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Robert Pensinger

SPEAKING AGAINST restrictive birth control laws, Anne Gaylor represented the National Society of Separation of Church and State at the Senate Health and Social Services committee hearings. See story on page 3.

Citywide work for war referendum shows widespread, diverse support

By JOHN CHRISTENSEN
of the Cardinal Staff

Citizens for Immediate Withdrawal, an organization formed to coordinate support for the peace referendum in Madison's spring election has received endorsement from diverse and initially unexpected sources.

The referendum calls for an immediate ceasefire and a withdrawal of all U.S. troops and military equipment from Southeast Asia. It is similar to a referendum passed in San Francisco last November and a previous Madison referendum which received 44 per cent of the electorate vote in 1968.

Backers of a "yes" vote on the question of withdrawal expect this year's referendum to pass by a large majority.

IN ADDITION to such individuals as Aids. Eugene Parks, Paul Soglin, and Dennis McGilligan, and such groups as the Vets for Peace and MAPAC, the referendum has acquired support from a number of labor quarters.

Strong support from labor in Madison was demonstrated when COPE (the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education) endorsed the referendum at a meeting last Friday. There was only one dissenter to the "yes" vote.

COPE is not the only local labor group favoring the referendum. Firefighter's Local #311, the Executive Board of State Employees #1, prominent trade unionists such as Marvin Brickson, Executive Secretary of the Madison Federation of Labor, Harold "Babe" Rohr, President of the Building Trades Council, Frank Urschiltz, President of Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen Local #538, Donald Eaton, Secretary-Treasurer of Teamsters Local #695, Ed Durkin, International Vice-President of the Firefighter's Association, Charles Merkle, President of the Firefighters Local #311, Hilton Hanna, Executive Administrative Assistant to

the President of Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen, Frederick W. McConnell, President of A.S. Employees Local #171, Otto Oliverson of Bricklayers Local #13, Kenneth Fisher of Carpenters Local #314, and Vernon Zitlow, representative of the International Machinists #1406, all favor a "yes" vote.

State and local politicians, including Governor Patrick Lucey, Congressman Robert Kastenmeier, all of Madison's state congressional representation, Sen. Fred Risser, and Reps. Edward Nager, Marjorie "Midge" Miller, and Norman Anderson, mayoral candidate Leo Cooper, and a strong majority of the present City Council, have come out in strong support of the referendum.

LOCALLY, public opposition to the referendum has come only from Madison Mayor William Dyke, and a small contingent of four or five aldermen on the council.

The support offered by Ald. Richard Landgraf of the 13th Ward, has been criticized by several city hall observers as a purely political move. Landgraf is running against a long time support of the anti-war referendum, Daniel Guilfoil.

Some also see former 14th Ward Alderman Harold "Babe" Rohr's support as politically-motivated. Once a strong Dyke supporter and hard-line critic of student demonstrators, Rohr's support may be credited to the Nixon's Administration's crackdown on construction unions. Rohr is president of Madison's Building and Construction Trades Council.

Perhaps the most unexpected support has come from Melvin Cohen, Commander of VFW Post 10293, and his Adjutant Michael Bronz. Cohen and Bronz, will be pushing for the support of the entire west-side post at a upcoming Post meeting.

Radioactive cobalt 60 missing, Presumed stolen from U lab

By RON LEGRO
of the Cardinal Staff

An extremely dangerous capsule of radioactive cobalt 60 is missing from a University laboratory and is presumed stolen, officials announced Wednesday.

Dr. Charles Kelsey, chairman of the University's radiation safety committee, said proximity to the exposed material for lengthy periods can cause serious injury.

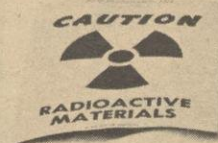
The cobalt 60 is harmless as long as it remains in its container, a 25 pound lead cylinder about the size of a coffee can, Kelsey said. The container has a yellow radioactivity warning symbol on it. The cobalt 60 itself is a pellet about one half inch long and quarter inch in diameter.

"THE COBALT could burn a hole in your leg if you carried it around for a day," Kelsey said. Two days exposure, he told the Cardinal, could cause sterility.

The cobalt was apparently taken along with a "large quantity" of other laboratory equipment sometime between Thursday evening-when it was last seen-and Monday afternoon, Kelsey said. A search was initiated by University Protection and Security and by Tuesday it was assumed the cobalt and the equipment had been stolen.

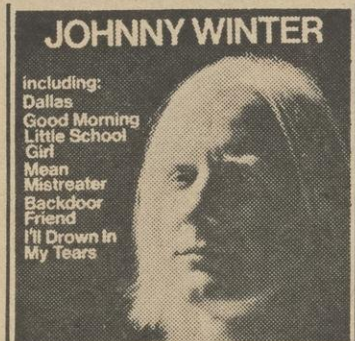
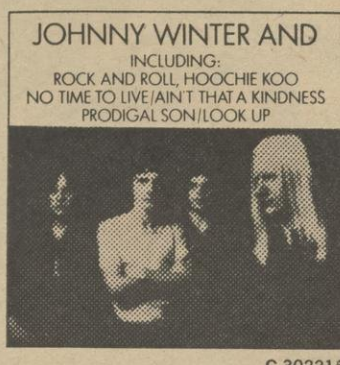
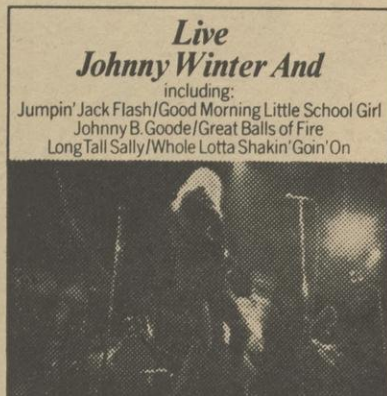
ONLY HALF of the radiation in the cobalt capsule will have dissipated in five years and the pellet will remain dangerous. "It is not hot, it makes no noise, and you cannot smell it," Kelsey said. "We are very anxious to get it back, no questions asked. It would be very tragic if it were discarded and a child were to pick it up."

Persons who think they know the whereabouts of the container are asked to call 262-2170 or Protection and Security. The container should by no means be opened, Kelsey warned.



THIS IS WHAT the container of the missing cobalt looks like. It is lead and weighs about 25 pounds. The little pellet alongside the ruler is how the cobalt 60 itself looks. Don't attempt to handle the pellet if you have it.

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**Somebody you admire was probably
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Somebody you already admire
is probably in Dreams.



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Now you can be introduced
to them formally, all together as the exciting
new group, Dreams.

More of "The Music of Our Time." Introducing
Dreams on Columbia Records and Tapes.

1-1

**This album
is 14 years
ahead of its time.**

Step forward into the past with The Firesign Theatre
as they interrogate the musical persecution: "Don't
Crush That Dwarf, Hand Me The Pliers."
It might be the funniest record you've ever watched.
But then again, it's certainly no joke.
Propaganda-wise, it's probably 14 years ahead of
its time. Or maybe even none. Or maybe we've been
through it already. But that's politics.
The album has two sides: This and The Other.
Which are you on?
All this and more more on The Firesign Theatre's
latest, where nearly everyone you meet is
named either George or, well, almost nearly every-
one.

The Future is Now.
On Columbia
Records™
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of Big Brother)



CHEAP

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BIG BROTHER AND THE HOLDING COMPANY, REDBONE
IT'S A BEAUTIFUL DAY, RALLING JACK, THE HOLLES
THE NEW YORK ROCK ENSEMBLE, THE FLOCK, SPIRIT
ELVIN BISHOP GROUP, FRASER & DREYER
BILL PUKA, SOFT MACHINE



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Contemporary
Artists!

Spirit's new album
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best yet.

SPIRIT
TWELVE DREAMS OF DR. SARDONICUS
INCLUDING:
NATURE'S WAY/MORNING WILL COME/MR. SKIN
WHEN I TOUCH YOU/ANIMAL ZOO



Spirit debuts on the Epic label with an
album that the group feels is the best thing
they've ever done.
It was produced by David Briggs (Neil
Young's producer) and it's a giant step away
from their jazz origins.
It's solid Spirit (if you can imagine that).
And probably the best Spirit you've ever
heard.

More of "The Music of Our Time"
on Epic Records and Tapes.



Birth control discussion packs chamber

By DIANE DUSTON
of the Cardinal Staff

The topic was birth control and the Assembly chamber was filled to capacity with Wisconsin citizens, Wednesday, for the Senate Health and Social Services Committee hearings.

For over three hours citizens crowded to the microphone to speak their minds on the four bills concerning abortion and contraception, now under consideration of the committee, headed by Sen. James Devitt (R-Milwaukee).

Two of the bills, SB237, authored by Sen. Fred Risser (D-Madison) and SB2 sponsored by Sen. Nile Soik (R-Milwaukee) call for liberalization, in varying degrees, of Wisconsin's strict birth control laws, the most restrictive in the country.

Risser's bill, the more liberal of the two, would remove contraceptives from the list of indecent articles and repeal statutes which prohibit advertising or display of such articles. It would also allow the sale of birth control devices to unmarried persons.

Soik's bill would also remove contraceptives from the list of indecent articles. It would allow their sale to all persons over the age of 18 or to anyone with parental consent. Presently the statutes

outlaw sale of contraceptives to all unmarried persons.

The third contraceptive bill in committee, SB230, calls for rewriting the law but offers no liberalization. It is sponsored by the Committee on the Judiciary.

The fourth bill, joint resolution 8, co-sponsored by 15 senators and assemblymen, calls for a constitutional convention to amend the U.S. Constitution such that abortion regulations would be a right reserved to the state. The bill was written in reaction to recent federal court rulings in Wisconsin overturning present state anti-abortion regulations.

Public testimony largely opposed the abortion bill and SB230. Sharon Curtis, Women's Action Movement, said, "It is not a question of whether it is the responsibility of the federal or state government to pass legislation on abortion, rather it is up to the individual to decide whether or not she wants an abortion."

