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The Daily Cardinal

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Tuesday, July 2, 1968
VOL. LXXVIII, No. 153 **FREE COPY**

News Analysis

Sewell Resignation Caps Year of Trial

By STEVEN REINER

The resignation of William H. Sewell as Chancellor of the Madison campus of the University capped a year for Sewell that was one of trial and frustration.

Sewell was appointed chancellor, the second in the Madison campus's history in September, 1967 after the previous chancellor, Rob-

ben W. Fleming assumed the presidency of the University of Michigan.

At the time of his appointment, Sewell expressed the hope that during his administration more emphasis could be given to creative educational programs geared to enhance the education of the undergraduate at the University. He spoke of his desire to organize

a well functioning staff to deal with the day-to-day problems of administration so that he himself could develop new areas in educational policy.

Sewell however, did not have much chance to fulfill his desires.

The Dow Chemical demonstration of Oct. 18, 1967 cast Sewell into the limelight as an administrator showing an iron hand down the students' throats. The use of riot policemen on the campus was almost immediately traced to him. Who indeed did call in the policemen has never been revealed although it seems to have come from very high up in the administration hierarchy.

Forced into the position he was last Oct., Sewell soon began to mirror the distorted reflection events had cast. He was at once, the removed chancellor whose extremely liberal history had been all but forgotten. In addition to this, the myriad of chairmanships, presidencies and honors received by Sewell during his distinguished career seemed to provide little inspiration to him as chancellor.

Only once, before the State Senate Investigation Committee, looking into the Dow Protest, did Sewell emerge as a liberal and dedicated academician. There, before harsh questioning Sewell defended academic freedom and the right of students to vocally object to what they thought wrong.

The low point of Sewell's career as chancellor came at a University Forum headed by Prof. Anatold Beck, to discuss the matters arising out of the Dow confrontation. Sewell was to engage in a

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University To Lower Housing Standards

By DENNIS REIS

The University agreed Monday to lower some of its housing standards to bring conformity between campus and city codes. The decision, made during a meeting of the City Council-University Coordinating Committee, will lower the minimum floor space required in a room or apartment from 155 to 140 square feet.

While the University is not required to take such action, it now has the opportunity to do so. The rooms in the Southeast dorm complex are of the previous minimum size.

The motion was opposed by both Alderman Paul Soglin, a grad student and WSA President David Goldfarb.

After finishing with housing, the committee turned to the problem of traffic through campus especially down University Avenue. The problem was concerned with the pedestrian-vehicular confrontation which takes place thousands of times each day on that street. The traffic and pedestrian patterns were researched by a private company whose report was presented at the meeting. In the report, the investigator settled upon three alternatives to the present traffic load:

*to run University through the campus underground.
*to run a depression diagonally across campus along the railroad yards.

*to bypass the whole campus area by diverting traffic to a Regent Street-Cottage Street coupling.

The firm favored the southern bypass, but the suggestion was severely criticized on many points. From the University standpoint, the suggestion seemed to ignore many of the facts of campus traffic, especially the commuters who need a convenient access and exit.

The suggestion to run a traffic alley through the railroad yards was objected to on esthetic grounds, but it was advised that the development project might improve rather than detract from the environment.

The other suggestion seemed quite favorable to the committee both from monetary and pragmatic concerns depressing University

Avenue under Park Street where it will begin to rise again and enter the traffic pattern on Gorham and Johnson.

A plan was also proposed to use a Johnson Street-Dayton Street couple as an interim policy. The main objection, especially from the city planning department, showed that presently Dayton Street is handling much of the traffic both eastbound in the morning and westbound at night. The temporary remedy would only increase the rush hour jam in the area.

What Mayor Otto Festge did suggest was a combination of some of the plans in an overall longrange development. He suggested that the future might dictate both the use of an underground street and a south bypass.

When discussion was completed, the committee recommended the report to the State Building Commission for consideration during its meeting Wednesday.

By GENE WELLS

Sweeping reforms of the police system in America were advocated by Prof. Jerome Skolnick and endorsed by University Director of Protection and Security Ralph Hanson Monday night.

Skolnick, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, preluded his recommendations with a detailed explanation of why the courts have been unable to control illegal activity of the police.

His recommendations were as follows:

*Understanding by the public of how the criminal justice system works and the reasons for its failure to curb police abuse.

Lateral entry within police departments. Skolnick explained that currently policemen cannot change from one department or city to another without losing rank and starting over at the bottom. He said this was comparable to a professor not being able to teach at another school without starting over as a college freshman. He said the lack of lateral entry creates an inbred police department and prevents salary competition for qualified policemen.

*A "dramatic raise" and possibly a doubling of police salaries. He said salaries are held down by the absence of lateral entry or

competition. He added that low salaries make policemen susceptible to corruption.

*External review of police activities, with severe sanctions against policemen who use illegal methods in apprehending criminals.

*Repeal of laws which cannot be enforced except by illegal police tactics and which tend to create corruption of the police, such as those against gambling, narcotics and prostitution.

*A greater public demand for better performance and higher standards of honesty on the part of the police.

Following the speech, a questioner asked if there were any policemen in the audience who would comment on the recommendations. Hanson was the only one to respond and said he was "essentially not in disagreement" with the recommendations. He said it was erroneous to assume that the police are not already subject to external controls through legislation, court action and public pressure, and expressed particular satisfaction with the suggestion that police salaries be doubled.

As examples of court decisions which have failed to deter illegal police activity, Skolnick cited *Mapp v. Ohio* and *Kerr v. California*.

