



# **The daily cardinal. Vol. LXXX, No. 102 March 14, 1970**

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## War Baby Inside



The Daily Cardinal will publish a special issue Monday, March 16, the first day of the proposed TAA strike.

# THE DAILY CARDINAL

Five Cents

saturday  
3-14-70

VOL. LXXX, No. 102



Two of the main participants in the crisis at Whitewater State University confronted each other at the State University Board of Regents meeting in Madison yesterday. At left, Whitewater Pres. William Carter addresses the regents, and on the right Sandy Peterson, a leader of Concerned Students presents their demands to the board.

—Cardinal: Bob Pensinger

By Whitewater Students

## State U Regents Reject Demands

By WALT BOGDANICH  
Cardinal Staff Writer

The State University Board of Regents, disregarding pleas from Whitewater student leaders, permitted William Carter to remain as president of troubled Whitewater University Friday.

The regents also refused to reinstate nine black students suspended for allegedly invading a white fraternity house last semester.

In a resolution formulated by Regent Milton E. Neshek, the board unanimously decided not only to refuse discipline of Carter but extended lavish praise for the president.

A portion of the statement reads, "At Whitewater, we have seen a courageous administration headed by men like Pres. William L. Carter. Men who represent the interests of the state and its taxpayers

against a handful of dissident faculty bent solely on provoking such disruption of orderly educational processes."

While a determined throng of about 150 students sang songs of protest outside, angry regents announced that the cost of disturbances on the Whitewater campus will probably exceed \$50,000.

Before hearing presentations by student leaders the regents warned that they "will not consider any actions under threat."

Sandy Peterson, representing the Concerned Students of Whitewater, began his presentation by saying, "The University must be dedicated to democratic ideals." He said that Whitewater is not following such a policy and added that the students are tired of being "put off" time and time again

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AFL-CIO Support Denied

## Pres. Questions TAA Demands

By JEFFREY ROSE  
Cardinal Staff Writer

John Schmitt, State AFL-CIO President, evaded Cardinal attempts Friday to pry a comment from him regarding his statements to The Capital Times on the TAA-University dispute.

In a phone interview with The Capital Times, Schmitt hinted that he feels the University has offered the union enough for a settlement.

This position is contrary to that of the TAA bargaining team, which had originally hoped for the support of the AFL-CIO in their negotiations with the University.

The Cardinal tried to locate Schmitt in the hope that he would elaborate his position on educational planning. Viewed by the University community at the most crucial of TAA demands, Schmitt has gradually abandoned his original "convictions" in favor of an evasive, University-backed position.

He told The Capital Times that the educational planning issue, in which the TAA is calling for faculty, teaching assistant and student control of curricula, is "troublesome."

The Times interview reported that Schmitt doesn't think much of the educational planning demand, saying, "I don't know how legitimate a demand that is. To throw the entire thing open would leave a lot to be desired."

The Madison evening daily also reported that Schmitt is "especially critical of the clause which calls for student participation."

According to the interview, Schmitt said, "If they've got

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## Engen, MTU To Resume Talks

By STEVE VETZNER  
Cardinal Staff Writer

Although the Madison Tenant Union (MTU) and landlord Philip Engen will be meeting in their first bargaining session in over a month today, several issues still cloud the success of a settlement.

The same day Engen agreed to the session, he sent letters to the parents of 60 of his tenants, threatening to sue them for his withheld rent.

Jeff Kannel of the MTU called the letters "another attempt at union busting." Engen has refused in the past to look at the MTU as another labor union, one of the issues which forced the tenant union to call a rent deferral.

Despite this, the union is still willing to meet with Engen and discuss his proposal part of which is acceptable to the MTU.

Engen's proposal is a net-net lease plan where tenants

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# Ecologists To Attack Pollution from Buses

By LESLIE HORN  
Cardinal Staff Writer

Dramatizing the ecological crisis in Madison, specifically the campus pollution and noise problem, an "Ecology at Home" series Wednesday included specific proposals for action against campus

buses.

According to Vicki Gutgesell, representing the student action committee sponsoring the series, some actions can be taken immediately and at a reasonable cost.

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# Gov't Should Not Punish Foreign TAs for Striking

By VICKI COLE  
Cardinal Staff Writer

Confusion over whether or not foreign teaching assistants can support the planned Teaching Assistants Assn. strike without reprisals from the U.S. government was clarified to the Cardinal yesterday by E.E. Milligan, director of the Office of Foreign Students and Faculty.

Foreign TAs who want to support the strike have voiced fears that Immigration and Naturalization Service can deport them under a clause in the visa prohibiting involvement in any labor strife, or joining a political party.

According to the Office of Foreign Students, these TAs were confusing the practical training requirements with those for being a teaching or research assistant.

Practical training involves working for an American employer up to 18 months after completion of degree work. If a foreigner is involved in this training, and if his union strikes, he must cease work—in other words, he cannot be in-

volved in the labor strife.

However, to be involved in practical training, the foreign student must receive permission from Immigration and Naturalization. This way the government knows exactly what the students are doing.

According to the Office of Foreign Students, permission to work as a TA or research assistant is not required by Immigration and

## The Daily Cardinal

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Naturalization. Therefore, "the rule does not apply to them, and the government should not punish them for taking part in the strike."

Two TAs in the journalism school expressed concern over possible misinterpretation of their actions by the authorities involved.

Assuming that their visas prohibit them from labor strife involvement, the foreign TAs said they would stay home during the strike, in which case the University would revoke their pay. "The University would be punishing me for refusing to break the law!" the TAs said.

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### CHERBOURG MOVIE

Catherine Deneuve will star in "Umbrellas of Cherbourg," Monday at 7:30 in B-102 Van Vleck. Series tickets only \$3 at door.

\*\*\*

### DRAFT COUNSELING

The future of draft counseling may be discussed, on Sunday at 8 p.m. in the St. Francis House lounge, with concerned groups such as AFSC, EPF, and YMCA.

\*\*\*

### S.Y. AGNON

On the eve of the 30-day period of mourning, Mr. Aviv Meltzer will present a memorial program dedicated to the late Shmuel Yosef Agnon, at 8 p.m. Monday at Hillel.

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### BUSTER KEATON

"The Battling Butler" with Buster Keaton will be shown at 8 and 10 Monday in 3650 Humanities, as part of the Red and White Film Series.

\*\*\*

### VETS FOR PEACE

Any Veteran of the armed services—student, faculty, or staff—and interested in working towards peace, is invited to a meeting at the University Catholic Center, Monday at 7:30.

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# U, TAA Talks Deadlocked Despite Some Concessions

By SUE MOSELEY  
Cardinal Staff Writer

"We're deadlocked. No movement," reiterated Teaching Assistants Association (TAA) President Robert Muehlenkamp in relating the lack of progress of the resumed University-TAA contract negotiations.

Both sides have re-evaluated their positions and offered slight concessions, but no specific changes have been agreed upon. "Essentially," Muehlenkamp said, "the two sides don't want to move on a key issue."

Educational planning, the key issue which has deadlocked the talks, was discussed for six hours Friday.

According to Muehlenkamp some of the demands of the TAA in educational planning include instituting committees composed equally of students, faculty, and TAs in planning course curriculum and TA and student control of discussion sections and courses taught solely by TAs.

The TAA also demands direct bargaining over course creation, course content, material, and pedagogy.

In response to the University's charge that the TAA demands infringe on departmental autonomy over educational planning, Muehlenkamp said the TAA also wants departmental autonomy and that argument only obscures the real issue.

Muehlenkamp said the decision over what is to be bargained in educational planning comes from the

TAA department affiliate, not the TAA membership collectively.

"We want to guarantee at the University wide level," he said. "The department must guarantee participation in some mechanism."

Other issues discussed at Friday's session were secret files and job security. The TAA and the University have come to a partial agreement over the secret files issue.

Muehlenkamp said the University has indicated it will agree to some sort of guarantee that secret files will be opened up. This would entail not taking any action on material in a file without letting the TA involved know.

The University offered a compromise plan for the job security issue. The University's plan calls for three year appointments of TAs with a one year probationary period.

The TAA objects to this plan, claiming it still violates the "principal argument" involved in the job security issue. Muehlenkamp said the three year plan would still allow the University to fire a TA for any reason, such as political affiliation, during the probationary year.

Saturday both sides will confer on health plans after listening to the suggestions of experts brought in by both the TAA and the University.

In response to the deadlocked talks, the TAA released a press statement that picket signs have been printed and picket captains have finished training for the upcoming strike.

## Schmitt Denies Support Of AFL-CIO to TAA

(continued from page 1)

a dispute and they expect the AFL-CIO will just jump in - boom boom boom - with its support, well, we just don't operate that way. Right now the University is bargaining with the TAA outside what the law requires them to do," and added that "the TAA wants to go beyond what our own (campus affiliated) unions can do. They may be in for a

jolt."

Schmitt also expressed sympathy for the administration in connection with their relationship to the state legislature. He said, "The legislators are watching them 100 times closer than they've ever done."

Schmitt finished the interview exclaiming, "Utopia—I wish we had it. I'm sure they're not looking for Utopia, but some of them may be." After pausing, he added,

"Let's put it this way: I think what they'll get will be a helluva lot better than what they've got."

No official word has yet been released regarding support for the TAA strike from the Teamsters Union. Unofficial reports, however, place the Teamsters in alignment with TAA demands. The Teamsters will issue its official policy if it is clear that TAA-University negotiations fail and the strike is imminent.

## Engen, Tenant Union Bargain But Many Issues Are Unclear

(continued from page 1)

are responsible for management for their apartments and allows the option to buy a building.

If the tenant unions were to accept such a proposal, they would lease a building from him much the way property managers lease a building from other landlords.

The MTU would be responsible for paying insurance, maintenance, collecting rents, and operation of the building. The profit made by the tenants is returned to them at the end of the year.

In return for management of the building, Engen would put up a certain amount of money which at the end of two years would go toward the option of buying the building.

The MTU feels this idea is acceptable because "tenants have a voice in the operation of their apartments and responsibility for determining rents," according to a union official.

But the MTU also feels there are certain risks involved in this type of contract which must be worked out.

One of these risks involves maintenance of the apartments. According to one interpretation of the contract, the MTU would be responsible for repairs, with Engen supplying a minimal amount of the cost.

If major repairs are needed such

as rewiring of an apartment or if a heater needs replacement, the tenant union may have to go into debt.

The tenant union's position for the bargaining session is that Engen agree to recognition of the union as well as bargain in good faith.

In every bargaining session the tenant union has with a landlord, a set contract is used to explain the union's goals and proposals.

Two of Engen's proposals, eventual ownership and management of apartments are included in that agreement. But the union also wants the landlord to take certain responsibilities for maintenance and agree to certain terms.

One of these is recognition of the union, which Engen feels he cannot do as long as the MTU is not a legal entity. The union will, however, become incorporated when they reach an agreement.

Another proposal is an arbitration board to settle disputes. Both of these are included in demands made to Engen before the deferral began.

Engen has said he would meet one more time with the union. The MTU feels that in order for an agree-

reement to be worked out, Engen must bargain in good faith and be willing to meet with the MTU until a full settlement acceptable to the union is reached.

## State U Regents Reject Demands

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Peterson also stated that in light of the extreme tension existing on campus, the regents had better take some form of action "as soon as possible."

Found among the 11 demands presented by the Concerned Students was a call for the immediate dismissal of Pres. Carter and his administrative staff for "their hopeless inability to adjust to the atmosphere and requisites of the Whitewater situation."

The regents however adopted a resolution rejecting, for a variety of reasons, all 11 demands.

Before allowing other represen-

tatives to speak, the board next introduced Whitewater Pres. William Carter. The head administrator said, "There appears to be some confusion as to who speaks for Whitewater students."

Carter then proceeded to introduce the newly elected student body president who had campaigned on a "communication" rather than protest platform.

Peterson angrily interjected that only 33% of the student body voted and it would be wrong to assume that the new officers represented a majority of student sentiment.

## OFF THE WIRE

Compiled from the Associated Press

### University Will Ask for Guard

MADISON—University of Wisconsin officials vowed Friday that police and National Guardsmen will be called if necessary to keep the Madison campus open during a planned strike by teaching assistants Monday.

In a letter to legislators and Gov. Warren P. Knowles, President Fred Harvey Harrington and Campus Chancellor H. Edwin Young outlined procedures the university was prepared to implement.

They include cutting off of pay for all strikers, and asking for National Guardsmen if the strike threatens to close the institution.

"We are prepared to ask for National Guard assistance if the situation goes beyond the capabilities of community police forces," the letter said.

Assembly Speaker Harold Froehlich (R-Appleton), a frequent critic of the university praised school officials for their strong stance.

"I commend both Fred Harvey Harrington and Chancellor Young for finally answering the call of the people of Wisconsin and acting like administrators should," Froehlich said.

"The people and the legislators want the university run without disruptions," he added, declaring the legislature "will back them to the fullest in their strong position."

Harrington and Young said the university has developed "a plan for handling blocking of buildings or other violence in consultation with local police."

They noted the TAA "has given repeated indications that it intends to close the university."

"Unless the strike is called off, police protection beyond our own staff will be present at the scheduled start of the strike, to guarantee free access to all university buildings insofar as police action can."

"Should actions prompted by the strike go beyond the peaceful limit, we will seek full payment from the TAA and its members for any damages caused."

"It is still our hope that the strike can be avoided, and our faculty, staff and many of our teaching assistants and students are working hard with us toward this goal. A strike could accomplish nothing which could not be negotiated in collective bargaining."

"We send this to put on record our position at this critical time," the letter concluded.

### Viet Cong Hospital Attacked

SAIGON—Governmental mercenaries led by U.S. Green Berets attacked a Viet Cong jungle hospital, killed 20 guards or staff members and captured 10 patients, reliable sources said today.

The attack was made six miles northwest of the Special Forces camp at Tien Phuoc, 40 miles south of Da Nang, apparently after receiving intelligence reports of the hospital's location.

### Fire Marshal Joins Arson Probe

APPLETON—The state fire marshal's office and the FBI joined local authorities Friday in investigating early morning blazes at Lawrence University and Appleton West High School.

Arsonists were blamed for both fires, but there were no immediate clues.

Officials said gasoline had been splashed along a wall and ignited at the ROTC building on the Lawrence campus, where newly nominated Selective Service Director Curtis Tarr served as president prior to his acceptance of a Defense Department post last year.

Remnants of incendiary devices were found in two rooms at Appleton West.

## Hockey Wins; Track is Third

(Special Cardinal Correspondence)

DENVER—In a game of great goaltending, Wisconsin's Wayne Thomas proved himself better as the Badgers battled their way to a 2-1 win over Michigan in the first game of the NCAA Western hockey playoffs Friday night.

