



The daily cardinal. Vol. LXXX, No. 46

November 15, 1969

Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, [s.d.]

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Regents Reinstate Hours

Frosh Coeds In at Midnight; Weekends, 2

By GENE WELLS
Cardinal Staff Writer

The Board of Regents Friday voted 7-3 to reinstate coed hours over the opposition of the University administration.

Also approved as part of the same resolution was a division of University dormitories into no visitation and limited visitation units, and a raise from 20 to 21 of the age at which a student may live in unsupervised housing without parental permission.

Opposing the resolution were Regents Charles Gelatt, LaCrosse; Frank Pelisek, Whitefish Bay, and Mrs. Howard Sandin, Ashland.

The changes will not go into effect until next fall.

Student reaction has been swift and intense. Several student groups have called emergency meetings to discuss alternatives including court action, mass defiance of the new rules, and refusal to acknowledge the new restrictions by totally ignoring them.

The measures were recommended unanimously by the regent housing

committee headed by Regent Walter Renk, Sun Prairie.

Hours for freshman coeds will be midnight on weeknights and 2 a. m. on weekends. Visitation, in units where it is allowed, will be limited to Fridays and Saturdays noon to midnight and Sundays from noon to 10:30 p. m.

Students living in unsupervised housing with parental permission, including freshman coeds who would otherwise be subject to hours restriction, will not be affected by the restrictions.

University Pres. Fred Harrington said hours should not be reinstated because it was "a question of treating

the two sexes alike" and because abolition of hours had been "a successful experiment."

Regent supporters of the recommendations stressed that the majority of parents of students favor restrictions.

News Analysis
On Page 3

A survey discussed by the regents showed that 76 per cent of parents want hours restriction and 85 per cent opposed unlimited visitation.

Renk supported the recommendation.

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DC Sees Both Sides Of Peace Movement

By RENA STEINZOR
News Editor

WASHINGTON—"We come together to pray because we need the support and power that prayer renders.

"Our prayer is permeated with a clear consciousness that we stand before the Other, whose deeds we proclaim to one another in a spirit of sharing so that our hearts may be lifted up."

With these words, our service at the Washington National Cathedral attended by over 6,000 peace demonstrators began. Ten blocks away, police gassed and scattered some 3,000 other demonstrators who had attempted to present an eviction notice to the South Vietnamese embassy.

At Cardinal deadline, the crowd around DuPont Circle had begun to disperse. Five arrests were made and several injuries reported, among them a bad case of mace burns, an injury suffered when young demonstrators were caught in the path of a moving police motorcycle.

The demonstrators had a permit to be in DuPont Circle, but did not have a permit to march. Police began to break up the gathering when they attempted to proceed along Massachusetts Ave., to the Embassy.

Demonstrators threw rocks at police

cars and chanted "Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh" throughout the action. Several store windows were also broken.

The dichotomy between the violence on DuPont Circle, which lies in the middle of a poor neighborhood inhabited by students, "street-people" and

(continued on page 3)

Legislature Rejects Constitutional Call

By CARDINAL STAFF

Pushing to adjourn by the end of the week, the legislature Friday rejected a measure to call a constitutional convention to amend the US constitution to allow popular election of federal judges, and passed a bill to finance 280 additional fee remission scholarships at the University.

The constitutional convention measure, which has already passed in the Assembly, failed in the senate by a 16 to 16 tie vote.

If passed the measure might have made Wisconsin the necessary 34th state to call a constitutional convention.

Several senators wanted a change in

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**U May Press
Bullhorn Charges**
Story on Page 4

**The Barracks
Become a Home**
Story on Page 8



OFF TO WASHINGTON goes bus after bus carrying some of the 1500 Madisonians expected to participate in anti-war protests in the U. S. Capital today. Cardinal

dispatch from DC begins column 2 above.

—Cardinal photo by Richard Grossman.

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PETER, PAUL AND MARY performing at the University Catholic Center for the Moratorium Midnight Vigil Thursday. —Photo by Mickey Pfleger.

U Exchange Students Study At Black Southern Colleges

By LEO F. BURT

What is life like on a black southern college campus for a white northern college student? How can a black southern college student know what goes on at a predominantly white midwestern university?

These are questions which have been answered for some 133 students from North Carolina A&T, North Carolina Central University, Texas Southern and Wisconsin in the past four years through the North-South Student Exchange Program.

The program, now in its fourth year, is part of an inter-institutional cooperative program between the four universities. It also sponsors exchanges of faculty; consultation, conferences and seminars; and curriculum evaluation assistance.

The student exchange program allows a student to spend a semester in a totally new academic and cultural environment. Its announced ideal is to "contribute toward an entirely new perspective on America's racial situation."

The southern universities are all coeducational and state-supported, with enrollments from 3,500 to 4,500. North Carolina A&T State University is located in Greensboro, North Carolina Central University in Durham, and Texas Southern in Houston.

Feelings of students who take part in the program are varied and personal, but almost all are favorable to the program as a whole.

"I've never been in a big city," said Linda Hairston, an A&T economics major now at Wisconsin, "and it's quite an experience being here. People are different here. They're friendlier—they treat you as a person."