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Reporter Foresees Social Revolution

By LYNN KRAEMER

"There is a social revolution taking place in America of a size and magnitude we have never seen before," said NBC reporter Paul Cunningham to an audience of 200 Monday night. Speaking about the ghetto in America today, he said that the main problem is funding. "We fund in piecemeal amounts," he said. "Nine months, one year or such is the amount of time we fund

the problem is, said a member of the audience, that the programs of the Federal government have been only to alleviate the summer riot problems. Then in the Fall, the money is taken away. Cunningham, agreeing, said the HeadStart Program is only funded right now for nine months.

He showed a film taken in Newark which was to be televised fourteen hours after the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. The show was cancelled because of a white racist remark made in it.

The film showed that much of the Newark ghetto is still filled with the wreckage from the July, 1967 riots. It also showed how the whites are training to protect themselves in event of another riot—karate, building armored cars and such. "We intend to save our homes and protect our families from danger," they said.

"We need funds," said the Governor of New Jersey. "We haven't enough money to correct the social ills."

Cunningham feels that this is a problem as big as World War II. He said a great number of the politicians are misreading the whites. "I feel that more whites are willing today, to go for an all-out effort to solve this problem. The electorate will support men who express this."

Cunningham spoke in the Social Science Building. He was sponsored by the Union Forum Committee.

programs that should have five, ten, 25, or 50-year plans. We must make this guy—this Negro see himself in a new image."

Cunningham, who is on the staff of the Today show, spoke with great consternation. He said he spoke from impressions. He said he feels the responsibility of what the whites have caused in America.

One of the great problems is with the great mass of government agencies moving into areas and not knowing what they are doing, said Cunningham. He told of running into a class being taught in Newark, New Jersey, where the Negroes learn how to sit on a chair and apply for a job. "The job is not to teach them how to get a job, but to get them a job. You need a Ph.D. to get through all the paper work. Negro must go through before he can get a job in Newark!" he exclaimed.

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He spoke from

A Page of Opinion

The Daily Cardinal

Letters to the Editor

EDUCATORS IN ADMINISTRATION

We hope that the resignation of Chancellor Sewell represents the last casualty of last October's Dow confrontation. We regret any personal suffering the Chancellor may have had in coming to this decision, but we must agree that he is certainly not the man for the job.

The kind of administrators which are needed on this campus are not liberal idealists—like Sewell or the also-retiring Dean of Student Affairs Joseph Kauffman. What we need here are shrewd manipulators.

Both Sewell and Kauffman deplored the nature of their positions in that they were required to act more as policemen than educators.

They had visions of extending to the body of students a multitude of enriching educational programs. Their ideal of a university was one which could provide an education, in the classical sense.

But this is not where the University is at. Students have decided that their role in the University and society must change. They have been demanding power within the school on matters such as University co-operation with the military or certain corporations.

Previously the pressures on this campus came mostly from the Regents, the legislature, or the federal government, but now a new factor has been included. The way to deal with these pressures is to play the role of a politician—an automatic role for a large university administrator.

But to play a politician with students is difficult for one who empathizes with the students as did Sewell and Kauffman.

So during their regime, police with tear gas and clubs were brought down upon the students when

protesting on University property. We doubt whether either was personally responsible for initiating the order, but neither spoke out afterwards. A considerable number of students consider the administrators' hands stained with blood, although these two probably suffered as much as anyone else on that day.

What is needed is a chancellor who can do that kind of thing and not feel bad about it later. Or even better, one who can outwit the students as much as possible.

This would involve tactics such as sending protestors chasing all over campus looking for the secret location of certain recruiters or setting up Saturday at 7 in the morning as the interview date.

More sophisticated tactics can be applied such as splitting factions of protestors, as was done in the Chase Bank incident, or anything else which could work.

But we imagine that even this more subtle kind of anti-student activity was distasteful to these men so concerned with student welfare.

We therefore wish them happiness and good luck in their forthcoming positions—Kauffman as president of a relatively small and quiet college, and Sewell, once again, as a distinguished and popular faculty member. They will now begin to concentrate more fully on their educational ideals.

The essence of this University is simply not this kind of education. We say this with neither regret nor joy, but as a mere statement of the tension that exists in the school and that more politicians are needed in this administration.

Perhaps the president will assume the duties of the chancellor.

Guns, Guns

In the An Open Forum of Reader Opinion Mailbox

To the Editor:

In his letter to the Editor of June 28, Mr. Tom Hibbard attacked a recent Cardinal editorial. Not having read that editorial, I am in no position to evaluate his charge that it contained "subversive logic" (whatever that is), but I would like to point out some confusions in Mr. Hibbard's rebuttal. His letter is conveniently divided into two parts.

First, Mr. Hibbard states that he has two shotguns that he and his young son use only for duck-hunting. He denies that this constitutes a (mere) luxury on the grounds that from his hunting experiences his son (a) "has learned the grave responsibility of owning and using a gun," (b) that such responsibility "extends into all sections of life," and (c) has "become more independent and self-sufficient" ("attributes that nature seems to breed in a man").

Second, Mr. Hibbard tells us his gun collection includes a German luger which he recovered (Hibbard's word is "captured") from a dead German officer during World War II. After a brief tirade against the insane German(s), Mr. Hibbard proudly tells us that he keeps the gun on display over his fireplace "to remind me of how much I am willing to sacrifice for this country and for my freedom." And he concludes by posing the rhetorical question, "Or do you consider freedom a luxury too?"

Both parts of Mr. Hibbard's letter show conclusively that a gun, like a woman or a slave, can mean a great deal to someone and that it can be an integral part of an activity having a possibly valuable goal. What Mr. Hibbard does not and cannot show, however, is that owning and operating a gun is a necessary condition for achieving some desirable goals. Surely other ways are available for developing the sort of responsibility, independence and self-sufficiency that Mr. Hibbard would applaud. Delivering newspapers at 5 a.m. used to be thought of as such a means. It is not merely nature that breeds such responsibility in a man. On occasion, it is clear-thinking parents.