The Badgers took a quick 2-0 first period lead, and behind the sometimes miraculous goaltending of Thomas, held off the determined Wolverines during two and a half periods of frenzied action.

The victory gives Wisconsin the right to meet Denver, 5-2 victors

over Michigan State on Thursday night, for a chance to go on to the national championship tourney in Lake Placid, N.Y., next weekend.

In other hockey action, Eastern power Cornell defeated Harvard 6-5, while Clarkson topped Boston University 5-4 to advance to second round action.

A crowd of 3,139 saw the game, including over 150 Wisconsin diehards. Tonight's game with Denver will be broadcast by WIBA in Madison starting at 8:50 Madison time.

All the goals were scored on power plays. The Badgers got their first score at 6:08 of the period on a deflection of a 35 foot shot by Bob Poffenroth. Poffenroth's slap hit Michigan goalie Karl Bagnell's glove side leg pad and glanced off into the nets for a 1-0 Wisconsin lead.

Defenseman Doug McFadyen got Wisconsin's second score on a slap shot from the right point at 8:44, assisted by freshman Lloyd Bentley.

While Wisconsin was two men short with Dave Smith and Bob Poffenroth both in the penalty box, Dave Perrin took a long pass from Tom Mara, and unharrassed by any Badger popped it past Thomas, who had no chance to stop the puck.

The Badgers attempted 26 shots in the period to only 19 for Michigan, as Bagnell came up with 11 saves to eight for Thomas.

The second period was a rugged one, with a number of fights marring the action. The Wolverines were penalized four times to only three for the Badgers, and Wisconsin used their manpower advantage well, peppering 35 shots on goal to only 13 for Michigan.

Thomas was forced to come up with only three saves in the period while Bagness stopped 13.

At Duluth, Michigan Tech used three period goals to beat North Dakota, 5-3. The Huskies play Minnesota tonight in the Duluth finals.

In track, Wisconsin finished Friday's NCAA championship competition tied for third place with nine points. Mark Winzenried became the NCAA champion in the half mile with a 1:51.1 timing.

Greg Johnson took fourth in the long jump with a 24-9 3/4 and was eliminated in the high hurdle quarter finals. Sophomore John Cordes won his heat in the 1,000 yard run with a 2:12.4 and advanced to the six man finals to be held today.

Pat Matzdorf and Jim Huff advanced to finals in the high jump. Tom Young was eliminated in the 440 and so was Mark Kartman in the 600. Kansas, with 13 points in shot put competition, was ahead after Friday night with 15 points. Villanova followed with 13 while Wisconsin and Harvard had nine. Six out of 15 events were completed Friday.

**Important  
Staff Meeting  
TODAY  
11 A.M., Union**



# THE DAILY CARDINAL

## The TAA, Schmitt, and the Union

The Teaching Assistants Association finds itself at a crucial juncture as round the clock bargaining sessions begin on the eve of their strike. The long awaited and counted upon labor union support of the AFL-CIO has apparently fallen through on most of their demands and especially their educational reform demands. John Schmitt, President of the AFL-CIO made it abundantly clear in an interview with the Capital Times where he stood yesterday. He does not stand with educational reform. He does not, therefore, stand with the students of this university. The TAA, if they hope to survive as a union on this campus, had better not stand with Schmitt.

The TAA had always claimed that they are not a bread and butter traditional labor union. They have said over and over again that their demands include provisions for controlling their working situation, in an alliance with the undergraduates, through the educational reform demands. It is on this basis and this basis alone that they have gotten the increasing support of thousands upon thousands of students at this University. It is also upon this basis alone that they have opposed a historical trend of bread and butter demands in response to worker oppression which just succeed in increasing that oppression. It is a vicious cycle, the bread and butter demand cycle. It creates men like John Schmitt. It also creates thousands of starving black children and a white working force which is becoming progressively

more and more alienated until there is a strong possibility of fascism in this country.

The Bank of Japan has come up with a fascinating analysis regarding how the United States government will wiggle its way out of the inflation produced by the war in Vietnam. According to their analysis, the government will try to increase the unemployment level among workers to seven per cent. It now is nosing four per cent. In Europe, any government which sees their level of unemployment reach five per cent braces itself for revolution.

These are the trends that John Schmitt is facing. He, as a leader of hundreds of thousands of members of the working class of this state is faced with a choice. He can recognize that the relationship between this government's war on a third world people and what this government intends to do about it in terms of America's working class—black and white, women and men alike—means that he must reverse the bread and butter leadership of his union before it is too late. Or he can continue in the suicidal and genocidal line traditional labor unions have been pursuing for decades. The implications Unions have been suicidal because their settlements have always resulted in higher taxes and higher prices on consumer goods rather than fundamental change of the economic situation. They have been genocidal because they have succeeded in making the lot of both the black man in this country and international workers around the world even

more intolerable. The implications of the situation are not unique. The severity of the situation has reached a higher level than ever before.

It is clear where Schmitt stands now. Let us not fail to realize the implications of his stand by stating that we might have expected it out of him anyway.

So where are we then? The TAA attempted to build an alliance with Schmitt's workers through Schmitt. They attempted to do so because we are all serious about controlling this university for the benefit of both the working class and for the benefit of society as a whole. Their alliance fell through. Schmitt sold out. Perhaps we should have known he would. But it's too late for that kind of historical hindsight.

There is a possibility that the TAA too may cop out. With Schmitt and Young on one side, the students on the other, and the TAA in the middle, the TAA is faced with a decision that has far broader implications than just a labor dispute. They must go one way or the other. If they sacrifice the educational reform demand, if they get "realistic" as Schmitt says they must, they are a bread and butter union. If they are a bread and butter union those of us who are committed to real change in this society, those of us who want control over the lives we lead so that we may begin to attack some of the vital problems this country is ignoring, those of us who have supported them thusfar, must withdraw our support and move on our own.

## The Union's Struggle To Exist

As members of the TAA we support the union's demands, and we understand that our union organizing effort is an important part of the organizing of public employees throughout the country. The increasing financial squeeze that most governmental bodies face makes it more and more difficult for workers in the public service sector of the economy to get what they need. We understand that unless public employees are organized to fight around wages, control, and work conditions they will continue to be screwed. We understand that our strike has importance not only for ourselves, but for others.

We have been told that the strike will operate under normal labor union strike procedures; many of us have taken this to mean that there will be no violence, coercion, or disorder growing out of the dynamic of the strike itself. This belief has had the unfortunate consequence of heightening fear of "violence-prone SDS crazies." But to suggest that steady, gentle strike action will be the whole story could well be illusory because the picture of the strike we have been presented with is one of an established union in which labor-management relations have become highly structured rituals where demands fall within a narrow range that management finds qualitatively acceptable. Bargaining is essentially over the question of how much. But the reality we face is different in two ways: 1) It is a myth that today's strikes are non-violent; they embody much less violence than they did forty years ago, but there is still violence between strikers and cops and strikers and scabs. Witness last year's Richmond oil workers' strike and Milwaukee brewers' strike. 2) More importantly, the TAA has not yet proven its ability to win qualitative improvements for the TAs.

Even unions that are now "established" and recognized have histories of great militancy. Those unions had to fight for the right to exist. The law was not on their side nor was it neutral; the courts were not on their side, nor were the police. A great deal of outright physical violence was used against the workers; scabs were brought in; management tried to use sexual, racial, ethnic, religious, and political differences to break up union solidarity. The only effective response the workers had was to shut the plant down.

Workers didn't enjoy fighting with scabs or police. Nor did they enjoy being beaten, jailed and shot. They did not seek violence, but the alternatives open to them were limited by the structure of the situation itself. They could either remain in an oppressed state in which violence was daily done to them because they were powerless as individuals, or they could organize together to challenge the people whose interests were maintained by that oppression. When violence broke out it was because of the inherent conflict of interests. The workers wanted more money, more control, and fewer hours; management wanted to maintain its own prerogatives—the lucrative status quo. For most unions things have changed; union leaders know what they mustn't ask for (any control) and managers know what they can afford (economic concessions). On the whole they get along pretty well, although both sides still have postures to assume.

Assuming that the strike procedures we will follow are those of today's establishment unions could well be misleading. Hopefully disruptions and violence will not grow out of the normal course of the TAA strike. But should management respond as it historically has, there

could easily be misunderstanding about the source of violence and consequent denunciations of the left in an attempt (deliberate or not) to fragment the strike and thereby defeat it. We must be aware of such dangers.

Rather than build our feelings and understandings of the strike on an ahistorical perspective, let us again look at the strike's importance. We said that it is important not only because of the immediate contract, but because it is crucial to win the right to exist and function as a union. If we understand its importance, so can the University administrators; and just as we have a community we feel solidarity with, so they have their own community. Ours is the community of TAs and students and, more broadly conceived, of other public employees and the people they service and work with; theirs is the Regents, the legislature, and the senior faculty, as well as other administrators like themselves. We see the need to win the strike; that is why we held fast in bargaining for so many months. They see the need to defeat the strike; that is why they held fast. This leaves us with a situation of conflict and confrontation. Since we are a union, then—as regards the strike—THEY ARE MANAGEMENT, NOT FELLOW ACADEMICS. We will not necessarily face such brutal assaults as workers have in the past, but the University management will try to coerce us to give in; they will threaten us with firings; they will try to split us one way or another; they will try to buy some of us off with minor concessions and force a split in the union membership. In fact, Young has already begun to harp on the non-trade union, "ideological" demands of the TAA. He is doing this because in the past racial or ethnic divisions have been the crack where management tried to force a split. We probably disagree most about political concepts and this is where they are already trying to divide us. If they feel the strike and/or the political situation warrant it they may call in the police or the national guard; the display of force against us may be used to assuage opinion in the legislature, and the Regents, and to deliberately deflect the issue.

How are we to respond to these various cooptive and repressive measure? Are we to cave in and allow ourselves to be split? Are we to allow left baiting to cloud the issues? Are we going to concede important parts of the contract? To each of these questions the answer must be NO; we will not be split up, when the strike is over we will all go back together. We will not misperceive the origins of disorder and violence; we can disagree with, but we cannot denounce our fellows who may respond to force or attack. We should not condone any and all action that takes place for this makes easier the work of provocateurs who may want to instigate violent actions as a way of deflecting the issues of splitting us apart.

We are not working to build another sell-out union with unresponsive leadership and narrow merely economic conception of its interests. We will not give in without having won the demands about educational planning, for just as we expect our fellow students to support us, so must we support them. So far we have fared pretty well, but the union is young. We cannot predict exactly what will happen; it is likely but not inevitable that some disorders will occur. If they do we cannot walk off the picket line one by one and go back to class. We must all stay out until we all go back. The union must not define its concerns narrowly. Immediately

## TAA Radical Caucus

this means holding out for the educational planning clause; and in the long run it means continuing to restructure the University and helping to organize and lending support to other unions of public employees. We must not delude ourselves and think that the people of the state are going to rally to support the workers on strike at UW. We are, after all, students and they see us as such. We want to reach them, of course, to convince them that we are right, and that we all have common interests. If we are strong enough to elicit support from the membership of other unions some of this will happen. But we must realize that the strike will be won or lost here on the campus and in this the students are our greatest allies.

To recapitulate: we are striking not only for a set of demands, but for the right to exist as a union. For this reason it is important to understand that historically such situations of confrontation are volatile; they do not need "commie catalysts" to ignite. If the strike does flare up we cannot denounce it and return to work; we can surely criticize the actions of individuals or groups, but we cannot use these occurrences as excuses for scabbing. We must stay out until we get a satisfactory settlement that meets the needs of the students as well as the TAs. We must guard against attempts to split us apart and we must stand together against reprisals. We must all stay out until we all go back with the contract we are demanding.

signed:	
Noel Adams	History
Cathy Booth	History
Mike Booth	History
Tim Drescher	English
Michael Falconer	English
Ann Gordon	History
Allen Hunter	History
Bill Huttanus	English
David Jacobs	History
Richard Kronish	Sociology
Pauline Lipman	English
Carla Lipzig	Sociology
Rob McBride	Economics
Ken Mericle	Industrial Relations
D. Michael Murtha	Industrial Engineering
Marie Pesce	Philosophy
Brian Peterson	History
Connie Pohl	English
Anson Rabinbach	History
Joel Shufro	History
Gayle Southworth	Economics
Dieter Wuerth	History

### CORRECTION

Mark Lobato was not arrested in the GE protest as stated in Leo Burt's story on the Committee Against Political Repression which appeared in Thursday's Cardinal.



# THE WAR BABY REVIEW

VOL. II No. 3

March 11, 1970

**Biafra**

**Abortion**

**Saul Bellow**

**Paul Ehrlich**

**Hermann Broch**

**Literary Criticism**

**William O. Douglas**





## THE WAR BABY REVIEW

Elliot Silberberg ..... Editor

Allen Swerdlowe ....

Managing Editor

David Minard ....

Graphics Editor



## arabs and jews daniel silverfarb

**JORDAN: THE STATE THAT NEVER WAS**, by Joseph B. Schechtman. Cultural Publishing. \$7.95.

Since the Six Day War two and a half years ago, probably no issue in Israel has been more frequently discussed and debated than the matter of the future of the Arab territories occupied during that conflict. And, while most Israelis tend to be both reasonably flexible on the question of returning the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt and totally adamant on retaining the Golan Heights and East Jerusalem, the matter of the formerly Jordanian territory on the West Bank of the Jordan River, together with its 600,000 Arab inhabitants, has produced much dispute.

Opinion on this issue has split into three main schools: those who would return all or most of the West Bank to Jordan in return for a durable peace treaty; those who want to create an independent Arab Palestinian state on the West Bank, possibly in some sort of federation with Israel; and finally, those who would retain the entire territory under direct Israeli administration, with or without formal annexation.

Most liberal and left wing opinion has tended to fall into one of the first two categories, particularly the second, because of a repulsion at the thought of Israel gradually attaining the nature of an imperialist power perpetually ruling over a subject population devoid of the most elementary civil rights and liberties. This group also wishes to avoid the creation of an "ubermensch" type of mentality among Israelis, which is the necessary and inevitable concomitant of any imperialist relationship, and which is the antithesis of all humanitarian and socialist ideals.

However, the third school of thought certainly does not lack adherents and Joseph B. Schechtman, employee of the Jewish Agency, disciple of Jabotinsky, and author of many works on Israel and Jewish questions, can definitely be counted among them. In his recently published book, *Jordan: A State That Never Was* (New York, Cultural Publishing Co.), Schechtman unequivocally maintains that: "Historically, legally, and morally, Israel is under no obligation to return to Amman the (West Bank) ... The Jewish title to it is at least valid as the one advanced by Transjordan" (p. 120).