"I'm naturally distrustful," said Harold Julien, a Texas Southern junior in psychology. "Sure white people here treat you friendly. But where I went to high school at an all boys school in Louisiana, they were friendly too, real buddies. But if you saw them downtown, they'd act like they didn't know you. I'm wary of appearances."

Both exchange students, however, could see a personal value in the program. "In a sense, it shows you the other side," Julien said, "but what I'm most impressed with is the variety of people and the variety of curriculum." The amount of freedom in registration and regulation of social life is amazing, he added.

"I really like it a lot," said Miss Hairston of the program, "mainly for the experience. It's the first real contact I've had with white people outside the South."

Sharon Heili, a white junior in English, attended Central in the fall of 1968. "I really liked it down there," she said. "The friendliness of the people impressed me."

Miss Heili said the major difference between Central and the University was people, not teaching methods.

"People don't seem to be involved with public events," she said, "and any prejudice expressed is outward. If they don't like you because you are white, they'll tell you. But generally they're very friendly."

Tammy Stark, president of the Student Exchange Orientation, attended A&T in the spring of 1968. Noting the difference in academic roles between the University and A&T she said, "The black university has a dual role, that of all universities, higher education, as well as giving its students the ability to compete in a white world. As a result you have more syntax and grammar taught in English classes, as well as efforts to increase the students' vocabularies."

Harold Julien said there was a different emphasis on academics in Texas Southern and the University.

"At Wisconsin, the emphasis is on evaluating the material, while at Texas Southern it's on ingesting the material. The material here is no more difficult, but it is closely related and there is a vast amount of it."

Sharon Heili noted the type of teachers at Central. "There are a lot of foreign teachers, quite a few white teachers, but very few black teachers. The students talked about this situation a lot, and there were difficulties in my ethics class which had a white instructor." The differences were mainly technical, she said, due to the difference in ethical standards between the black students and the white teacher.

Both Miss Hairston and Julien noted a difference between the black students at the University and those from their home universities. "Our people aren't as friendly here as in the South," said Miss Hairston. "The blacks here just seem concerned about themselves or their own group. Although there are very many friendly ones, there are some here who aren't."

Julien elaborated, "Blacks aren't as friendly here as at Texas Southern. It seems to be a problem of 'blackness.' Here, because it's a mainly white campus, you have a concern about blackness. The blacks are more uptight. Specifically why I am at a loss to say."

Miss Heili and Miss Stark said the opportunity for social activi-

ties was not lacking. "Socially I had a good time," said Miss Stark. "Though I was there for only four months, I made lasting friendships and met some wonderful people." Miss Heili said there was no barrier for her to friendships with members of either sex.

The program is presently taking applications for the spring semester exchange. Approximately 20 University sophomores and juniors will participate.

Credits obtained at the Southern college will transfer to the University and the cost at the southern school is about the same as one semester here for Wisconsin residents.

Information can be obtained today at the exchange information table at the University bookstore, or in the Union tomorrow. There will be a meeting of all interested students Nov. 18 in the Union's Top Flight room at 7:30 p.m.

Laird Forecasts Reduced Draft For Next Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird forecast Friday a reduction in draft calls next year.

Testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Laird said also President Nixon's lottery draft plan could be put into effect "by Jan. 1 or soon thereafter" if it wins expected early congressional approval.

But the Defense Department's top manpower expert, Asst. Secretary Roger T. Kelley, said he doubts the lottery could take effect before Feb. 1.

The Senate committee had already given informal approval to the House-passed lottery proposal, and the Senate is likely to complete congressional action next week. After hearing Laird, the committee formally approved the House passed lottery bill by a unanimous vote.

Laird said current manpower projections indicate a maximum of 250,000 men will be drafted in 1970, compared with 290,000 this year. In all, some 850,000 would be in the draft pool next year, he said.

Since these projections only take into account troop withdrawals from Vietnam already announced, further pullouts could reduce requirements and make possible further draft reductions, the secretary indicated.

Regents Reinstate Hours, Revise Visitation Rules

(continued from page 1)
tions by stating that many students are "immature" and "need guidance." Visitation restrictions were intended to preserve a good study climate, prevent interference with sleep and show concern for security and safety in light of the increased number of late night crimes in the campus area, Renk said.

Pelisek said he opposed coed hours because they were sexual-

MIFFLIN COOP MEETING

A "Big" and official meeting of friends and members of the Mifflin St. Cooperative will be held in the Broom St. Theatre at 7:30 pm Monday. The purpose of the meeting, according to Terry Terdactayl, is to inform the people about the present status of the grocery store and to present an initial draft of the by-laws and proposed projects. "The people," said Terdactayl, "may wish to start an attempt to begin building a livable and thus powerful Mifflin-Madison community."

ly discriminatory and impractical because of the absence of all freshman dormitories. He favored expanding rather than restricting visitation.

Wisconsin Student Association Pres. David Schaefer said studies have shown that students frequently study between the hours of 11 p.m. and 2 a.m. and that hours restrictions would thus interfere with studying.

He said a primary purpose of visitation is to allow two students to communicate with each other in a private setting, and that opportunities for this are unavailable to dormitory residents anywhere on campus.

Prof. John Hetherington, law, said unlimited visitation should be allowed in some units because the responsibility of determining visitation should be with students and their parents.

