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Profit Motive 101

Army Research Funded by WARF

By JAMES ROWEN
©James Rowen, 1969

Wisconsin Bankshares officials have a predominant influence over the two major University Alumni foundations, The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Foundation.

The WARF and UWF grants to the University have been enormous and politically significant—one grant from WARF funded the establishment of a U.S. Army research center on the Madison campus.

WARF was established in 1925 by a group of University alumni who wished to exploit, for the University's benefit, the patents Prof. Harry Steenbock had just been awarded for his processes of irradiating Vitamin D.

Cooperating with Prof. Steenbock, whose discoveries helped rid the nation of rickets, these alumni established a foundation which would receive royalties from this discovery and others like it.

MATHEMATICS RESEARCH CENTER UNITED STATES ARMY

Faculty Access Only No Student Thoroughfare

U.S. Army Mathematics Research Center, established in Sterling Hall with a grant from WARF, an alumni foundation dominated by Bankshares officials. Army center opened in 1959, perfects weapons systems and other military paraphernalia. —Photo by Mickey Pfleger

Money which the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation thus took in was invested, and investment profits were granted to the University Regents as WARF donations beginning in 1928.

Since that time, according to the February, 1968 Wisconsin Alumnus magazine, over \$45 million, primarily for natural science research, has been donated to the University.

Two major sources of money which WARF has obtained for investment have been royalties from Prof. Steenbock's Vitamin D discoveries, and the anti-coagulants invented in the laboratories of Prof. Karl Paul Link. WARF markets several of these, primarily Warfarin, as rat poisons, which kill rats by causing them to internally bleed to death.

Little is known about the specific investments WARF has made which provide their annual grants to the University. It was reported in the Wall Street Journal, Feb. 1961, however, that WARF owned \$50 million worth of stock invested for them by a New York brokerage firm, the Smith, Barney Co.

This same firm is an investment counselor for the University Board of Regents and the money they manage. With Bankshares' bankers holding four of the eight officer positions on the 15-member WARF Board of Trustees, it is interesting to speculate if the repetitive pattern of Bankshares' investments is present somewhere in WARF's enormous portfolio. Consider these current interlocks:

* Walter Frautschi, WARF president and Vilas Estate Trustee, is a director of the First National Bank of Madison.

* Bernard Mautz, WARF vice president and assistant secretary is a director of the First National Bank of Madison.

* Edwin Rosten, WARF finance director, is a director of the First National Bank of Madison, (also business school advisory committee member).

* Donald C. Slichter, WARF vice president and assistant treasurer, is a Vilas Trustee, and a director of Bankshares Corp., and First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee, (also business school advisory committee member).

These interlocks support the thesis of this series that Bankshares has a large and varied influence over University, and University-related finances, and legitimizes the suspicion that WARF trustee may be presiding over a large Bankshares investment as are the Regents and Vilas trustees.

An important measure of the Bankshares elites' influence over so many aspects of University affairs is an examination of the purposes of WARF grants. Of the \$15 million granted to the University for building and equipment purposes since 1938, \$12 million has gone to the natural sciences, \$2.7 million for University faculty housing, and \$400,000 to the Elvehjem Art Center.

Clearly, the orientation of the grants is nearly exclusively towards the natural sciences. For example, WARF funded the

(continued on page 11)

The Daily Cardinal

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Thurs., March 20, 1969
VOL. LXXIX, No. 106

5 CENTS

U.S. Court Denies Plea; State Tries Strike Case

By TIM GREENE
Cardinal Staff Writer

The first trial of a student arrested during the recent Student Strike began Wednesday after Federal District Judge James E. Doyle denied a restraining order asked by counsel for Harvey Clay and Arthur Winnig.

The order had charged that Circuit Court Judge William C. Sachtjen's and District Attorney James Boll's refusal to grant Clay and Winnig a change of venue denied them their constitutional rights to a fair trial and due process of law.

Winnig's trial got underway late Wednesday morning in Judge Sachtjen's Court. The state rested its case on the testimony of three police witnesses.

The defense counsels decided Wednesday to waive the jury for the Winnig case, in order to counter popular community hostility in the case.

In the hearing on the restraining order, Doyle stated that there was no provision in federal law for jury trials in offenses calling for penalties of less than six-month jail sentences.

The disorderly conduct statute under which Winnig and Clay are charged calls for a maximum penalty of a \$100 fine or 30 days in jail.

Attorneys for the students, Mel Greenberg, Percy Julian, Jr., and

CCHE Plans Tuition Hike

The finance committee of the Coordinating Council for Higher Education (CCHE) recommended their own proposal for tuition hikes for out of state graduate and undergraduate students Wednesday.

The plan suggests that out-of-state undergraduates pay 100 per cent and graduates pay 75 per cent of their total cost of education. The proposal now goes to the legislature's Joint Finance Committee.

If approved by the legislature, out-of-state graduate students would pay nearly \$2000 in tuition and fees for the 1968-69 school year. They now pay \$1300. Tuition costs for out of state undergraduates would only have gone up \$143, totaling \$1293 instead of \$1150.

The CCHE proposal differs from Governor Knowles' in that Knowles wanted a tuition hike for out of

(continued on page 11)

Sander Karp, had argued in their suit that pre-trial publicity of the demonstrations had prejudiced the local community against students, thereby making a fair trial impossible.

The first witness called in the Winnig trial, Police Officer Raymond Wosepka, said he saw Winnig piling up chairs to block a corridor in Bascom Hall. Wosepka testified that Winnig had lifted one end of

a section of about six chairs and that Michael Dash was holding on to the other end. A large number of chairs were already obstructing the corridor, according to Wosepka.

Judge Sachtjen turned down a motion made by Julian following the state's testimony, that the prosecution had failed to establish jurisdiction. The trial will continue Thursday morning.

Out-of-State Cash: University Profit?

By DON MARBLE

Most legislators and University administrators recognize a rule of thumb when comparing university instructional cost with tuition collected from out-of-state students: the University makes a profit from educating non resident freshman and sophomores, they break about even with non resident juniors and seniors, and they lose money on non resident graduates due to the higher instructional cost.

The University estimates the instructional cost for freshman and sophomores at \$673 a year per student, as compared to the profitable non resident tuition of \$1150. Instructional cost for juniors and seniors is \$1152 as compared to non resident tuition of \$1150, and graduate instructional cost is \$2235 as compared to non resident tuition of \$1300. The substantial profit of \$477 per student per year from non resident freshmen and sophomores greatly reduces the losses from instructional cost for upperclassmen and graduates.

But more importantly, non resident graduate students bring more than their tuition checks to Wisconsin. In 1966-67 non resident graduate students (a more objective and charitable term than one sometimes hears) brought with them \$1.95 million in Federal fellowships. Also the availability of non resident graduate manpower brought \$7.35 million to the University for research from out of state sources.

In addition the University estimates that in 1966-67 there was a savings in faculty cost of \$1,973,540 from the use of non resident graduate teaching assistants. Thus, non resident graduate students in addition to their tuition fees contributed \$11,273,540 in 1966-67 from Federal fellowships, out of state research support and savings in faculty costs. The University's estimates of the financial contribution of non resident students in 1966-67 is at least comparable to 1968-69, if not a little lower.

According to a study done in 1966 on the "University of Wisconsin Community" by Brewer and Hillier, non resident students have made a hefty contribution to Madison's economy. The list of goods and services purchased by non resident students looks like a Chamber of Commerce honor roll of Madison's leading businesses.

When graduate and undergraduate expenditures are totaled it is not surprising to find room and board at the top of the list with an estimated \$13,653,780 spent per year. Clothing (\$2,560,714/yr.), entertainment (\$2,520,800/yr.), gifts (\$2,164,555/yr.), and cars and scooters (\$1,771,900/yr.) come next in expenditures by non resident students.

In addition to other major items like books, household goods, and gas and oil, the list includes many

incidents showing that non resident students are doing their part for Madison's economy. Thus in one year non residents managed to spend \$133,387 for flowers, \$122,150 for glasses and contact lens and \$275,699 for jewelry. Non residents spent \$500,834 for sports equipment and \$468,605 for cosmetics and toiletries.

It should be disconcerting to many critics who have a stereotyped image of the "dirty out-of-state student" that non resident students spent a huge \$774,316 for laundry and dry cleaning in one year!

Non residents' health was fairly well-preserved for a mere \$608,697 in health items, although it is probably only fair to remember that non residents also spent \$264,684 for cigarettes and tobacco.

By the end of the year 1966-67 and after the dust had finally settled on businessmen's bank accounts, non resident students had rung up over \$32 million in sales on local cash registers.

