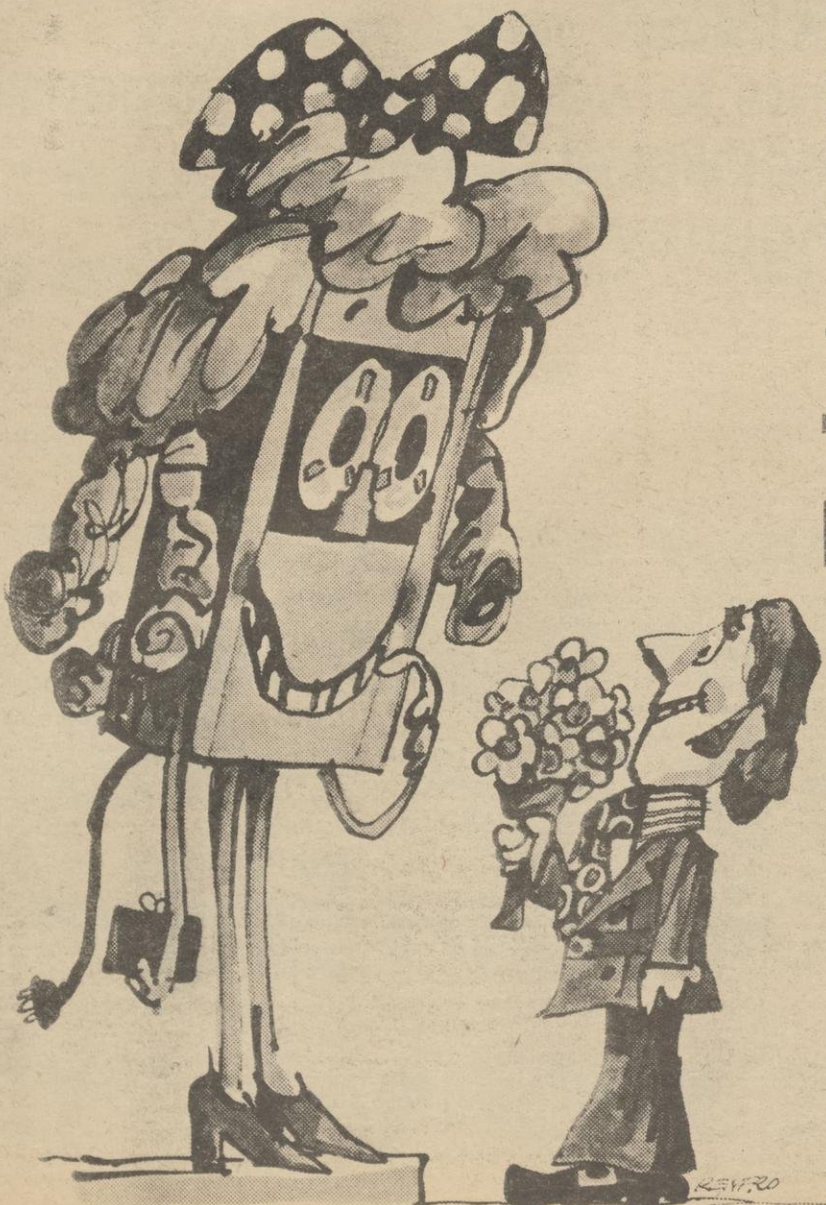
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- Feb. 5 Hockey at Minnesota
JV Hockey-Stevens Buick Juvenile Team at Minneapolis
- Feb. 6 BASKETBALL-Iowa at Madison (3:30)
FENCING-Purdue and Wayne State at Madison (1:00)
GYMNASTICS-Ohio State at Madison (1:30)
Hockey-at Minnesota
JV Hockey-Stevens Buick Juvenile Team at Minneapolis
SWIMMING-Northwestern and Southern Illinois at Madison (7:30)
INDOOR TRACK-Drake at Madison (1:00)
Wrestling-at Northwestern
JV Wrestling-Triple Dual Meet at Richland Campus
- Feb. 9 Basketball-at Southern Illinois
- Feb. 12 HOCKEY-Michigan at Madison (7:30)
JV HOCKEY-Stout State at Madison (5:00)
SWIMMING-Iowa at Madison (7:30)
Indoor Track-Astro-dome Invitational at Houston, Texas
- Feb. 13 Basketball-at Northwestern
Fencing-UW Parkside and Michigan State at Kenosha
GYMNASTICS-Illinois at Madison (1:30)
HOCKEY-Michigan at Madison (7:30)
JV HOCKEY-Stout State at Madison (10:00 a.m.)
SWIMMING-Minnesota and Purdue at Madison (1:30)
Indoor Track-Astro-Dome Invitational at Houston, Texas
WRESTLING-Iowa, Ohio State and Minnesota at Madison (12:00)
- Feb. 16 BASKETBALL-Ohio State at Madison (7:30)
FROSH BASK.-Elgin Community College at Madison (5:15)
- Feb. 19 HOCKEY-Minnesota at Madison (7:30)
- Feb. 20 Basketball-at Michigan State
Fencing-Illinois-Chicago, Chicago and Milwaukee Tech at UI-Chicago
Gymnastics-at Minnesota
HOCKEY-Minnesota at Madison (7:30)
Swimming-at Illinois
INDOOR TRACK-Northwestern at Madison (1:00)
WRESTLING-Purdue, Northern Illinois and WSU-Whitewater at Madison (12:00)
- Feb. 23 BASKETBALL-Illinois at Madison (7:30)
FROSH BASK.-Highland Community College at Madison (5:15)
Swimming-at Michigan State
- Feb. 24 WRESTLING-Northern Michigan at Madison (7:30)
- Feb. 25 FROSH BASK.-WSU-White water at Madison (7:30)
- Feb. 26 Hockey-at Michigan State
- Feb. 27 Basketball-at Iowa