Schechtman disputes Jordan's claim to the territory by pointing out that Jordan has controlled the West Bank only since 1948, when she seized it by force at the time of Britain's withdrawal from Palestine. This move was contrary to the decision of the United

Nations the previous year, which provided for the creation of an independent Arab state in that part of Palestine not allotted to the Jews. Schechtman also points out that the inhabitants of the West Bank were extremely dissatisfied with the rule of the Hashimite monarchs because they had never been consulted about their absorption into Jordan and were clearly discriminated against in favor of the East Bank.

However, by abruptly moving from the not unreasonable premise that the Jordanian claim to the West Bank rests on a shaky foundation to the conclusion that Israel is morally entitled to the territory and should continue to administer it, Schechtman completely ignores the third possible alternative, which is some form of independent self-government for the inhabitants of the area. Schechtman also conveniently neglects to discuss all the undesirable domestic repercussions of a continued occupation, to say nothing of the eventual likelihood of great power pressure on Israel to withdraw from the territory.

But Schechtman's main shortcoming lies less in any specific recommendation that he makes on the current Arab-Israeli situation than in his whole approach to the subject. Nowhere in this study, which, relying primarily on secondary sources, briefly traces the evolution of the Kingdom of Jordan from its creation by the British in 1921 to the present day, do we have the sensation that the author has the slightest sympathy or feeling for the Arabic people with whom he is dealing. On the contrary, the author's extreme dislike of the Arabs and his outspoken contempt for their culture, their aspirations, and their whole way of life is manifest on nearly every page of this book and can only serve to promote the cause of racial hatred and prejudice.

In sum, it should be noted that Schechtman does nothing to further the much needed cause of a compromise settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute based on the maximum possible consideration for the legitimate interests of all parties concerned. Rather, this book, with its uncompromising espousal of the maximum Israeli claims (the author even hints at Israeli rights on the East Bank of the Jordan) and its total unwillingness to investigate the possibility that the Arabs too may have some legitimate interests which deserve consideration, can only exacerbate tension by promoting intolerance and extremist sentiment on both sides in an area already sufficiently full of such deplorable vices.

## getting abortions judy royster

**ABORTION HANDBOOK**, by Patricia Maginnis and Lana Clark Phelan. Contact Books (paper). \$2.95.

Three federal judges ruled March 5 that abortion of an unquickened fetus is no longer illegal in Wisconsin. (Quickening is the first movement of the fetus within the womb.) But in view of the fact that it may take the legislature quite a while to even consider changing the abortion/slavery laws, "The Abortion Handbook" contains still-relevant, practical advice for the desperate, pregnant woman.

"The Abortion Handbook" deals primarily with obtaining legal abortions by deception. It warns against "backyard" and self-induced abortions, complete with the true horror stories of women who have preferred death to bearing an unwanted child. Unfortunately, these stories, like tales of atrocities in Vietnam or in American cities, have become such a commonplace as to lose nearly all meaning.

Concerning legal abortions, which are all but impossible to obtain without money and social status, "The Abortion Handbook" tells how to pretend to rape, incest and mental instability, which will, in some states, warrant a legal abortion. However, as the book notes, several problems are inherent in that course. Basically, proving rape, incest or insanity takes time—often so much time that a safe abortion can no longer be performed. In addition, it takes money, acceptance of becoming a public curiosity and resignation to having an open medical record which may read, "mentally unstable."

Perhaps the best practical, detailed advice the book gives is how to fake a hemorrhage and urinalysis. A well-planned hemorrhage, combined with the right answers and the right amounts of pain at the right times, should, the book predicts, get any woman a legal abortion.

In addition to practical advice, "The Abortion Handbook" tries to present an analysis of social, political, historical and religious facets of the abortion controversy as well. And therein lies one of the major failings of the book. The authors are simply not good enough writers to handle all sides of the abortion question in under 200 pages.

Although the authors ask some appropriate questions of the male abortion-law makers, they also come out with some incredibly naive and trite social comments. For example, the writers note that the law is invariably intent on seeing every fetus born, and they ask why this same law will then assume no responsibility for the child

during the rest of its lifetime. On the other hand, the book states naively that abortion laws are "the last socially-accepted form of discrimination in the U.S.," which clearly is a gross misinterpretation of where this country is at. The authors also fall back on the cliché of motherhood as a joy and blessing if the mother is willing, a punishment if she is not. True, but overused.

Another basic failing of the book is its inconsistency. "The Abortion Handbook" alternately sees women through the eyes of the feminist and the male chauvinist. Witness the contrast in attitudes:

"Abortion laws are woman-control laws, or chattel laws, if you prefer. (A woman is) forced by law into unending pregnancies and child care and rearing...because of old laws regarding her body as an animal belonging to the herd of the state." (p. 8-9)

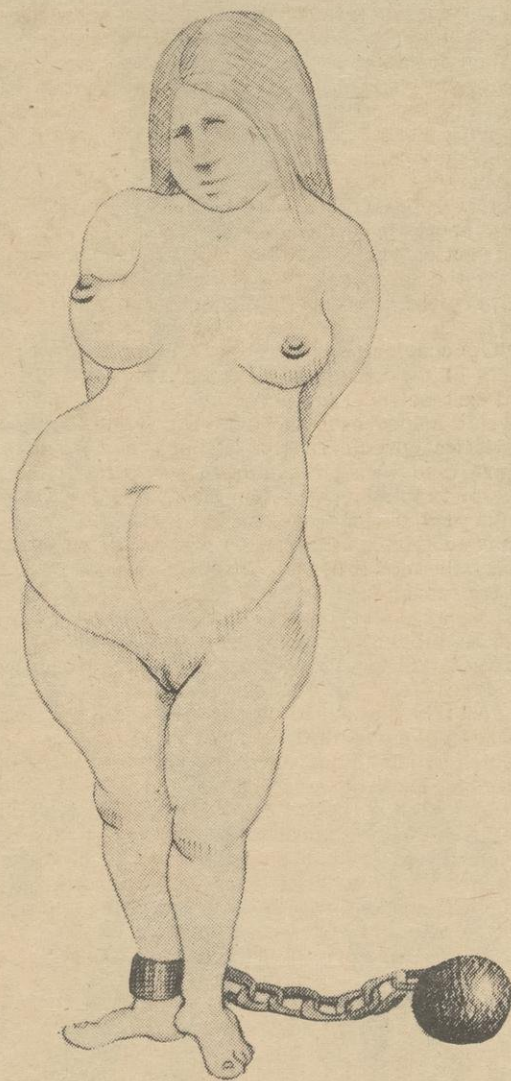
"This (manic depression) is indeed a jaw-breaking word for lady-types, so back to Webster's to see how to proceed. Hmmm....He says...oh my goodness, girls, listen to this one...we should read this book more often. The things we are learning?" (p. 111)

All in the same book. Perhaps the only viable explanation is that one author wrote the minute percentage of the book that accords women respect and intelligence, and the second wrote the vast, male chauvinist portions. Nothing else seems feasible to explain the inconsistencies in attitude.

The reason for this predominately chauvinist attitude may be the same reason the book is poorly written. Hazing an elitist guess, the book may have been written in such an over-simplistic, condescending tone in an attempt to reach the relatively uneducated, poor and itinerant women because, as the book itself notes, the wealthy and educated women can usually obtain quiet, illegal abortions performed by competent doctors. But the women "The Abortion Handbook" may have been written for are driven either into the hands of medically incompetent abortionists using unsterile instruments or to self-induced abortions with knitting needles, coat hangers, gasoline, detergents, anything available.

The authors obviously felt they needed to talk down to those "inferior" women. Men regarding women as inferior is male chauvinism. Women regarding other women as inferior is not only chauvinism; it is unforgivable.

In short, "The Abortion Handbook" is a condescending, poorly-written book. But for the pregnant women desperate for an abortion, it does offer some very practical, useful advice. If you need an abortion, or think you ever might, read "The Abortion Handbook." It might help.





# learning by living paul novak

**TEACHING AS A SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY,** N. Postman and Weingartner. Delacorte. \$5.95.

"Teaching as a Subversive Activity" is one of the finest books on teaching and learning (I don't say "schooling," i.e. Education, because that is a very different thing. Postman and Weingartner have about the same opinion of schools as G. B. Shaw, who said, among other things, that "schools are prisons for children. I was locked up in one for hours but I never learned anything there. That is how I preserved my brain. Otherwise I'd be an imbecile like other educated people." Postman and Weingartner prefer the Shavian line that "the only time his education was interrupted was when he was in school."). And to think this book was written by professional educators: they are loose, flippant, wise, and they ask radical (i.e. basic and important) questions about what we call Education. These two men have a sense of humor (see the book jacket) and yet they have radical critiques (which isn't so hard once you see that learning and schooling are two processes with little relation to one another, except perhaps a rhetorical one).

This book is about subversion, sabotage directed against that miseducative (to use Dewey's term) experience called American education, a process that makes too many kids dumb, just when Amerika needs intelligence and wise men. (This subversion is further justified by the fact that the schools aid America in the process of desensitizing and desensualizing and desexualizing people, making Amerika what it is: The TV "Survivors," Howard Johnson, "Apt. 3-G," "Sugar Sugar" and Julius Hoffman.) The subversion is directed against the camouflaged fascism in the American mentality, so flagrantly exposed by Kurt Vonnegut, Jr.

The authors are smart—they are concerned with getting at basic assumptions about learning and people, working out the implications of these, and then comparing this to the present (system), but without turning off people (or forcing them to polarize prematurely or even unnecessarily) by coming on like gangbusters with the Critique and the Radical (in the sense of putting off, emphasizing the contrast with the present) Alternative. Rather, the authors show what seems to be common sense (it is in a sense), only later letting on how radical it all is.

All this will shock the lib educationists (the liberals in Education) with their unspoken rules (one of which is that you cannot break the unspoken rules) prohibiting looking

into certain things, like alternatives that threaten their status quo, their position as systems innovators. Postman and Weingartner question the assumptions behind the systems (and they want kids to become skilled at crap detecting, which is more than critical thinking, more like knowing how to ask the right questions and knowing how to use words not as labels but as tools to change situations); and the authors' premise is that change is an outstanding characteristic of present and future. Strange how the schools don't know this, in the sense of reckoning with change or even recognizing that change is occurring.

Getting at basic assumptions: the State has no right to require a child to attend school; in fact, one can argue about whether the State has the right to require a child to be (become) educated. Anyway a child can become educated (uncapitalized "e," meaning learning with the goal of becoming a good and wise person) in many ways. The schools are cruel places and obsolete, producing people without the tools for survival in a world of change, unpredictable and without inherent meaning. Moreover, there ought to be more to life than survival.

The authors are aware of how much the schools are aligned against change. And they are aware (maybe not sufficiently, though) of how the role of Teacher makes it hard for one to do good as a teacher. "Nazarin" by Luis Brunel deals with an analogous situation: how the role of Priest in Mexico makes it difficult for a good man to do good as a priest. The movie is anti-Church where the church is an institution taking advantage of the poor and it is anti-clerical in the sense of an opposition to priests living off the people. But Brunel is not anti-religious, just as Postman and Weingartner are not disrespectful of learning. It is just that the institutional roles do violence to any attempts to do good things when all one's actions are interpreted in reference to that role. The authors value learning (anyway it's necessary for survival—however, the quality of the learning influences the quality of life and the survival of the spirit), but they crap on the environment (with its rigidified roles) that makes for bad learning.

Method and content are inseparable (so as methods change, the criteria for evaluation change); the teacher ought to be concerned with the thought-process itself, not the end-product (as an answer in the singular); we assign meanings in the process of making our own world; language affects our perception of "reality" and vice-versa; to know how to use language is to know how to talk about the real world: the book is based on good philosophy (e.g. see the concepts on pp. 121-122). And the book is kind (i.e. it is more than what passes nowadays as

academic philosophy): for example, the authors feel that good learners (in their concern for the quality of learning, the authors go far beyond educational psychology) tend to enjoy solving problems, which means that learning can be fun.

In a history class a student should not just talk about history, but he should learn what it is to do history (or science or philosophy). This is vague, but since process is the important thing and since new perceptions are needed (and will come), the future cannot be blueprinted. And so much of the book is in the form of lists of basic ideas, a sort of manifesto: misconceptions about education (p. 144), questions for inquiry (p. 120, pp. 146-147), the qualities of a good learner (pp. 31-32), ideas about knowing (pp. 148-150), out of date concepts still in use (p. 217), bizarre but insightful proposals for changing the perceptions of teachers (p. 137-140). These aren't answers or programs, but values, tools, leads, assumptions.

The subject in the old sense is dead; broad areas of interest with no boundaries inviolate are the only ways to handle the complexity of interrelated problems. "Intellectual strategies for nuclear-space-age survival—in all dimensions of human activity—include such concepts as relativity, probability, contingency, uncertainty, function, structure as process, multiple causality (or noncausality) nonsymmetrical relationships, degrees of difference, and incongruity (or simultaneously appropriate difference)... All of these concepts constitute the dynamics of the questing-questioning, meaning-making process that can be called "learning how to learn." The purpose is to help all students develop built-in, shockproof crap detectors as basic equipment in their survival kits." (last page) Survival—Yes, and using methods of inquiry, too, but there is a greater need than Postman and Weingartner say for the development of self-regulation (autonomy, etc.) and for the tools not just for inquiry into the self, but also tools to change the self. And there must not just be questions about society, but also tools to change that society. Learning a living: the process of understanding the world in all its global relatedness and wholeness, a process of making a world to survive in AND live in. The world needs making over and schools know nothing of this or of the life of the spirit.

The book is full of surprises, tricks, reading it is a discovery, and in a way I do not want to give away the Plot. Still the schools must be stopped from preventing real learning, which occurs when people have the power, freedom, and ability to make their own worlds: thus, questioning, change, and Subversion.

## liberal racism ren bilkey

**THE POPULATION BOMB,** by Paul R. Ehrlich. Ballantine (paper). 95c.

At last I find myself, an atheist and a radical, taking sides with the pope against the liberal intelligentsia (who will soon turn out to be the radicals' worst enemy) and their newly discovered pet program—population control. And Dr. Ehrlich epitomizes the problem, having a respected bureaucratic position, a little knowledge, and a dangerous proposal to ease a real problem.