Spokesmen against the abortion bill pointed out the danger of calling a constitutional convention to act upon this subject. "We don't know what other changes may be made in the constitution if this type of convention were called," it was remarked by a spokesman for the Civil Liberties Union.

Wide support was given to the Risser bill and the Soik bill. Speakers emphasized liberalization of Wisconsin birth control laws. Dr. Hania W. Ris, pediatrician at the Wisconsin School for Girls, Oregon, Wisc., said that out of 160 to 260 girls there are usually 10 to 30 unmarried expectant mothers ranging in age from 14 to 18, some of whom are having their second or third child. "Because it is unlawful in Wisconsin to disseminate birth

control information these girls have little or no knowledge of how to protect themselves against unwanted pregnancy," she said.

Dr. John Brennan, M.D., was among the spokesmen opposing the bills calling for liberalization of the law on birth control. He said, "Schools are not doing their job in teaching morality so it must be up to the legislators. Birth control devices are tools used to violate laws against fornication and

adultery. People such as Paul Erlich have worried responsible people into being overly scrupulous about birth control. With fewer people there will be fewer taxpayers."

The committee completed its public hearings on the bills Wednesday, but delayed further action until a later date at which time amendments or recommendations for change may be made. The bills will be taken up in Senate session in the near future.

Students request cancellation of all foreign language requirements

By GENE WELLS
of the Cardinal Staff

Several University students suggested that foreign language requirements be abolished at a hearing sponsored by the Curriculum Review Committee of the College of Letters and Science Wednesday night.

The meeting in the Curti Lounge of the Humanities building was the first of two public meetings to discuss proposed curriculum revisions. The second meeting will be at 7:30 p.m. next Wednesday in the same room.

The students who spoke agreed that foreign languages do not benefit students who take them only because they are required. One noted that although languages have been taught as required subjects throughout history, "There is more misunderstanding today, more disagreement among one another."

The student also responded to claims that languages facilitate in research in the student's field of study and in learning other foreign languages by asking how many students actually use their language training in these ways.

Prof. E. David Cronon, history, said most students underestimate the usefulness of a language when they take it, adding that Americans tend to be arrogant and expect everyone to address them in their own language. This is contrary to the practice in most foreign countries where there is a greater emphasis on learning other languages, he noted.

Prof. Reid Bryson, meteorology, said the requirement is not universal but applies only to the Madison campus college of letters and science. He added that the requirement was known to prospective students before they entered the University.

THE UNIVERSITY should provide "some kind of exposure to reality," one student suggested, adding that it should be "communications-oriented" and "community oriented." He said he finds it difficult to communicate

with people outside the University and unintentionally tends to take an elitist attitude toward them.

A student asked if there had been pressure from language departments to retain a foreign language department because the amount of money the department gets depends on the number of students enrolled. Cronon replied there had been no pressure, and that the proposed changes would reduce the number of language courses required.

Cronon said he hoped the credit-by-examination proposal now being considered will allow most students to complete language

requirements either by examination or in high school.

Cronon said the examination procedure would make it possible for students who pass several such examinations to enter the University with sophomore standing. He said grades would probably be recorded in credit-by-examination courses although details on that matter have not been worked out.

Cronon said the University will give disadvantaged students remedial work and allow them extra time to graduate, but will not give them University credits for completing remedial work.

Senate rejects funding of SST-decisive vote

WASHINGTON AP — The Senate rejected further federal funding of the supersonic transport Wednesday, agreeing with the House in a decision that could doom U.S. development of the aircraft.

The vote was surprisingly decisive 51-46 with two ailing senators absent and an opponent of the plane delayed by a snowstorm.

The action was a severe setback for President Nixon who personally lobbied uncommitted and wavering senators almost to the final minute.

Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania said before the vote the White House pressured the fence-sitters "in every way available."

The Senate vote on whether to spend \$134 million through the end of June to continue development of two SST prototypes followed a similar action by the House last week which voted 215-204 to halt federal funding.

ALTHOUGH that seemed certain to kill any chance for direct federal aid to the Boeing and General Electric which have been building the prototypes for 10 years, the future of an American SST remained uncertain.

The administration has hinted at alternative plans, such as a government backed search for private capital here and abroad. Other possibilities are government-guaranteed loans or creation of a quasi-governmental corporation such as Comsat which operates an international satellite communication system.

But administration officials have not said whether they will be willing to renew the battle over environmental effects versus national prestige and jobs to win \$235 million already requested for the next fiscal year.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, (D-Wash.), the leading SST supporter because of jobs at stake in his home state, declared after the vote, "The program is over."

Jackson said no money can now be spent when current appropriations run out March 30 and he knows of no way the project can be revived.

The only question, he said, how much it will cost to pay off the contractors. During floor debate he estimated this could reach \$200 million.

Proposed loyalty oath bill receives critical hearing

By BRIAN POSTER
of the Cardinal Staff

A bill that would require an "affidavit of responsibility" by every University student, faculty member, and teaching assistant received a hostile public hearing Wednesday afternoon before the State Assembly Education Committee.

Proposed by Rep. Gervase Hephner (D-Chilton), the proposed bill specifies that each semester students, faculty, and teaching assistants would have to sign a statement that reads in part, "I, the undersigned, am not knowingly affiliated with any organization advocating the overthrow of the constitutional form of government of the United States or Wisconsin by force, violence, or other unlawful means."

Faculty and teaching assistants would further be required to "hold all classes regularly scheduled... and make no public statements contrary to the current official written rules and official position taken by the Board of Regents."

NO PENALTIES are included in the proposed bill but it is designed, according to Hephner, "to get some convictions in court."

"This bill I introduced upon reading in a newspaper

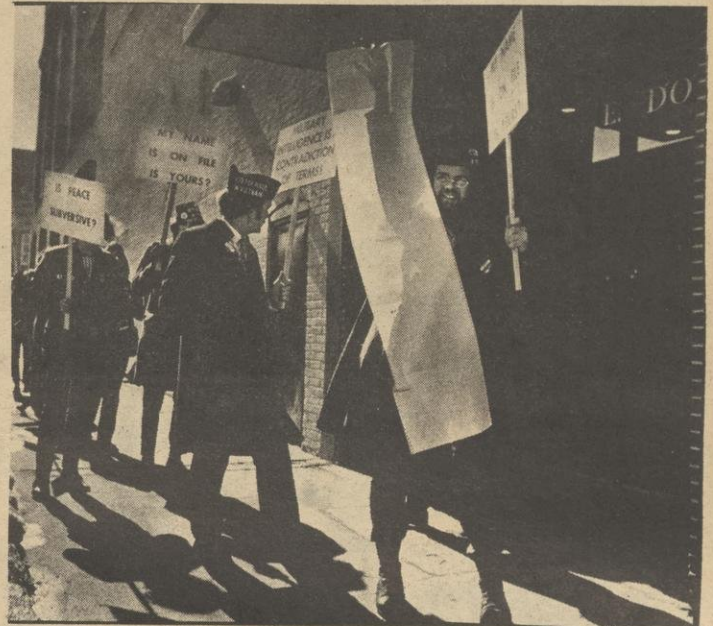
last September how over a 1,000 faculty asked for guidelines to establish a policy of conduct," explained Hephner. "I'm not denying freedom of speech, I'm saying it is a condition of employment."

"We can't have academic freedom unless we have academic responsibility," continued Hephner. "If you don't agree with the official position... then find another place to go to."

Students also would be required to follow "University rules and governing conduct and penalties applicable thereto," and the Regents would have to periodically issue "official positions" of policy.

THE PRIMARY questions left unanswered—to the satisfaction of many—were who would interpret what is a statement contrary to the Regents' position, and exactly what a public statement is, for example, whether it is a newspaper article or a speech at a faculty meeting.

An angry committee member Rep. Harvey Duehold (D-Luck) called the proposed measure "trash" and said, "It would only work in Russia." Rep. Marjorie Miller (D-Madison), also a committee member, doubted if a person "really wanting" to bomb would be deterred



Robert Pensinger

Madison Vets for Peace made a presentation of its membership roll to the Madison Office of Military Intelligence Wednesday.

A spokesman said, "We believe that working for peace is not a subversive activity but an honorable one. We will not be intimidated."

off the wire

compiled from the associated press

European farmers riot

BRUSSELS—Demands for increased prices for produce swelled into a violent protest Wednesday as eighty thousand Western European farmers streamed into Brussels to demonstrate for higher agricultural prices.

Farmers from the six countries of the European Economic Community—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg—took part in a protest march which escalated into a near riot.

One man was killed, shot dead by a policeman, and 140 persons were injured in the melee which saw cars burned, street signs torn up, and windows broken.

Farm prices have not been increased for three years, and the farmers are insisting on price rises substantially greater than the modest increases proposed by the European Executive Committee.

Seale trial testimony continues

In New Haven, the trial of Bobby Seale and Erica Huggins continues with the testimony of Margaret Hudgins, an unwilling witness for the prosecution.

Hudgins, a 22 year old Panther member, claimed that she "never heard anyone" agree to do anything to Alex Rackley. Last week, she testified that Mrs. Huggins was in the room on May 18, 1969 when another Panther George Sams, was beating Rackley.

Under cross-examination, Mrs. Hudgins said that "I never saw Bobby Seale on those premises." The defense intends to center its case on the fact that Seale knew nothing about the murder.

Mrs. Hudgins also said that Panthers are taught "not to ill treat captives" and not to "commit any crime" against a fellow black.

Seale and Huggins are being charged with aiding and abetting murder and kidnapping in charges related to the May, 1969 murder of Alex Rackley.

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3:30-5:30-7:30-9:30

Community Bank dissolved-- to be reformed as credit union

By PHIL HASLANGER
of the Cardinal Staff

Under pressure from the State Banking Commission, the Community Savings Bank has dissolved itself as such and is being restructured as a credit union.

Following a recent article in the Cardinal, the State Banking Commissioner called the bank and challenged their use of the term "bank."

He explained that, by statute, to use the term "bank" an institution has to have at least \$300,000 as well as approval by the commission.