He said he recommended going against the majority view of parents on the no hours question because the no-hours rule had no harmful effect of any kind.

"A bed check in this day and age for me is out of the question," Hetherington stated.

A drafting error which had been in the written recommendations since they were introduced in June went unnoticed by the regents until it was pointed out by Clark Smith, secretary of the regents, late in the discussion.

The original draft contained two provisions which contradicted each other. One required all freshmen and sophomores under 21 to live in supervised housing unless exempted by parental permission. The other imposed this requirement upon all students under 21 regardless of class standing.

The regents after discussing the matter gradually came to the realization that the second provision made the first unnecessary and deleted the first one.

Regent Robert Dahlstrom, Manitowoc, said he was "unalterably opposed to any visitation," because it interferes with the privacy that students need.

The recommendations originally stated that they would go into effect next semester unless administrative problems made this inadvisable. This provision was deleted by amendment.

Double Standard for Sexes Reopened by Regent Action

By MAUREEN SANTINI
Copy Editor

The "double standard" between sexes received the stamp of approval from seven members of the University Board of Regents when they voted to reinstate curfew hours for women Friday.

Although the list of reasons cited by both the regents and the three speakers who appeared to encourage the curfew was endless, the allegedly declining moral standards of youth was the place the emphasis was put.

Another important factor entering into the curfew action was hinted at by Regent Ziegler, West Bend. When he was thinking of ending freshman hours in 1968, Ziegler said he met with students, faculty, administrators — everyone but parents. "Honestly, we did not consult parents," he told the audience of over 50 students at the meeting Friday.

Ziegler admitted, however, that two other "minor" groups helped make up his mind to vote for the curfew action: legislators and taxpayers.

But that didn't seem to surprise very many people at the meeting.

Three persons appeared Friday in favor of the curfew. Prof. John Hetherington, chairman of the faculty housing committee, made the only scheduled appearance opposing the measure.

Msgr. Edward Kinney, representing the State Council for Home and Family, and his colleague, Rev. Frederick Gilbert, favoring the curfew, were the most obviously concerned with morality.

"Everyone knows that our standards are declining publicly," Msgr. Kinney told the regents. "The young people of high intel-

lectual and moral worth are not prepared to relinquish decent and reasonable restraints so that society's misfits can practice their free and easy way of life."

Speaking more euphemistically, Rep. Manny S. Brown (D-Rock County) supported women's hours as a means of putting "an accepted guard on student activity" and prescribing "an outer limit on student life."

The only person who questioned the purported cause and effect analysis between curfew hours

than boys. I have seen no report saying they have not accepted the responsibility.

"You really can't discriminate against girls any longer," she admonished the male regents. "If you really want to control the student body, put hours on boys. I am not kidding."

And, although Dr. James Nellen, regent president, agreed that a coed curfew was discriminatory, "We have a double standard which inevitably exists," he stated.

"It's true that the female sex matures sooner than the male, but this (curfew) is the only practical solution to controlling hours," the president said.

Nellen concluded with, "My vote is a vote against permissiveness."

The abolition of coed hours in 1968 was an experiment. No one at the meeting said that a reason to regress to the hours regulation was based on evidence that the experiment had not worked.

No evidence was given that the effects of the year and a half liberation entered into consideration of why hours should be reimposed at this time.

The question is, will the new rules affect the performance of the actors?

Cardinal News Analysis

and the moral climate was Prof. Hetherington.

Speaking for the faculty housing group, which asked that hours not be reinstated and that students and parents be allowed to determine the extent of dormitory visitation, Hetherington noted that the first step was to recognize "what is part of the question and what is not."

"I am not sure that morality is involved," he said.

Regent Walter Renk, Sun Prairie, took a different stance. "Why does any student request visitation 24 hours a day?" he asked in a somewhat insinuating manner.

Mrs. Howard Sandin, the sole woman on the board, briefly showed disapproval. "I believe very firmly that freshman women are more responsible and mature

Myths Determine Events Teague Tells Audience

By LEO BURT

"It is myths rather than laws that determine the course of human events in a nation. It is the media's job to challenge and destroy these myths."

Such was the theme of a speech by Robert Teague, NBC news correspondent and key speaker of the awards dinner of the 20th annual Journalism Institute.

Speaking on the topic of "The Media's Response to Minorities Needs," Teague described the nation as split into various regional, political, generational and cultural factions. He emphasized that society's ills ran deeper than

injustice to ethnic and racial minorities.

The media stated Teague, has had a prime role in promoting social myths. "One important one is that crime is wrong, unless it's a big one."

"We see an airplane hijacker billed by the media as 'the world record hijacker' and an international hero. This man was a wrongdoer—a criminal, not a hero."

He said that very little attention is given to frauds involving millions by big business compared to more ordinary crimes of sensational appeal.

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blacks, and the peaceful ceremony at the National Cath. brought into sharp focus the wide gap existing between student radicals and moratorium organizers here.

The service and the violence occurred on the eve of what will probably be the biggest demonstration in the history of the country. A large portion of the demonstrators, including the Madison contingent, still had not arrived in the city by Friday evening.

A continuous forty-hour silent memorial march beginning Thursday night at 6 p.m. continued Friday. Protestors, wearing placards bearing the names of GI's killed in Viet Nam, filed past the White House and deposited their placards in coffins at the West base of the Capitol building.