The problem, I'll grant, was indeed presented adequately in his book. It isn't hard to realize that there are "too many people" and "too little food" and that this is "a dying planet" (as his chapters go). He didn't spend too much time presenting that problem, and he didn't need to because to be that unaware is to be incredibly naive! Section 2 presents a good scare job. Section 3 says a little about what is being/had been done about the problem, and section 4 begins the shit. And by now you should know what the proposal is—to impose population control. ("Coercion? Perhaps, but coercion in a good cause." p. 166)

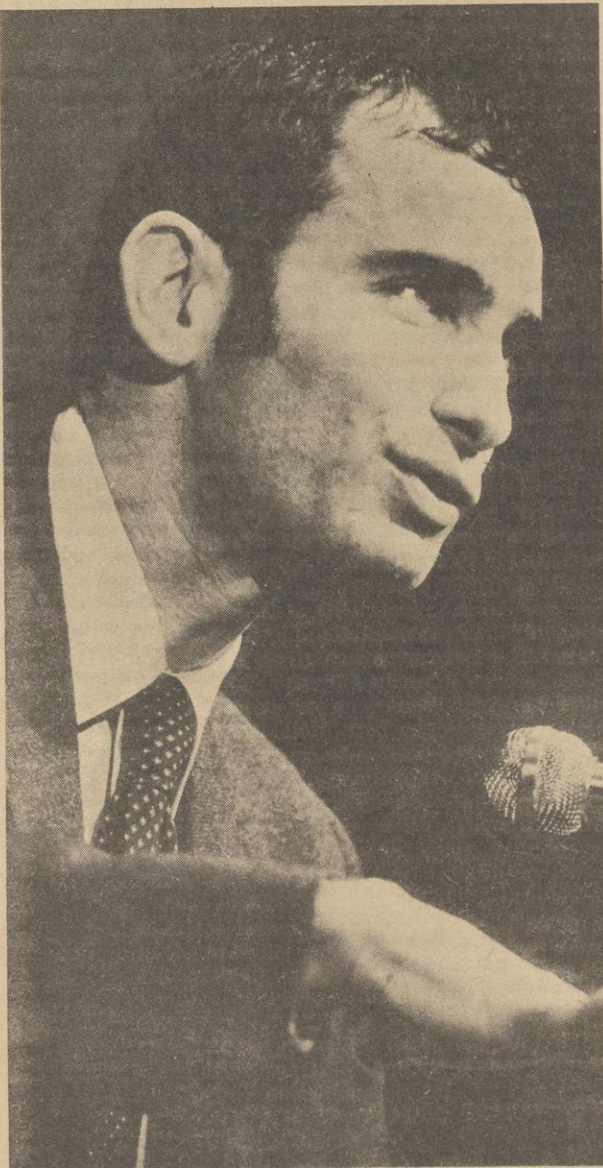
This conclusion is reached from the facts that in many parts of the world people are starving, with little hope, and that science and economic development in the past haven't helped ease the problem. Couple this with the statistical predictions of billions more people in the future (and who dares defy mathematics!); the obvious answer is to stop population growth, by any means, now.

But that obvious answer is also naive. The analysis isn't complete. Right now the world produces three times the food it needs. Within third world countries is by far enough food, but up to half of it is lost through rats and decay. (Source: "Ceres," a UN, FAO publication). And we all know from Newsweek of the fantastic amount of wheat rotting right now in Canada, lest her capitalist economy die. Thus for now and the future, food problems are mainly matters of distribution, let alone any consideration of agricultural technological progress.

Even within kind hearted reformism some progress is possible, and I expect the 'god-fearing' to use this information. But a radical perspective is crucial to solving the problem. Basically the population problems are secondary to economic development. Thus, if the economy of a third world country progresses, its population rate will slacken, with little direct concern for the population rate. To concentrate on improving on a country's economy, therefore, is the preferred objective. How do we do this?

Well, Dr. Ehrlich, it can't very well be done under capitalism. And, Dr. Ehrlich, that is what has prevented progress in the past and now makes you throw up your hands in despair and disgust, and feel that the only way is through population control. It is elementary that US involvement in third world countries through corporate investment has been with only the corporation's benefit in mind. Unparalleled illegal and economic skills, and with support from the ruling upper classes in both the US and

third world countries, the intent and success has been an exploited populace. Corporations are out for money, not the general well being of the people. And American foreign aid has been mainly directed at stabilizing the politics of these nations by supporting dictatorships, both



paul ehrlich

overt and subtle. This, Dr. Ehrlich, is imperialism and has resulted in hunger, overpopulation, and the horrid communism!

To be interested in the benefit of people is to demand that public benefit be the intent of most programs—not money. Not only is capitalism incapable of this, but it will fight this. Thus, progressive change here, at home. (I told you I am a radical.)

Very likely it is within the hope-span of the naive liberal to distribute that food which is now in surplus, and continue with some population control, rather than work for revolutionary change. But there are lethal consequences that such reformism could create. To blindly distribute food would likely lead to further oppression in third world countries. The groups distributing the food would become omnipotent, causing literal dictatorship. This is how the Trujillos of the Dominican Republic first got their power. They capitalized upon massive aid shipments sent there following a devastating hurricane in the 1930's. Not only did that begin the Trujillo dynasty, but few people got any of the aid.

Additionally, to attempt population control in the third world could very likely destroy the capability of these nations to develop, no matter the politico-economic system. The higher, educated classes have invariably been the first to use such programs. The end result is a faster decrease (if any) of the uneducated population. This results in a growing proportion of uneducated within the population. And without education, how can any country progress? Already pathetically scarce, there would be fewer people to plan, manage, and direct progress. If population control were attempted, ideally ONLY the non-productive people should be eliminated. I don't believe that all the power of the US could succeed in eliminating ONLY that group. To do more is to stifle the development potential of a country.

I hope by now I have raised doubts about Dr. Ehrlich's genius. I also hope I haven't characterized myself as the pope's favorite son. There is another ethical matter involved which Dr. Ehrlich (intentionalist) ignores and I won't go into. Nevertheless, if anything is to be said, it is that Dr. Ehrlich is quite realistic about the usefulness of population control in third world areas, to the US. He admits in the beginning and apparently accepts the 'fact' that "the rich are going to get richer, but the more numerous poor are going to get poorer." (p. 17) Under that philosophy, it is indeed a worthwhile investment to the rich to minimize the threat of people in need. For the liberal in agreement to the issue but not directly involved in the investment, such as is the situation of Dr. Ehrlich, it also is a worthwhile measure of safety to eliminate the yellow peril of the orient, the brown peril of India and Latin America, and, by all means, the nigger peril of the ghetto. The philosophy of and surrounding population control is nothing less than liberal racism.



# the decay of the west michael friedman

**THE SLEEPWALKERS**, a trilogy by Hermann Broch. Translated from the German by Willa and Edwin Muir. Universal Library. \$5.95.

Reviewing "The Sleepwalkers" is like reviewing "Ulysses"; to give free verbal rein to the vast array of impressions and trains of thought generated by the book would require far more space than is here available. This essay, therefore, cannot engage in the kind of discussion the book demands and deserves, and must be confined to exceedingly brief and cursory descriptions. I can only hope that these spatial limitations do not reduce these words to a simple extension of the liner notes.

I have been unable to find as much biographical data as might be desired: Hermann Broch was born near the end of the last century and died in the middle of this one. That he was a highly educated man there is no doubt; beyond this I know only that he left his native country (Germany or thereabouts) sometime before the Second War and emigrated to America, carrying with him only his mathematics books. The volume with which we are concerned was written in Vienna between 1928 and 1931, and is the first of the two novels which Broch published, the second one being the more readily recognized "Death of Virgil."

In "The Sleepwalkers," Broch demonstrated not only his tremendous literary talents, but his command of history—and philosophy as well, and in so doing gives to the world one of the most interesting and thought-provoking books to appear in the 20th century. The book, upon its publication, was not received with wide critical acclaim, although the loftier literary intellectuals of the time were not reticent in their praise of it; most critical work has been done in France, and, until very recently, the book had hardly been noticed in America. Now it has filtered down from the graduate schools and is beginning to be included in undergraduate literature courses, albeit rarely. It is to be regretted that only a small group of scholars took active interest in the book, because it has much to say to all of the civilized West, and is particularly apropos to the immense problems with which we in the twentieth century America are faced.

"The Sleepwalkers" outlines, illustrates, and analyzes the "disintegration of values" experienced by the West as it underwent the change from the feudal order to the present one, and which was manifested in the dawn of modern warfare and in the rise of liberal market capitalism. The chaos and insanity of our present age is, in Broch's view, the inevitable result of the breakdown and disintegration of the feudal centralized value structure—that which bolstered the societal order from the demise of Rome until the Renaissance. He describes the entrance of the west into a post-Christian era (a theme, by the way, currently taken up by Fellini in his newly released "Satyricon") composed of disparate warring value systems, mere fragments of the dead system from which they rise. To do this in 600 pages is quite a task; one to which Broch, however, is brilliantly equal.

The novel is composed of three separate books, each devoted to a different decade, but each wholly integrated into the work itself. The first of these is titled "The Romantic," and is concerned with Germany from 1888 to the turn of the century; the second, "The Anarchist," is concerned with Germany from 1903 to the beginning of the war; and the third, "The Realist," is concerned with Germany from 1918 to the close of the war. Each of these books embodies its own style and literary approach, each defies old literary conventions and creates for itself new ones, and each contributes forcefully to the thesis of the entire work. As the novel progresses from one book to the next, the demands made on the reader increase; "The Sleepwalkers," above all else, requires "involvement" on the part of the reader. This is not "involvement" in a McLuhanistic sense; rather it is the engagement of the reader's intellect by the material which Broch organizes and presents for consideration. The novel does violence to such literary conventions as plot in order to force the reader into thoughtful reflection on the ideological content with which the narrative overflows. Rather than create an artificial reality in which artificial destinies are followed to completion, allowing the reader to be borne on by the story line, Broch constantly wrenches the reader from passive complacency and makes him sit up and take reflective notice. It is an historical novel only in that it provides a framework for the consideration of the PROCESS which history is; it pays only lip service to the description of historical events, concerning itself rather with an examination of the moral sensibilities of an entire generation and an entire age. This is not to say that Broch is any less a master of literary style or of character creation, or even of plot; on the contrary, his talents include all of these. His novel is simply not intended for the speedreader or the Book of the Month Club; it is compellingly intellectual.

In "The Romantic," Broch portrays the last stages in the decay of medieval sensibility; we follow the early career of a young aristocratic member of the old order, Joachim von Pasenow, as he leaves his family for cadet school and as he begins his life as an officer in the Kaiser's army. We are shown the world in which Pasenow must live from alternating points of view; for the most part we see this world through Pasenow's cloudy confusion-filled consciousness. Broch, however, simultaneously gives us his overview from his vantage point as omniscient author, as well as objective glimpses of events, and bits and pieces of historical, philosophical, and psychological insight. We float through the

disparate levels of Pasenow's consciousness, now in his vaguely outlined subconscious, now in his conscious mind, seeing at once his hidden, deeper motivations and his self-stated ones, the ones of which he is unaware and those of which he is aware. We see events as they appear to him, and we see events as they appear objectively. We simultaneously see his own self-image, and that image which he presents to the world. We see his inherited value system struggle against the illogic of the world in which he finds himself. Reading this, one has the feeling that one is sinking down into an individual consciousness so deeply that the sheer "depth" threatens to burst into the universal and infinite, and then from here quickly rising to swim among the particular contents of Pasenow's conscious mind, then on upward, suddenly being jettisoned through his eyes into the outside world, only to re-enter and again begin the downward ride. Broch manages to carry the reader through all this with such subtlety that one scarcely perceives the border lines; this smoothness is, however, sometimes abruptly interrupted. Perhaps an excerpt will serve to better illustrate the point: Pasenow and a lover ride to her Berlin apartment after a walk in the park by the river:

"But when, as in a dark cave, they sat in a drowsy under the covered roof with the rain flaps let down, the faint soft drumming of the raindrops of the stretched leather above them, seeing nothing of the world save the coachman's cape and two wet gray strips of roadway through the opening on either side, and soon not even seeing that, then their faces bowed towards each other, wet, and melted together, dreaming and flowing like the river, lost irretrievably, and ever found again, and again sunk timelessly. It was a kiss that lasted for an hour and fourteen minutes."

Here Broch clearly demonstrates his agile hopscotch ability to change points of view; he takes the reader abruptly from the soft, interior world of sense impressions as felt and lived by his characters to the harsh and accurate externally observable objective world. The subjectivity of time and impressions discovered in the exploration of internal consciousness in which the reader and the characters are immersed is violently and suddenly juxtaposed to the purely exterior fact that the entire event lasted exactly 74 minutes. Aside from the stylistic innovations contained in such treatment, there is a juxtaposition of the "old world" and the "new"; the dreamy romanticism of the late 19th century world—that world so concerned with the external, material aspects of things, that world which would measure a kiss with a stopwatch. We can see the disintegration of a value system which holds sacred the lover's embrace in the face of one which is solely interested in exterior qualities—how much, how long, how big, etc.

Throughout the entire novel the surface of "objective reality" is seen clearly and in contrast to the psychological realities of the individual characters; in a kind of "stream of consciousness" approach (a version of Broch's own) the reader is shown the absolute distance between what on the outside is apparently happening and what on the inside is actually happening to the characters involved. We are given peculiar logic with which each character makes decisions both as that character himself experiences it and as one with access to his entire consciousness experiences it. The shadowy realm in which float all the contents of consciousness, in which all the associative, illogical connections between data are made, and which constitutes the invisible portion of the iceberg that is an individual human mind, is laid bare by Broch's pen; the reader is allowed a vision of consciousness and of reality so clear as to be virtually unparalleled in the world of literature—the exceptions being, of course, Proust and Joyce. In showing the reader what is a best only faintly perceived by the character himself, Broch demonstrates the greatness of the distance between the world and the individual ego and the mind it inhabits.

In the second book, "The Anarchist," Broch turns his words to the description of the life and mind of August Esch, bookkeeper; the events of the book take place in the moderately large industrial cities of Cologne and Mannheim in the first decade of this century. All the stylistic inventions demonstrated in the first book are brought to peak in the second; the reader is plunged into the consciousness of August Esch with more craft, subtlety, and imagination than one might think possible. Broch carries this project successfully through by using a combination of the best elements of first and third person narratives—the reader finds himself within the mind of another human being through the intimacy of the first person delivered in the form of the third person. The content of the narrative is first person, while the form remains third person. One is always aware, however, that this vantage point is effected by Broch himself, and his own comments and insights lace the Eschian narrative like a delicate spice. Occasionally objective reality and internal reality, waking states and dreaming states, actuality and allegory, all co-mingle indistinguishably and the reader is left on his own to untangle the various threads; Broch sets this up intentionally, and it is well worth the reader's while to meet his challenge.