Incorporation as a credit union, however, requires only seven incorporators, five dollars and approval by the State Banking Commissioner.

Still, noted Dave Friedrichs, one

of the organizers of the project, "there may be problems trying to get the charter approved."

One of the problems is the existence of a faculty-student credit union which might overlap. "They have some money in government bonds," claimed Friedrichs, "and there is a difference in philosophy between us."

In addition to encouraging thrift and providing low interest loans to community institutions, Friedrichs maintained that the credit union he and others are forming will have the same philosophy as the bank had—to tie up resources that could be used for the war and to question centralized financial power.

The new credit union hopes to serve a different clientele than the faculty-student venture. It already

has commitments from the University "Y" and Madison Area Student Cooperatives (MASC), and approaches are being made to other organizations.

"Only a few people are now directly involved with the work," Friedrichs said. "Many more will be needed in all sorts of capacities."

Those currently working for incorporation of the credit union besides Friedrichs include Sue Palm (MASC), Mike Fitzgerald (Nonviolent Action Center) and Max Kummerow (Board of Y, MASC).

OPENING FRIDAY NIGHT!

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Noel Coward

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Second-class postage paid at Madison, Wis.

ONE POTATO, TWO POTATO



Barbara Barrie, Bernie Hamilton, Marti Mericka
At the Cannes Film Festival ONE POTATO, TWO POTATO scored the longest, loudest ovation in 9 years. Time Magazine.

"A marriage between a Negro man and a white woman is not an easy subject to deal with. Yet in 'One Potato, Two Potatoes' this relationship is explored in all its subtle ramifications with tact and grace. Producers and screen writers could easily err on the side of sensationalism or rob the subject of its force by glossing over unhappy facts. But Raphael Hayes has done neither in his extraordinary screenplay."

Wed., March 24 7 and 9 p.m. 75¢ donation
1127 Univ. Ave.

YACHTING SUMMER POSITIONS

The American Yachting Association with listings on the East Coast, West Coast, Gulf Area, and the Great Lakes is soliciting for summer crew applicants.

Positions are available for experienced as well as inexperienced male and female college students and graduates. Experience in cooking and child care may be particularly helpful.

Crewing affords one the opportunity to earn reasonable sums while engaged in pleasant outdoor activity.

To apply type a 1 page resume following as closely as possible the form shown below. In April your resume will be edited, printed and sent to approximately 1500-2500 (depending on area) large craft owners.

RESUME FORM—(1) name, address (home and school), phone number, age; (2) relevant work or recreational experience; (3) dates available and area(s); (4) 2 or more students wishing to work together, state name of other parties; (5) other information.

Send your resume with \$6 processing fee to:

American Yachting Association
Suite 503, 8730 Sunset Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90069.
Your resume must be received no later than April 15, 1971

'First wave': April 24, Washington, D.C.

Peace group confirms mass anti-war rally

The People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, meeting in Chicago last weekend to finalize its spring scenario of anti-war activities, confirmed the April 24th mass rally which it is co-sponsoring with the National Peace Action Council (NPAC).

This is the only event sponsored by both coalitions, as NPAC has refused to endorse any of the other activities planned by the People's Coalition.

An official statement by the People's Coalition pointed out the differences between the two coalitions: "NPAC emphasizes a single issue—the war, and a single tactic—mass legal rallies and marches. 'The People's Coalition,' on the other hand, has committed itself to dealing with racism, with social injustice, and with repression, as well as the war, and believes the movement should use a spectrum of tactics, ranging from voting to mass mobilizations to mass civil disobedience."

While the People's Coalition is based

primarily on the implementation of the People's Peace Treaty," said the statement, "it has pledged its resources to the demands of the United Farm Workers, SCLC, National Welfare Rights, and to the freedom of political prisoners."

The People's Coalition views the April 24th rally as part of the "first wave" of activities in Washington, D.C. This first wave will include massive people's lobbying of Congress, Selective Service, IRS, and other government buildings from April 25 through April 30.

The plans are to concentrate on one specific institution each day, as well as having small-group lobbying at other sites. These activities are viewed as a building process for the "second wave," beginning the first week of May.

MAY 1 HAS BEEN SET aside for a "celebration of our signing the peace treaty where our politics and culture unite" to be

held on a farm outside Washington. This festival is being organized primarily by the Mayday collective and Ann Arbor student and youth forces. This will be followed on May 2 with a mass rally of all groups in the People's Coalition for enforcement of the treaty.

During the next three days the coalition has scheduled mass civil disobedience, under the slogan: "If the government won't stop the war, we'll stop the government."

Each region or national constituency group will have assumed the responsibility of interfering with the functioning of specific bridges, traffic arteries, or government buildings. The manner in which this is to be done will be determined by each group, but the overall discipline will be non-violent, the tactic disruptive. Random trashing is discouraged by the coalition, while "collective self-defense" is strongly recommended.

All actions will take place in the downtown

white community, i.e. south of Massachusetts Ave. May 5 in Washington is part of a nation-wide moratorium on business as usual. People will march en masse to the Capitol and then move in smaller groups to other buildings to enforce the moratorium through mass civil disobedience.

The People's Coalition considers the People's Peace Treaty and the spring scenario as instituting "a concrete step-by-step strategy to end the war. In the past slogans like 'bring the boys home' or 'end the war now' were easily co-opted by the Johnson and Nixon administrations."

Pacifist David Dellinger told the representatives at the conference that by limiting themselves to only non-disruptive tactics, the anti-war forces would indirectly be acting like "good Germans", while the U.S. daily carried on a war of genocide in Indochina.

North-south student exchange offers a change in life style

By LESLIE WASSERMAN
of the Cardinal Staff

If black is beautiful, what's to prevent this beauty from rubbing off on the white culture? And vice versa? According to its directors, this is the prevailing attitude regarding the North-South Student Exchange Program where University students are offered the opportunity to change their life style for a semester.

The program now in its sixth year, is an exchange between Wisconsin campuses and three black universities; North Carolina A&T State University, Greensboro; North Carolina Central University, Durham; and Texas Southern University, Houston. The program stresses the geographic, racial, economic, and religious differences the students will incur living in a complex and changing society where differences are real and unavoidable, according to its directors.

Ann Nurakama, program coordinator, said a student's desire

to participate in the program should be "tempered with realism." "Students should regard their own intentions carefully; a missionary attitude is undesirable," she added.

Past and present exchange students voiced a variety of opinion based on their experiences. The consensus emphasized that the direction of the program lends itself to individual desires. "It's a personal growth," stated a Texas Southern University student, "without doing something spectacular."

OTHER EXCHANGE students were interested in challenge, and setting their minds straight about the racial problem. Sarah Baker, who attended North Carolina A&T State University last spring, believed she gained new dimension into black thought, while making friends with whom she is presently corresponding.

Encouraging interpersonal relationships, she said, was a

strong sense of university tradition. "People were very closely knit at North Carolina A&T."

Another student who attended Texas Southern University believed she "experienced the real world in the South, a strenuous readjustment from the never-never land in Madison."

After spending a semester at North Carolina A&T State, Bruce Johnson made it clear that in accordance with the relevance of education, "no one takes you by the hand; you're on your own, but you can't help but get something out of it."

A journalism exchange student from Texas Southern University considered the University of Wisconsin advantageous in terms of professionalism, research, and the journalism department in particular.

More information on the North-South Student Exchange Program may be obtained in Room 501 of the Extension Building, or by calling 262-5355.

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SST plan is still flying in 3 nations

LONDON (AP)—The U.S. Senate vote to halt federal funding of a supersonic transport leaves Britain, France and the Soviet Union still in the field.

The Soviet TU144 was first in the air Dec. 31, 1968. It seems a sure bet to be the first into service, probably next year on the 4,000 mile route between Moscow and Khabarovsk in the far eastern section of the Soviet Union.

The British-French Concorde, whose development costs have doubled from first estimates, originally was scheduled to start commercial service in 1970 but this now is targeted for 1974. It was first flown in 1969.

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David Weisbrod reviews David Broder

Imagine the well-travelled newspaper correspondent as he chases frantically after events with his shirt sleeves rolled all the way up and his tie perpetually dangling beneath an unbuttoned collar.

Now imagine the more sophisticated, tweed and pipe variety of newsmen whose columns appear prominently displayed in national newspapers and whose predictions tantalize us with astuteness and brilliancy.

Put the two together and you have a very rough approximation of David Broder, a nationally syndicated columnist and political correspondent for the Washington Post.

Broder, who has travelled 100,000 miles a year since 1956 covering political elections and connections, made his Madison debut last week not as a reporter but as a guest speaker for Symposium.

His ideology, or to be more precise, the apparent lack thereof, reveals an interesting insight into the character of establishment politics.

As Broder himself readily admits, his political preferences are not the kind that go over big with the college crowd. For let us get it straight from the beginning, Broder believes that President Nixon is seriously committed to bringing significant structural change to American government.

During his travels he has observed among the populace a "coexisting deep discontent and deep apprehension about

the future." If the pressure that is now rapidly building up is not given relief, he gloomily predicts, people will soon stop pledging their traditional allegiances and will start looking for a dictatorial savior to come along to extricate everyone from their miseries. Broder speculates, "We are in for a period of enormous conflict." He does not see accommodation on the horizon.

One thing that he does see, is that mass rallies and demonstrations are out, supposedly because they alienate more people than they win over. "The fact of the demonstration negates the message of the demonstration," Broder notes. "There is little tolerance for that tactic no matter what the decorum or style."

In fact, Broder dismisses radical alternatives although he does concede that the time-honored radical call for a redistribution of income is a "winning political issue." But when asked how come all such attempts have so far won nothing from the professional politicians except ridicule, Broder glibly explains that the issue suffers from poor presentation. The politicians, he tells us, have not been made aware of its full potential.

For someone who possesses such a truly sophisticated political mind as Broder, this kind of superficial response is astounding. Rather than trying to convince us with an historical analysis we are instead told that the failure of the income-redistribution issue is a failure in communication - presumably due to a lack of effective P.R.