Doctor Benjamin Spock and between 500 and 1000 demonstrators marched to the Justice Department Friday afternoon to present petitions demanding an end to the Chicago conspiracy trial.

OFF THE WIRE

Compiled from the Associated Press

Trio Blast Moonward Through Lightning

SPACE CENTER, Houston—Three Americans blasted off in the rain Friday on man's second moon landing mission, sweating out scary minutes early in their rocket ride through earth's lightning spiked clouds toward a Wednesday landing on the moon's weatherless Ocean of Storms.

"I'm not sure we didn't get hit by lightning," command pilot Charles "Pete" Conrad Jr. said excitedly as the rocket's power jarred him and crewmates Richard F. Gordon Jr. and Alan L. Bean.

"We are pretty sure it was not lightning," launch officials said later.

The guidance computer and other electrical systems went suddenly blank. Warning lights flashed on all over the spacecraft control panels.

"We had everything in the world drop out," Conrad said.

"There were so many lights we couldn't read them."

In seconds they reset the electrically jolted systems, and chuckled over the trouble. At mission control, where voices were cool during the trouble, a ground controller admitted, "We've had a couple of cardiac arrests down here."

New Fighting Breaks Out in Highlands

SAIGON—New fighting broke out Friday in the south-central highlands as North Vietnamese troops attacked a government battalion near the Bu Prang Special Forces camp.

Assembly Votes \$500,000 For Athletic Scholarships

(continued from page 1)
the method of selection of federal judges. Currently all federal judges are appointed for life terms by the President, subject to the approval of Congress. The judges can be removed only by congressional impeachment.

Some senators said they disagreed with many decisions of federal courts and called these decisions "ultra-liberal."

They suggested that federal judges be appointed for limited terms or be elected as state judges in Wisconsin are elected.

However, some of the opponents of federal court decisions opposed calling a constitutional convention on the grounds that such a convention would be able to adopt other amendments to the Constitution.

For instance there has been a lot of support for calling a constitutional convention to overturn the Supreme Court's one man one vote decision requiring apportionment of state legislatures solely on a population basis. Such a measure recently failed in the assembly.

Thirty-three of the required 34 state legislatures have ratified a measure to petition Congress to call such a constitutional convention.

Utah's resolution was voided by a ruling of a federal court that the legislature was mal-apportioned.

Thus it is uncertain whether Wisconsin's resolution would have been the last necessary to call a constitutional convention.

Both the Senate and the Assembly passed and sent to the governor a bill which would create 280 additional tuition remission athletic scholarships for the Madison campus. Not more than half of the scholarships could be used for football.

Rep. Edward Nager (D-Madison) speaking in opposition to the measure, said that the problems that face University students are "deeper and more sophisticated than giving them a circus, a winning football team. The people on the campuses could care less about a football team, when they face going overseas to die."

However, Rep. Robert Uehling (R-Madison) contended that the measure would raise the morale of the University and of Wisconsin high school athletics.

The \$500,000 measure passed the assembly 71-23.

Only hours later the Senate concurred by a vote of 29-3. The bill now goes to the governor.

The Assembly concurred with a measure already passed by the Senate which would sue Father James Groppi for damages to the chambers that occurred during the September 29 welfare demonstrations. Only two assemblymen—Mark Lipscomb (D-Milwaukee) and Lloyd Barbee (D-Milwaukee) voted against the measure.

The amount of damages to the Assembly chamber was originally estimated at \$26,000 but the actual cost of repair was about \$1,000.

Cathedral Service Contrasts With Viet Embassy Clashes

(continued from page 1)

The service at the Cathedral was attended by such national notables as Pete Seeger and the Rev. William Sloane Coffin. It was accompanied with standing, swaying renditions of "We Shall Overcome" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." The highlight of the service included testimony from "witnesses for peace" who included a mother of a GI killed in Vietnam, a wife of a GI now in Vietnam, and the Rev. Coffin, among others. The testimony was accompanied with dimmed lights, a gong in between each speaker and slides of Vietnamese women and children projected onto the walls of the Cathedral.

Doctor Eugene Carson Blake, secretary of the National Council of Churches, delivered the closing speech of the service. Doctor Blake stated, "I am as much intellectually disturbed with those who say pull out and pursue isolationism, forgetting the world-wide burden our great wealth places upon us, as I am with those who invoke patriotism."

Doctor Blake said that the anti-war movement owes its thanks to the intellectual community in the university and churches, who criticize the war on moral grounds; students for McCarthy; President Johnson, who sacrificed his political career in the midst of war; Hubert Humphrey and Richard Nixon, who carried on their national presidential campaigns with out making the war a major issue; and to Nixon, who keeps working for a negotiated peace.

"How long will we spend billions for war and not spend money on rebuilding the slums of the war?" Doctor Blake stated.

"These are not political questions, they are moral questions," he added.

The march tomorrow is scheduled to proceed up Pennsylvania Ave. and detour one block from the White House and proceed to the monument.

President Nixon, according to local papers, is remaining in the White House this weekend to prove he is not intimidated by the anti-war demonstrators.