But the fiscal boom does not end there. Non resident students have made expenditures throughout Wisconsin, and families and friends of non residents have also made large expenditures in Wisconsin. According to data from the Wisconsin Conservation Department, non resident student expenditures outside of Madison grew to \$715,609, and expenditures by visiting families and friends brought \$3,151,000 of greenery to Wisconsin.

Looked at as a financial arrangement, the University has received direct cash benefits from non resident graduate students. Research money has been available (continued on page 11)

Legis. Comm. Views TV Film Of U. Strike

By BILL KNEE
Cardinal Staff Writer

Television films of last February's campus disruptions were featured at the first meeting of the Legislative Investigating Committee Wednesday night.

Some 200 people filled the State Capitol hearing room; the majority were students. After two straight hours of film viewing, the investigating committee went into a closed session with their legal counsel. Before the audience left, Assemblyman Jack Steinbauer (R-Oshkosh) invited any student who wished to testify before the committee to leave his name. None did.

The investigating committee will meet again Thursday night at 7:30 p.m. in Room 421 South, State Capitol.

Hear Bill To Cut Aid To Student Protestors

By RALPH SWOBODA
Night Editor

State assembly committees on education and elections heard testimony Wednesday on bills to deny aid to students taking part in disruptive activity and to lower the state voting age to 18.

Assembly Bill 260, introduced by 39 assemblymen including Speaker Harold Froehlich (R-Appleton) would deny state financial aid to students "who have refused to obey a lawful rule, regulation, or order of the college authorities," or have taken part in disruptive activities or "riots."

Speaking on his bill before the Assembly Committee on Educa-

tion, Froehlich admitted that the bill is similar to S-53 passed two weeks ago by the legislature which calls for suspension of disrupters. However, he stated, "This is something that the people of this state are demanding. I don't think S-53 goes far enough. This bill will plug the loopholes left."

Also speaking in favor of 260-A was Lon Webber, a University assistant vice president, who expressed University support for the bill if it is amended to place responsibility for enforcement in the hand of the governing body of the institution of higher learning involved.

No opposition was expressed to

the bill.

The Assembly Committee on Elections considered two bills to lower the state voting age to 18. Assembly Bill 31 would extend the franchise to 18 year olds, but it would not affect their legal status as minors.

Bill 169, introduced by Assemblyman Lloyd A. Barbee (D-Milwaukee), goes farther by changing the age of majority from 21 to 18. Under 169-A persons eighteen years old would have rights to marriage without parental permission, the right to sue in their own name, to enter binding contracts or to consume alcoholic

(continued on page 11)

Candidates Vie for Presidency

Alex Crumble

By HARRY PINKUS
Cardinal Staff Writer

Alex Crumble is Action party's candidate for Wisconsin Student Association (WSA), president.

The Chicago born Crumble is a junior in the school of engineering. Politics on campus have been an integral part of his life at the University. He is presently a member of the student senate, Interfraternity Council secretary,

Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity secretary, and chairman of the Kappa Alpha Psi spring benefit program.

Crumble said the name Action was chosen to make WSA recognized during his administration.

He emphasized a desire to take issues to the administration. "We want to make WSA more than a voice. We want it to be felt much more by the administration," he said.

"The student senate should have the power to bring all legislation

before the administration," he added.

Crumble said WSA should go right to the Board of Regents with their plans and grievances because "Any constituent of any institution has the right to voice its grievances."

According to Crumble, WSA should work for a student-faculty committee, with an equal number of persons from both groups to evaluate courses and be concerned with all department affairs on a

departmental basis.

He said, "The University should act immediately and efficiently to implement a Black Studies program." He added, "WSA should aid in the creation of a black cultural center using non-state funds."

Crumble said Action would work for a student center to house all student initiated functions such as a model UN, and the homecoming festivities.

"WSA should improve new student programs by implementing discussions on contemporary issues," said Crumble. "They should use workshops and sensitivity training," he said.

He concluded with a hope that the University would leave more decisions involving students to the students themselves.

Jeff Kunz

By JOAN RIMALOVER
Cardinal Staff Writer

Much of the power to change the University structure lies in the student-faculty committees, said Jeff Kunz, Scope candidate for president of the Wisconsin Student Association.

Kunz said there were over 40 student-faculty committees, but some students are unaware that they can be on them. In the past, he said, the students appointed were friends of WSA members, which did not constitute a good cross-section.

He added that interviews should be publicized so students could participate, and more departmental student associations should recommend students to the student-faculty committees.

Kunz's platform calls for a complete reorganization of WSA so that there are representatives from the departmental student associations, instead of geographical locations. "We need to involve more students," he noted, adding that WSA should be decentralized.

More power should be delegated to Southeast Student Organization, and Lakeshore Halls Association. Kunz said WSA should share some of its power and work with more organizations, such as the Cardinal, the Union, and the Coop.

Currently the WSA senate has 18 senators, Kunz said that number should be increased for more representation of students. This would be possible if there were representatives from the academic departments on campus instead of from geographical districts, he commented.

Kunz also suggested having student legislation going directly to the faculty. When the senate passes a bill, it should go to the faculty to be immediately acted upon he said. This can only be done he added, when WSA says it is not a separatist organization,

(continued on page 3)

Delay in printing! The education poster

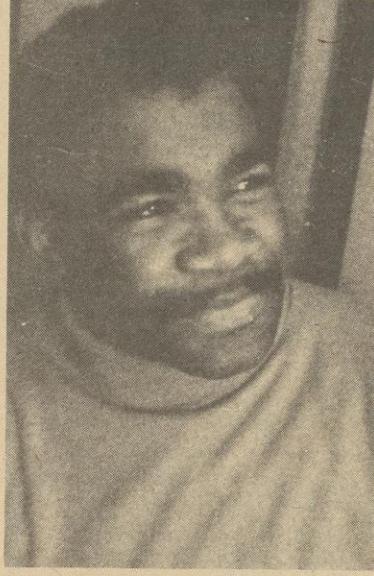
2nd edition won't be here until Monday!

If you've ordered one or want to buy one, get your copy then.



The Daily Cardinal apologizes for the delay, and asks you to pick up your poster at the Cardinal office if you live in town.

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The Legal Defense Fund is a non profit organization which has been formed to defend those students who have been arrested or suspended due to their participation in the strike. The objective of the fund is to ensure that people active in the struggle against racism enjoy their full rights before the courts. The fund pays for court costs only.

Tickets \$1.75 on sale at the Union Box Office

\$5.00 special patron tickets available at the WSA Office

SPONSOR: WISCONSIN STUDENT ASSOCIATION

In Cooperation With: THE BLACK COUNCIL

THIRD WORLD LIBERATION FRONT
UNITED FRONT

3 Parties Run for WSA

Jeff Kunz

(continued from page 2)
but is trying to work with the faculty.

Kunz said WSA should sponsor lobbying in the Legislature. He also mentioned that students should get academic credit for community service or farm work.



JEFF KUNZ
"WSA should unite the school through cooperation."

—Photo by Irv White

The Daily Cardinal

"A Free Student Newspaper"

FOUNDED APRIL 4, 1892

Official student newspaper of the University of Wisconsin, owned and controlled by the student body. Published Tuesday through Saturday mornings during the regular school session by the New Daily Cardinal corporation, 425 Henry Mall, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. Printed at the Journalism School typography laboratory.

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David Schaefer

By MICHAEL FROST
Cardinal Staff Writer

"We must challenge the existing structure in a constructive manner," said David Schaefer, the ARGO candidate for president of Wisconsin Student Association.

As he emphasized the importance of instituting programs in constructive methods, he stated that the background and experience he has acquired in other political offices on the University is vital.

"Working as Southeast Student Organization president was a marvelous experience," stated Schaefer. "We have worked on visitation in supervised housing with much success."

Schaefer expects to have a bill concerning visitation before the administration within the month. "I believe that visitation is not a social function, rather a right for students in their environment," Schaefer explained.

"Experience is vital to make WSA function and to make the University a community." Schaefer has worked within the WSA senate as an associate representative. "I've worked very closely with the senate and its members," he said.

Schaefer went on to say it was important to emphasize fund-raising. "I've been a part of programs instituted by Argo such as the race relations library and the Martin Luther King Scholarship fund.

"I believe WSA can make an effort to develop fund-raising—

to make it nation-wide.

Concerning the black demands, Schaefer has exerted pressure on the Thiede Committee to make it affective.