Broder ignores the really important questions such as why the American people are not ready for radical solutions and why the politicians are not grappling with the admittedly volatile issue of reallocating the wealth.

"This is a country in which we discover things rather slowly," Broder concludes, as he moves on to examine what he imagines to be the critical questions.

Passing over such minor items as the Haynsworth and Carswell nominations to the Supreme Court, the Southern strategy, the escalation of the Indochina War, Broder points to Nixon's new legislative package as evidence of a "very ambitious program."

And as for Vietnam, he rests assured that Nixon, not interested in total victory, will settle for some kind of moderate success, as if anyone can imagine at this point, after six years of war, what this could possibly mean. Nevertheless, Broder confidently asserts, "Nixon doesn't have in mind sending NLF troops reeling back in panic." Noble indeed, although there seems to be some confusion about whose troops are being sent reeling back.

In the final analysis, Broder operates on the faith that the system is an open system. "It is not perfect, but it is an open game," he says. "It is not a monopoly game where everyone has the same amount of money at the beginning, but there is no way that those who have more going in can keep the others out."

I wonder just who David Broder speaks to on his travels.

A Page Of Opinion

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Antiwar referendum

The war in Vietnam is moving into its eleventh year and it looks as if the American public is beginning to say it's had enough. The sentiment that the war must be ended immediately and that small country stripped of all US troops and equipment is mouthed now by people considered unreachable only a short time ago.

In Madison, an indication of this upsurge in antiwar feeling is the great success encountered by those working to build a yes vote in the immediate withdrawal referendum to be offered April 6. Judging from the success of Citizens for an Immediate Withdrawal, the slogan of all troops out now is becoming about as controversial as supporting cancer research. Every liberal politician, from Leo Cooper to Pat Lucey to Bob Kastenmeier, has endorsed a yes vote. We're not particularly joyful that these statesmen have come out in favor of a stand we've supported for years, but rather because we know that politicians like Pat Lucey are somewhat responsive to what the people want and therefore their endorsement is only the visual portion of a huge groundswell call for the conflict in Indochina to end now.

And most important is the support this call has received in the Madison trade unions. Marv

Brickson and Babe Rohr, two top bureaucrats in the 26,000 man Madison Federation of Labor, the local AFL-CIO, have endorsed a yes vote. Once again, their endorsement alone isn't what makes us happy but rather because it indicated a powerful antiwar movement developing within organized labor. And more important than Brickson's or Rohr's endorsement is the fact that the MFL's Committee On Political Education (COPE) endorsed a yes vote with one lone dissenting voice. (For a more complete list of labor endorsements, see the referendum story on page one.)

The developing antiwar feelings in the unions is not so much motivated by moral or legal outrage but rather by hard headed conclusions that the war is the cause of the economic slump this country is experiencing and which is hurting the working people so much.

On April 3, Citizens for an Immediate Withdrawal are planning the final push in the city campaign. They hope that on that Sunday they will be able to send canvassers to every house in Madison. To do that they will need an additional 500 workers. The antiwar referendum is important and we urge that all sympathetic people give Citizens for an Immediate Withdrawal all the help it needs.

New restriction on the press

On Monday, the United States Supreme Court handed down two decisions devastating to freedom of the press.

The first, which upheld the San Francisco police department's refusal to grant press passes to underground papers in their area, sets up the police throughout the nation as judge of what is legitimate in the nation's press. Since the largest danger in a riot is often the vengeance of the police themselves, their refusal to grant passes seems to formalize their determination to harass and even arrest reporters from undergrounds who venture too near such scenes.

But the second decision is a lot more than a formalization of a bad practice. It allows military commanders on any given base in the nation to ban materials they consider

disruptive of the normal functioning of the base. GI's have already been court martialed and jailed for distributing the Bond, newspaper for the American Servicemen's Union—a militantly anti-war association of the army's rank and file. With the new carte blanche granted by the Courts, possession of almost anything but the Bible can be prosecuted. And soldiers are expected to not only die for the country on demand but give up their rights as citizens as well.

It would probably be most enlightening to read the decisions in these cases. The Court's effort to rationalize such repression into law must have been a difficult one to say the least. And for two more segments of the population, we can knock off the First Amendment.

YIP convention

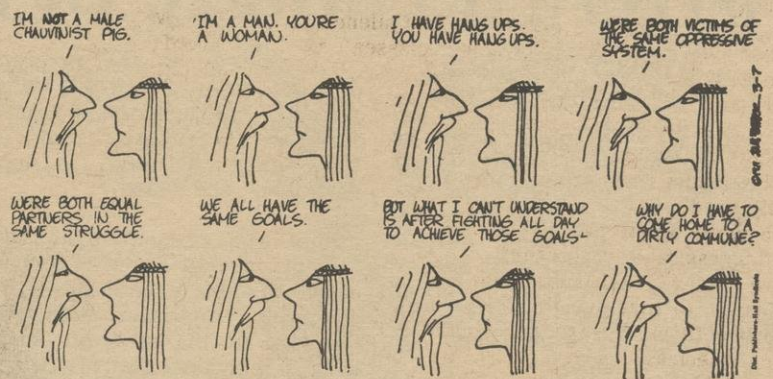
Madison, the hospitality capital of Wisconsin. The wonderful people of our fair city have, in the past, played host to Shriners, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Wisconsin State Employees, and other groups eager and willing to pay to stay in the Park Motor Inn, high above the capital square.

Next weekend, April 1 through 4, the New Nation Conference convenes in Madison. The new nation conferees will be just folks. Many of them will be coming from out of town. They are yuppies, they are street people, they are

students...they are, in fact, you and your friends. They gather in celebration of a new culture many of us have embraced. And they don't want to stay in the Park Motor Inn.

The people coming into Madison are going to need a place to stay. There may be more than 5,000 delegates to this conference coming from out of town. The Cardinal urges the people of Madison community to open up their beds, their couches and their floors to our guests. If you can possibly offer any of the above facilities, please call Peoples Office. 257-0414.

feiffer



open forum

reply to andy strauss

I don't claim to speak for the Symposium Committee, nor even for the group of people with whom I worked, but I feel an obligation to reply to the "Open Forum" in the Tuesday March 23 issue of the Cardinal.

There was much legitimate criticism in the column, but most was either overstressed or entirely wrong. Few people who worked for Symposium will not admit to making mistakes—everything was just too big not to make mistakes. Perhaps nothing as large as Symposium should have been planned because the very size of the program insured major errors.

We have many times admitted and apologized for our blatant male chauvinism, I don't think that we can say anything else.

We did indeed work with the Madison business community, the university administration and the state government. And there is no denying that we were coopted to a certain extent. Perhaps the program was somewhat less radical than it would have been otherwise.

But it is ridiculous to think that the Symposium Committee was a tool of the establishment. We were and are a group of students of very independent thought. When the 1st Wisconsin National Bank asked us to provide them with information about our personal lives they received a flat refusal. When several members of the advisory committee objected to one of the more radical people invited they were told that the Symposium Committee does not consider it their place to rule on the speakers that should speak to students.

My own job was to put the Symposium on radio. I had a bureaucratic title, but that was a joke within our committee. Strauss attacked our use of the media quite unfairly. WHA radio and WHA-TV are both part of the University Extension. The Madison administration has nothing to do with them. Nor did the extension do any ordering. The decision to broadcast Symposium was made by a courageous group of people within the radio division of the extension who now face a budget deficit and possible trouble from their higher-ups.

Maurice Zeitlin was not broadcasted because his speech conflicted with school-of-the-air. Not for anyone was this program cancelled. WHA did not preempt the program for Pete Seeger even though the programming supervisor was anxious to do so. But Zeitlin will be broadcasted later on. WHA did not discriminate. They broadcasted every Symposium event scheduled for a time that did not conflict with school-of-the-air.

By the end of the school year we anticipate that every Symposium event will be broadcasted. Certainly every event was taped, and the tapes are available to educational institutions throughout the state. Madison School Board has ordered a complete set.

We did make mistakes, some quite serious. But can anyone look at all the events, the impact we had on the state and say that we failed to accomplish anything? Perhaps Andy Strauss is too elitist himself to think that bringing such people as Renault Robinson, Gabriel Kolko, Fannie Lou Hamer, Lee Brightman, and Pete Seeger could do any good for the people of the state.

Andy Strauss is a vice-president of WSA. He has influence with the other executive officers of the organization. Victor Rodwin was appointed by the president and confirmed by senate. If Symposium was so wrong, if it accomplished so little, why did Strauss do nothing to influence its change? Why did he not speak out in Senate when Victor gave his executive reports?

Strauss' criticism can only be considered destructive. It can only undermine the good that Symposium has done.

Jack Love

open forum

University of Wisconsin: a death culture

brian poster

A year ago this week one of the more significant events in the history of this university occurred when the Teaching Assistant Association (TAA) went out on strike and asked undergraduates to boycott classes in support of their demands over a labor contract.

That event has much to say about what this university stands for.

Two key issues were at stake in this strike. The TAA wanted a comprehensive labor agreement and a start made on academic reform through departmental decision-making committees. The TAA was supported by 75% of the students in the College of Letters and Science and 60% of all the students in the entire university.

The strike, picketlines, and rallies were peaceful. And four weeks later when a contract was agreed upon it was clear that the university had won the battle through their own intransigence and lack of sustaining support of the strike by students.

The strike did show one important point: The students are disgusted with the quality (that is, lack of) of education (indoctrination) at this university.

Just look around at the dismal faces and the lack of enthusiasm evident in the classroom where we boringly take notes of lecture (the 'great' knowledge of our professors), sleep, and get up and walkout.

Compare this with the spirit and zeal clearly shown by striking students last year, when finally we were doing something worthwhile, taking the first step towards restructuring this university.

This year, just look around and notice the silence and dejection when you're walking between classes, as if students are walking to the gas chamber.