Regents Discuss Action Against Chrite

By GENE WELLS
Cardinal Staff Writer

The possibility of University action against those arrested was discussed at Friday's regent meeting, where it was announced that an investigation into the desirability of bringing University charges was in progress. Since the "offense" did not involve property damage, it is likely that the cases would be heard by student-faculty disciplinary committees rather than by the regents.

It was not made clear what kind

of action could be taken against Elrie Chrite, newly appointed director of the Afro-American Center, since different disciplinary rules apply to different kinds of University personnel. Chancellor Edwin Young said Chrite would be officially classified as "staff" and promised that "between all those rules, I can find the rules that apply."

Even if Chrite is not formally disciplined, he could be denied renewal of his one year appointment. The question of whether to reap-

point Chrite or appoint a new person would be a personnel matter and thus would be discussed in closed session by the regents. Reappointments in such cases can be denied even if no crime or misconduct is involved, and the regents would not have to disclose whether the bullhorn arrest was a factor if they chose not to reappoint Chrite.

The regents have shown increasing irritation about failure to discipline faculty members. At the Friday meeting, Regents Walter

Renk, Sun Prairie, and Robert Dahlstrom, Manitowoc, asked why a student involved in a protest incident on the Milwaukee campus was suspended and a professor involved in the same incident was not.

University counsel George Bunn replied that there was some doubt about the professor's guilt.

The regents have complained about professors on the Madison campus who cancelled classes during the February black student strike and the October moratorium.

Except for Regent Charles Gellatt's statement that his studying in the Memorial Library was interrupted by the Thursday moratorium rally, the regents made no immediate comment on the report of illegal equipment use. But later, after discussing the failure to discipline the Milwaukee campus professor, they returned to the bullhorn issue by discussing possible disciplinary action against Chrite.

The sound amplifying equipment report submitted Friday indicates that a request for equipment to publicize homecoming on the Milwaukee campus was approved, and that requests for the moratorium on the Madison campus and a sports car club on the Green Bay campus were denied.

There are 50 million farmers in India.

The regents made no mention of a court suit which has been brought to prevent enforcement of the new sound amplifying equipment restrictions.

The Daily Cardinal

"A Free Student Newspaper"
FOUNDED APRIL 4, 1892

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

Second-class postage paid at Madison, Wis.

Member: Associated Press, College Press Service.

Editorial Phones 262-5855, 56, 57
Business Phones 262-5854

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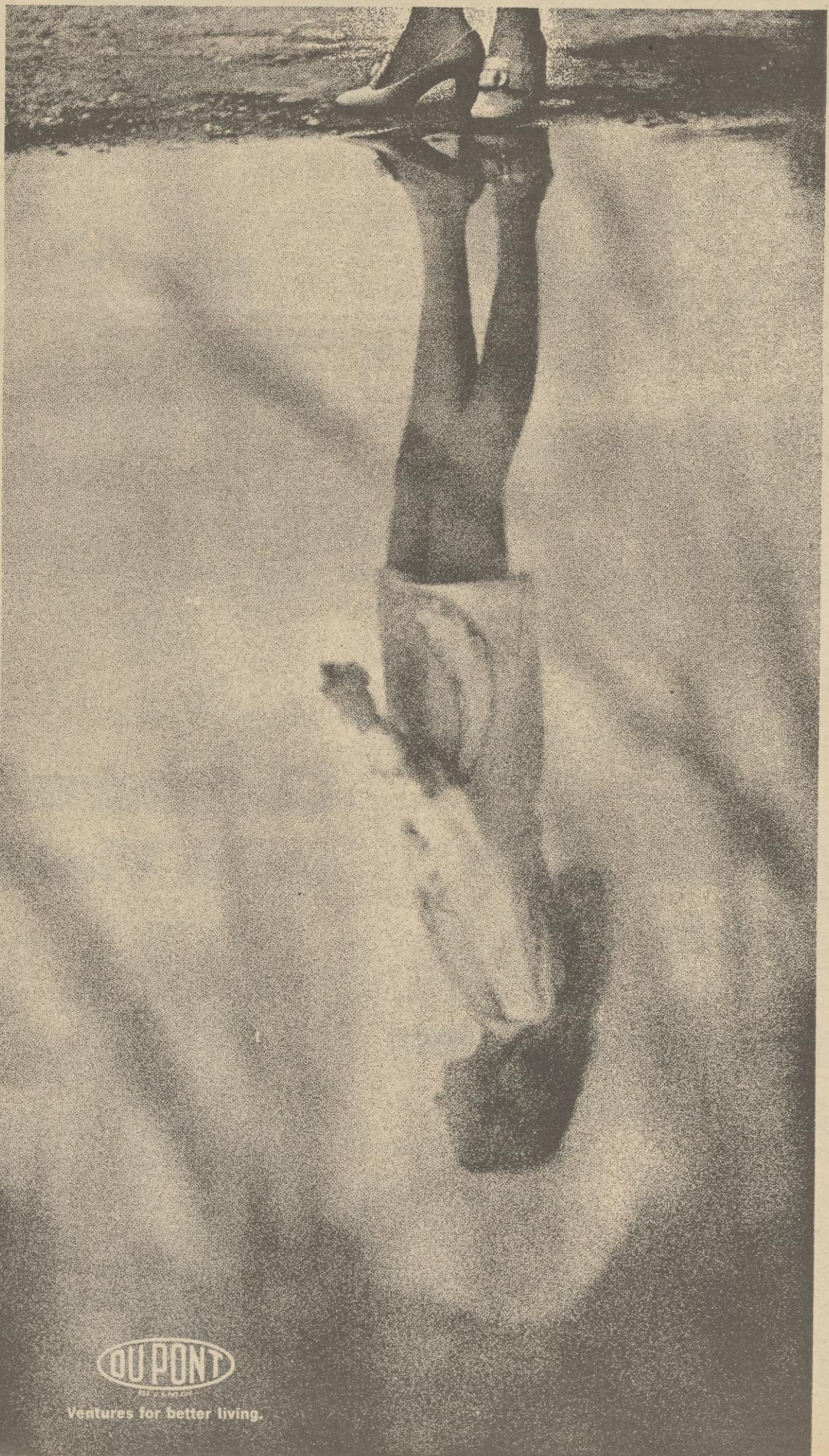
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Forum Probes Value of College, Research