I hesitate to admit that I consider freedom to be a luxury, but I must confess that I would

want Mr. Hibbard to specify the nature and extent of the sort of freedom(s) he has in mind, before I try to answer his rhetorical question. The government of this country has always imposed some limitations on the freedom of individuals to do what they want to do, especially if their activities interfere with the rights of others and/or are detrimental to the common good. In what areas and to what extent the government should impose restrictions are issues that involve many difficult and profound questions of policy. The depth and complexity of these matters should not be obscured by invoking the word "freedom" as if it provided self-evident advice on what policies we ought to adopt.

I do not begrudge Mr. Hibbard his souvenir luger, provided that it is unloaded and firmly anchored. If Mr. Hibbard is willing to make sacrifices for his country, then he ought at least to consider giving up the rest of his gun collection. In addition to finding other ways of bringing up responsible children, he might even find other objects symbolic of the good things about this country which are more worthy of admiration than an instrument of violence. I suspect that a reproduction of the Declaration of Independence is available at a small cost, and would be suitable for framing and hanging above the fireplace.

Gary L. Baran
Philosophy Grad

London Guide

To the Editor:

As a graduate of the great University of Wisconsin, and in re-

cognition of a year well spent in the heart of the Mid-West, may I take this opportunity to introduce myself by offering my services as a London guide for any intending visitors during the coming summer months.

As co-founder of an Anglo-Scandinavian Travel Club called 'Oldengelsk' which meets every Thursday at a pub in the heart of London's West End, and operates minibuses throughout England on weekends, I will do my best to introduce any intending visitors to the British and our way of life in swinging London.

Of course you may have doubts as to my authenticity and here I must rely on my friends on the Wisconsin Campus. Try Beth Wherley at 436 W. Gorham, or Joyce Murphy in the Regent, or even the 'blokes' in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, or the Geography Graduate Room (if I can beseech them to accept this apology for not having written for ages.) All should at least be able to confirm my existence, and incidentally may well be able to supply further details about 'Club Oldengelsk' and its activities upon request.

In any case, when in London simply call me on PAD 2170 (evenings) or WAT 5000 x 7488 during the day, or come along to the Crown at 64 Brewer Street (near Piccadilly Circus) any Thursday evening, if you wish to sample the British at their best this summer.

Mike Breakell, A.M.T.P.I.
B.A. Dip. T.P. M.U.R.P.
Former Fulbright Scholar
and Mellon Fellow at the
University of Wisconsin

Apology To Ruth Flegel

On May 22, the Daily Cardinal carried a column entitled "a matter of taste" written by st. edmund. This column responded in part to a letter written to the editor by Ruth Flegel which had been printed in the Cardinal on May 1. In the column, the author presented his views on the sense of proprieties which he believes prevalent in the fraternities and sororities on campus.

Last Tuesday The Daily Cardinal published Miss Flegel's reaction and comments to st. edmund.

The column was intended only to describe the moral conditions existing on Langdon Street in general, and was not directed at nor meant to pertain to Miss Flegel personally.

However, The Daily Cardinal is sorry if Miss Flegel was caused any embarrassment or inconvenience by the column.

MORDACITY

The Nominations

Dick Anderson-

Editor's Note:

Dick Anderson is a regular student at Davidson College in North Carolina attending Summer Sessions at the University. He will be writing a column for The Daily Cardinal every Tuesday.

—Control of the center is essential to winning chess.

The center of the American political chessboard doesn't belong to Ronnie Reagan or Gene McCarthy but rather to the mainline candidates, Humphrey and Nixon. And that's why they'll win their respective nominations.

Far-rightist or leftist candidates will occasionally capture nominations, as Barry Goldwater did in 1964, but presently that disaster is too fresh in the minds of the leaders of both parties for them to nominate anybody but a center candidate. The Republicans in particular are acutely aware that they have lost seven of the last nine elections and that this is their best chance in years.

By this analysis, neither Humphrey nor Nixon should have any real difficulties gaining their respective nominations, particularly since their main opponents have both been eliminated, one by a blunder and one by a bullet. They both know this, and "to avoid part discord," they have both quit sniping at the other candidates for the nominations. They both also know that there is another factor which while not so crucial in the intra-party races, could well be decisive on the national scene. This factor is image.

Party professionals are less concerned with a candidate's personal appeal than with his election record and his service to the party. But when the completely ambiguous party platforms are placed before the public in November, the personal magnetism of a candidate frequently decides voters his way.

Nixon lost in '60 because he couldn't compete with John Kennedy in that department. He couldn't even compete with that less-than-beautiful governor of California, Pat Brown. And a lot of voters remember Nixon's nasty comments after that election.

Nixon's primary problem, then, is to do something about his image. This is why he has quit trying to shoot down Nelson Rockefeller; it is also why he has declared a "moratorium" on Vietnam policy discussion as he has already alienated enough voters with angering more by his belligerence. And it no doubt played a part in his decision to woo the doivish but personable Mark Hatfield, senator from Oregon.

"Happy Hubert" Humphrey has the same problem as Nixon, but he is the other way around. Most people either like Nixon or else can't stand him, but at least they have strong feelings about him. Practically nobody, on the other hand, really gives a damn about Humphrey. He's just the moon-faced guy sitting there craning his neck so that he can be seen behind LBJ on the television screen.

So Humphrey has to go out and get himself a new reputation as a doer instead of a talker (the fact is, he recently said that he would begin a series of speeches detailing his views on topics of major importance). Trouble is, the one project in which he has played a major part recently has gone totally wrong. This project is his jobs program in Washington, D.C., which is coming under heavy Congressional fire because of alleged corruption and misappropriation of funds.