The first book brings the country, in the form of Pasenow (his family is landed aristocracy), into confrontation with the city, Berlin. Pasenow represents the old order, and Berlin, child of mercantilism and trade, the new. The second book describes the mind of a man raised by the city, living in the city, but yearning for the value-system he senses necessary for the pre-

servation of the world. Esch is an orphan, who has become a bookkeeper, and the form of his morality, of his values, is a reflection of his occupation. His sense of justice requires the balancing of debit and credit, red and black, good and evil; he desires to see the world in terms of such a simplistic morality. The world, however, refuses to submit itself to such definition, and this constitutes the conflict which plagues Herr Esch.

What can be seen developing in this second book is the new morality of mathematics, of numbers; the moral sensibilities of society are turning from the uncertainty engendered by the decay of the old to the concrete sureness of material objects and their addition and subtraction. The fact that two added to two is always four came to be a rock on which a society in spiritual and moral quicksand could hold itself; the rise of mercantile bourgeois morality can be seen in these terms. The addition and subtraction of money were operations more easily comprehended than the subtleties of honor and duty; as society moved farther and farther away from the feudal order, it became more and more unsure of the meaning and value of honor and duty, and floundering in the nightmare of the world, it seized upon the hard and cold accuracy of mathematics. This second book delineates the transition period in which society completely withdrew from the old values and readied itself for what had become the inevitability of war.

Through the oft-muddled perceptions of August Esch, as well as through Broch, we are given a comprehensive view of life in urban Germany in the pre-war years, as well as glimpses into the moral sensibilities of those individuals with whom Esch comes into contact. Throughout the book the distance between the habits and conventions generated by the old system of values and those values themselves, is examined; we see a society espousing the form having forgotten the content.

The third book, "The Realist," relates the triumph of Wilhelm Huguenau, a man of thoroughly modern sensibilities in the midst of the chaos of a world at war. This man possesses no moral compunction whatsoever, although he possesses a remarkable command over the niceties and conventions of the old value system; the combination of these two attributes make a perfect businessman—which is precisely what Herr Huguenau is. The book opens with his desertion from the army and his subsequent arrival in Kur-Trier; this little provincial town coincidentally contains Pasenow as the Town Commandant and Esch as the owner-editor of the town newspaper. The war has been raging for years now and the populace is weary.

Huguenau involves Esch and Pasenow in a complex of deceit and intrigue which results in the demise of the latter two and the complete triumph of the former. Huguenau destroys both men, and then goes on after the war to become a respected and prosperous businessman.

A detailed description of the "plot" is hardly necessary; what Broch characterizes through Huguenau is the human product of the disintegration of values with which the entire work is concerned. This last book is a more radical departure from literary convention than are the first two books; it is composed of 88 chapters, only some of which carry the "main story." It is within the remaining chapters that Broch offers the bulk and pith of his philosophy and his historical viewpoint; he comes out from behind the shield of his story—telling prose and states categorically his intention to examine the "disintegration of values." As a matter of fact, sprinkled among those 88 chapters are ten essays distinctly titled "Disintegration of Values;" as well as is a business contract, two very formal letters, a collection of poetry, a newspaper article, a revised version of the story of Lazarus, and a dramatic dialogue. As the content of these chapters overlaps and intersects, Broch skillfully reveals his own complicity in the book both as character and author—in one "set" of chapters, written in the first person, the narrator casually tells us he is engaged in writing a series of essays on the "disintegration of values;" and in a chapter with that title we come across a description of Huguenau. The "reality levels" carefully integrated and intermeshed in the first two books are separated in the third, only to be re-mixed in a new way; the reader, of course, constitutes one of the chief reality levels, and during the remix is set in a new relation to himself and to what he is reading. The Realist is by far the most crucial and important part of the trilogy, and is in this the most difficult and the most rewarding of the three books.

This novel deals with man and life, and the relations between these two; this relation through time is history, and at any given moment is philosophy. Broch takes the stuff of life—love, passion, sacrifice, murder, the longing for the eternal, etc.—and molds it into the framework of an historical novel. He wrestles with that framework until it satisfactorily allows him to express his incisive philosophical, historical, and psychological intuitions of the nature of man's life in the world. To make himself most clearly understood, he then writes his novel, pushing language to its outermost limits—stretching the associative tautology of language so thin that the inexpressible infinite and the universal perpetually threaten to obliterate the particular.

Goethe said that his Faust was a monumental achievement because it was incommensurable; that is, it draws the reader back to it again and again, each new reading yielding greater harvests. There is no question that "The Sleepwalkers" meets this definition.



# beyond the human tragedy michel burton

A full time free lance journalist, Mr. Michael Burton has traveled extensively in Africa and Asia. His account of the 2 months he spent in Biafra last year was published in the leading French news magazine *L'express*. Mr. Burton is the author of *Biafra Proximite' de la mort Continue de la vie*. At present, he is writing his doctoral dissertation in international law on ethnic minorities. Text translated by Jeffrey Gaynes and William Lazarus at No. 141.

Even after 25 years World War II remains a subject of conversation. Biafra surrendered only a few weeks ago, yet people couldn't seem to bury the matter fast enough. There will be no epics this time. And after all, aren't the victims just Africans, and black at that? Frankly, I must ask how many thousands of black African lives it takes to equal one white life.

People find fault with Biafra so as not to be bothered by any lingering memory of its agony. There are those who claim that the emergency food supplies sent to the aid of Biafra were commandeered by the Biafran army at the expense of starving women and children: calumnious lies spread by the federal Nigerians and by the British. The so-called witnesses of such commandeering never even went to Biafra, no more than did that large number of reporters who published "eye-witness" articles without having ventured beyond the confines of their posh hotel rooms at Lagos or Libreville where they spent their time making love and playing poker.

I spent several weeks in the interior of Biafra researching the distribution of aid. But before I describe the mechanisms of that distribution, it would be well to recall that only after a year and a half did the International Red Cross finally decide to send aid to Biafra. Until then the Red Cross was content with having sent 35,000 tons of food and medicine to Lagos where it was left to rot, be stolen, or be partially distributed to the Nigerian army. In fact, it was an organization of churches which was the first to run the federal blockade and the aid from this group remained far and away the most important of any reaching Biafran territory.

The mechanism for food distribution followed a well-established and respected pattern. All the aid arrived by plane at Uli airstrip. The unloading of each plane and the loading of each truck was carried out under the watchful surveillance of missionaries and, later, by agents of the Red Cross. The trucks were then sent to central warehouses from which their deposited cargo would later be siphoned out to the various feeding centers throughout the country—feeding centers to which only women, children, and the elderly would be granted access. (see photo 1) Almost all the food was cooked before being distributed to prevent waste and spoilage. Certainly a truck would disappear from time to time; one truck in a thousand. The only time a soldier had access to aid was when he was in the hospital, wounded. The army was supplied through local production and through stocks regularly stolen from the Nigerian army. I lived with Biafran soldiers and I can say that they were the most undernourished of all Biafrans.

It is also contended that Ojukwu was the guilty one, Ojukwu with his mad ambition that forced the Biafrans to fight. Again, lies. The guilty ones are the Nigerians, the British, the Soviet Union, the developed world, the African states—and all of us.

## A UTOPIAN FEDERATION

In 1960, the British crown granted independence to Nigeria creating what was to be a model for the rest of Africa—a strong and united state. However, it was a Nigeria strong and united in theory only. The original boundaries of the Nigerian territory were determined not by rational criteria but by the chance outcome of some Anglo-French military scuffles. Further, the creation and evolution of the Nigerian state must be seen as determined exclusively by the evolving interests of Great Britain. Even the British themselves could not help but



see that this "strong and united" Nigeria was in reality the victim of profound divisions—geographic, ethnic, linguistic and social. The vast Nigerian expanse stretches from the Sahara to the tropical forest and includes within its bounds 45 million inhabitants divided essentially into 3 groups: Hausas-Foulbe-Fudaini, Yorubas, and Ibos, not to mention a large number of smaller tribes. Religiously, the country's population includes Moslems, Christians, animists, and spiritualists.

Showing an obvious concern for the realities of the Nigerian situation, the British divided the country into four states: North, West, Middle-West, and East. But at the same time they pursued their traditional colonial policy, proceeding to regroup these states into a utopian federation of tenuous political equilibrium. Until 1967 there had been numerous threats of secession, especially from the Northern state.

## THE JEWS OF AFRICA

On May 30, 1967, the Eastern state seceded and took the name of The Republic of Biafra, recalling the ancient kingdom of the same name which had extended over that territory long before the colonial period. Early affected by the colonialization, several million easterners had left the resource-poor fatherland to establish themselves throughout the interior of Nigeria. Well educated, active, ambitious and efficient, the easterners rapidly came to dominate the economic life of modern Nigeria. They were the mechanics, officers, tradesmen, doctors, and teachers.

In 1945, 1953 and 1966 the easterners, and especially the Ibos, were massacred in several regions of Nigeria. 1966 was the Year of the Blood. From May 19 to June 6 thousands of Eastern civilians were slaughtered in every region of the Northern province. Their possessions were stolen or burned. Refugees began to flock into the Eastern province, but later returned to their posts having received official assurances regarding their safety in government statements of late July and early August. Now, though, it was the turn of the Eastern soldiers to be massacred in the North, the South, and the West. September 19 brought new pogroms against Eastern civilians which lasted throughout the month of October. For the massacres of October alone the official death count ran to 30,000. Terrified by the October pogroms, several million Easterners scattered throughout Nigeria took refuge in their fatherland.

Right or wrong, these "Jews of Africa," infinitely inferior in number, power, and arms, affirmed their right to live freely in their land of forest, brush, and rivers. Certainly then it was not Ojukwu or propaganda which forced the Biafrans to fight, but rather the memory of those massacres, starvation from the blockade and the determination brought on by the incessant Nigerian bombardment of churches, schools, markets and hospitals.

## EMPTY STOMACHS, EMPTY CARTRIDGE BELTS

Wishing to establish Biafra as a full-fledged national state and searching desperately for official recognition, the Biafran army fought a conventional war. In fact, the war often presented a tableau unexpectedly reminiscent of the First World War: opposing lines of trenches and blockhouses. The Biafrans exploited to the fullest the rainy season and the often impenetrable bush against an invader unaccustomed to such conditions. But their army was poorly equipped and could boast no more than 40,000 soldiers. Poorly armed, undernourished, the Biafran soldier with his monthly salary of three Biafran pounds fought solely out of love of country and liberty. Meanwhile the ranks of the Nigerian army swelled by the addition of the Yorubas, quickly reached a total of 150,000 soldiers.

Powerfully armed by the British and Russians, the federal army stumbled along for 30 months. It had existed only since the start of the war and was a poorly organized and undisciplined fighting force. (The front-line cannon fodder was composed essentially of Tives, who themselves had suffered at the hands of the Hausas, not unlike American blacks in Vietnam). With his 60 pounds a month, the ordinary Nigerian soldier, (who often didn't earn one third of that sum in civilian life,) was interested neither in seeing an end to this advantageous war, nor in losing his life.

I was able to verify that after two years of combat, the Nigerian army held only several major roads and the large cities. One had only to wait until nightfall to pass unhampered across the Nigerian lines. Despite the numbers of the Nigerian forces, despite the modern British and Russian arms which they possessed, despite the Egyptian and East-German pilots at their disposal, it was only starvation that conquered Biafra.

## THE LAND ARMY

Before the war, the Eastern Province produced only a limited amount of alimentary resources. Its agriculture was instead oriented toward cash-crop production, which led to the area's becoming one of the world's leading exporters of palm and cocoa oil. The province depended on the Northern state and on her two ports for the bulk of her food supplies. The blockade of 1967 totally isolated her.

One of the long term objectives of the Biafran republic was to liberate herself from the neo-colonial stranglehold. No more would the Eastern province be a mere producer of raw materials destined to feed the factories of foreign industry. Production had to be diversified, and the top priority had to be Biafra herself. The blockade forced Biafra to seek immediate realization of this economic revolution. And it was towards this goal that the Land Army was created. This army, made up of soldiers of all ages and both sexes, and armed only with spades and pickaxes, set out to conquer the bush and win the fight against hunger. All efforts were made to respect private property; however, in those cases where private interests conflicted with the commonweal, there was no question as to who would win out. The Biafrans worked every possible bit of land, including even football fields, and public gardens. An example of land reclamation was the burning, flooding and planting of bushland, and I was able to see such efforts come to fruition, having myself witnessed Biafra's first rice harvest. The military also took part in the work in the fields, and it was not unusual to see a soldier leave the trench to exchange his gun for a spade.

Each Biafran knew that he could never again be a Nigerian. Each acted upon a will to build a state where there would be no place for England and the neo-colonial system.

## INTERNATIONAL GAME

But the "international game" frustrated this will. The Biafro-Nigerian war never provided the setting for a traditional east-west confrontation. Instead, the two camps competed in a game of one-up-manship within the federal Nigerian state itself. England clung to her interests. To her Nigeria meant the political power that she was unwilling to lose. She obstinately protected her oil interests in this, Africa's second leading oil producing country. She refused to give up access to 45 million consumers to necessary to her all too unsteady economy. Egypt meanwhile, hoped in this war, to regain the face lost in another. The USSR saw an occasion to expand its influence in Africa. In exchange for arms she obtained consulates and cultural centers in each federal city, the contract to construct a metal works complex, and a favorable vote in the United Nations.

The United States encouraged humanitarian aid, but terrified by the vision of a Soviet rather than British presence in West Africa, diplomatically protected Great Britain and Nigeria. The U.S. prevented the Scandinavian countries and Germany from granting official recognition to Biafra. Americans obstructed United Nations inquiry into the Nigeria-Biafra situation. These same United Nations had the gall to assert that this war was a simple police action—in spite of the two million deaths that had resulted from it—and that it was therefore beyond their purview.

The large majority of African states looking over their shoulders to restive minorities of their own, or acting on a desire to maintain a pro-Soviet, pro-British or pro-Moslem front—were no less hostile to Biafra. They preferred to sacrifice millions of lives rather than upset those sacrosanct bloody borders inherited from colonialism. Of course, France supported Biafra—for a time. But that was a gaullist France and now the General is gone. The new regime brought with it a new political orientation based on rapprochement with the British and Americans and domination over the Arab and Moslem worlds. These new policies simply did not jibe with an increase of aid to Biafra. So France continued to supply Biafra with just enough aid to prolong her death throes.

This time the death of millions of people and the disappearance of a state were not enough to endanger world peace, our "white peace." Biafra could die. Now we have only to erase it from the map with clear conscience.

No, we are not all assassins. We are cowards. We are collaborators. We are swine.



michel burton

WAR BABY REVIEW



# intellectual contradictions rena steinzor

**POINTS OF REBELLION**, by William O. Douglas. Vintage paper. \$1.95.

A prerequisite for life in contemporary America is schizophrenia. At times one feels a tearing in the rib cage as if the the divided personality, turning on itself with a sense of doomed urgency, was about to split in half. It is easy to imagine William O. Douglas holding his sides as he wrote "Points of Rebellion."