His prime concern is education and academic reform. He feels grades are unnecessary. He stated, "grades aren't to evaluate people, but tell that you have achieved a certain level. His posi-



DAVID SCHAEFER
"We must challenge the existing structure in a constructive manner."

—Photo by Mickey Pfleger

tion in this has been exemplified by the action he has taken to institute the pass-fail grading system.

"Whether it is furnishing paper towels in the bathrooms or coordinating scholarship programs all movement and action must be taken—and challenged in a constructive manner," he concluded.

Guitarist Opens Hillel Week

Shlomo Carlebach, international hassidic folk singer, will appear at the Hillel Foundation this Thursday night, March 20, at 8:00 p.m., initiating a week of programming concerning Jews in the Soviet Union. Carlebach's original melodies are an intrinsic part of a new folk tradition, and have been used for folk dancing, folk liturgy in synagogues, and are sung by thousands who do not know their origin.

A special Sabbath service will be held on Friday at 8:00 p.m. On Sunday at 5:30 p.m. the Finjan program will feature a dramatic presentation from the book "Jews of Silence" by the well known writer, Elie Wiesel.

Wednesday, March 26, at 8:00 p.m., Rabbi Louis Swichkow of Milwaukee, who visited the USSR in 1968, will speak on "The Dilemma of the Jew in the Soviet Union." Wednesday evening's program will also include a photographic slide portrayal of Jews in USSR today.

A pre-Passover Seder, using an original Hagaddah, will be held on Friday, March 28, climaxing the events of the week.

In conjunction with the week's events, an information booth has been set up at the Memorial Union, where booklets can be obtained, and a poster and petition campaign has been initiated.

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THIS GROUP OF STUDENTS
hopes to buy air time on WMFM radio to play jazz, blues, folk, and underground rock. The time they are requesting is on the weekends when the station normally does not broadcast.

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Students Seek Radio Station

By MIKE GONDEK
Cardinal Staff Writer

A group of University students are challenging the radio stations in Madison with the slogan "Up Against The Wall FM."

Barry Chiate, a senior in political science, explained that the content of radio programming is largely determined by the merchants who advertise on the show.

Chiate said, "Merchants want to cater to the broadest possible listening audience to attract customers, and they are primarily interested in those with the most money."

"In Madison," Chiate continued, "that means that merchants appeal to the families, the townspeople. They don't bother worrying about student taste. So what you hear is generally conservative, inoffensive music on WISFM."

The students hope to buy air time on WMFM from 11 p.m. to 2 a.m. on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday nights.

Chiate said, "You don't hear any progressive jazz, blues, folk, or underground rock music around here, simply because merchants won't advertise unless they are sure of a rather large listening audience."

An hour of radio time at a late hour costs \$60, so a program of this kind would cost over \$500

a week. The program was started briefly last fall, but failed because the students could not find a sponsor.

Chiate stated, "Nobody is making any money on this idea, it is totally nonprofit. We just want to provide an alternative to the kind of music now heard on the radio every day." The important thing, Chiate said, is that merchants have to be convinced of its success before they will buy advertising.

"If audience reaction is favorable we'll be assured of some support," Chiate said. "An average half hour of radio time includes about ten minutes of commercials. We would like to run about 15 or 20 minutes of straight music between advertisements."

WMFM has a 24 hour broadcasting license but ends broadcasting at 11 every night. So the time the students wish to buy for their program is open.

"We would like to buy our own broadcasting band some day, but for now we're just interested in getting this program on the air," said Chiate.

He emphasized that anyone interested in setting up the program is welcome to join the group.

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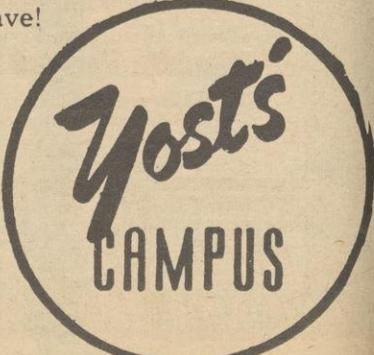
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Middle Class Runs Local Draft Boards

By RICH WENER
Cardinal Staff Writer

Local draft boards were referred to as a possible price of acquiescence from the politically powerful middle class that mans and controls the boards, in a magazine article co-authored by Associate Prof. Kenneth Dolbear, political science.

This is one of the conclusions in the article in Trans-Action, a social science magazine, also authored by James Davis Jr.

The article examined the contention of Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey that the system of local boards made up of "little groups of neighbors" who know the people of their district and the community's needs is the most just and effective.

"Every major assumption made by Gen. Hershey and the Selective Service System concerning the local boards is wrong," the article contended.

The little groups of neighbors that the Selective Service and (apparently) Congress are so attached to are by and large not neighbors in any representative sense. They are not in contact with registrants, they are not known or widely trusted by local citizens. And they are perhaps the principle reason for public disapproval of conscription."

The report cited that according to a study made early in 1967, 22 per cent of all board members were over 70 years of age, and half over 60.

In 1966, 1.3 board members were black, although 11 per cent of the population and an even larger percentage of the armed forces were black.

Most board members are upper middle class and only 9 per cent are drawn from blue collar workers, although blue collar workers are almost half the work force.

If these factors make the board unrepresentative of their communities, they said, "To today's generation 18-25 years old, lacking their parents' experience with World War II, Korea, or depression hard times, these little groups of neighbors are little more than a cruel joke."

They also found that the boards do not truly know their communities as Gen. Hershey suggested. Because of their age, their unrepresentative economic and social position and their rare contact with registrants in some rural areas, the board has little true knowledge of the community's needs.

They also found through survey that there is little knowledge of board members, their functions or their powers by the communities they serve.

Because of a greater manpower surplus than ever before, increased pressure upon lower middle class young men, and varying standards among boards, the article finds the problem more acute than ever.

The paper concluded that "Because our public policies reflect the power distributions and proclivities of Congress" more than of the majority of people the local board system unfortunately is likely to endure.

Group Asks Reversal Of Out of State Cut

By GENE WELLS
Cardinal Staff Writer

A newly formed student group has asked the University Board of Regents to rescind its decision reducing nonresident undergraduate enrollment. The group will have an open meeting tonight at 9:30 in the Union.

The group, Coalition for Open Admissions, in a policy statement, questioned whether racism and anti-Semitism motivated the cut, noting the cut would substantially reduce the number of Jews and black students on campus.

The Wisconsin State Journal in an editorial Wednesday said the regents should take "drastic" action to rescind the cut if it was motivated by racial or religious bias. The Capital Times also at-

tacked the enrollment cut in an editorial Wednesday.

The policy statement also called the cut a direct reaction to the student strike. This position has been supported by Regent Maurice Pasch but denied by other members of the board.

The statement noted that the cut would add to the tax burden of Wisconsin citizens. Donald Percy, associate vice president of the University, said recently that the cut would cost \$750,000 dur-

ing the next two years, and that the University administration will have to go before the Legislature's Joint Finance Committee to ask for funds to cover the loss resulting from the regent action.

The group's steering committee will present proposals for action to interested students at tonight's meeting.

Their policy statement is printed in full on the editorial page of today's Cardinal.

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Channels

The men of Becker House in Witte Hall are not surprised that their legitimate desire for house autonomy over the infantile and stifling Residence Halls regulations was unanimously squelched by the Board of Regents at their Friday meeting.

Once again "proper and peaceful" procedure, instituted to effect a needed change in the lives of students failed to move the Regents as they relegated the Becker House matter to Walter Renk's special committee on rules and regulations, for an almost certain death.

Likewise destroying the myth of faculty power by unanimously voting down a Madison campus faculty decision to have the power to make exceptions in admissions

matters, and a Milwaukee campus faculty move to admit the expelled Oshkosh blacks to that campus, the Regents further discredited the Harrington-Young claim that meaningful change can be accomplished in this university through existing institutional channels.

The price of defeat is not too high, however, if this incident has provided an important political lesson for other Res Halls inhabitants. It is clear, then, that the existing powers that be will not respond to the peaceful demands of these dormitory students to be responsible for their own lives and actions, just as the prevailing powers are insensitive to the needs and desires of other students at the University.

Letter

Stop the Arms Race

To the Editor:

President Nixon's announced plan to proceed with the anti-ballistic missile (ABM) may yet be stopped if the Senate refuses to provide appropriations. We urge all students and faculty to write their Senators and Representatives opposing this disastrous escalation in the arms race (it would also probably be useful to send a copy of the letter to Senators Mansfield and Dirkson). Opposition to the ABM in the Senate is sufficiently strong that there exists an unprecedented opportunity for a defeat of this costly, dangerous, and wasteful project.