Humphrey also has the problem of being unable to identify with a broad-based group in the nation as a whole. His old ADA pals won't help him because he quit that group four years ago and because of his stand on Vietnam. The pro-LBJ group in the Democratic party can help get him nominated, but the President is none too popular nationwide. Of course, if the war is ended by convention time, Lyndon's popularity will be a different story entirely, but that would leave Humphrey in lurch anyway.

Frankly, it's beginning to look like a case of deciding whom to vote against, and no matter how much you like Gene or Ronnie or Rock or even George from Alabama, your anti-choice will be either Nixon or Humphrey.

ON LETTERS

The Daily Cardinal welcomes letters to the editor on any subject. Letters should be triple spaced with typewriter margins set at 10 - 70, and signed. Please give class and year although a name will be withheld by request. We reserve the right to edit letters for length, libel, and style. While long letters may be used for the On the Soapbox column shorter letters are more likely to be printed.

The Daily Cardinal

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No 18 Year Old Vote Seen Before '71

By WALTER GRANT
College Press Service

Washington (CPS)—Despite President Johnson's support of a constitutional amendment to lower the voting age to 18, it is highly unlikely that young Americans will be truly accepted as participants in the political process before 1971, at the very earliest.

The President, in a special message to Congress this week, said the time has come to signify to the 12 million persons between the ages of 18 and 21 that they are "participants, not spectators, in the adventure of self-government." Johnson thus formally confirmed his support of a constitutional amendment designed "to grant our youth what we ask of them but still deny to them—full and responsible participation in our American democracy."

A proposal to lower the voting age already has been sponsored by 44 Senators. Most observers, nevertheless, doubt that Congress will approve the constitutional amendment this year since present plans call for adjournment the first week in August.

The Senate subcommittee on constitutional amendments has held hearings on the proposal, but a spokesman for the subcommittee said an effort to send the amendment to the full Judiciary Committee failed last week due to the lack of a quorum. He said the subcommittee will not meet again

before the middle of July, at the earliest. Even if it approves the amendment then, it would be almost impossible for the Senate Judiciary Committee—which is overloaded with conservatives—and the full Congress to act on it in the busy two or three weeks before the expected adjournment date.

In addition to these obstacles, the amendment may face considerable opposition by some of the states, if not by Congress. Opponents of extending the right to vote to 18-year-olds are expected to emphasize two major arguments:

—The recent wave of student demonstrations indicates that young people between the ages of 18 and 21 lack maturity and are not ready for the political process. During the Senate hearings on the amendment, opponents argued that the demonstrations prove young people "are prone to take an extreme point of view and push their ideas to the exclusion of all others."

—The states should retain the power to set the voting age.

Behind most of the opposition, of course, is the fear of politicians that they will be voted out of office if additional millions of young people are given the right to vote. Some observers already have pointed out that President Johnson did not support the amendment until after he decided to drop out of politics, and he still waited

so late that it is unlikely Congress will have time to act on it this year.

Presently, only two states—Kentucky and Georgia—have lowered the voting age to 18. Alaska and Hawaii, when entering the Union, set the voting age at 19 and 20, respectively. Proposals to lower the voting age have been introduced at one time or another in most of the states, but have either never reached the ballot or have failed.

Most of the arguments in favor of extending the vote to 18-year-olds were outlined in the President's special message to Congress.

"Throughout our history as a young nation," Johnson said, "young people have been called upon by the age of 18 to shoulder family responsibilities and civic duties identical with their elders. At the age of 18, young Americans are called upon to bear arms" and "are treated as adults before many courts of law and are held responsible for their acts."

He also emphasized, "The age of 18, far more than the age of 21,

has been and is the age of maturity in America—and never more than now."

The special message continued, "The essential stability of our system is not served, the moral integrity of our cause is not strengthened, the value we place on the worth of the individual is not honored by denying to more than 10 million citizens—solely because of their age—the right to full participation in determining our country's course."

The first proposal for a constitutional amendment to lower the voting age was advanced in 1942 by the late Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich.). In 1954, President Eisenhower urged the adoption of such an amendment in his State of the Union Message. Then, a Senate majority, but not a two-thirds majority, favored the amendment.

Support is growing, however. In the 90th Congress alone, more than 50 proposed amendments to lower the voting age have been introduced, many with broad bipartisan support, according to President Johnson.

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More Student Involvement Sought by Chancellor Kearl

By DENNIS REIS

Bryant Kearl may only be chancellor of the Madison campus for the summer, but it promises to be the busiest of his University career. An eminent agricultural journalist, Kearl will complete the term of William Sewell who resigned Saturday to return to teaching.

The majority of this summer's work in the chancellor's office will be formulating the biennial budget for the Madison campus. As part of the University system, the budget must then be approved by President Harrington and the Regents, by a legislative coordinating committee, and finally by the state legislature.

When asked in what manner the administration approaches the legislature with the touchy question of finances, Kearl explained, "We try to decide the kind of things the students need. The legislature, of course, is sensitive to the tax situation and government cost, but we must try to give a fair picture of what our needs will be."

Among innovations to be includ-



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ed in the budget, Kearl mentioned programs for the disadvantaged as well as programs for others having a difficulty with their studies. He promises more experimental courses and more courses designed to reflect changes in the world community. Steps will also be taken so that more freshman and sophomore level courses will be taught by professors.