When the book first came out, the media portrayed it as the modern version of the Communist Manifesto. Lifting passages out of context, the major papers gave a picture of Douglas standing astride the White House steps urging his youthful revolutionary followers onward. As usual, the Establishment press therefore managed to neatly dismiss a profound and almost painful commentary on the insanity raging throughout this society by a man whose external image is the epitomization of political morality.

Douglas' book is profound not in the solutions it offers or even in the analysis upon which it is based. He avoids confronting capitalism as a system, an ideology and an elite rationalization. He skirts carefully around racism. He ignores women. And his comments on Vietnam per se read like a speech at a SANE rally three years ago. Indeed, about the only time he manages to come halfway to grips with the problems thrust in his face is in his description of the country's young.

But the book offers an insight into the mentality of an intellectual liberal which is invaluable. In spite of himself, Douglas reveals what feelings have probably been behind the endless pages of modifications, descriptions,

statistics, prescriptions and warnings written by Michael Harrington, Daniel Bell, and Daniel Moynihan over the past decade.

At the rate things are going, Douglas will either have to become silent or quit his job. His own internal contradictions already must make it difficult for him to sleep at night. But I got the feeling, as faintly reassuring as it was, that when the "ordeal" he predicts for America begins, he at least will not stab blacks, women, workers and students in the back. We may catch a glimpse of him peeking from behind a suburban window. But deep down inside some vestigial emotion he can't quite describe will thrill over the revolution and weep if it is crushed.

Douglas places his ideological cart before its logical horse in the organization of the book. The first two sections, entitled respectively "How America Views Dissent" and "The Legions of Dissent" define those who are voicing the protests in this country—the poor, and the young. Once he has overcome the expected empty argument about free speech as an American tradition, the Justice gets down to attempting to pinpoint (in ten pages or less) exactly what motivations underlie the various different dissensions. It is here that the dichotomy arising from his failure to recognize the implications of monopoly capitalism first manifest themselves.

"Man has come to realize that if he is to have material 'success' he must honor the folklore of the corporation state, respect its desires, and walk to the measure of its thinking. The interests of the corporation state are to convert all the riches of the earth into dollars. Its techniques, fashioned mainly on Madison Avenue and

followed in Washington, D.C., are to produce climates of conformity that make any competing idea un-American. The older generation has in the main become mindless when it comes to criticism of the system."

All would be well if Douglas could just have managed to carry this daring attitude to its logical conclusion. But fleeing back to free speech, he then enters a long, tedious discussion of the ins and outs of the police state mushrooming in the country. Long paragraphs are spent discussing personality tests, attempts to spot youthful "protesters" (i.e. revolutionaries) before they enter college, and dossier compilations. Once he has set up his case, the Justice is only capable of registering modified shock and distaste. He comments, "The data collected on an applicant may reflect one youthful transgression that never was repeated." By translating his warning into this mechanistic context of condemnation based on the principle that even youthful transgressions must be forgiven in the euphoria of a democratic ideal, Douglas falls short of the bridge and begins his descent into the river.

"Points of Rebellion" is punctuated by explosions of euphoric optimism that weaken tremendously the power of almost redeeming indictment of this society Douglas offers at the end. The section of America's views of dissent, for example, concludes, "The dissent we witness is a protest against the belittling of man, against his debasement, against the society that makes 'lawful' the exploitation of humans. This period of dissent based on belief in man will indeed be our greatest renaissance."

When juxtaposed against the quote he uses to end the subsequent section of the Legions of Dissent, this euphoria acquires a pitiful cast. He writes that the powers that be "faintly echo" the words of another great statesman who wrote: "The streets of our country are in turmoil. The universities are filled with students rebelling and rioting. Communists are seeking to destroy our country. Russia is threatening us with her might and the republic is in danger. Yes, danger from within and without. We need law and order."

The author of those words was Adolf Hitler. And for Douglas, his own terrifying point becomes little more than an historical irony.

In the last and most vital part of the book, Douglas pinpoints the major crises he feels the country is facing and offers his solution: reform of the governmental structure which would "reallocate our resources (i.e. the military budget)". The crises he casts in the framework of technology (men are taking second place to machines). He lists as top priority problems militarism without mentioning imperialism, the urban poor without mentioning racism, and the environment without analyzing the corporate structure. His one solution method is based on the concept of escalating the federal centralism already prevalent in the country with the modification of placing an indeterminate amount of power in the hands of the now disenfranchised people.

In spelling out the existent power which he overcomes, the first cautious note of possible revolutionary violence creeps into his work: "The political struggles ahead are for increasing shares of governmental largesse. The opposed forces are numerous. On one side are powerful lobbies such as the industrial-military complex, the agro-business lobby, and the highway lobby. These have powerful spokesmen. The poor, the unemployed and the disemployed are opposed—and they are not well organized."

"The use of violence as an instrument of persuasion is therefore inviting and seems to the discontented to be the only effective protest."

The two major concepts advanced in this passage hit at the nitty gritty of the unavoidable conflict with which Douglas writes. The term governmental largesse implies that the people will be charitably granted what is, as he almost says in other parts of the book, rightfully theirs. And the labeling of violence as an "instrument of persuasion" negates the entire concept of revolutionary violence. If there is a revolution in this country, the people will not ask—they will take; they will not persuade, they will seize. As a key member of the complicated legal superstructure which has maintained and developed the present status quo, Douglas cannot acknowledge revolutionary violence as anything more than an unpleasant form of dissent (as opposed to determination) without declaring himself apart from what he is. It is ironic that his book is titled "Points of Rebellion." A rebellion is a revolution that fails.

It is revealing that the passages most heavily quoted in the preview reports were lifted from its last two pages. Swinging to the opposite pole of his divided personality, Douglas writes:

"George III was the symbol against which our Founders made a revolution now considered bright and glorious. George III had not crossed the seas to fasten a foreign yoke on us. George III and his dynasty had established and nurtured us and all that he did was by no means oppressive. But a vast restructuring of laws and institutions was necessary if the people were to be content. That restructuring was not forthcoming and there was a revolution. We must realize that today's Establishment is the new George III. Whether it will continue to adhere to his tactics, we do not know. If it does, the redress, honored in tradition, is also revolution."

The primary problem of schizophrenia is an inability to choose sides. When the situation polarizes, as it does in the "revolution" Douglas envisions, it becomes almost impossible to remain in the middle. The Justice is now, whether he realizes it or not, part of the Establishment against which he has such righteous anger. And yet one cannot help but pity the prospect held open for him: standing in the midst of the vast wasteland as the fire goes off all around him.



DAVID MINARD



# randall jarrell's criticism richard damashek

**THE THIRD BOOK OF CRITICISM**, by Randall Jarrell. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. \$7.50.

Dead at 51, Randall Jarrell, poet, critic, teacher, man of letters, had made a significant contribution in each of these media of expression. He had achieved what many of us desire and few accomplish, a change in the world to which he decided to devote his life. Though he has received many testimonials for his contribution to modern poetry, particularly for his war poetry, often spoken of as the best poetry written by an American to come out of World War II, there is no doubt in my mind that as a critic he has made his most immediate and clearly definitive contribution. He had an uncanny knack for summing up the achievement of a writer, his strengths and weaknesses, in a beautifully succinct epigrammatic statement that you might not agree with but that would surely set you back on your literary heels. To buttress that evaluation Jarrell developed a device that became his trade mark: the list of fifteen or so best poems, including sometimes a list of the not-quite-best poems. But Jarrell never stopped at mere listing; his method was then to take apart that list poem by poem and demonstrate what about that poem made it best or somehow not quite best. When he was finished he had altered at least for the moment (Robert Lowell claims "permanently altered and exalted")—he should know, as one of the beneficiaries of Jarrell's accomplishment) the reputations of many modern writers, including Whitman, Kipling, Housman, Frost, Auden, Stevens, and Lowell.

The occasion of this essay is the publication of Jarrell's *Third Book of Criticism*, a book that has already been acclaimed in other circles as a significant event for contemporary criticism. The book is important primarily for two reasons: (1) because the appearance of these essays in this form (all of them had been previously published in periodicals, one on Auden as early as 1941) makes them readily available to teachers and students; and (2) because their collective appearance testifies to the range and depth of Jarrell's achievement as a critic. There are nine essays in the book: two on Auden; one on each of the following, Wallace Stevens, Christina Stead, Robert Graves, Robert Frost, Rudyard Kipling, Russian novelists, and a survey of twentieth century American poetry. Since none of the essays is new it is not likely that the book will produce any shock waves in the critical world. But taken as a whole they do exemplify Jarrell's longstanding and deeply felt interest in the authors he deals with. The essays on Auden, Frost, Stevens, Graves, and Kipling are well known to students of these writers; nor are they the only essays Jarrell has written about them.

The two essays on Auden are, according to a leading Auden scholar and critic, brilliant and perceptive in detail, but essentially false. In the essays, Jarrell traces Auden's development to 1945 and discovers in that development that Auden's ideological changes are a direct result of a series of rationalizations of his own psychological peculiarities, and that his later verse is a decline from his earlier, that in fact there is a clear and gradual process of degeneration evident in the poetry. The essay on Frost is a reading of one of what Jarrell considers to be Frost's best poems, "Home Burial." Jarrell subjects the poem to an acute and painstakingly minute analysis which renders the poem as close to fully perceptible as I think I have ever seen in reading a piece of criticism. The essays on Stevens and Graves are valuable because they take up the collected poetry of both authors and attempt to present an overview of their entire careers. Reading the essays thus turns out to be an education in Stevens and Graves, as men and poets. Perhaps the least well known of the essays in the collection is the one on Christina Stead's *The Man Who Loved Children*. Jarrell wrote the essay as an introduction to accompany the renewed publication of this book that had originally been published in 1941, a book which Jarrell was convinced is a neglected masterpiece. He had carried on almost single-handedly a campaign to rescue the book from oblivion. He says of the book, "Where *The Man Who Loved Children* is concerned, I can't help myself; it seems to me as plainly good as *War and Peace* and *Crime and Punishment* and *Remembrance of Things Past* are plainly great... I call it a good book, but it is a better book, I think, than most of the novels people call great; perhaps it would be fairer to call it great." That's, of course, his conclusion; he spends fifty pages trying to demonstrate what's so great about the book. You may not agree with him but you're bound to be impressed by the length to which he is willing to go to convince you of his sincerest convictions.

Perhaps the most interesting of the essays in the collection is "Fifty Years of American Poetry," a survey of modern American poetry. Originally a speech delivered for a select audience of poets and critics at the Library of Congress, the essay, according to Karl Shapiro, had all the poets sitting "on the edge of their seats while Jarrell, who everybody had to admit had earned the right to do so, put together the jigsaw puzzle of modern poetry in front of our eyes." I have no doubt that what put those poets at the edge of their seats was their understandable curiosity and anxiety to discover where in that jigsaw puzzle Jarrell would put them—if he indeed found room for them at all. Then, too, remarks such as the following, it seems to me, should have been alone responsible for putting the poets at the edge of their seats, as I was when I read them: Of Pound he says, "Athens was called the education of Hellas; from 1912 till 1922 Ezra Pound could have been called the education of poetry. (I once read all the issues of *Poetry* printed during those years, and what stood out most was one poet, Yeats, and one critic, Pound); and of Eliot, "Won't the future say to us in helpless astonishment: 'But did you actually believe that all those things about objective correlatives, classicism, the tradition, applied to his poetry? Surely you must have seen that he was one of the most subjective and daemonic poets who ever lived, the victim and helpless beneficiary of his own inexorable compulsions, obsessions. From a psychoanalytical point of view he was far and away the most interesting poet of your century.... Think of the magical rightness of 'Prufrock,' one of the most engaging and haunting and completely accomplished poems that ever existed. Or take the con-

tinuation of it, that mesmeric subjective correlative *The Waste Land*, which Eliot would have written about the Garden of Eden, but which your age thought its own realistic photograph.'" The essay is full of such startling and brilliant assessments of poets of our century.

If you're curious about the title, *The Third Book of Criticism*, as I was until I found out its source, perhaps you should know that it comes from a hand written list headed "3rd criticism book" made by Jarrell shortly before he died. The list included the nine articles I've referred to already and two more (one on the best of Auden, and another on "The Three Sisters") that he never wrote. I don't know whose idea it was to use such a thoroughly unadorned and unimaginative title, but it's hard for me to imagine it would have been Jarrell's choice. The titles of his first two books of criticism, *Poetry and the Age* (1953) and *A Sad Heart at the Supermarket* (1962), bear the stamp of Jarrell's imagination and personality. *Poetry and the Age* is primarily a collection of previously published essays on poets, with two essays of a more general nature on the situation of the modern poet in America. *A Sad Heart at the Supermarket*, too, is made up of previously published essays; however, its emphasis, as the title suggests, is much more general: there are no articles on poets but rather articles such as "The Intellectual in America," "The Taste of the Age," and only one article on an individual writer, "On Preparing to Read Kipling." *The Third Book of Criticism* is much closer to the first, and perhaps is for this reason much better than the second, though from its title you wouldn't know that or very much else. Jarrell is at his best writing about specific writers rather than about cultural trends. When he laments the infiltration of the arts by popular culture, the decadence of the mass media, the plight of the too well understood artist, there is no question that he is writing well and convincingly, but you have the feeling you've heard it all before. What Jarrell has to say about individual writers, is something else altogether; I don't think we have had a more perceptive and influential critic since T.S. Eliot. Though Jarrell has not been quite so ambitious as Eliot in trying to awaken interest in an entire century of English literature, he has turned on a generation of readers to the merits of modern authors neglected by the literary establishment—among the most important, Whitman and Frost.

If you read the essays in this *Third Book of Criticism*, read them slowly, carefully, an essay at a time and see if you don't get the feeling of having had your best (possibly your first great) course in literature condensed into a two hour lecture, a lecture delivered with wit, charm, grace, compassion, vehemence, at times even (as in the first Auden essay) rancor. But what is most significant is that you will have the sense of being spoken to as one man to another about another man whose works are about real human problems. You can't talk about Jarrell's criticism in terms of any school—New Critical, Freudian, Marxist, Humanistic. Jarrell, unlike so many of his contemporaries, treats literature, art in general, as human expression. He has no hesitation, therefore, in talking of the artist and his work at the same time, indeed of treating the artist and his work as functions of each other. When you read Jarrell's criticism you have the sense of being lifted, removed from the mundane world of your own life and transported into the semi-private/public world of Randall Jarrell, a seemingly ever deepening and expanding world of the best of western culture. It is a world in which almost anyone of "importance" is likely to turn up, including the following, listed in order of appearance in an essay in *Poetry and the Age*: Diogenes, Alexander the Great, Rilke, Eisenhower, Henry Steele Commager, Brooks Atkinson, Joe McCarthy, Dean Acheson, de Tocqueville, Hemingway, Faulkner, Elvis Presley, Marilyn Monroe, Toynbee, Mickey Spillane, Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, and Lincoln. This list is not exceptional and testifies to the kind of synthetic, eclectic mind that Jarrell possessed, a mind that will rarely bore and nearly always challenge you.