No amount of presidential sophistry can hide the fact that development and deployment of the ABM in any form commits both ourselves and Russia to a major effort in the design and production of new offensive weapons and produces enormous pressures for further development and deployment of "defensive" missiles. The situation has been well summarized by Senator Joseph S. Clark in a speech to the Senate (October 9, 1967):

"This decision will not spur the Russians to come to agreement on limiting defensive and offensive missiles. It is far more likely to jeopardize the

pending talks and crush the hopes for an arms control agreement . . . The only gains from our action will be the members of the political, military-industrial complex on both sides—in the Soviet Union and in this country . . . Where is the ABM money going to? Raytheon, up 4 1/8 to 91 1/8 on Monday, September 18, the day of the McNamara speech. Aerojet General, up 4 5/8 to 33 1/4 on the same day. Strong rising trends have been just as visible in other major ABM contractors—Thiokol, Martin Marietta and Sperry Rand. The vast new defense pork lunchwagon—maybe the biggest ever—has begun to roll, and the investors on the stock market know it . . . Who are the losers? All of us, everyone, and particularly those who will be the hardest hit by the fact that money that should be going into the effort to rebuild our cities and heal the wounds in our society . . . is being drained off to build Armageddon instead."

Harrison Echols
Professor of Biochemistry
Charles Kurland
Assoc. Professor of Zoology

Letters Policy

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

Around
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IV

... for
"Preventing the Students of Our Great University from Being a Burden to the Board of Regents and to the State Legislature; and for Making Them Beneficial to the Great People of the Great State of Wisconsin" (With humble apologies to Jonathan Swift).

Regents and State Legislators take note: Be ye cognizant of inherent humility in this proposal and also be ye informed that Jonathan Swift has been dead for 224 years; thus, arresting him for "outside agitation" and/or "disruptive behavior" would not only be futile but messy, indeed.

It is a melancholy object to those, who walk through this great campus; when they see the streets, the sidewalks, the classrooms, and the Union filled with hundreds, thousands even, of unwashed, long-haired, be-draggled, "dissident" students—the very same people who are constantly protesting, rioting, demonstrating, and vandalizing at our beloved University.

To those who are forced to view such odious, disgusting sights daily, you have both my sympathy and a very modest proposal for the solution of your problem.

My proposal is really very simple. It would prove to be beneficial to the University, to the Madison-area community, and certainly to all the "dissidents" involved. What you must do is this:

Whenever some weirdo pops out from behind a bush and commits some sort of "crime against the University," or even if he just does something you don't particularly like and/or don't agree with, you merely destroy his ability to see.

Rather, you blind him . . . you put out his eyes.

Now, some of you "moderates" out there may be outraged at such a suggestion. But, please, bear with me. First of all, the actual blinding of an individual or "peace-freak," if you prefer, is easily facilitated. You can merely burn out his eyes with a red-hot poker, or perhaps you would prefer to gouge them out with a policeman's billy club. Either will do nicely.

Or maybe something less dramatic is more your style. You could sever the optic nerve with a bayonet, or if you've really got an emergency on your hands, your thumbs will do just fine for an "instant" remedy when it

becomes clear that the abrogation of normal legislative procedure would be necessary "in order to preserve the public peace, health, safety, and welfare."

I have it on good authority from a doctor friend of mine that when a person becomes blind, his "life style," so to speak, becomes somewhat different. That is, he changes—he adapts—he learns to fit in. Just think of how a few thousand once disruptive, now blind "commie-anarchists" would cease to be a burden to everyone concerned.

For example, if all "student-weirdo-peace creeps" were to be blinded, then that would virtually eliminate the unfair advantage they have held, for so long, over the Regents and the State Legislators.

In addition, the blind would not be able to march, demonstrate, protest, riot, and/or disrupt "the normal functioning of the University" in any way. After all, they sure would look silly running around bumping into each other, smashing themselves with picket signs and notebooks.

And the best part is that they would not be able to hurl bottles, cans, rocks, or excrement (human or otherwise) at any law enforcement officer. You see, it is a scientific fact that the blind have lousy aim.

Just think of all the problems which could be swiftly eliminated if my modest proposal were adopted.

For instance, the need for an improved student identification system would be gone. Keeping track of all the "disruptors" would be child's play. You see, it is easy to spot a blind person. Since the blind have difficulty seeing, they wear dark glasses and are invariably accompanied by a cane and a large dog. So, right away if you spot a German Shepherd pulling some "freak" wearing shades and tapping a stick on the ground, you know you've got your man.

Also, pot would totally disappear from the campus. I mean if a "creep" is blind and can't see the end of a joint, how the hell is he going to light it?

And the SEX problem—those illicit sexual relations—why, you can throw those out the window! All you have to do is this:

After you've blinded everyone you don't like, you

Circle Game

The Lock Out

Rob McMahan

The most recent lamentations among the popularizers of the "creativity" and "generation" gaps is the absence of effective means of communication. On university campuses throughout the nation student-faculty-administration committees have been hurriedly assembled to discuss the metaphysics of the modern educational edifice. Uptight college professors and long-haired freaks indulge in lockerroom back slapping and orgies of cajolery in an attempt to ford the murky waters of time and bridge those dangerous gaps. We here at Wisconsin, being fountainhead of liberalism for the plains, are naturally months ahead. Why only last week the history faculty voted to exclude students from its meetings. Alas the grand experiment of cohabitation seems to have failed; the doors to the ivory tower have again been slammed shut; and the unmentionables are left outside to steal away in the pale of shame. The decision of the history faculty unfortunately is no joke. It marks a definite step away from the type of constructive dialogue which so many see as the necessary first step toward healing the differences which divide campuses.

The history faculty's action arose from certain undesirable action on the part of certain students. The abuses of a few—as an old grammar school rule-of-thumb used to run—result in the punishment of the many, an liberal justice. The argument continued that in addition the students had nothing to say—a striking acknowledgment of the failure of modern education it would seem. Dissent, so the Supreme Court has said, is all right as long as it is within the bounds of the law, the history faculty has now attached a code of etiquette to it. But then it is not unlike the faculty to deal with trivialities, preferring the superficial to the substantive element of dissent. (After all it is all right to use clubs and gas as long as the law is on your side isn't it?).

In the context of what has been happening recently on university campuses the decision of the history faculty is hardly an aberration. The issues have long since ceased to be those of right and wrong, those of justice, they have come to be those of law and order, those of power. The history faculty in an exercise of power is only following a pattern established by the university, that of the maintenance of law and order, and in this case decorum at all costs. The history faculty has defended its most superficial power, that of exclusiveness. Unfortunately the faculty might light to behave as though it lives in a vacuum but alas it does not. In turning the dissenters from the assembly hall what alternative has been left to them? Of course more forceful action, at which point the faculty can turn the dirty business of discipline over to someone else.

No one doubts that those who were offensive to the faculty were indeed that. It is the intent of some and the condition of others. But the fact remains that the issues raised by the dissenters no matter what their tenor were essential the university community and to the department of history in particular. The issues cannot be ignored. If the students who presented them were inarticulate and offensive they were at least indicative of the depth of the problems facing the history department; the least of which seems to be communication. The history faculty has denied a commanding position in the situation. They have failed to channel this dissent, to illuminate the problems facing the department and university. They have paid a price for the serenity of their meetings.

Implicit in their action is again their lack of faith in the students. The problems and the desired of students, it seems can be locked out, or at least dealt with only in the most ordered and antiseptic way. Paternalism has failed in the past and now more than ever it seems to be tinged with authoritarianism. The primary goal of an educator, it would seem, is to give his students a focus, and articulation. The history department seems to feel this is relatively impossible (or unpleasant) in any than the most academic of situations.

The foundation of any intellectual community is the open intercourse of ideas, the essential vitality of dialogue. The actions of the history faculty are symptomatic of a long standing denial of this principle on American campuses, which is in part what the dissent is all about.

A Modest Proposal

Alan
Marshall

amend the state constitution to include a "concern for his own welfare" clause. (Hereafter referred to as Clause-22.)

Then you decree that it is illegal for any blind individual to engage in the "sex act" (out of concern for his own welfare, of course) because heaven knows where he might put his if he can't see hers.

By now, you probably realize how many good uses you can find for Clause-22. You can decree that it is illegal for the blind to go to class because they might be killed while crossing one of the two one-way (except for buses) superhighways we have running through the campus, or you probably could just throw them out of the University entirely, for their own welfare, of course.

Thus, in just a few months time, you could successfully complete "THE FINAL SOLUTION TO THE STUDENT PROBLEM."