Maybe we are. For what are we "learning" at this university? Very little. Sure, we "learn" that Emerson was a transcendentalist, that a red star recedes, and that Costa Rica and El Salvador have a border dispute, but how many people really care?

It becomes quite apparent this university is a culture of death, nothingness, and irrelevancy.

Why are we forced to take courses we don't want? There's a simple answer to that question: This university is not designed to benefit us, the students, but it is designed to service the American society, a society that demands conformity to middle class values, docility to the rulings of the political and economic elite, and an indoctrination to accept the life of hard work as the route to our 'moral salvation' and material good.

We must reject this. We cannot allow ourselves to be used by a society that is morally corrupt towards human beings abroad and at home and that is designed to perpetuate a class system of the wealthy few versus the masses of people.

This was the broad issue that the TAA strike was directed towards. It sought smaller classes for students to break the hold a professor has over students, health benefits for the welfare of a TA's family, and a start towards the educational reform of this university.

It is interesting to note the "progress" since the strike. The administration in many cases ignores the class-size limitation clause, health care benefits are still only on paper, and academic reform is a joke.

We'll probably have a new grading system next year. It is

the most absurd thing ever seen - AA, A, AB, B, BC, and C. Why not just scrap the whole grading system as most students would like to see done?

It's being proven time and time again that doing away with grades enhances the quality of educational advancement by students. This is being shown in grade schools, high schools, and now colleges where students discover that school can be an enjoyable experience.

Another UW committee has proposed that the ROTC faculty be academic professors instead of military men given faculty titles. This is another attempt to keep ROTC on campus, when ROTC has no business being on any college campus.

To those who believe that college students improve the quality of the nation's officer corps through ROTC, I can only say the only 'quality' ROTC graduates have exhibited in Indochina is a more efficient manner of killing the Asian people and their American subordinates.

We're forced to take four, five, sometimes six courses per semester to receive a "broad" education. How much of this education do we want to learn, will remember, or ever need?

Probably very little. The reform of this university must include the abolishment of all required courses and the elimination of a certain number of credits for graduation.

In fact, the need for graduation should be done away with.

Let a person take the classes he/she desires. When this person feels he/she has taken enough courses to qualify for whatever is being pursued, then why should this person be forced to take more classes? If this person can successfully qualify to teach, pass a bar exam, or be an accountant with only some of the many courses now required, why should this person be forced to take more?

The power of setting up courses must be in the hands of the professor teaching the class and the students taking the

course plus students already having taken the class. The only reason we as students do not have voice in classes is because, again, courses are not designed for our benefit but for the profit of the American society.

Student-faculty control is the key to making classes meaningful for us.

There must be no Board of Regents. Who says a ten or twenty year graduate of the UW knows better the problems of this university system than the students, faculty, and administration. There should be a committee composed equally of students, faculty, and administrators that oversee the university system but leaves most of the power at the individual campuses where similar committees would be established.

These are only a few of the major issues that must be resolved. Obviously, we're not going to get them in the near future, if ever at all.

Our principal weakness is that we are in this university for only four to seven years, while some faculty and administrators have been and will be here for fifteen and more years. Thus they are able to consolidate power and rule from a position of strength.

But we must work towards these goals, at least speak out in favor of them. We can't allow the Board of Regents, John Weaver, and H. Edwin Young to think we're a herd of cattle (sheep) satisfied with the garbage this university and its faculty serve.

Several immediate things we can do. We must pressure the TAA to include academic reform in its contract talks that begin next month. We must prod WSA to get off its rear end and speak out on this vital issue. Finally, if at the end of this semester, you decide your professor was worthless, don't applaud him, but boo and hiss.

It's time we let people know how we really feel about this university.

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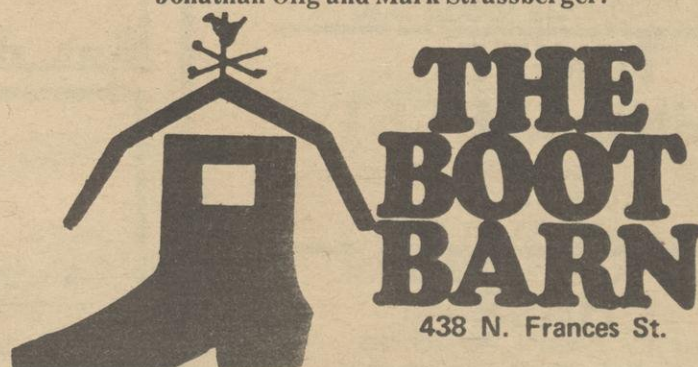
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Fine Arts

Gordon Claridge, DRUGS AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR

Praeger Publishers, \$7.95.

By NEIL BUCKHOLTZ

Drugs in all their myriad varieties pervade our lives to such an extent that their ingestion becomes no more occasion for thought than eating a peanut. Yet many of these drugs are either psychotropic (i.e. affect the central nervous system) or have psychotropic side effects; and the years ahead will undoubtedly be filled with new and ingenious drugs of this type to help us learn and remember, to alleviate mental illness and retardation, and possibly to "psychedelize" better. The study of the effects of drugs on behavior, psychopharmacology, is, however, still in its infancy, and there is a need to evaluate the efficacy of such drugs before the fact, rather than after, as has happened with LSD, marijuana, and even alcohol. This demands not only a greater effort from scientific investigators, but also, and perhaps more importantly, a greater sophistication on the part of the public concerning the methods used for evaluating the psychological and behavioral effects of drugs.

Gordon Claridge's excellent book, *Drugs and Human Behavior*, aims to show "how the study of drug effects can help the psychologist further his understanding of the psychological mechanisms underlying behavior." The book succeeds admirably, first of all in providing the basics of experimental design and control, and secondly in fleshing these out with content from a variety of fields, including learning and memory, wakefulness and sleep,

psychedelics, mental illness, and drug dependence. An important aspect of the discussions within these areas is that they involve, by and large, experiments with humans and bring in animal research secondarily. This approach differs from many books on psychopharmacology and provides a more "relevant" context for the non-specialist.

The most important facet of the book, though, is not the content areas per se, but the emphasis which Claridge puts on the idea that drugs do not work in a psychological vacuum. The manner in which a person perceives the whole context of drug-taking can be more important, in terms of the drug's eventual effect, than the drug itself.

An early chapter is devoted to the placebo effect. This is the phenomenon whereby a pill containing nothing but an inactive substance, talc for example, can have the effect of a powerful drug. The efficacy of the placebo is dependent upon a number of variables, including psychological factors such as suggestibility via instructions and the idea of "being drugged." Even the appearance of the placebo is important. For example, a fat brown capsule might have a totally different effect than a little white tablet might have. There is also the "negative placebo effect," wherein a person well versed in drugs may have no response to a real drug because he thinks it is a placebo. The chapter ends with a short but germane discussion of experimental design in terms of eliminating bias on the part of the subject or investigator. One highly desirable procedure, termed the "double-blind" procedure, has not been employed as efficiently as it should have been, and its

non-use can probably account for many early reports of effects which are subsequently proven unreliable. In the procedure, neither the subject nor the experimenter knows whether the active drug or the placebo is being used. A third person assigns the treatments randomly according to a code, and the code is broken only after the experiment is completed.

Another chapter concerned with methodology deals with the fact that drug effects are not invariable among persons nor even within a single individual at different times. Not only are the personality and psychology of an individual important variables, but the context of social interaction in which a person finds himself is also extremely important in determining a psychotropic drug's effect. A solitary drinker, for example, rarely experiences a "party spirit" and may easily become quite depressed.

Entitled "Drugs in Daily Life," the final chapter contains a number of interesting discussions, the first of which deals with drugs in the treatment of the psychiatric patient. The point is made the psychotropic drugs are not curative in the same sense as are drugs used to cure a virus illness, because most psychiatric disorders are not diseases in the strict medical sense but are rather more in the nature of disturbances in patterns of behavior. One cannot talk of a chemical cure for schizophrenia at the present time, although the use of drugs in schizophrenia makes the patient more accessible to human contact, and thus to treatment.

A great deal of this final chapter is devoted to the problem of dependency on drugs. Certain forms of dependency,

especially on tranquilizers, derive from the prevalent notion in our society that anxiety is a bad thing and should be avoided whenever possible. This message is brought home daily in advertisements describing the unpleasantness and danger of nervous tension. Yet, anxiety is often a necessary and useful concomitant in motivating much important human endeavor.

The chapter ends with an evaluation of the detrimental physiological and behavioral effects of alcohol and appraises the status of alcohol as an addictive drug. In this discussion Claridge observes that addiction is the pathological end point of a continuum involving all of us. "Even the most upright of citizens have their chemical comforts...dependence on them...is betrayed only by a flicker of irritability if the coffee is late, the pub is closed, or the cigarette pack empty." A realization of such patterns by the general populace might lead to a more enlightened attitude toward drug dependence, possibly removing it from its criminal status.

The future holds the promise, or the curse, of even more powerful psychotropic drugs to cure mental illness, improve learning and memory, and "turn us on." The way we react to these drugs, whether reasoned or hysterical, will depend to a great extent on our knowledge of how drug effects on human behavior are, and should be, assessed. Claridge's book should help lead the way for an informed citizenry capable of understanding future developments in psychopharmacology.

BOOKS

David Cooper, *The Death of the Family*
Pantheon, \$5.95

By SID SCHNEIDER

David Cooper, who previously co-authored with existential psychoanalyst R.D. Laing *Reason and Violence*, heads a mental hospital at Kingsley Hall in East London, where there is no diagnosis, no one called therapist, and no one labelled "patient." Kingsley Hall is a non-hierarchical institution where persons can voyage through madness with the encouragement and guidance of others.

Cooper, who has helped Fidel Castro institute reforms in mental treatment in Cuba, is also politically active in England and is gaining attention for his radical ideas in many fields in psychology.

Cooper calls for no less than the abolition of the nuclear family structure, for he claims that no member of a nuclear family can feel a sense of autonomy.