In a small, informal discussion recently, three professors and twice that many students raised questions concerning the relationship between research and teaching, what criteria should be used to judge the teaching quality of a professor, and the practical use of a liberal arts education in the community outside a university.

Participating in the Lakeshore Halls Area Forum, originally entitled "The University Community ... its roles and conflicts," were

Prof. David Lovejoy, history, Prof. Richard Hartshorne, geography, and Prof. Robert Siegfried, history of science.

To what practical use can a liberal arts education be put once a student is out of college? asked one of the students attending the discussion. Since supposedly college graduages are mature, rational people, why have they not worked to make the world a better place in which to live?

Siegfried replied that much ed-

ucational advance has been technological, not moral. Even the most rational people have animal instincts and emotions which must be satisfied, he said.

According to Lovejoy, a liberal education should help one to understand and deal with the human condition, if not in specific practical matters, in a more general way.

According to Siegfried, a college education should teach one to use his mind flexibly and to exercise his judgment well.

The forum also discussed qualifications a professor ought to fulfill if he is a good teacher. This topic developed from the contention of another student, Al Garrison, that a professor who is too involved with research tends to be not as good of a teacher in the classroom.

In defense of research, Lovejoy said research and scholarship feed teaching and improve it.

Making the same point, Hartshorne rhetorically asked if the teacher was still a student. He

answered that the teacher must be or his teaching will grow stale.

Siegfried noted that isolated research, such as the Army Math Research Center, could be challenged because it is independent from teaching.

Everyone apparently agreed that a professor so engrossed in research that his teaching suffers is not fulfilling his obligation to

students.

Other criteria related to the quality of a professor's teaching, such as knowledge of and enthusiasm for his subject, and open mindedness, were brought forth.

Hartshorne pointed out that each individual has his own idea of what a good professor is. Lovejoy agreed it was a question of individualism.

Student-Faculty Ratio Is Getting Worse, Says Report

The Republican austerity budget for 1969-71 has substantially worsened the student-faculty ratio at the University, particularly in the College of Letters and Science in which 79 per cent of the University's undergraduates are enrolled.

In a report to the State Board on Government Operations (BOGO) the University said there now is one senior faculty member for each 86 undergraduates in the College of Letters and Science. Last year there was one faculty member for each 74 letters and science undergraduates.

The ratios went from 19 to one to 21 to one in the colleges of agriculture, engineering and the professional schools, the University said in its report.

The graduate school has a ratio of 10 to one, medical school six

to one, the law school 22 to one.

A report prepared by the BOGO staff said the ratio was 16.6 students per faculty member, including teaching assistants. This is up from 15.8 in 1968-69, the BOGO staff said.

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Rep. Steiger Cites Student Unrest Causes

Rep. William Steiger, member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Wisconsin's Sixth District, spoke on "Campus Unrest and Congressional Response" yesterday at the 1969 Journalism Institute combined with the Community Newspaper Conference.

About 60 people, mostly newsmen and journalism students, listened to Steiger's keynote address in the Alumni House and later asked a few questions.

Disclaiming his "boy wonder" image due to his startling career and his 1969 nomination by the U.S. Jaycees as one of the ten outstanding young men in America, Steiger, who is slight and rather baby faced, hastily identified himself with the over 30 set. He found the competition with the moonshot "a little tough," and said, "I tried to get the Vice President to speak so I could watch the moonshot."

Rep. Steiger, who had toured 50 universities and colleges last year as a member of a college campus task force, discussed the findings of his study, which Nixon received last June, and the implications.

He was encouraged to see the "decency of the vast majority," the "concerned, confused young people" who "haven't yet lost faith in the system."

But Steiger expressed alarm

at the depth of the wellsprings of campus unrest. Factors leading to unrest he said, were a lack of communication and responsiveness between students and administration and student intolerance.

The Congressman enumerated other causes such as hypocrisy, depersonalization, the college as a "neutral" ivory tower, police over reaction and minority group problems, but did not expand on them in the time allotted.

Frustration with "The System" and a "new concern for matters outside the university" led to further alienation of college students, he said. Steiger censured the news media "at the risk of repeating what Ted Agnew said last night" for "superficial, sensational news coverage."