Then, as a result, your only grief would be coming from small, isolated pockets of "sympathetic, creepy-weirdo" faculty members. There must be some of them out there. I'm sure I saw one the other day sort of stumbling around mumble some numbers—524-518, 524-518—I think he was saying.

At any rate, you can't put out the eyes of "uncooperative" members of the faculty. That would sort of be "overdoing it," and even they have enough integrity left to now allow that to happen to one of their own kind.

What you do to the "disruptive" faculty is as simple as what you do to the "disruptive" students (that is, if you adopt my modest proposal, and since I've clearly outlined eight reasons why you should, I don't see how you can refuse.)

To professors whom you do not like, you merely cut off their hands. First, this eliminates the need for fingerprinting. People with no hands have no fingerprints. And second, without hands, professors would be unable to write; and if they would be unable to write, they would be unable to publish; and if they couldn't publish, why, you could just go ahead and deny them tenure!

Simple, clean, and efficient; and best of all, IT'S THE AMERICAN WAY.

Youth Fare Fate Up to Civil Aeronautics Board

By JOHN ZEH
College Press Service

WASHINGTON—The fate of airline Youth Fare—for the moment anyway—is in the hands of the five man Civil Aeronautics Board. CAB members are currently weighing the pros and cons of the special discount fares.

It is not certain when a decision will be made.

Meanwhile, Youth Fare lives. Even after the issue is decided, any new evidence would require more consideration. That, and any court challenge, would carry a reprieve for young travelers, during litigation the discounts would continue.

The courts, or Congress, will probably have the final say. Unless the CAB comes up with a compromise acceptable to all parties, its decision will probably be appealed. Several congressmen are trying to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so that Youth Fare is specifically permitted.

But for now, the controversy is in the CAB's lap.

Court Vs. Legislators

The current hassle over Youth Fare began when Trailways Bus Company, 45 smaller carriers, and a national trade association of bus operators (also representing Greyhound) filed suit to make the CAB listen to its arguments that the discounts are illegal. The Fifth Circuit Court in New Orleans agreed with some of the arguments, and ordered the CAB to investigate.

CAB Examiner Arthur Present ruled Jan. 21 that the fares were "unjustly discriminatory," and therefore in violation of the 1958 Act. He ordered them abolished, but the order was stayed by petitions from several airlines, the US National Student Association, and Campus Americans for Democratic Action.

Looming in the shadows is the expectation of what the courts will do if its action is challenged. The CAB feels it has to interpret the Aviation Act by legal, not popular, standards, ignoring a deluge of mail from students and parents.

Board Chairman John Crooker minced no words when he spoke to an attorney upset with the situation. If you don't like the procedure, he said, then march on down to Congress and get a ma-

jority to have the law changed to allow Youth Fare.

The Old Vs. the Young

The bias is harming people over 22, who must pay full fare for essentially the same service people 12-22 get for half (or two-thirds) fare. They must bear the burden of discounts to others, it is argued. The bus companies refuse to bow to tradition, which grants young people discounts because of the recognized value of travel and of their lesser ability to pay. Discount arguments that parents, already pressed by the rising cost of putting children through college, also benefit.

The airlines argued that adults were not losing, because young people flying Youth Fare kept all fares down by filling empty seats. The CAB has a responsibility to protect airlines, not to protect bus companies from competition.

Profiteers at Odds

The real concern of the bus companies is not justice, but money. While railways counsel, Howard Boros said bus operators thought it was time someone spoke up for "the little man," he conceded that the first consideration was out-of-pocket loss. The kids were no longer taking the bus and leaving the profits to us, the bus companies said in effect.

The airlines argued that adults were not losing, because young people flying Youth Fare kept all fares down by filling empty seats.

The CAB has a responsibility to protect airlines, not to protect bus companies from competition.

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daily campus

cardinal thursday, mar. 20

Hearings on Union Structure

A number of students active in the Union have been asked to evaluate the general structure of the Union and a number of its policies. These areas include the general organization of the Union, the relation of the Union to University authority, student participation and familiarity with the Union, etc. Open hearings on these topics will be held today from 2:30 to 4:30 and from 7 to 10 today in the Beefeaters room of the Union.

* * *

HASSIDIC FOLK SINGER
Shlomo Carlebach, international hassidic folk singer, will appear at the Hillel Foundation tonight at 8 initiating a week of programming concerning Jews in the Soviet Union. Carlebach's hassidic songs, original and traditional, are rooted in Eastern Europe.

* * *

PRE-VET MEETING
The University Pre-Vet Association will meet in the Veterinary Science Building at 7:30 tonight. Possible action of the Pre-Vet Club in support of the present movement to establish a school of veterinary medicine in the state will be discussed.

* * *

TALK ON LITHUANIA
Prof. Oswald P. Backus of the University of Kansas will speak on "The Importance of Lithuania in Medieval and Early Modern Times" at 4 today in 114 Van Hise.

* * *

PSAS MEETING
The Political Science Associa-

MATHEMATICIANS PHYSICIANS ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

LINCOLN LABORATORY

has openings for a limited number of engineers, physicists and mathematicians.

LINCOLN LABORATORY, a research center of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is engaged in research and development in advanced electronics, with emphasis on applications to national defense and space exploration.

A LABORATORY REPRESENTATIVE WILL INTERVIEW APPLICANTS

MAR. 24

CONSULT THE CAMPUS PLACEMENT OFFICE IN ADVANCE

LINCOLN LABORATORY

Massachusetts Institute of Technology



BOX 21 • LEXINGTON
MASSACHUSETTS 02173

tion of Students will sponsor a sack lunch with the faculty today at 12 noon in 311 North Hall. The topic for discussion will be "Reforms in Undergraduate Teaching in the Department." Undergrads are urged to attend.

* * *

ESSR MEETING
"The Technical Community Must Get Off the Fence," a talk on the political responsibilities of engineers and scientists by Prof. Robert March, physics, will be given today at 12 noon at 1224 Engineering. Sponsored by Engineers and Scientists for Social Responsibility.

* * *

CONCERTO CONCERT
Under the baton of Otto-Werner Mueller, the University Symphony Orchestra will present the bi-annual concerto concert tonight at 8 in Music Hall auditorium. The program will include concertos by Mozart, Debussy, Ravel, Schumann, and Tschaikovsky.

* * *

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
The department of history and graduate program in economic

history will sponsor a public lecture by Dr. R. M. Hartwell, historian of Nuffield College, Oxford, at 3:30 today in 6104 Social Science. Dr. Hartwell's topic is "Interpretations of the Industrial Revolution."

* * *

BAROQUE LANGUAGE TALK
Prof. Aldo Scaglione, visiting professor of Romance languages at the University of North Carolina, will give an illustrated lecture on "Literary and Architectural Analogies in the Language of the Baroque" today at 4 in 210 Wisconsin Center.

* * *

INTERNATIONAL CLUB
The International Club Forum presents "The Effect of NATO and the Warsaw Pact on the World," tonight at 7:30 in the Union. Professors Armstrong and Karpat of the political science and history departments will speak on the Warsaw Pact and NATO respectively.

* * *

COMMITTEE INTERVIEWS
The Union Special Services Committee will hold interviews for a recreation program for grammar school children, ages 6-10, tonight at 7:30 in the Union. Interested students unable to attend the meeting may call 255-1146 or 255-9654.

* * *

THIRD WORLD MOVEMENT
There will be an important meeting for all Third World people beginning promptly at 8:30 tonight. Check "Today in the Union" for the room.

* * *

ANTI-WELFARE COURSE
Mrs. Sharon Black and Mrs.

Julia Dixon of the Welfare Rights Organization will talk tonight at 8 at the U-YMCA.

* * *

LHA MOVIE
The LHA movie for this week will be "The Lost Command," starring Anthony Quinn, George Segal, and Claudia Cardinale. Showings will be held in B-10 Commerce tonight at 8:30 and Friday night at 7 and 9:30.

* * *

OUTSTANDING TEACHER AWARD

Nominations are now being accepted for the 1969 Outstanding Teacher Award. Students may submit the name of a professor and/or teaching assistant with a one to

two page typed recommendation including class organization, lectures communication of ideas, flexibility, innovations, etc. Seven awards will be made including one of which may be a T.A. Recommendations must be handed into the WSA office, 507 Union, by April 18.