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Fencers have problems

(continued from page 11)

against Missouri-Kansas City and Minnesota-Duluth, and was supposed to be a warmup for the rest of the season. Coach Simonson had planned to use the more inexperienced members of the team, but after the Badgers had downed UM-Duluth 24-3 he was forced to use his regulars to top a tougher Kansas City team 15-12.

In the last meet before the semester break the Badgers had their poorest performance of the season, losing to Air Force 15-12, Parkside 14-13, and Ohio State 19-8. Simonson could only describe it as "horrible, exasperating." Again the foil squad had much to do with the defeats, losing their matches against all three opponents.

The one pleasant aspect of the season has been the improvement of the epee squad. They started the season as Simonson's most inexperienced squad, and Simonson's hopes for a good season rested on their improvement.

They have improved steadily over the season having faced some outstanding competition. They have fulfilled their part in the Badger effort. "I can't ask for more from them," says Simonson. But the foil squad has done little and is at the heart of Simonson's problems.

ASIDE FROM their performance at Milwaukee, the foil squad has been showing very little of what they are capable of. "The season centers around the performance of the foil squad, and we need some production from them," insists Simonson.

Simonson has put the blame for the poor performance of the foil squad on a lack of both physical and mental preparation. To get his team ready for the coming meets, Simonson has shifted his priorities at practice.

"We've been concentrating on epee to get them ready. Now we're going to have to re-group and start over again in foil," sighs Simonson.

The members of the foil squad have been trying to get back in a competitive mood, and in an effort to regain some of their lost confidence, some of the members will be going to Cleveland to participate in a meet there. "The boys are aware of the problem, and have been trying to get into the proper frame of mind," says Simonson.

But they will have to do it right away and be ready to go at their best as soon as the schedule resumes. "We have no easy matches coming up. We'll have to be ready right away," says Simonson.

The Badgers have two more home meets, and they bring to town some of the best teams in the nation. They will face Purdue and Wayne State on Feb. 6 and then three weeks later, play host to Notre Dame and Illinois.