In true love relationships all the persons must understand their own

autonomy and the autonomy of others, but the family destroys the separateness that one must understand and respect. Furthermore, the family does not allow the child to discover freely his identity; instead, it imposes preconceived sets of roles. It would be better, claims Cooper, if the child were given enough autonomy to break out of the "bringing him up" situation and given more time for introspection.

R.D. Laing has pointed out that in England a child has a ten times greater chance of being admitted to a mental hospital than to a university, indicating that perhaps the process of socialization has become dysfunctional. Socialization, says Cooper, has come to mean the imposition on the child of a role which may be discordant with the child's experience of reality. The child's experience may thus be negated by the socialization process, leaving him alienated. The family and the school serve as primary agents of negation.

COOPER WRITES that one example of a revolutionary alternative to the nuclear family is Kingsley Hall. At Kingsley Hall there is freedom for every member of the Hall to discover others and to speak freely and openly. All members avoid rewarding the behavior of another just because such behavior is socially desirable; everyone's individual experiences are given full expression.

Revolutionary Centers of Consciousness could be established, where individuals could go through similar microsocial revolutions. Cooper calls for a "Madness Revolution" so that all individuals can reinvent themselves and dissociate themselves from their conditioning. One must

drop the masks of conditioned roles before one can love another.

Along with the "Madness Revolution" will come a macrosocial revolution that will destroy capitalist institutions, claims Cooper. Capitalist institutions, without exception, have all the faults of the nuclear family.

Cooper goes on to discuss the relationships between sex and the revolution. It is unfortunate, however, that he leaves some very relevant areas unexplored. Most obviously, he never mentions that the nuclear family is an institution that oppresses women. If the family is objectionable because of the manner in which it delegates roles to the child, it is twice as objectionable for the manner in which it assigns roles to the wife. Cooper states that the family "suppresses extra-familial social effectiveness in women," but does not mention that the nuclear family inevitably deprives the wife of the freedom to do what she wants when the husband objects, while also leaving to her the unpleasant, seemingly meaningless work of the family.

Also, Cooper does not explore the possibility that the non-hierarchical schools he proposes, as well as the Revolutionary Centers of Consciousness, might soon become hierarchical themselves, imposing their own set of roles and expectations on those who join them. The communes in America, for example, tend to be very disciplined and fun in an authoritarian way; throughout history, after all, successful revolutions have allowed little room for individual free will. Yet, despite its flaws, *The Death of the Family* is an important book for all those who are determined to create, against powerful and oppressive obstacles, a new, more humanist society.

LIVING BIZARRE

Wisconsin Union - March 31 to April 3

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The final weekend of performances of the Lewis John and Saturday nights at Carlino drama "Telemachus Shakespeare & Co., 1330 Regent St. Clay," sub-titled "an earthy An 11-member cast of the Neigh-

borhood House Players will perform the total of 99 characters represented in the work, which was first produced in New York in 1962.

The staging for this production is unusual in that the actors remain seated facing the audience throughout the entire evening. Carlino has called the play "a collage of sounds and voices" to describe the effect of the performance, which dispenses with "live action" altogether.

The story involves the travels of a young man passing through innocence to experience, and the sounds and voices represent characters and types he meets on his travels.

Members of the Madison cast include Darryl Haimes, Andy Crane, Belinda Wagner, Betty Diamond, Murray Katcher, Richard Meher, Estelle Katz, Pat Jostock, Bruce McLeester, Peter Crane, Katy Braun and Susan Katcher.

The performance will begin at 8 p.m., and a donation of \$1 will be requested.

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Across the nation

Random violence disturbs high schools

By SAM DOBBINS
Associated Press Writer

The pupil turmoil in many of the nation's public high schools—brawling, stabbings, assaults and arson—in most cases is laced with racial overtones.

Many school administrators, teachers and parents also indicate there are numerous issues which, along with racism, contribute to the unrest, a survey by the Associated Press has determined.

Among factors they cited:

- Deteriorating pupil discipline.
- Poor communications among pupils, parents, teachers and administrators.
- School curricula which neglect the pupil.

"It's just authority they resent," said Dorothy L. Burruss of some pupils at Washington High School in Milwaukee, Wis., where there has been sporadic brawling and vandalism. The situation at that school is similar to that at many of the nation's high schools.

She said white teachers were afraid to

apply the same standards to black and white alike. "So the blacks get away with it."

ON APRIL 5, 1969 the first anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination, 150 black pupils staged a silent march through Washington's halls. This was followed by a period of almost daily fires in lockers and wastepaper baskets and frequent fighting between blacks and whites.

There were three more days of trouble in February of this year. It was triggered when a scuffle broke out between a black girl pupil and a white teacher in a hall.

From this emerged the Parent-Teacher-Student Organization headed by the Rev. Paul W. Larson, a Congregational minister who advocates "parent power."

The Rev. Mr. Larson said the administration needs to deal directly with the cause of all unrest at the school. "I mean the youngsters who have socially obvious emotional conflicts manifest in aggressive or explosive behavior," he explained.

The school has made curriculum changes in hopes that more remedial and vocational courses will help solve the problem.

COMPLAINS A parent of a pupil at Vallejo, Calif., High School which was closed March 13 due to racial fighting, "There is no one in the schools to advise black students what courses to take to get into college. They say you're going to take home economics or woodwork."

Dr. William Howard, associate superintendent of schools in Topeka, Kan., said a study recently released showed discipline was deteriorating in the system because of a more lenient suspension and expulsion law adopted by the 1970 Kansas Legislature.

"Other students and staff members tend to ignore disruptive incidents because they do not wish to become involved," Howard added.

Topeka high schools have had three outbreaks since early 1970. Damage from fire, broken glass, break-ins and vandalism

has been estimated at \$52,000 by school officials. They said the trouble was linked to racial incidents, but believe a major drive toward better communications and more ethnic courses are helping.

The hardest hit school in New York City has been George Washington High. Since last spring it has been periodically closed. Pupils have taken over the cafeteria and held noisy demonstrations in the halls. Police once found fire bombs and there was an incident when pupils set fires in lockers and ran through the halls beating other pupils.

School Chancellor Harvey B. Scribner ordered Tuesday that additional security measures be taken in New York City schools. He noted there were 287 reported attacks on school employees last year.

Scribner added that a "more healthy and honest involvement of students in the total operation of the school" might help ease the situation and help build better relations between pupils and staff.

Engineering Expo to offer innovations in many fields

By RON SVOBODA
of the Cardinal Staff

The activities of this year's Engineering Exposition got off to an early start a week ago Tuesday when Barbara Bautz won a beauty contest and became Queen of the Expo.

The exposition itself will be held this Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 26-28, in the Engineering buildings on the southwest side of campus.

Barbara, a 21-year-old junior majoring in home economics education, was a representative of Alpha Phi sorority. She won over a field of 11 other contestants, each representing some living unit on campus.

The Queen and her 11 "princesses" will reign over the proceedings of the three-day exposition and help visitors find their ways around the labyrinth-like engineering complex.

First runner-up was Jill Scheets, 20, a junior from Gamma Phi Beta. Third place went to Beverly Bade, the 20-year-old representative of Triangle Fraternity.

The exposition is a biennial affair sponsored by the Polygon Engineering Council. Funds raised by the exposition will be awarded to various engineering societies and fraternities to help finance their operations.

Exhibits at the Expo will be a collection of both students projects and industrial innovation. There will be 79 student exhibits, which will be judged, with cash prizes awarded to the best. Fourteen industrial interests will be represented.

Many of the nearly 100 displays have a background in the ecology movement. A gigantic car-crusher which will improve recycling methods will give exhibitions at

various times throughout the weekend. A display of 100 per cent phosphate-free detergents will be there, as well as an exhibit of low polluting mufflers. There will even be a mock-up of the proposed "Project Sanguine" in an attempt to prove its undesirability.

Add to these such exhibits as super-secure seat belts, an energy

absorbing bumper, a laser communications device, and improved micro-wave cooking equipment, and the Expo takes on a "something for everyone" air.

The projected 30,000 visitors to this year's exposition will be getting a preview of some products that won't be marketed until 1975 or '80.



Above are Barbara Bautz, Engineering Exposition Queen, and Jim Guenther, her Expo escort.

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Aldermanic candidates present their views

Friday at 9:30

"They" on NET PLAYHOUSE
Featuring a top cast of actors

Sunday at 9:00

"Cinderella" on FANFARE
Prokofiev's ballet is performed by the
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... watching 21 does make a difference
University Extension Television Center
The University of Wisconsin

WASHINGTON (AP)—The 10 cities with the biggest population in the 1970 census were the same as in 1960, but there was a scrambling of the order of their rank. And several new cities moved up into the next 10 places.

The Census Bureau said the biggest jump was by the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area which moved from 10 to 7th place ahead of Boston, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, which ranked seventh, eighth and ninth in 1960.

Washington's area had a 36 per cent increase in population from 2.1 million to 2.9 million persons.

New York held first places both times, with an 8 per cent increase in population to 11.5 million.

The Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area held second place.

Chicago, which ranked No. 2 in 1960, was No. 3 in 1970 with 6.9 million.

Wisc. college papers create press association

By RON LEGRO
of the Cardinal Staff

A group of Wisconsin college newspapers, including *The Daily Cardinal*, have banded together to form a state student press association.

Called Wisconsin Student Cooperative Media (WSCM), the organization has already secured ten members and expects to add others, according to spokesmen.

Colleges represented by WSCM newspapers include Wisconsin State Universities at Oshkosh, Stout, Whitewater, River Falls, Stevens Point and the University of Wisconsin-Parkside, Green Bay, Milwaukee and Madison campuses.

The organization, first of its kind in Wisconsin, is patterned after student media alliances which have begun to emerge in other states, including Colorado and

Massachusetts.

The formation of the organization came after a pair of informal meetings between interested newspapers. One of the meetings occurred in Oshkosh about one month ago, and a second meeting formalizing the WSCM creation was held in Madison.

THE MEETINGS came only a short time after the state university system board of regents passed a resolution requiring Wisconsin State University papers to state that they are "university" publications.