* * *

BAHA'I DISCUSSION
There will be an informal public discussion meeting tonight from 7:30 to 10:30 in the Union.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

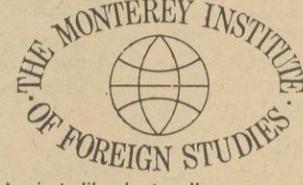
SUMMER SESSION

Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies

JUNE 16 - AUGUST 23

TEN WEEKS OF TUTORIAL-TYPE INSTRUCTION
in
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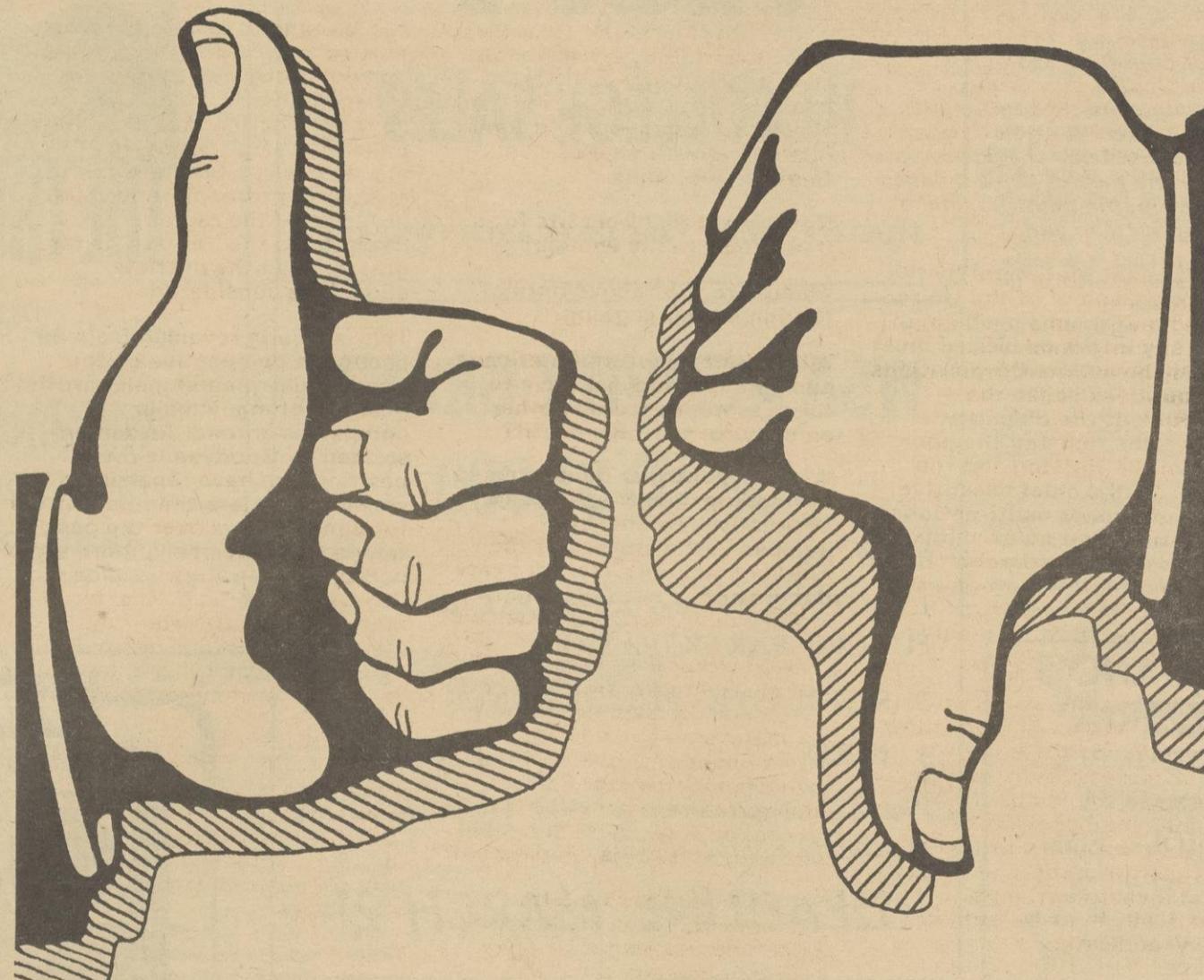
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IS ANYBODY LISTENING
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Three chief executive officers—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's Chairman, Russell DeYoung, The Dow Chemical Company's President, H. D. Doan, and Motorola's Chairman, Robert W. Galvin—are responding to serious questions and viewpoints posed by students about business and its role in our changing society . . . and from their perspective

as heads of major corporations are exchanging views through means of a campus/corporate Dialogue Program on specific issues raised by leading student spokesmen.

Here, David G. Clark, a Liberal Arts graduate student at Stanford, is exploring a question with Mr. DeYoung. Administrative activities in Greece and Austria, along with broadening experience in university administration, already have claimed Mr. Clark's attention and auger well a

career in international affairs.

In the course of the entire Dialogue Program, Mark Bookspan, a Chemistry major at Ohio State, also will exchange viewpoints with Mr. DeYoung; as will David M. Butler, in Electrical Engineering at Michigan State, and Stan Chess, Journalism, Cornell, with Mr. Doan; and similarly, Arthur M. Klebanoff, in Liberal Arts at Yale, and Arnold Shelby, Latin American Studies at Tulane, with Mr. Galvin.

All of these Dialogues will appear in this publication, and other campus newspapers across the country, throughout this academic year. Campus comments are invited, and should be forwarded to Mr. DeYoung, Goodyear, Akron, Ohio; Mr. Doan, Dow Chemical, Midland, Michigan; or Mr. Galvin, Motorola, Franklin Park, Illinois, as appropriate.

Mr. DeYoung:

Can you justify foreign exploitation?



Dear Mr. DeYoung:

"It is an extraordinary fact, that at a time when affluence is beginning to be the condition, or at least the potential condition of whole countries and regions, rather than of a few favorite individuals, and when scientific feats are becoming possible, which stagger mankind's wildest dreams of the past, more people in the world are suffering from hunger and want than ever before. Such a situation is so intolerable and so contrary to the best interest of all nations that it should use the determination on the part of the advanced and developing countries alike to bring it to an end."

This eloquent statement by the Secretary General of the United Nations points up a problem of which any informed citizen must certainly be aware. Corporations, also doubtless sense the magnitude of the disparity between the rich and the poor, between the thriving and the hungry. As the chief executive officer of a giant multi-national corporation, and as an individual who has had considerable working experience around the world, you have seen first-hand the wretched state of mankind referred to by Mr. Thant.

At the same time, as Chairman of Goodyear, you are the one most responsible for the long-run maximization of stockholders' interests in the company. To that end, you have led Goodyear through a period of significant growth in sales and capital investment, most dramatically in areas outside the United States.

In response to a rapidly growing market for rubber goods abroad, more than 50% of Goodyear's capital expenditures during 1963-1967 were for expansion of international operations. Consider the earnings on total assets at home and abroad for the same period.

Total Assets 1963-1967	Foreign Operations	Domestic Operations
Range	8.5%–11.5%	5.3%–6.0%
Average	9.8%	5.6%

Had Goodyear International's return for 1967 been at the same percentage level as the home company's, foreign earnings would have been \$12.5 million lower.

Whether the countries where these operations are located have

gained as much as Goodyear has gained is questionable, especially so in the developing countries. Exploitation is, after all, nothing more than taking advantage of the favorable circumstances of another country which may lack capital and/or know-how while justifying to ourselves that it is in their best interest. Admittedly such undertakings do provide jobs, educational facilities, medical care, better clothing and shelter to employees and their families. But this gives rise to other questions.

Are these direct benefits for a few people really enough?

Where are the "above normal" foreign earnings going?

What right do we as Americans and you as Goodyear have to take resources from another country for our own profit?

What is Goodyear doing to help developing countries become economically viable and independent members of the world community? Is Goodyear doing anything to help build up indigenously owned businesses?

Isn't it possible that several U.S. and other foreign firms operating in a small, developing country could become so centrally linked to the economic health of the country and hence to its financial base as to be able to strongly influence the composition and style of its government?

Mr. DeYoung, perhaps the fundamental issue in all these questions relates to the ever-growing gap between the prospering and starving nations. Can American firms really justify their position in the developing countries when even the most conservative population biologists tell us that the world will be experiencing severe food shortages by 1980? Certainly firms investing abroad may expect a normal return on their investment, but when so many of the emerging nations are so desperately in need of resources for development in the broadest sense, are we really justified in taking so much out from those countries for our own material aggrandizement?

Sincerely,

David G. Clark
David G. Clark
Graduate Studies, Stanford

Dear Mr. Clark:

Whether measured by economic or social yardsticks, the direct results of most modern multi-national corporate activities in the emerging nations is the fostering of progressive development—not exploitation under the outdated concepts of 19th Century mercantilism.