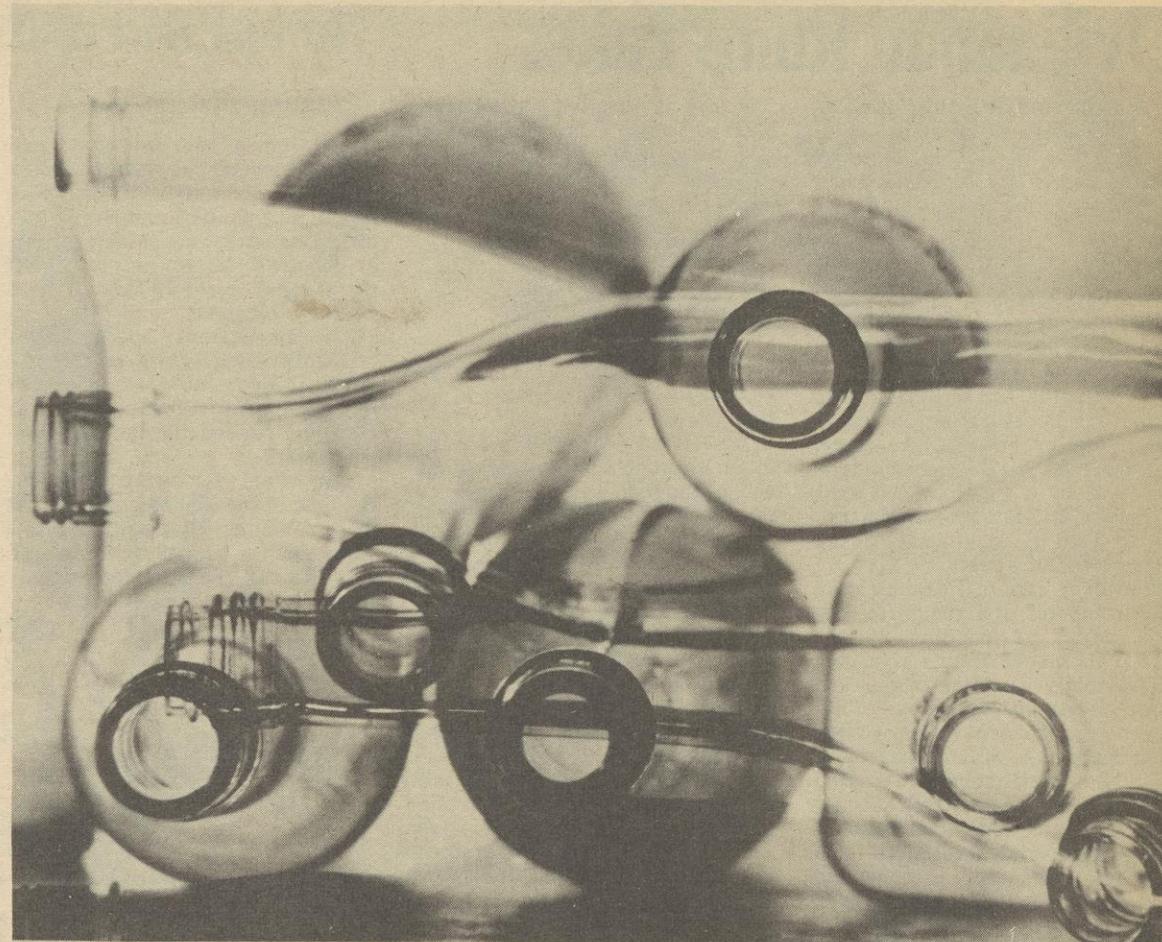
Experimental educational programs, most of which have been confined to Letters and Science, will be extended into other colleges.

Although the budget will occupy most of his time, he is not without opinion concerning the role of the student in the University. "I would like to see a lot more students get a lot more involved in the University," he said. "There is not built-in resistance to experimentation, for students and faculty together can cause significant changes."

Kearl was named as vice chancellor to the Madison campus in December of last year. Previous to that, he served for more than 25 years on the staff of the agricultural journalism department, including the last fifteen years as chairman.

As part of the United State Educational Exchange Grant, Kearl taught as a visiting professor at the University of Bonn in 1962. He was a planning officer for the University of East Africa in 1965 and has been active in the University's land tenure program for Latin America, visiting several countries there recently.

Research in the United States has involved Kearl with readability comparisons, comprehension of symbols, and the effects of newspaper competition.



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Civilization Ruins Lakes

American "civilization" is choking thousands of lakes to death, Prof. Arthur D. Hasler, director of the University of Wisconsin's Limnology Laboratory, said Tuesday morning.

Hasler, addressing a symposium at the American Institute of Biological Sciences in the Wisconsin Center, said that products of civilization such as the flush toilet, streets and parking lots, huge factories and well-fertilized farms are accelerating eutrophication, the process of lake aging.

Americans have spurred eutrophication to a "gallop," he said. Moreover, too few people are trying to rein it in, to save lakes from premature death.

The first sign of eutrophication is the "bloom" of algae during the "dog days" of summer, Hasler said. This bloom occurs when man inadvertently supplies algae and water weeds with an excess of nitrogen, phosphorous and other plant nutrients. Major sources of these lake "fertilizers" are treated sewage from septic tank seepage from cities, cottages and resorts, phosphorous-rich detergents from shoreline industry, manure and fertilizers that run off frozen fields, and the drainage from city pavements and roofs. Also upsetting the natural balance of lakes are garbage and sewage, raw and treated, from cities and feed-lots, Hasler said.

As a result of eutrophication, water is unfit to drink, the air is fouled by the stench of decaying algae, deep-water oxygen vital to cold-water fish is depleted, and

"the eye is insulted by the green slurry of algae." In advancing their civilization Americans have ruined precious water resources and reduced the quality of their environment, he asserted.

A lake's fish community undergoes a complete change as eutrophication worsens, Hasler said. Trout and whitefish give way to carp and other warm-water fishes. As proven by Lake Erie, even the scavenger fish disappear in the final stage.

Hasler called recent measures to curb eutrophication "significant and promising and cited cases of improvement through sewage diversion on Lake Monona, Seattle's Lake Washington, Lake Tahoe and several European lakes."