The ruling also in effect named the president of each WSU campus as the publishers of his college's respective papers, according to Steve Samer, editor of the Oshkosh Advance-Titan, one of the member papers. Most Wisconsin state college newspapers are either

subsidized by their universities or receive state funds which have been collected through student fees.

"We reject the idea that such money gives the university the right to control and censor us," Samer said. "The ruling does not affect U.W. or private campuses (Most of those papers are similarly subsidized. The Cardinal is financially independent).

Several of the newspapers have also come under fire for running abortion counseling advertising and editors cited this and similar incidents as one reason for the

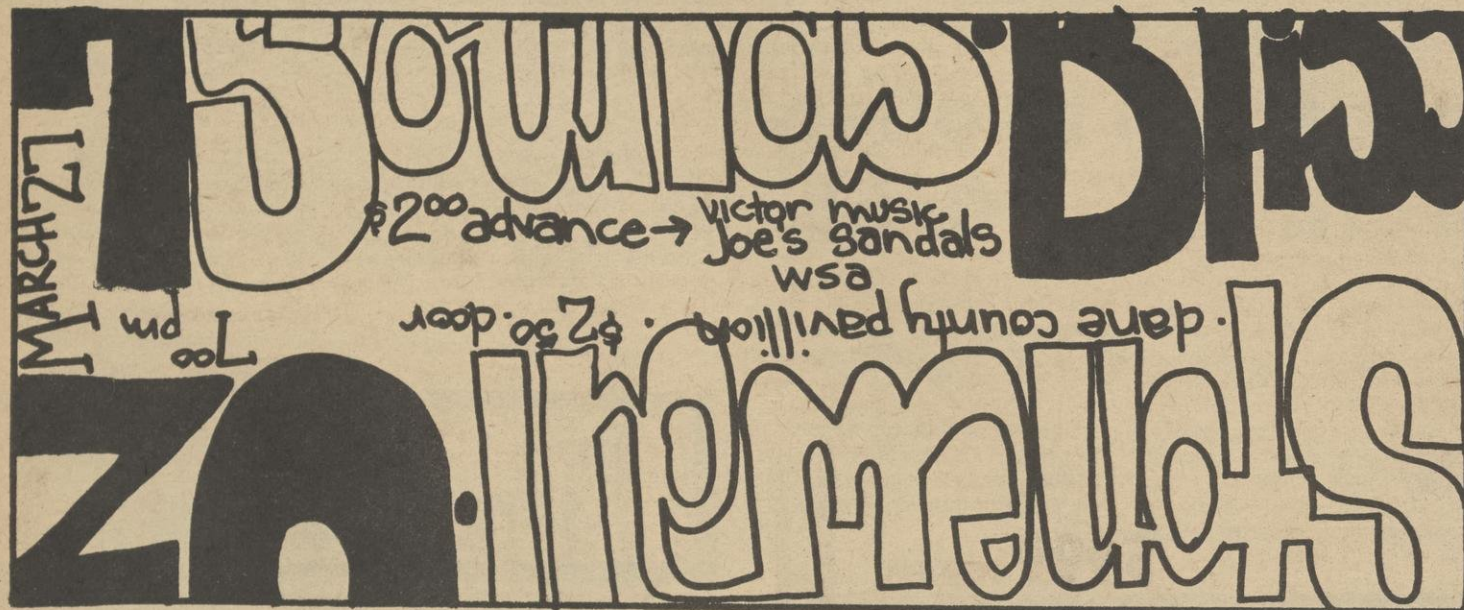
formation of WSCM.

Spokesmen said the organization would primarily function as a cooperative news gathering alliance among Wisconsin papers, but would concern itself with legal aspects of the college press, the possibility of cooperative

statewide advertising, and other issues. "It amounts to a mutual assistance pact," one of the editors said.

Another meeting of the organization to discuss expansion is tentatively scheduled for late spring.

Many people have seen the advertisements about abortion referral agencies which have appeared in the newspapers lately. These services charge a fee, usually payable in advance, to place women at reputable legal abortions. Woman's Counseling Service in Madison provides the same counseling and referral service for free. The other agencies which advertise are profit-making ones; we are entirely non-profit and depend on contributions and a staff of volunteers. Why patronize abortion profiteers? Woman's Counseling Service provides free counseling and referral on birth control, abortion, and voluntary sterilization. Our phone number is (608) 255-9149. Hours are 9:00 a.m. until midnight, seven days a week.



BOOB TUBE

BOOB TUBE FANS

If you're still working on the contest from last Friday, today is the next to last day to bring or mail your entries in. Hint: Title of movie is NOT "Robin Hood."

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FOUND: Young male black & white cat. Around Gilman-Pinckney area. Call 251-8600. — 6x1

The Daily Cardinal Action Ads

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Vacation, will share expenses. Call
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Campus News Briefs

McCOY 3

Steve Geden of the Camp McCoy 3 will speak in Sellery Lounge tonight (Thursday March 25) at 7:30. A film on the Army will be shown, and plans for spring anti-war activities will be discussed.

Screen Gems

By GERALD PEARY

March 25—The Devil is a Woman (1935)—The last and probably the shakiest of the Joseph von Sternberg-Marlene Dietrich collaborations, The Devil is a Woman is still absolutely worth watching despite a sometimes faulty script, written by John Dos Passos while in bed with fever, and an unfortunate Paramount Studio casting of actor-dilettante, Caesar Romero, as Dietrich's love interest. Transcending the flaws in story and acting is the poignant farewell to the amazing, symbiotic film romance of Marlene Dietrich and her director.

Sternberg seems desperate to hold on to some part of his creation. Performing most of the cinematography himself, he lovingly holds his camera forever on Dietrich, who is bedecked and painted and costumed more extravagantly than ever before, aestheticized by Sternberg into a permanent piece of kinesthetic, Rococo sculpture. Said Sternberg about Devil is a Woman: "With the dice loaded so that I could not win, I paid a final tribute to the lady I had seen lean against the wings of a Berlin stage." 105 Psychology—8 & 10 p.m.

March 25—Go West (1940)—This is a rarely shown Marx Brothers picture, probably for the simple reason that it is not one of their better works, never coming close to the inherent comic potential in placing the Marx Brothers in the American West. It is in a class with The Big Store and Night in Casablanca, rather than with the supreme achievements of Duck

BLACK AND WHITE WOMEN

Is there a common denominator? Panel discussion tonight Mar. 25 at 7 p.m. in 3650 Humanities. Part of the Black Women's Conference.

PHOTO EXHIBIT

Hillel, 611 Langdon St. presents a photo exhibit by Alvin Abrams on "Kibutz Life in Israel," running until Mar. 31. Hours of the exhibit 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

SOCHOP

Rock 'n' Roll revival, Friday, Mar. 26, at 8 p.m. in Gordon Commons. Sponsored by Sellery

Hall Council, admission 75¢.

WOMEN

Articles and art work wanted for a women's newspaper. Call Pru 256-7993.

ART EXHIBIT

The Afro American Center is sponsoring an art exhibit entitled "Black Roots-Black Art." The dates of the exhibit are Mar. 27-April 3 at Chadbourne Hall.

Solitude

The few moments alone-away from the push & shove, the noise.

A chance to clear the head and talk-to yourself.

—Sam Stecker

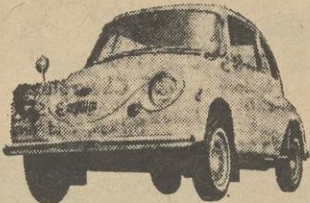
Rain

falling aimlessly on the trodden earth.

Searching for life use.

then rebirth.

—Sam Stecker



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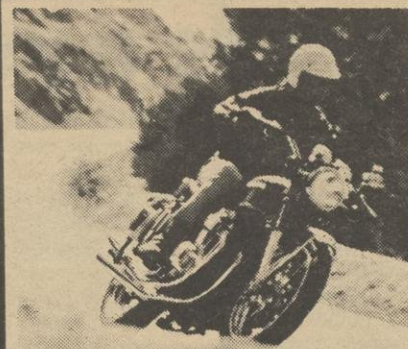
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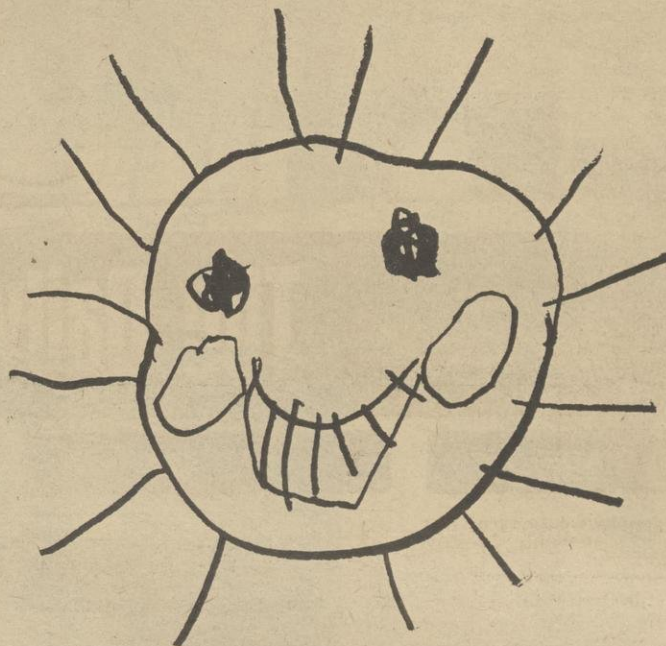
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Living Bizarre



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Thomas, DeHate, etc.

UW grads eye NHL

By GARY SCHENDEL

There was a time when the National Hockey League used to scorn college hockey as a source for new talent. The pros depended solely on the junior leagues of Canada for an inflow of new faces.

However, as collegiate hockey has risen in stature the past few years, the pros are looking more and more to the campus for new recruits.

Chicago Black Hawk Keith Magnuson came directly to the NHL after his collegiate career at Denver. This year, former Denver star George Morrison stepped out of the WCHA and into the National Hockey League with the St. Louis Blues.