Any casting of accounts reveals that corporate policies, and their implementing operations, are focused toward growth within a country. There is also a realistic understanding that those operations can be the essential motivating force for any viable progress of the region. Essentially, the "in-put" is far greater than the outflow, all factors considered.

This is clearly revealed from an economic perspective by the fiscal policy planning and profit position of many major companies abroad. As demonstrated by Goodyear's own position, we have repatriated considerably less than half of our foreign earnings over the past ten years. Conversely, more than half of our earnings have been re-invested abroad. This has been buttressed further by additional capital investment—both equity capital and long-term loans—in the emerging nations.

Even with this continuing infusion of additional capital, coupled with re-investment, for the past three years, returns on capital investment in these areas still does not equal—let alone exceed—returns on domestic operations.

This disparity is broadened further by the tax factor. Taking into account an overall tax rate abroad of some 40 per cent, as compared to the U.S. corporate tax rate of 52.8 per cent, foreign investment returns still are markedly less than in our domestic operations, notwithstanding the more favorable rate.

Implicit to this picture is the posture of the major corporation abroad both in terms of its relationship to the hosting foreign government, and the effects of its operations on economic and social growth. Essentially operations are designed to establish a base for growth while meeting immediate local needs, disciplined by the realities of the profit-motivated free enterprise system.

In direct consequence the host-country's GNP is increased, tax revenues swelled, local manufacturing stimulated, local employment is expanded broadly with a wide range of new jobs, and local consumer needs satisfied—which is of crucial importance in conserving "hard-money" reserves or foreign exchange credits.

Equally, the impact of these operations upon local living standards cannot be dismissed casually. For many it has meant the incredible step forward from "bare-survival" existence to a viable way of life. To an inordinate number this can be as basic as obtaining an adequate supply of potable water, treatment of diseases we've forgotten about in this country, sufficient food, and at least literacy level education.

The dimensions of this picture are broadened further by the fact that an investment climate is generated that begins to attract other major enterprises to the area resulting in broader diversification.

The simple truth is, Mr. Clark, that the modern multi-national corporation, disciplined by the profit and loss risk, is the only mechanism capable of creating, implementing and managing change. Accordingly it is through its operations that rapid social and economic development will occur in the emerging nations. Don't you agree that its position is justified?

Sincerely,

Russell DeYoung

Russell DeYoung, Chairman
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

Daily Cardinal's Action Ads

The Daily Cardinal will not be responsible for any classifieds appearing since we do not investigate these services.

No classifieds are taken by phone. We will be responsible only for 1st day's incorrect insertion.

Pad Ads . . .

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Army Research Etc.

(continued from page 1)
construction of the U.S. Army Mathematics Research Center in Sterling Hall, with a \$1.2 million grant in 1955.

When the Center was dedicated in 1959, the accompanying University press release had this to say about the WARF built facility, all of whose activities benefit the U.S. Army:

"In explaining the purposes of the Center, Prof. Langer points out that in its day-to-day operations, the Army leans upon mathematics as a necessary tool or the design of weapons and structures, for the compilation of maps and tables, for the organization and analysis of systems of communication, transportation, and logistics.

"Naturally, therefore, the continued perfection of mathematical methods," he adds, "and the rounding out of applicable theories, may open avenues to improvement of efficiency, to better procedures, designs, and organizations, and to more dependable bases of prediction about mechanical systems."

This banker dominated foundation, therefore, has funded the construction on campus of a military planning center, which many critics feel is the kind of University relationship with the military-industrial complex that is destructive to the theoretically open and constructive character of the University and our entire society.

Thus the power of these bankers is not merely limited to financial and educational manipulation of a University. It extends to aiding the military-industrial complex's growing usage of universities for development of new and more sophisticated weaponry and systems which are being used in Vietnam and around the world to pro-

teet the interests of America's industrialists and bankers.

University Foundation

The University of Wisconsin Foundation, established in 1945, is currently managed by men with strong ties to Bankshares, the Vilas Estate, the Hilldale dummy corporations, and the Board of Regents. Having contributed \$12 million to the University since its founding, the foundation is another structure dominated by the financial elite of the city and State.

The following relationships point up the continuing concentration of influence possessed by a few individuals and corporations in all facets of University affairs:

UWF

Rudolph Zimmerman, president UWF—President, Hilldale, Inc., Director, Hilldale, Inc.

Joseph Cutler, vice president UWF—VP, Hilldale, Inc., director, Hilldale, Inc., One Hilldale building contract for his corporation.

Harlan Nichols, treasurer UWF—Director, Hilldale, Inc., VP of Bank which financed center, Director First Nat'l of Madison.

Robert Rennebohm, Exec. Dir. UWF—Dir-Hilldale, Inc., Inc., Trustee-Vilas Estate.

Gordon Walker, Exec. Vice-President UWF—UW Regent, Director Bankshares.

Ray Stroud, Secretary & Counsel UWF—Vilas Estate Trustee, Clients: Hilldale, UWF, Vilas Estate, N.W. Mutual.

In summation, the total number of director ties Bankshares has with the Board of Regents, their investment counselors, the Business School Advisory Committee, the Vilas Trustees, WARF, UWF, and the Hilldale dummy corporations is 17. The total number of interlocks between all of these managing boards is 15.

Obviously, this concentration of influence over University affairs is detrimental to the concept of a University to which all persons are supposed to have an equal access. Ways of diluting and finally obliterating this concentration of power will be discussed tomorrow.

Legislature

(continued from page 1)

beverages as well as vote in local, state, and national elections. Such rights are presently reserved to those 21 or over.

Assemblyman David Obey (D-Wausau), one of the sponsors of 31-A, stated that due to advances in education, eighteen year olds are as informed and responsible as their elders and felt that the franchise would provide channels by which young people could have a voice in government without resorting to disruption.

In response to concern expressed by committee members that non-resident students could control local elections, Obey stated, "I don't think that it's true that out-of-state students are less responsible than our clean-cut, right thinking, Wisconsinites." Obey added, "If it's true that they're more concerned with social issues, then I want their votes."

Non-residents

(continued from page 1)

able due to non resident graduate manpower, and non resident teaching assistants have provided a savings on faculty cost, which is a major ingredient of instructional costs.

Those subsidies made to individual non resident students are mitigated by faculty salary savings

Thursday, March 20, 1969

THE DAILY CARDINAL—11

CCHE

(continued from page 1)

state graduates and undergraduates to be equal, raising costs about \$400-\$450.

The CCHE proposal also provides a tuition hike for the nine state universities, raising out of state graduate costs to \$1385, \$635 higher than the current level, and out of state undergraduates costs to \$1145, \$443 higher than they pay now.

Charles Gelatt, president of the Board of Regents and member ex-officio of CCHE, voted against the plan.



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"... a brilliant work of art, and as such it will not go unnoticed, despite the opposition to it." —Dr. Rob't. Coles, *The New Republic*

"A stark film, and the most realistic and honest statement that I have seen on a mental hospital." —Morris S. Schwartz, Dept. of Sociology, Brandeis U.

"The movie avoids nothing as it relentlessly pursues the horrible truth of a horrible situation and, in the process, reveals once again the seemingly infinite capacity of man to visit inhumanity on his fellow men. —Richard Schickel.

Life

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on the spot

• by steve klein

Hockey Bows Out

The Spike Carlson trophy that goes annually to the most valuable Badger skater has finally left the goal line, even if the move is only to the blue line. John Jagger, Wisconsin's outstanding sophomore defenseman from Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, was honored by his teammates Wednesday night as their MVP at the annual Blue Line club Banquet.

The previous five Badger MVP's were all goaltenders—Jim Duffy, Gary Johnson three times, and Bob Vroman last year. Vroman shared the goaltending chores this year with Wayne Thomas, and both owe no apology to Wisconsin's great tradition of goaltending.

But this year the choice was Jagger, and the right choice it was. Named to the Great Lakes Invitational and Big Ten all-tournament teams, Jagger missed all-American recognition only because he plays for an independent.

"John has had a tremendous year," praised his coach, Bob Johnson. "He scored 38 points which means he was in on 38 of our goals. He was second in assists to Bob Poffenroth with 27, and scored 16 points against WCHA teams. That's more points than either of the all-Americans (John Marks of North Dakota and Keith Magnuson of Denver)."

Also honored at the banquet were senior Mike Cowan, who received the Ivan B. Williamson award for ability combined with character and scholarship; senior co-captain Bert DeHate as the team's leading scorer; Stuart Henrickson as the team's most improved player; Jim Young as freshman MVP; Jeff Roach received the Staag trophy, which is similar to the varsity Williamson award; and Pat Lannan and Tom Chukel were named freshman co-captains.