The Oshkosh community was unprepared by the media for last year's disorders, he said, and called on journalists to focus on the causes of hard news.

Later, a reporter from Oshkosh asked Steiger, "What do you think we should have done? Addressed the community as 'you bigots?'"

"Oh, no, not bigots!" said Steiger primly. After criticizing the press last year, he said he wrote a five page letter to the newspaper explaining his statement.

Noting "imperfections in our educational program from preschool to college," Steiger said students were now becoming radicalized in high schools, as a revolt against parental authority.

He cited Mrs. Nixon's report on service organizations, and said such service organizations might be an outlet for ex-McCarthy workers and others searching for honesty and credibility—those who "feel things are too big and far away."

When asked if he thought decentralization should extend to the university, where the people might elect a board of regents, Steiger answered no, Wisconsin was much better off under the present system.

"Anyone could have a lot of fun running on a platform to crack the political agitators' heads and cut out of state enrollment to ten per cent."

Referring to Congress' reaction to unrest, he said, "Congress has reacted to unrest every time. We cut off aid to disrupters to show them violence is not going to be condoned. Of course, this could become a legislative syndrome, where we just pass laws to satisfy constituents."

As to other methods of curbing dissent, Steiger said, "The federal government can't be a policeman on the college campus. The responsibility rests with the college administrators and the board of regents or whatever. You just can't justify the actions of some college administrators who step back, which is what happened at

Cornell.

"Cutting off aid isn't always the answer, for a lot of these kids are being supported by their parents, and are driving around in flashy barracudas."

The Congressman's comment on the regent decision to limit use of sound equipment to homecoming rallies—"It certainly does help control dissenters who might otherwise reach a large crowd."

He said Congress could not be expected to respond quickly to

the reasons for dissent, but cited Nixon's removal of Hershey, and his policy of cutting off aid to institutions involved in disruptive actions, as well as new educational programs, as steps in the right direction.

Steiger warned the audience about possible black-white separatism, which "would have a negative reaction on Congress' part, as well as on that of the American people as a whole."

Botanists Research Air Pollution Effects

Air pollution is increasing in Wisconsin and people are becoming more concerned with how air pollution will affect their health. What people usually fail to recognize, however, is that the same air pollutants that affect them also affect plant life.

Plant pathologists at the Agricultural Research Center of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md., have recognized some of the major air pollutants affecting plants on the national level. Peroxyacetyl nitrate (PAN) is the most damaging component of smog or the air pollution complex found mostly on the West Coast. Ozone is believed to be the most significant pollutant on the East Coast.

W.H. Gabelman, University plant scientist, explains that while we think of ozone as an industrial air pollutant, its occurrence in great amounts in Wisconsin is probably from natural sources.

Gabelman has found that certain varieties of onion have built up a tolerance to ozone in Wisconsin. He explained tolerance to ozone pollution has probably developed slowly because plants are chronically exposed to this gas. The unusual tolerance of some plants to polluted air is not much different from the way some plants can live in soil that has toxic levels of a certain mineral.

Gabelman notes increasing national concern for the amounts of lead being found closely adjacent to major highways. The lead is a by product of gasoline combustion. Potential accumulation of this lead in plants is now being studied.

Maryland researchers have found the quality of the air differs by geological areas, therefore damage to a plant may differ due to its location in the country.

Plant sensitivity or susceptibility usually depends on age. Older plants are usually more susceptible, but a range of sensitivity within a group of plants to a pollutant also occurs. They found several varieties of tobacco alfalfa and beans sensitive to ozone.

A study of what pollution does to plants is one of the best ways to document the economic costs of air pollution. The Maryland researchers pointed out recent studies which showed a loss to lemon growers in California of \$532 per acre or one half billion dollars a year. Losses to onion growers in Wisconsin may range

as high as \$300 to \$500 dollars per acre, says Gabelman.

Not much is known about the effects of air pollution on crops such as wheat and corn in Wisconsin. Gabelman points out that we will eventually feel the effects as pollution continues to spread from the larger cities. Pollution from Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and the Fox River Valley is not really understood yet.

Gabelman points out that we cannot expect all plants to adapt to ozone as some have done. More serious, however, we cannot expect sudden adaptation to other recent types of air pollution by natural means.

"There is much more we do not know about the effects of air pollution than we do know," Gabelman says. Scientists are increasingly probing the problem. Plant breeders are continually trying to develop suitable agronomic and horticultural crops. Resistance to pollutants is one of their newest objectives.

WSA To Study Residence Hall \$30 Tax Boost

The Wisconsin Student Association (WSA) Student Senate Tuesday night formed two committees and passed a bill in support of the Eagle Heights residents' argument that the University should compensate Madison for municipal services.

One committee, chaired by Sen. Tim Higgins, will work with groups already in existence to look into the legality of the four per cent tax added to residence halls bills. The tax represents a raise of over \$30 after contracts set the maximum raise at \$20.

The other committee, chaired by secretary Meryl Manhardt, will determine which of certain closed files are invaluable to the senators.

The senate also passed a bill initiating a new referendum on questions of Protection and Security vs. the Madison police, out of state enrollment, tuition increases and the University budget cuts.