He urged, however, that more pipelines be built to divert treated sewage around lakes in densely populated areas and that better methods be devised to extract nutrients from sewage. He urged that machines be perfected to harvest water weeds and that more legislation be passed to tighten shoreline zoning.

"The racing processes of eutrophication are too rapid to risk delay in taking legal action," he cautioned. "There is a need for proper zoning ordinances and forthright public initiative in modernizing the law when scientific data suggest action."

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No NASA Funds for Delinquent Universities

College Press Service

The House has agreed to accept an amendment passed earlier by the Senate which will deny National Aeronautics and Space Administration grants to any college or university where recruiters for the armed services are barred from the campus.

The amendment, attached to a bill authorizing \$4 billion for NASA during Fiscal 1969, was accepted by the House without debate. It also had passed the Senate without dissent.

Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) sponsor of the amendment, argued in the Senate, "It boils down to a very simple proposition: Are we going to tax the men fighting for

our country, and their relatives and friends, to pay their portion of a grant to a university that will not even let the recruiters of the U.S. Government come on the campus? I can conceive of but one answer to that: We should not."

Curtis had told the Senate that army and air force recruiters presently are not barred from any campuses, but that navy recruiters are barred from six and marine recruiters from 16. Curtis said he had obtained a list of institutions barring recruiters from the Department of Defense.

However, Higher Education and National Affairs, a publication of the American Council on Education, conducted a telephone survey and found that the list supplied by the Defense Department was largely in error. The survey found that of the institutions listed by Curtis, only Oberlin College currently has a policy that bars military recruiters from the campus. But Oberlin has suspended all recruiting activity by private firms as well as government and military recruiters until a new over-all policy is established.

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Sewell

(continued from page 1)

Dialogue with Paul Soglin, who defended student actions during the crisis, and Fred Weiss who opposed them. Sewell's refusal to answer pointed questions and face the accusations thrown at him by Soglin caused many students to walk out of the session.

No matter what the situation was, or who the parties were, Sewell inevitably, because of his position, found himself in the middle. The Vilas Research Professor in Sociology had difficulty coping with the many conflicting ideas swirling about him. In his letter of resignation to President Fred Harvey Harrington, Sewell stated, "I have been giving a good deal of thought to the manner in which I can make my best contribution to the University and have concluded that it is in teaching and research and not in administration." In his letter of response Harrington stated, "I am accepting your decision to return to teaching and research as of July 1, 1968 . . . I do this with regret, or I have enjoyed working closely with you this past year. It has been a difficult year for the University, but also a very successful one. You are directly responsible for many of our gains—holding our distinguished staff, attracting outstanding new faculty members, moving the Madison campus forward on so many fronts . . ."

Skolnick

(continued from page 1)

Both of these decisions attempted to restrict the use of illegal searches and seizures by the police through preventing use of legally seized evidence in court.

Police still search indiscriminately, he said, and worry about legality later. He said this is because police are trained to ferret out crime whether or not conviction results, and because there is no penalty for an illegal search other than loss of the evidence. He added that police often make a search and later alter the details in their reports so that its legality cannot be questioned.

Police now search for the purpose of confiscating narcotics or illegally possessed weapons or for the purpose of getting persons unaware of their rights to serve as informers without being restricted by these cases, he said.

Another effect, he said, is that criminals feel safer with their evidence and do not throw it away upon fighting a policeman, thus forcing the policemen to search individuals in order to procure the evidence. Skolnick added that defense attorneys are often reluctant to assert the rights of their clients to exclude illegally seized evidence if they know the client is guilty and feel he deserves punishment.

Finally, he said, courts tend to settle away the effect of their decisions. He cited McCrea v. Illinois, which he said determined that police can search without a warrant if their information comes from a reliable informant and that the name of the informant need not be revealed in court.

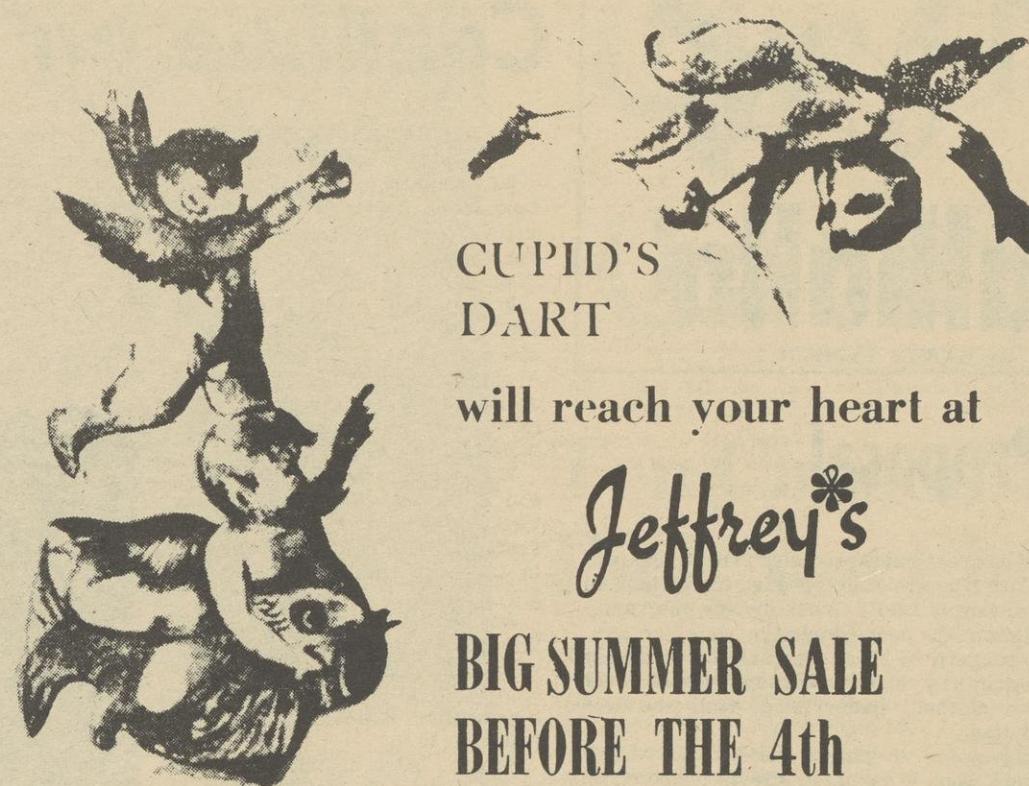
The effect of this, he said, is that police can search whenever they please, citing a reliable informant where in fact the informant is unreliable or there is no informant at all.