No award was given to Steve Miller, the goaltender for the fraternity hockey league's champion DU's who doubles as varsity team manager. Steve did get some recognition though in Detroit when he received the only vote (mine) in the GLI for all-tournament manager.

Two groups also were not honored Wednesday night, an all-opposition team and the all-hot dog team.

The all-opposition team:

—Goal: Dick Duffett, Michigan State—Duffett was not only brilliant against the Badgers, defeating them 3-2 in the Big Ten tournament and losing in East Lansing, 2-1, but was good enough to be named this year's all-American goaltender. Honorable mention: Dick Tomasoni, Notre Dame—Tomasoni made 204 saves in four games against Wisconsin.

—Defense: Ken Desjardines, Michigan Tech, and Bob DeMarco, Michigan State—Desjardines, next to John Jagger, had to be the best defenseman the Badgers saw this year; he was brilliant in Tech's 4-1 victory over the Badgers in the GLI; DeMarco was the best defenseman on one of the best defensive teams the Badger skaters met this year.

—Forward: Bob Collyard, Colorado College, Dave Perrin, Michigan, Bob Munro, North Dakota—all-American Collyard put on the best offensive show Badger fans saw this year in Madison, personally directing the Tigers' two upset victories; Perrin had to be the fastest forward the Badgers have seen—he scored four goals in one game against Wisconsin; Munro, an all-American last year, had to be the best playmaker the Badgers had to contend with all year.

—MVP: Jim Keough, Michigan, goaltender—no single player hurt the Badgers more than Keough this year—at Ann Arbor, his 2-0 shutout was the best goaltending performance against Wisconsin and killed Wisconsin's NCAA hopes.

—Coach of the Year: John MacInnes, Michigan Tech—it's getting to an annual choice; the coach of the WCHA champion Huskies is all class and one of the finest gentlemen in hockey.

The all-hot dog team:

—Goal: Murray McLachlan, Minnesota—picked by the Denver Post as the best goalie in the West, the Badgers would never know—in three meetings, Coach Glenn Sonmor never played his tempermental star against Wisconsin.

—Defense: Noel Jenke, Minnesota, and Eric Norri, Notre Dame—Jenke, in the tradition of his fellow football-player-turned-hockey-player, Jungle Jim Carter, usually played like he was still on the gridiron; Norri, the 255 pound Washington Redskins' draft choice, had his uniform and size 13 1/2 skates stolen in Milwaukee and couldn't play the next night in Madison because there wasn't any equipment big enough for him.

—Forward: Jim Turner, Pennsylvania, Phil Whitliff, Notre Dame, Jack Reaume, Bowling Green—Turner, who plays for the Quakers, jumped Bert DeHate in the first game of the season—DeHate flipped him, and Turner suffered a dislocated shoulder for his efforts; Whitliff took part in the most interesting charging episode of the season with Dick Klipsic, taking three runs at Dick before referee Paul Seeger (who says he meets his fan club in a telephone booth after games) called a penalty (and not for charging); Reaume had the prettiest slap shot of the season—from his own blue line—his stick had more curve than Bobby Hull's.

—MVP: Daryl Polly, Minnesota, goaltender—Polly, who must have played all of five minutes this season, bravely took a swipe at a fan behind the Gopher bench with his goalie's stick after Minnesota's 7-3 loss to Wisconsin in January. Nice going, Daryl...

—Hot dog Coach of the Year: Glenn Sonmor, Minnesota—this Gopher dominated team deserves this former Ohio State coach, who did more to hurt Wisconsin hockey than any whole team Wisconsin met. Sonmor voted against allowing the Badgers into the WCHA play-offs, refused to play his No. 1 goalie, and generally treated Wisconsin games like practice sessions.

Marcel Pagnol's 1932 Classic

Fanny
at Hill

SATURDAY, MARCH 22

8:00 P.M. and 10:30 P.M.

WIAA Cage Tourney To Open Here Today

By MARK SHAPIRO
Associate Sports Editor

Eight of the finest high school basketball teams in the state, survivors of three weekends of district, regional and sectional play, will shoot for the biggest prize, the state championship, as the 54th annual WIAA tournament opens today at the Fieldhouse.

Three teams who were here in 1968, undefeated Beloit and Kimberly plus Eau Claire Memorial, will hook up with four tournament veterans and one newcomer in the affair which ends with the final game Saturday evening.

The tournament veterans besides the three returnees are Neenah, Wausau, Durand and Milwaukee Lincoln. Nicolet makes its first appearance in a State championship.

Three of the eight teams, Beloit, Durand and Kimberly were outright conference champions with Beloit copping the Big Eight title, Kimberly winning in the Mid-Eastern conference and Durand coming out on top in the Middle Border. Eau Claire Memorial shared the Big Rivers crown and Neenah tied for first in the Fox River Valley Conference.

Five of the schools have won past state titles. Lincoln won in 1959, 1961, 1962, 1966 and 1967; Eau Claire Memorial took first in 1917, 1927 and 1955, Beloit won in 1932, 1933, 1934, 1937 and 1947; Wausau won in 1929, 1938 and 1960 and Neenah placed first in 1930.

If the track records means anything, Lincoln (20-3) should be considered the favorite. The Comets have a 15-0 in past title play.

The high-scoring Comets average 94.5 points per game. 6-1 Ellis Turrentine, winner of the Milwaukee City Conference scor-

SPRING INTRAMURALS

Entries are being accepted now through Friday, April 4, 1969 for Independent and Graduate Softball and Spring Soccer teams at the Intramural Sports Office, Room 1017, Men's Gymnasium Unit II during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. For further information call this office at 262-3742.

ing title with a 30.3 average and 6-2 Dave Hickenbottom, holder of a 21.1 average lead Jim Smalls' unit. Turrentine is a solid all-state candidate.

In the lower bracket, undefeated Beloit, loser to Manitowoc in last year's final game, is the favorite to advance to the final. The Knights have 6-7 Bruce Brown, 6-3 Chuck Loft, 6-1 Lamont Weaver, and 6-4 Dave Kilgore as regulars returning from last year's successful club. The Knights enjoyed a second place rating in the state wire service polls this year with a 23-0 mark.

Undefeated Kimberly (23-0) has four starters back from last year's tournament team, including Bill Lamers (16.0), 6-4 Jeff Wildenberg (14.0) and Don Hagany (11.0). The Papermakers stress shooting (they've hit 50% this year) and defense (they hold the best defensive mark among the eight teams of 43.6).

Neenah (19-4) boasts Tom Koepke, a small 6-1 center with an 11.0 average, and Pat Hawley, a 5-11 guard who also averages 11.0.

Doug Martin's Wausau Lumberjacks (17-6) hope they can get a chance to avenge an earlier 85-70 loss to Lincoln. They are led by 5-10 Jerry Bird (16.5), Gary Gray and 6-4 Bob Steif.

Eau Claire Memorial's Old Abes (22-1) are the cagers who seem to

make it to Madison every year; they've been here ten times in the past twelve seasons. They are on a nine game winning streak and are paced by 6-3 Greg Morley and 5-10 Kirk Heimstead.

Durand's top scorer is Ken Harmon, a 6-1 senior. The Panthers slipped just once this season and are on a torrid, 23 game win streak. The school has the field's smallest enrollment at 556.

Nicolet is the only stranger to tournament play and perhaps the cinderella team in the field. The Knights are paced by 6-5 senior Steve Bazelon and 5-9 senior Jeff Swenson, the state pole vault champion.

Two of the coaches, Doug Martin of Wausau and Ron Einarson of Neenah, are in their first year of coaching. Jack Wippich of Kimberly is in his second year coaching and is two for two in state title appearances.

Lincoln's Smallins will attempt to win his third state title, a feat turned in by only three other coaches in the long history of the tournament.

Traditionally, the tournament has produced some top-notch cagers ready for the collegiate ranks. On this year's Wisconsin varsity, Clarence Sherrod, John Schell, Ted Voigt, Keith Burington and Tom Mitchell excelled in past Madison tournament games.

TODAY'S HIGH SCHOOL PAIRINGS

1:35 p.m.—Neenah (19-4) vs. Wausau (17-6)
3:15 p.m.—Milwaukee Lincoln (20-3) vs. Nicolet (18-5)
7:05 p.m.—Durand (23-1) vs. Kimberly (23-0)
8:45 p.m.—Beloit (23-0) vs. Eau Claire Memorial (22-1)

INTERVIEWS FOR

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