Whatever Jarrell did he did well because for him art and letters were not merely a means of taking up one's time or of making a living, but a way of life. I can't emphasize this enough: it's what helps establish a direct line of continuity from Matthew Arnold to T. S. Eliot to Randall Jarrell, though I suspect some would strongly object to placing Jarrell among such esteemed company. If Jarrell falls short of their importance, he is nevertheless a major figure in contemporary poetry and in practical criticism, carrying on in the tradition of the High Seriousness of art and of the relation of the individual talent to TRADITION. *The Third Book of Criticism* is a significant contribution to convincing us of the value of that tradition and to helping maintain it.





# a maxi-character in a mini-book nancy robbins

**MR. SAMMLER'S PLANET**, by Saul Bellow. Viking Press. \$6.95.

For Saul Bellow, Mr. Sammler's Planet is the result of his thinly disguised need to talk about a few of his pet topics. His vehicle is Mr. Artur Sammler, a tall, seventy-plus refugee from Poland, who had escaped from the concentration camps and death. Mr. Sammler with the perspective of Old World gentility and humanism, observes life with the clear sight of one who will soon be leaving it. Through the one functional eye which remained after the Nazis finished with him, Mr. Sammler sees the world spinning itself out in centrifugal waves of libidinous and egocentric living. Its cruelty, its baseness, its brutality form the basis of his observations. Sammler is "awakened not to purpose, but to aesthetic consumption of the environment. Even if insulted, pained, somewhere bleeding, not broadly expressing any anger, not crying out with sadness, but translating heartache into delicate, even piercing observation."

For Artur Sammler his pain is also his beauty. His impulse to "take with one, whether down into the depths or out into space and time, something dear, and to preserve it," is part of his humane gentility, but it is also the factor which forces him into direct conflict with his society and the forms which its tentative values take.

Perhaps Sammler's greatest objection to modern society is the singleminded pursuit of pleasure either as a value or as a substitute for values. Angela Gruner is an example of undisciplined sexual freedom. A young cousin of Sammler's, she carried a great statement to males, "the powerful message of gender." Her father describes her best: "She's a dirty cunt," he tells Sammler. A latter day Mae West, in white tights, mini-skirt, low cut blouses, leaving a trail of feminine odor where-ever she goes, ("Oh, a woman is such a skunk. So many odors, Uncle.") Angela is typical of a generation brought up in luxury, opulence, in fact, but lacking proper values in their lives. Angela's brother Wallace represents not so much excesses in sex as misguided energy freed to inflict itself upon the world through the miracle of a rich father. Termed by his father a "High IQ Moron," Wallace's latest scheme is to photograph the houses of Westchester from the air, label the trees and shrubs in Latin and English and sell the result to the wealthy homeowners. It is this sense of good mental processes misdirected and powerful urges unchanneled and undisciplined that pervades the setting and the characters.

The extent of creaturely egocentrism is best seen in the episode with the Negro pickpocket. Mr. Sammler having observed the pickpocket at work with his prey on several occasions is followed home by the tall hulking man in the puma colored coat, gentian violet sunglasses, and Dior accessories. Forcing Sammler into a corner, the Negro unbuttons his puma colored coat, then his fly and exposes himself to Sammler, as though in brilliant testimony to his potency, his determination to prevail and his innate superiority over Sammler in a world where sex and creaturely elegance is a measure of a man.

What makes all this wild and meaningless living particularly tragic is the sense of the nearness of death and the wasting of the precious commodity of life. Sammler makes few moves without this awareness. His brush with death in the concentration camps has given him a rare appreciation of the value of life, a value which he sees ignored in those around him. Death is also speeding toward Elya Gruner, Sammler's benefactor and nephew by courtesy. For Elya lies in a hospital bed, a screw in his throat regulating the flow of blood to the brain, since an aneurysm is about to burst in his skull.

But Elya, for all his weakness and conformity to the new lax ethical code, is still a good and brave man. Although while a practicing gynecologist he did a few favors for certain friends of the Mafia who needed abortions, Elya, more important, lives up to the "terms of his contract"—a vague term by which Bellow means doing and saying that which will ease the suffering of others and becoming reconciled to one's fellow man and one's fate. Even to the very end and with full knowledge of their futility, Elya goes through all the tests, the surgery, and is cordial to his visitors. Elya knows the essential truth of form—that it must be observed to ease the suffering of those around one. In the same way, as Elya is dying Mr. Sammler urges Angela to go to her father to be reconciled. He wants Angela to bend to her father's need, tell him what he wants to hear, ease his bitterness. Says Sammler, "I only note the peculiarity that it is possible to be gay, amorous, intimate with holiday acquaintances. Diversions, group intercourse, fellatio with strangers—one can do that but not come to terms with one's own father at the last opportunity." Angela, void of moral or ethical feelings can never come to terms with her father. The matter goes beyond genuine affection. Rather, it is a matter of form. At this moment what he needs are phrases, gestures, trite though they may be, to help him to his death, to reconcile him to his departure from life. Even a gesture as simple as choosing more modest clothing instead of those screaming of her sluttishness would have comforted the old man on the day of his death.

For Bellow it is almost as though the gestures, the words themselves are a type of faith, if not in God, then in life and in other people. It is these forms, Bellow argues, artificial or habitual though they be, which impart some dignity to man and raise him from a beast to an animal of genius ordering his life and creating values.

When Bellow deals with gestures designed to help other people through their life and suffering, it is impossible to argue with him. In fact, one would have to be as shallow, one sided, and thoroughly selfish as Angela and Wallace Gruner to deny comfort to another person. But when the criterion of form is applied to other areas such as politics and life style the argument is considerably less clear. When Sammler speaks at Columbia he is rudely interrupted by a group of radicals. It is not so much the ideals of the young people, but their undignified manner of expressing their rebellion

that disgusts him. He is offended by their slovenly appearance. This lack of respect for the proper grooming and pruning of their bodies indicates to him a lack of respect for all conventions of life. However, Bellow completely neglects the fact that what the young rebels seek is what Mr. Sammler would like all along—a meaningful set of standards and values to structure their lives and lessen the suffering, the burden of the barren 20th Century life. So Sammler spits out soliloquy after soliloquy on the forms: "...but modern man, ...has a fever of originality. The idea of the uniqueness of the soul. An excellent idea. A true idea. But in these forms? In these poor forms? Dear God! With hair, with clothes, with drugs and cosmetics with genitalia, round trips through evil, monstrosity, and orgy, with even God approached through obscenities."

So Sammler, who could be a really monumental character is lessened by the fact that he really has not got a handle on the situation as he thought he did. The criteria that he proposes for a meaningful existence are Love and God—in the Old World sense of the words—terms which are so vague as to be meaningless. His answer to what is going to save the poor, disintegrating planet is to turn the clock back to the beginning of the century. No, Mr. Sammler, the Good Old Days were not the answer either. It is precisely their institutions which have not worked in a technological society. "To preserve something dear from the past" makes very good reading indeed, but is it viable?

Does Mr. Sammler have anything from his Old World grabbag worth saving? His best answer is seen through Elya as he dies. To fulfill the terms of one's contract to be a good person in terms of one's ethical code and to help others through their suffering, to go into death with stout and not too bitter heart—that is the key. Up to the point where human courtesy enriches life, Mr. Sammler has a case, but past that his argument falters. For the forms of government and social order have also brought much hardship and unhappiness. It is not enough to criticize smashed telephones, feces speckled streets, rampant crime and nightmares by daylight as indicative of lack of respect for the social order when it is precisely the social order which has caused these evils. These unjust forms have fostered inequality among men and a castration of the human spirit, which is only compensated by displays of sexual potency such

as that of the negro pickpocket. The fact that the mode of expression of current discontent has little aesthetic appeal should not be a criterion of its value. Whether these new ideals do make life more tolerable is the only question.

Mr. Sammler is so imposing a character that he nearly overpowers the book. He is the only character of substance. While the other characters are virtual parodies of themselves, only Sammler has depth past the cartoon character stage. (Shula, clad in mini-skirt, Guatemalan poncho, wig of mixed baboon and yak hair and synthetic fibers, scavenges in trash bins on Broadway, a shopping bag of junk over each arm.) Sammler is not a giant among men. He is a man among pygmies. His stature is diminished by his association with such onesided and shallow caricatures.

The plot is equally contrived and amounts to no more than fictional scotch-tape to hold together Sammler's soliloquies. Such neat plot convolutions as Sammler's widowed niece falling in love with Indian geophysicist V. Govinda Lal after Shula steals the only extant copy of Lal's valuable manuscript is too cute for words. There is also the incident where Wallace goes searching for cash supposedly hidden in false pipes installed in the Gruner home. Instead, Wallace hits some of the main water lines and causes a flood. The connection is obvious. To this Sodom and Gomorrah city comes the not too subtle hint of imminent destruction for the lewd and irreverent. This is not symbolism; this is farce.

Ultimately then, while Sammler is an extremely readable book, it is at the same time offensive for what it says. It condescension to the new forms without so much as a passing consideration of the substance behind the forms is far from satisfying. Even less satisfying is Bellow's suggestion that the organizing principles are Love and God, not a particularly original idea. Further, Bellow feels there is a certain value in detachment from the fray, but this is not really a valuable criterion either. Detached intellectual assessment of the situation is only a poor substitute in many cases for apathy and lack of interest. Mr. Sammler's Planet does not live up to its more noble predecessors Augie March and Herzog. Although the writing is still good, emphasis on Sammler and soliloquy at the expense of the characters and plot make the book thin reading.





# Ma Jones Reminds TAA of Broad Goals

By LEO F. BURT  
Cardinal Staff Writer

To the beat of heavy rock music, the Mother Jones Revolutionary League introduced itself to the campus community Thursday night at its first mass meeting in poster bedecked 19 Commerce.

Mother Jones, a new kind of revolutionary organization made up of former SDS members and independent radicals, is a mass organization based on work groups and cadres rather than mass meetings.

The present work groups are Lakeshore Halls Assn. (LHA), Southeast Student Organization (SSO) Women's Group, Mifflin-Bassett, and Propaganda. These groups are concerned with mass organizing, internal education, self-defense, and criticism and self-criticism.

Work group members may become cadres if they exhibit the necessary revolutionary commitment and accept the general political line of the league.

The central committee of the league is elected by the cadre and is responsible to the cadre for de-

cisions it makes.

After explaining the organization's structure and purpose, league members contrasted the old SDS with the new Mother Jones.

"Aside from the factionalism, bullshit meetings and male supremacy of SDS," said one, "what really kept us from changing was a lack of a sense of our own liberation," obviously referring to the rock music, colorful posters and communal air of the league meeting.

Speeches were kept short, most discussion kept to the point, and movies of the Richmond Oil strike and the Columbia revolt of 1968 were shown.

A short presentation was given outlining the league's position on the upcoming TAA strike. One "Mother" said, "Our position is that we support it, but we must remind the TAA not to forget its origins—the draft protest and Dow protest of three and four years ago. The TAA had its origins in broad political actions, and must be reminded that it still must achieve those wider goals."

# State U Regent Panel Backs Censoring Paper

In a unanimous decision, the business committee of the State University Board of Regents voted to support faculty review of a state university student newspaper prior to publication.

This response was triggered by the use of obscenities in the La Crosse State University student newspaper. University Pres. Samuel Gates suggested faculty review as a solution to the problem of questionable material being printed in a University-sponsored newspaper.

The student editor, Janet Bladow, threatened to take the issue to court and called Gates' action "censorship."

Gates replied that censorship occurs every day in newspapers because of selection and play of news by editors. "The only way to assure proper language is to check the newspaper before it goes to print," he said.

"The alternatives would be to fire the editor or end financial support of the paper," Gates continued.

In a statement to the regent's

committee Bladow decried "prior censorship" and told the regents they have only two choices—ending censorship or facing a court test.

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## Bus Pollution under Fire

(continued from page 2)

In addition to discussion of long range solutions presently being developed such as steam run buses, Gutgesell recommended installation of presently available after-burners and noise suppressors at a cost of \$200 for each of the 15 campus buses now in use.

She said they could be paid for either by a fare increase or by a 10 cent contribution from each student.

A recent poll by the committee examined student and staff attitudes toward the campus buses. The following was reported:

Of the 276 respondents, 40 per cent were at least fairly regular

bus riders. On a value scale consisting of 10 pairs of opposites, the responses reflected a generally negative attitude toward the buses—they were regarded as unpleasant, dirty, noisy, dangerous, obnoxious, etc.

However, significantly, 70 per cent felt buses are necessary, 43 per cent felt buses are very necessary, and only 38 per cent would support rerouting traffic to peripheral streets.

"Over one-fourth indicated that their classes had been disrupted by noise from the buses, and virtually every building along the bus route was cited as a place of disturbance.

"In the questionnaire we stated that antipollution devices are available and are used in other cities. Out of four action alternatives, 58 per cent preferred to add the antipollution devices; 17 per cent to eliminate all buses from the central campus; six per cent wanted to wait for a new transportation system; and five per cent felt nothing should be done. Over four-fifths of those questioned indicated they would support a campaign to persuade the bus company to adopt these devices.

An audio visual presentation, "America the Beautiful," prepared

by Peter Berthold, project assistant of the Multimedia Instructional Laboratory dealing with the over-exploitation of the environment, was shown.

It will be reshowed, alternating with a lecture in Landscape Architecture by Phil Lewis, in a continuous program from noon to 5 p.m. Sunday, April 19 and from 7-9 p.m. on both April 22 and April 24.

On Wednesday, March 18, "Nielson (University Bay)" and "Cleaning up Lake Mendota" will be discussed. On Wednesday, March 25, the topics will be "The University as a Polluter" and "The Litter Problem."

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MARTIN BUBER

The Martin Buber discussion for Sunday is cancelled.

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PERSIAN DINNER

A Persian dinner, featuring fried chicken with almond and raisin topping, will be held at 6:30 Sunday in Great Hall. Tickets for \$2 are available in the Union Box Office. Sponsors are the International Club and the Iranian Students.