The pros now realize that the colleges cannot be ignored any longer—there's just too much talent there.

SO FAR, however, no former Wisconsin hockey players have been able to join the ranks of the NHL. But if the number attempting and UW Hockey Coach Bob Johnson's predictions are any indication, it is only a matter of time.

No less than six former Badgers are affiliated with the various farm systems of the NHL.

Three players from last year's squad spent this winter showing their wares in the minors and hoping for a break.

Goalie Wayne Thomas appears to be the former Badger with the best chance at making the pros. Johnson feels that Thomas is only a season away from the rugged competition of the NHL.

This year, Thomas was the regular goalie for the Montreal Voyageurs, the number one farm club of the

Montreal Canadiens. He shared the net chores with Kenny Dryden until Dryden was called up by the parent club, but is now their regular goaltender and is doing an excellent job.

Right now, the Canadiens have a wealth of talented, young netminders, and a trade may be the break that Thomas needs.

THE OTHER Badger goalie on last year's squad, Bob Vroman played for Johnstown, Pa. of the Eastern League. Vroman ranked fourth in the league among goaltenders with a 3.5 goals against average.

Forward Bert DeHate, a Madison native, spent this season with Toledo of the International League and Greensboro of the Eastern League, while Murray Heatley spent the last half of this season with Tulsa of the Central League. Heatley picked up 12 points in 11 games with Tulsa, and will report to the Toronto Maple Leafs training camp next season.

Two Badgers who just closed out their collegiate careers, Jimmy Boyd and John Jagger, will get their chances with the pros next season.

Boyd will report to the Pittsburgh Penguins camp next year, while Jagger will try-out with the Los Angeles Kings.

Johnson said that both Boyd and Jagger should have "a pretty good shot" at making it with their respective clubs.

A Wisconsin graduate in the NHL, Johnson added, would be a great boost for Wisconsin hockey.

"Look at the publicity Denver gets because of Magnuson and Morrison. I'd like to get some of that," he beamed.

SPORTS

Larry Van Dusen

new grid ass't

By JIM COHEN
Sports Editor

Athletic Director Elroy Hirsch announced Wednesday the hiring of 34-year old Larry Van Dusen as an assistant football coach. The former Northwestern gridder will take the place of Bob Zeman, now with the Oakland Raiders, on the staff.

Although Zeman was the defensive back specialist, Van Dusen will not take over his duties. "He can coach anywhere except in the defensive backfield," said head coach John Jardine. "We'll move Jim Martin to coach the defensive secondary. We considered a number of people from the staff and Jim can do as well as anyone."

Jardine isn't sure where Van Dusen will fit into the organization, but isn't worried. "Finding Larry

at this particular time of the year was almost a miracle," he said. "He's an outstanding young football coach, and we feel very fortunate to get him."

"He's a fine recruiter, and he's a real fine addition to our staff," concluded Jardine.

Van Dusen was a top assistant coach at Kent State for the last three years. Prior to that he coached at Baldwin-Wallace, Washington U. of St. Louis and Northwestern. The Wildcats were reportedly after his services again.

The native of South Bend, Ind. played his college ball under Ara Parseghian at Northwestern.

Zeman, one of the top defensive backfield specialists in the country, announced his resignation two weeks ago for the National Football League position.

Matzdorf eyes future, Olympics

By VICKI SCHER

Pat Matzdorf, the Wisconsin high jumper, equaled the best height ever made by a college athlete when he cleared 7-3 to win his specialty at the Big Ten Indoor Track Meet on March 6.

Then, at the NCAA Indoor finals, he jumped 7-2 to win the championship and set an NCAA record. He was described by Coach Bob Brennan after the meet as "clearly the premier collegiate high jumper in the nation". And he has been besieged by requests from newspapers, magazines, and T.V. for interviews.

How did he feel about this latest one? "Uneasy". And T.V.? "About the same". More so than at a meet? "Yes!"

Standing 6-2 in high school, Pat was encouraged to begin his track career at that time by a coach who sensed his potential in the high jump. Previously, he had been involved in basketball, something he confesses to "really missing" and at which he works out even today. He was particularly impressed by the jumpers he saw at a nationwide high school meet in California and decided to make the high jump his specialty.

A recent football field encounter of Pat's resulted in a sprained ankle, which could have led to more serious damages inflicted by his coach. But there can be no complaints from Coach Brennan or from Asst. Coach Bill Perin after the past few weeks. It is Perin who most closely supervises the jumpers - he once had Pat try the high hurdles (which he ran at 15 seconds flat) - while Brennan works mostly with runners.

THERE IS a different kind of discipline involved in each category. Pat will usually put in an hour of practice a day (which even then is somewhat dull), while long distance runners must often work out twice as much. There is no special diet that a jumper must follow, while a runner may have to limit himself. Missing a day of practice will usually do no damage as far as Pat is concerned, and he most often lays off the day after a big meet.

A list of the meets in which he has participated and the records he has set reads like a catalog. Included are the World Student Games held in Italy last year, the Philadelphia Track Classic (his first big competition), the National USTFF held in Houston, and the Olympic Invitational meet held in N.Y. a month ago, in addition to the Big Ten and NCAA indoor meets.

The records are equally impressive: in 1970 he set a Big Ten record of 7 foot, only to break it this year with a jump of 7-3 that tied the



Richard Grossman

Ho, hum. Matzdorf jumps 7-3.

American record. The world indoor record of 7-4 5/8 is held by Russia and is definitely a future goal for Pat.

He placed third at the NCAA indoor finals last year with a jump of 6-10", but came on to set the new record in 1971, beating all his competitors by 4 inches. The previous record of 7-3/4 was held by Ron Jourdan of Florida. He won at Houston with a jump of 7 feet, and a week earlier than that cleared 7-2 in a dual meet with Northwestern.

WHILE IT IS always reported that Pat cleared the bar "effortlessly," the high jump itself is a most intricate and difficult achievement. When Pat began, the bar was placed for him only at waist height and raised from there.

The secret of a successful jump lies almost entirely in the height you attain when you first spring from the ground; thus the power of the motion involving the whole leg is extremely important. "You lift yourself up and lay out flat in the air," explains Pat, "and then rotate around to land. I prefer to land on my side or back."

The enthusiasm of the fans at the Big Ten meet in the Memorial Shell was encouraging. Although the NCAA meet in Detroit was sold out,

Pat predicted beforehand that it wouldn't be the same. There was a tremendous silence in the shell just before his final jump, and the happiness of the shrieking fans after his success was surpassed only by his own.

The competitors remained friendly with each other, and the Minnesota jumper who nearly took the glory away from Pat remarked afterwards that "he hoped he hadn't upset me too much." He decided to stop after 7-3 and save a try at 7-4 for the NCAA meet.

What if he had missed 7-3?

"I would still have attempted it at Detroit and then tried for 7-4", was the answer. One knee bothered him before the NCAA meet, and his heel was hurting as he tried and missed the jump of 7-3 1/2 that would have set a new American indoor record, but there was still great satisfaction for Pat in the day's performance.

"I TAKE them as they come", is how Pat refers to the importance of one meet as compared to another, but he does admit to being especially happy after having set the new NCAA indoor mark. He also remembers sleeping soundly after the Big Ten excitement.

The jump at Detroit on March

13 was preceded by a qualifying round Friday where he was allowed five warmups and after the jumps reached the qualifying height of 6-10. On Sat. he jumped 6-8, 6-10, 7 feet, took two jumps to reach 7-1, and finally on the first try cleared 7-2.

Although it was a somewhat disappointing day for Wisconsin there was great solidarity going into the meet. "We're a pretty close knit team" is how Pat puts it, and his closest friends are also track team members.

Starting positions are arranged arbitrarily before the meet by drawing lots. Though Pat prefers to jump first, he was seventh out of 10 participants in the NCAA meet, and fifth at the Big Ten. Besides his usual practice there are no special or unusual preparations for him before a meet.

He likes to eat a good meal the night before and lots of carbohydrates the morning of the meet; he tries to do as little walking around before his jumping as possible. As anxious as he may be, he has only two minutes to jump after his name is called, so there is no real chance for his nerves to overwhelm him.

THE INTRASQUAD meets begin in Dec. and the regular season in

Jan., and though the indoor season ended in Detroit, the team has less than a month off before the outdoor season begins. On April 23 and 24 Pat will be participating in the Drake Invitational relays, in which he placed third last year with a jump of 6-11 to be held in Des Moines, Iowa. This is considered one of the big outdoor meets.

The NCAA outdoor meet will be held in June, and the AAU meet several weeks after. It is after this meet that up to three stars are chosen to go on tour with the U.S. team during the summer; last year track star Mark Winzenried was one of those selected. So there is no real "lay-off."

When not actually practicing for a meet Pat will continue to work out at the shell by either jumping or shooting baskets. Although accustomed to working out on a dirt surface, Pat finds the outdoor or tartan surfaces provide a better spring and subsequently a higher jump, and he feels more confident on such a surface.

What plans does he have for the future? No real ones as yet, although he is considering teaching. He would like to coach a team or teach and coach at the same time. He has also considered working with high school amateurs.

THERE IS an academic problem that track and other team members have to consider and that is very easily overlooked. It's the conflict between the time he puts in for practice and the time he must devote to more mundane things.

Pat would not have considered coming to Wisconsin if there were no track team, and would have considered Northwestern or Villanova as alternatives. But he is a math major, and must necessarily give a great deal of his time to studying. This has posed no problem for him thus far, as most of his evenings are free for study.

"I don't usually cut classes—except for a meet," he says, "but I would miss practice for an important test."

There are the Olympics coming up in the summer of 1972, and they are definitely on Pat's mind. The trials will be held after the end of the school year, with the three top scorers in each event qualifying. His chances are excellent.

Pat relates an anecdote about a coach who questioned him about his date of birth, height and weight. After obtaining this information he remarked enthusiastically "Jeez, you're gonna be a great one!" While his means of deduction are a little unusual, he must have known something.