REWARD RAISED
An anonymous donation of \$1,000 was raised to \$6,000 the reward posted by the University of Wisconsin for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the slayer of UW coed Christine Rothschild.

The donation was made through the University of Wisconsin Foundation and reported Friday by Robert Rennebohm, the foundation's executive director.

The body of Miss Rothschild, an 18-year-old freshman from Chicago, was found May 26 on the Madison campus.

University Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington pledged gift funds to cover the initial amount of the reward.



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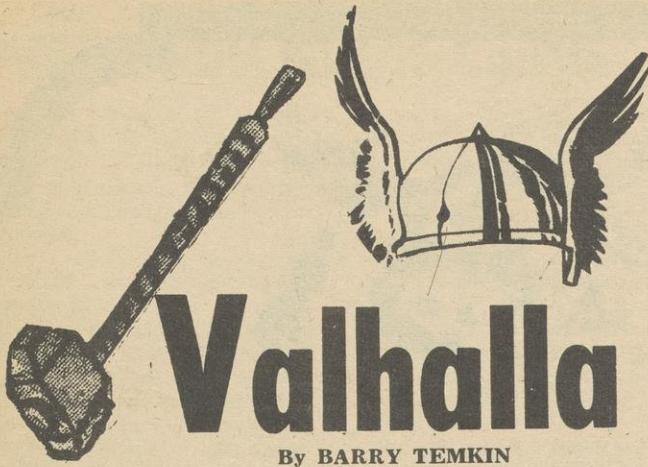
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By BARRY TEMKIN

A Proposal

We are currently in a period of great expressed concern for the poor of this nation. This growth of concern and of cries for action has stemmed from several sources. One is LBJ's Great Society programs. Another is the increased activism of the poor people.

Then there is the genuine concern of those who see the hypocrisy of democracy in a nation which has such a multitude of poor while the majority are well-fed and clothed. Underriding each source is the fear of renewed summer rioting.

Each aspect of our society needs to pause and evaluate what it has done, what it is doing and what it can do to alleviate poverty in our country.

Sport is certainly not excused from this responsibility. Nor is college sport. Since education is often pointed to as the eventual solution to poverty in the United States, our colleges and universities have an important role to play in easing this national blight.

Part of this challenge is being met through such programs as the Martin Luther King, Jr. Scholarship Fund on this campus. But much needs to be done.

College sport has not been a part of this increased effort to lessen poverty. As it often has, sport is looking at what it has done and is doing to raise the underprivileged, not what it can do.

It is easy for college sport to sit back and congratulate itself on the fine job of helping the poor that it has done and is doing. And this self praise is to some extent deserved. College athletic scholarships have plucked many poor youths out of the ghetto and off the farms to a free education. This has led in turn to a better job or a professional athletic career.

College athletics can ask: "Where would the Oscar Robertson's and the Joe Namath's be today if we had not put them through college free of charge?" They can point out that Harry Edwards, organizer of the proposed Negro Olympic boycott, might well be in jail today rather than a sociology professor if San Jose State had not offered him an athletic scholarship for his discus throwing ability.

This is true. There is a road out of the coal mines and ghettos for those with athletic prowess. Many have ridden this road to a decent job or an athletic career. The point is, more can be done.

The basic criteria, especially in major sports, for awarding scholarships seems to be athletic ability. If a high school senior has enough promise, he is sure to be pursued by at least a handful of colleges offering him all that the NCAA allows.

But why should this be done to a prospective athlete who can afford to pay all or a portion of his college education? Why not require him to pay what he can afford toward his education? The money that would be saved could then be used to offer scholarship aid to other athletes in the same or different sports.

College athletic scholarship funds will only go so far. This proposal would stretch that money to include the maximum of underprivileged. Academic scholarships are awarded on this basis; the same should be true of athletic scholarships.

Some might argue that a school or conference which passed such legislation would be at a recruiting disadvantage with those that did not. The answer is that such a proposal should be enacted uniformly on a national scale. The NCAA, as the governing body of college sport, should pass the legislation necessary to implement such a program.

The mechanics would not be too difficult. The prospective scholarship recipient would fill out a financial statement similar to the Parents' Confidential Financial Statement now used for academic scholarship candidates. Differences in the cost of a school like Wisconsin and one like Stanford would have to be taken into consideration.

All information would be sent to the NCAA, which would then inform each school how much aid it could offer to each athlete.

College sport has long labelled itself as the great uplifter of underprivileged youth, but it has rested on its laurels. It should awaken from its self praise and increase its efforts to aid the poor.

For the Negro getting to college is only half the problem. Many are unequipped for life in the white man's university and fall by the wayside as their athletic talents are exploited. While many graduate to a better job or a pro athletic career, more fail to graduate or struggle through, learning nothing.

Jack Oisen has written a five part series for Sports Illustrated, "The Negro Athlete, A Shameful Story." In the first installment, now available, he explodes the myth that college sports is lifting the black to education and success. It is must reading for the truth about the black athlete.