## Daily Cardinal's Action Ads

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GREAT apt. Own room! 257-9452. 4x17

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GIRL, beaut. lake apt. own rm. all utilities 255-0468. 6x20

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2 GIRLS to share w 1 grad. 2 bdrm. Large furn. apt. Walk to campus & square. Sept-June. 257-7063. 6x21

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CAMPING in the USSR. Call 262-8356 or write Alex Lipson, 2 Garden Terrace, Camb. Mass. 6x17

DO YOUR Own Thing This Spring. Save \$\$ Coin-Op Dry-cleaning. 10 lbs. \$3. Queensway Laundry. 529 University Avenue. 7x18

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# Regents May Hire Student Prosecutor

By GENE WELLS  
Cardinal Staff Writer

The University Board of Regents will hire an attorney and staff to investigate and prosecute student discipline cases. The regents and University administrators informally agreed on the plan during the lunch hour at the March 6 regent meeting.

Proposals for new disciplinary procedures were also discussed at a Tuesday meeting of state Atty. Gen. Robert Warren, Chancellor Edwin Young and others at Warren's office. Participants in the Tuesday meeting have refused to reveal details of that discussion to the press.

Regent Maurice Pasch, Madison, said the March 6 agreement was to hire an attorney to advise the University on legal matters and handle student discipline. He said the agreement did not involve a change in the faculty committee structure.

Two faculty committees are now responsible for adjudging guilt or innocence and setting penalties in all disciplinary cases not handled directly by the regents. The regents on two separate occasions have been critical of decisions made by the committees.

Pasch said University legal counsel George Bunn had asked to be relieved of his duties to return to fulltime teaching before the new position approved March 6 was suggested. The new attorney will assume Bunn's duties in addition to the prosecutor duties which have been performed by Warren's staff.

Hiring of a University attorney was originally suggested by Regent Frank Pelisek, Whitefish Bay, at the February regent meeting.

Regent Charles Gelatt, LaCrosse, estimated that the new attorney

and his staff might cost the University as much as \$100,000 a year.

Following the Tuesday meeting, Warren said he would send a letter to the regents recommending changes in University disciplinary procedures.

A spokesman for Warren's office said several "approaches" to disciplinary problems were discussed Tuesday. He declined to specify what they were. He said he was afraid he might overemphasize or omit some of them.

Chancellor Young declined to reveal whether the Tuesday discussion was limited to changes in prosecution procedures or whether it also dealt with possible changes in the judicial structure. The faculty committees have performed the judicial duties in most of the recent disciplinary cases.

Young said he was a "guest" in Warren's office and that it would be improper for him to comment on what was discussed there.

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# Campus News Briefs

## STRIKE SCHOOL

In order to answer the need for student participation in formulating academic reform, the Education Reform Alliance has created a strike school which will continue after this week's activity. Students, faculty, and administration, please call 262-1081, 262-1083, or 257-6112.

## STRIKE MEETING

An informational meeting concerning the undergraduate role in the TAA strike and educational planning, will be at the International Co-op, 140 W. Gilman, at 8 p.m. Sunday.

## ART LECTURE

An art lecture by New York City artist Tony Shafrazi, will be presented at 4 p.m. today in the 7th floor gallery of the Humanities building.

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Sunday School—9:30 a.m.  
(College & Career class taught  
by David Carley, Ph.D.)  
E. Bradford Canterbury, Pastor  
Church Phone: 256-0726  
Home Phone: 238-0448

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401 N. Blackhawk Ave.—238-0183  
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Sunday School—9:45 a.m.  
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Evening Service—7:00 p.m.  
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church or 238-6959.

#### GRACE EPISCOPAL The Historic Church On Capitol Square

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Fr. Richard Bowman, Associate

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bration, "On Volunteering Some-  
one Else's Life"  
Robert J. Trobaugh, preaching

#### UNIVERSITY CATHOLIC CENTER

723 State St.—256-2696  
Sunday Masses  
7:30, 9:00, 10:30, 12:05, 1:30,  
4:30, 7:30  
Daily Masses  
7:00, 8:00 a.m., 12:05, 4:30, 5:15  
Confessions  
Mon., Wed., Fri. at 7:15  
Sat. at 8:00 p.m.  
Saturday Services  
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Westgate Shopping Center  
Sunday Morning Services 10:30  
a.m. Subject: "Substance"  
Sunday Schools to age 20 10:30  
Wednesday Eve. Testimony  
Meetings 8:00 p.m.  
Radio Topic: "Let's stop label-  
ing young people."  
Sunday 8 a.m. WKOW.

#### GENEVA CHAPEL

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nity Sunday Services: 10:30 a.m.  
Robert Westenbroek, pastor.

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ist 8:00, 10:00 a.m., 5:00 p.m.  
Weekdays: Tuesday 12:05, Wed.  
5:00 p.m., Thursday 5:30 p.m.  
Prayerbook Holy Days times as  
announced.  
\*During academic holidays; no  
8:00 a.m. celebration.

#### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

518 N. Franklin Ave.  
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Morning Worship 10:45 a.m.  
Rides from the Baptist Student  
Center, 309 N. Mills, Phone 233-  
1880.

#### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION

315 N. Mills St.—255-4066  
Reading Rooms are open 8 a.m.  
to 4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
Tuesday Evening Testimony  
Meetings are at 7:00. All are  
welcome.

#### FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

203 Wisconsin Ave.—256-9861  
Rev. J. Ellsworth Kalas  
This Sunday's (Mar. 15) Sermon  
at 9:00, 10:10, and 11:15 will be  
"Dare to Believe in Man"  
Dr. J. Ellsworth Kalas,  
preaching.

#### Lutheran Worship at the University

#### BETHEL CHURCH (ALC)

312 Wisconsin Avenue—257-3577  
8:00-9:30-11:00 a.m. "The Victo-  
rious Look" Pastor Robert Borg-  
wardt, Holy Communion follow-  
ing 11:00 service, 7:30 p.m. "The  
Old Way Is Best" Pastor James  
Janke.

#### LUTHER MEMORIAL CHURCH (LCA)

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257 3681

Sunday Services: 9:30 a.m. and  
11:00 a.m.  
Sunday Church School, 9:30 a.m.  
Communion at 10:30 a.m.  
Sermon "Is Your Life Style Dy-  
namic?" by Pastor Lowell Mays.  
Nursery care for children thru  
age two—9:30-12:00 Noon.  
Wednesday Services: 10:00 a.m.  
in Chapel and 5:45 p.m. in Nave.

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Richard D. Balge, Pastor

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11:00 a.m.  
Cost-supper at 5:30 p.m.  
Wednesday, Vespers at 7:00 p.m.  
Choir rehearsal at 7:45 p.m.  
Thursday, Study Group at 7 p.m.  
Inquiry class at 8:30 p.m.

#### LUTHERAN CAMPUS MINISTRY LUTHERAN CAMPUS CENTER

1025 University Ave. 257-7178

#### CALVARY CHAPEL (LC-MS)

713 State Street  
(across from Library)—255-7214

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Sunday evening, 5:30 supper  
Tuesday: 7:45 a. m. Matins,  
Sunday Evening 5:30 Eucharist,  
Wednesday 5:30 p.m. Eucharist  
—Campus Center  
Thurs. 9:30 p. m. Vespers  
Friday, 11:45-12:45 Confessions

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# Badger Netters Open Sat. Outlook Not Promising

By RICH SILBERBERG

The Wisconsin tennis squad will make its season debut today against Illinois State, a team "much improved with the addition of several fine freshmen," according to Badger Coach John Desmond. The contest will begin at 10:00 a.m. at the Nielsen Tennis Stadium.

The preseason outlook is not nearly as bright this season as last. In assessing his squad's capabilities prior to last spring, Desmond expressed confidence that Wisconsin would improve considerably on its seventh place finish of the previous year. Depth and consistency were most frequently cited as the two crucial factors.

The Badgers made Desmond's predictions seem very accurate as they compiled an outstanding but deceiving 7-2 dual meet record in conference play. However, in posting their seven conference triumphs, Wisconsin was able to compile only 42 match points, compared to 38 for the previous year's 2-7 team. Four of Wisconsin's wins were by one point mar-

gins, and its only two losses were by 9-0 scores, and when the final results were tabulated after the Big Ten Tournament, the Badgers had finished a very disappointing seventh.

This season there doesn't seem to be any disagreement as to the squad's deficiencies. The problem is simply money, or rather the lack of it. Like most "minor" sports, tennis has not been awarded any real scholarship aid. Chris Burr, Wisconsin's talented No. 1 singles player, is the only Badger presently on tender.

By contrast, Michigan has eight players on scholarship, Michigan State seven, Indiana and Iowa six, Minnesota five, Illinois and Northwestern each four, Purdue two, and Ohio State and Wisconsin only one each.

It isn't surprising that Desmond expects Michigan, Michigan State, and Indiana to compete for the conference title. "It takes tenders to attract quality players, and you can't win championships with walk-ons," Desmond remarked recently,

Five Wisconsin state high school stars from last year are currently attending other universities on scholarship, two in the Big Ten: Rick Wetter at Michigan State, Tom Dunker at Indiana, Scott Zuelke at Denver, and Tim and Tom Guillickson at Northern Illinois.

Although Wisconsin cannot be considered a contender for the Big Ten title this season, returning lettermen Burr, Ken Bartz, and Scott Perlstein along with some improved sophomores could bring the Badgers a first division finish.

Burr, a senior from London, Ontario, and a member of the Canadian Davis Cup Team, will compete at No. 1 singles for the second consecutive season. He possesses a strong serve and volley, and according to Desmond, "Burr is as good as anybody in the Big Ten on a given day." Burr compiled a 5-4 record in conference play last season, 9-7 overall.

Desmond has not made a final decision as to who his remaining singles players will be, but juniors Bartz and Perlstein are strong



**KEN BARTZ**  
walk-on, junior captain

candidates. Bartz, this year's captain, compiled a 3-6 record in conference play and a 9-11 overall mark last season. Perlstein went 7-2 in the Big Ten and 12-8 overall.

Kevin Conway, John Schwartz, Larry Pollack, Fritz Joachim, Wally Bronson, Pat Klingelhoets, and freshman John Center will fight it out for the remaining singles spots.

Burr and Bartz will compete at No. 1 for the Badgers while Conway-Perlstein and Pollack Schwartz are the frontrunners for the remaining two positions.



**JOHN DESMOND**  
sophomore coach sees troubles

## Madison West Upsets Beloit

Wisconsin's defending state high school basketball champion, Beloit Memorial, was upset by Madison West 62-50 in the semifinal of the Madison sectional Friday night.

West's Bob Falk scored 21 points to lead the victors, who pulled away steadily in the second half after trailing 28-27 at the intermission.

West controlled the backboards and made crucial free throws, including 11 of 13 in the fourth quarter, to end Beloit's hopes of returning to the finals.

West was ahead most of the second half as the Purple Knights were unable to score over the Regents' zone. Bob Johnson, West's 6-3, 220 pound center controlled the boards with 17 rebounds while the entire Beloit team could manage only 22.

Beloit's quickness could not make up for its lack of size as the tallest Beloit starter was 6-1. Beloit's full court press in the second half forced West into errors, but West always seemed to get a basket when it needed one, either by talented sophomore guard Bob Falk or by senior Tim Goldworthy.

Besides Falk, Goldworthy hit double figures with 13 points. Beloit's Lamont Weaver hit 23 points to lead the cold shooting Purple Knights. Beloit shot 37 per cent compared to West's 44 per cent.

Monona Grove beat Cuba City 63-55, in the second game and plays West tonight in the Madison finals.

## More to Come?

# State Stars Agree to Sign

By JEFFREY STANDAERT

Two of Wisconsin's most sought after high school football players, Brian Harney and Mike Becker of Fond du Lac have agreed to sign athletic tenders at the University of Wisconsin.

Becker and Hardy will be among others to sign a Letter of Intent next week thereby preventing themselves from playing with any Big Ten team other than Wisconsin. Athletes may file their letters any time from Sunday, March 15 to Tuesday, March 24. Those ten days are very crucial since they usually give a good idea of how well a school's recruiting results will be.

Becker, a 6-2, 225 pounder, was a first team all-State selection on both the offensive and defensive units, playing both guard and defensive end. Harney, an all-State linebacker on Fond du Lac's undefeated, top-rated squad last fall, is 6-1 and 215.

Wisconsin Head Coach John Jardine was ecstatic over their decisions. "I'm thrilled to death," Jardine said. "These boys are two of the top prospects in the state. This is going to make a big difference to us in the next few days as far as

recruiting is concerned."

Harney and Becker join the elite and growing corps of state grid stars who have chosen Wisconsin. Others include quarterback Greg Bohl, a three-sport star and first team all-State selection from Eau Claire Memorial who passed for 20 touchdowns in the rugged Big Rivers Conference last fall, record-breaking halfback Jim Bachhuber, a 205-pounder from Milwaukee Pius, and John Krugmann, a former Madison LaFollette star who is transferring from Dodgeville J.C. in Iowa.

Becker was the only state player selected on Scholastic Magazine's high school all-American team, and the leading vote getter on both the AP and UPI all-State teams. He was also selected the Fox River Valley Conference's Most Valuable Player, and was a unanimous pick as offensive and defensive lineman of the year.

Both Harney and Becker were recruited by Badger backfield coach Paul Roach. According to Harney, "All the coaches made a big impression on me. I think the football prospects at Wisconsin are really starting to shape up."

Becker said, "I've always been

a Wisconsin fan. I can remember listening to the 1963 Rose Bowl game. I've always been interested in Wisconsin, and especially recently." Becker, who had narrowed his choices down to Stanford and Wisconsin from the more than 60 schools that approached him, including Nebraska, Minnesota, and Michigan State, will probably be used as an offensive lineman.

Harney had been sought by over 50 schools, including Michigan State and Minnesota. "I made up my mind about a week ago," said Harney, "but I wanted to tell the people at Minnesota my intentions, so I held off my announcement until I had contacted them."

Becker made his decision less than three hours after Harney. Fond du Lac Coach Jim Johnson called Becker "The best all-around player I have seen or coach-

ed," quite a statement for a man like Johnson, who has turned out quite a few stars himself. Two more of Johnson's stars, Dan Adam and Jack DeNell are also strongly considering Wisconsin.

Harney, who was selected to both the AP and UPI first team all-State units at linebacker, is a versatile athlete who can also play tight end.

Jardine added, "They both know what winning is all about. We appealed to their being able to help us become a winner. We especially used this point. I think the fact that we represent the state school, that we are a new staff, and the way people are excited about our program helped, too."

Jardine, Roach, and Athletic Director Elroy Hirsch made two visits Monday to congratulate the two on their decisions.

## Late Hockey and Track Results on Page 3

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