The home meets will start at 10:00 a.m., scheduled not to compete with the afternoon track meets that are also held in the Memorial Shell.

Wisconsin track captain Mark Winzenried, Monroe senior, turned in the fastest time ever by a Big Ten undergraduate in the 880 yard run this season. He was clocked in 1:48.9—matching the old American record—in the Catholic Youth Organization National Invitational Track Meet at College Park, Md., on January 8 in placing behind winner Tom Von Ruden who won in 1:48.5. Fastest previous half-mile turned in during indoor competition by a conference undergraduate was 1:49.8 by Winzenried in winning the event in the 1970 Big Ten Indoor Track Championship Meet.

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Matmen eye first big test vs. Wildcats

The Badger wrestling team has been waiting all season for Northwestern because the Wildcats are the real test of how Wisconsin rates in the Big Ten.

The wrestlers have a 3-0 conference record with wins against Illinois, Indiana, and Minnesota. But Northwestern is supposed to be much better and Coach Duane Kleven has repeatedly looked forward to the February sixth encounter with perennial first division Northwestern as the big test.

With an 8-1 overall record, the wrestlers this year are off to a fast start; faster than in past years, which is probably due to the growth of high school wrestling throughout the state.

LAST YEAR'S freshmen were supposed to be the best crop ever, and this year's are better. It appears that the growth in the State is paying off for the Badgers.

However, this fast start may be a false illusion. Wisconsin has beaten only the second division teams of the conference and has the first division teams yet to wrestle.

In the first two weeks of February, Iowa, Ohio State and the Wildcats visit. The big "if" is whether Wisconsin can knock off one or more of these teams. "If" they can the Badgers will be in a position to look for a first division finish for the first time in many, many years.

Led by junior Captain Pete Lieskau's 13-1 record and freshman Nyal Kessinger's 10-3, the squad is made up of three freshmen, five sophomores, and two juniors. The other records are at 190, Ron Hansen (8-3); 158, Mike Jones (9-4); 134, Dale Spies (7-3); 167, Roger Wendorf (6-1-1); and 142, Rich Lawinger (7-3).

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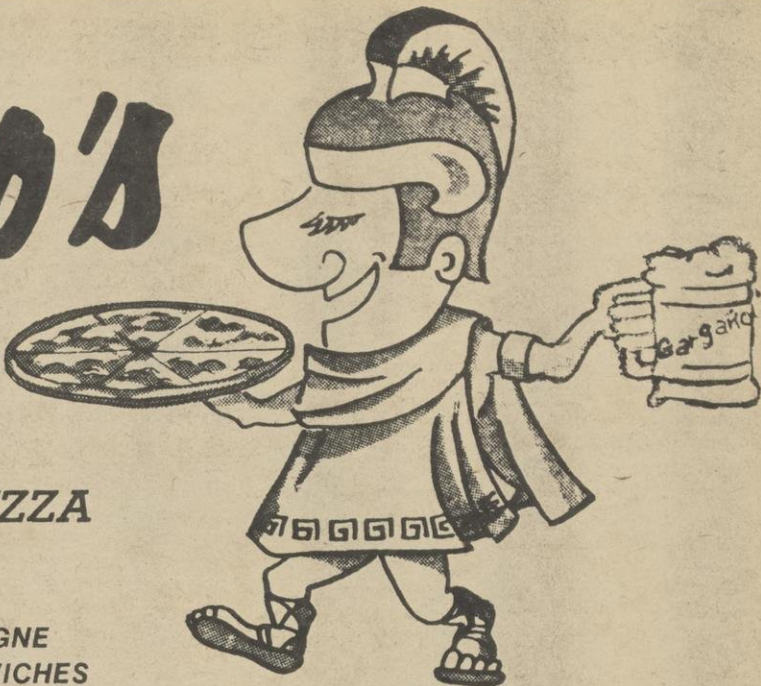
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