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Wisconsin Track Candidates Continue on Olympic Trail

By BARRY TEMKIN
Summer Sports Editor

Wisconsin's four Olympic track candidates survived their latest qualifying test and advanced to the final Olympic trials at Lake Tahoe, Nev., in early September.

In the trials held Saturday and Sunday in Los Angeles, Badger athletes Mark Winzenreid, Ray Arrington and Mike Butler and ex-Badger Mike Manley each finished fifth or better to insure their trip to Lake Tahoe.

Winzenreid, who had placed second in the AAU 880 meter run the week before, took third in the event with Arrington finishing fifth in the best time of his career, 1:47.3.

As he had in the AAU meet, Winzenreid led until the final turn where he was passed by winner Wade Bell and Felix Johnson. Bell's time was 1:46.1, Winzenreid's, 1:46.9.

"Mark faded in the last part of the race," Wisconsin assistant track coach Bob Brennan said. "He has to get stronger."

Butler placed fourth in the 110 meter high hurdles in 13.8. The race was won by Villanova's Erv Hall in 13.6 as favorite Earl McCullough tripped on a hurdle and finished seventh.

Butler had strained his back earlier in the week, and since it was known that from six to ten men in each event will be sent to Lake Tahoe, he eased up and ran only hard enough to insure his selection.

Manley, a former Big Ten mile champion, took fourth in the 3000 meter steeplechase with a 8:43 clocking.

Brennan gives each of the three Badgers a good chance to go all the way to Mexico City this fall.

"Some of our kids have developed to the point that they can match anyone except the superstars," Brennan commented. "Mark, Ray and Mike have proved that they are world class."

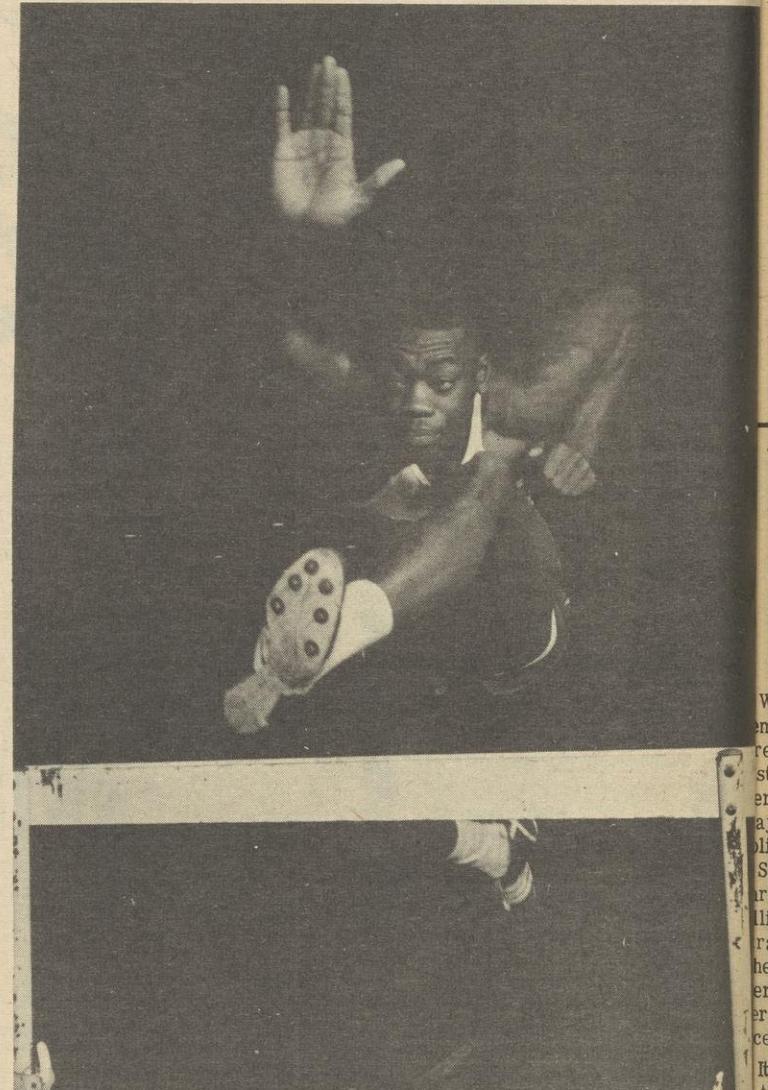
"Mark is just rounding into condition and will become stronger and more poised with added competition. Ray has proven to be good at altitude which will help him at Tahoe. Mike is a tremendous com-

petitor who will be right in there when his injury heals."

The three will separate until September. Winzenreid has been picked by the AAU on a team that will make a six meet tour of Europe. The Monroe native will compete in Paris on July 4; Cologne, Germany, July 10; Coblenz, Germany, July 17; Berlin, July 25; Hamburg, July 30; and on July 21

at a location to be decided.

Arrington's father, who is in the Air Force, has been transferred to California so he will stay on the coast to train. Butler returned to Madison last night and has yet to decide whether to remain here for the summer, stay in Champaign, Ill., where his mother lives or return to Chicago where his father lives.



MIKE BUTLER shows the form that has gained him a berth in the final Olympic trials at Lake Tahoe in September. He placed fourth despite an injured back in the trials in Los Angeles last weekend with a time of 13.8.

Desmond New Tennis Coach

John Desmond has been tentatively named Wisconsin tennis coach and assistant director of the Nielsen Tennis Stadium.

The 28 year old former Minnesota star has been recommended for the posts by the Wisconsin Athletic Board and his selection has been sent to the Board of Regents for approval. The Regent will probably approve the appointment at their July meeting.

Desmond has been an assistant athletic director, teacher and tennis coach at an Indiana high school since completing his masters work at Minnesota.

He succeeds John Powless, who took over as Badger basketball coach when John Erickson became General Manager of the Milwaukee Bucks.

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