SOCIAL CHANGE JOBS

Representatives from Vocations for Social Change, a clearing house for movement jobs, will be present at an informational meeting at the Green Lantern Tuesday at 7:30.

LINGUISTIC CIRCLE

Each Tuesday, the Student Linguistic Circle will have an informal sack lunch meeting at 12:05 in 150 Bascom. The topic on Tuesday will be the Black English program.

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Sat. at 8:00 p.m.
Saturday Services
8:00 a.m., 12:05, 5:15, 7:00 p.m.
Monday, Nov. 17, 7:30 p.m. Mr. Hugo Vega, a Ph. D. Candidate in Comparative Education, will discuss: "The Contemporary Educational and Political Problems of Peru"

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By TOM WOPAT

A little known committee now in existence has the potential to have a great effect on the future of the University.

This committee is headed by Prof. Irving Shain, chemistry. The purpose of the Shain Committee, brought into existence by the chancellor last May, is twofold:

First, the committee will seek specific answers to questions about the ultimate size and composition of the University. Second it will advise the chancellor about procedures which would enable the University to carry out a faculty directive that the planning of growth be a continuous and cooperative effort of the administration and faculty.

The faculty committee members coming from a broad range of fields, are John A. Duffie; Philip A. Noss, Robert G. Petzold, Van R. Potter, Robert F. Schilling, Stephen C. Smith, Howard E. Thompson and Philip P. Cohen.

Student representatives are Steve C. Bergin, WSA Pres. David Schaefer and Patricia Nelson. The questions facing this committee basically are:

* What should be the ultimate size of the University? Should total enrollment be limited? If so, on what criteria and at what level?

* What should be the relative proportion of graduate students to undergraduates? Is there an optimum mix?

* What is the educational impact of the increasing proportion of upper division undergraduates? How will this affect the structure of courses.

* Is there any basis for pre-determining the distribution of students among the various disciplines (major fields)?

* What procedures can be adopted to establish priorities during periods of restricted growth or decreased resources?

These questions have many varied and difficult aspects to be considered. Currently a few or-

ganizations, like the Union and the Student Health Department are studying their own long range problems.

The Shain Committee will coordinate information into a long-range master plan covering all facets of growth. It will draw from older studies on future plans, for instance the 1949 functions and policies committee report.

Peter Bunn, committee coordinator, will organize this material.

As yet, the committee has had only one meeting, for the purpose of organization. It is just beginning to look at the problems facing it.

Law School Student Polling Shows Support of Moratorium

On the basis of a referendum of the entire Law School student body, the Student Bar Council called for support of the moratorium by that school.

Specifically, the council requested the cancellation and rescheduling of all classes on Nov. 14 and 15.

The referendum, in which 63 per cent of all law students took part, was held last Friday. The questions and results were:

* Do you support the goals and purposes of the national moratorium against the war in Vietnam? (Yes, 72 per cent; No, 25 per cent; Abstain, three per cent.)

* Do you feel professors should hold makeup classes for all students absent Nov. 13 and 14? (Yes, 65 per cent; No, 31 per cent; Abstain, four per cent.)

* Do you feel individual faculty members should be permitted to call off classes Nov. 13 and 14? (Yes, 71 per cent; No, 28 per cent; Abstain, one per cent.)

Using the results of this referendum, the council, which is the representative body of the all University law students, adopted a resolution urging faculty, administration and students of Law

School to support the Nov. 13-14 Vietnam war moratorium by cancelling "business as usual" for the entire day and participating in moratorium activities.

Also requested were makeup classes and permission for professors to reschedule classes.

However, the resolution also indicated the council would post sign-up sheets so that students whose classes were rescheduled could indicate that the student would not have cancelled his "business as usual" during that particular class period.



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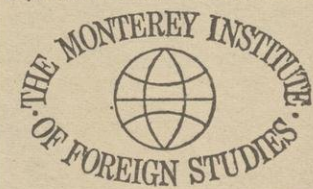
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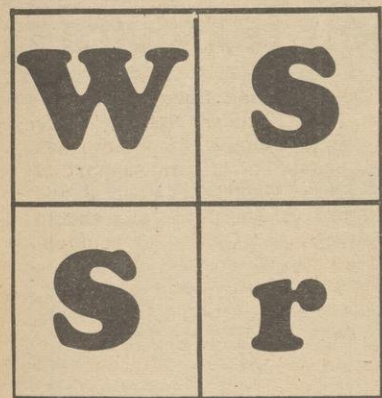
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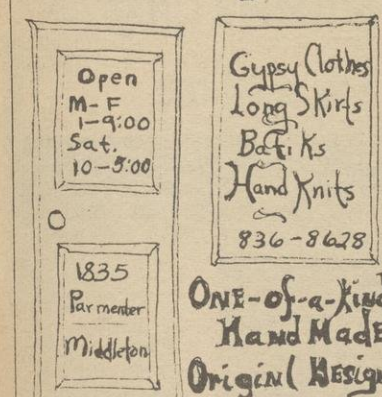
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Tenant Union City: If the

By RON LEGRO
Night Editor

MILWAUKEE — Ben welcomed the visitor into his house and asked him to sit down. Thanking his host, the guest seated himself at the dining room table, and watched Ben, a bearded, middle-aged man, begin to string a tie through his white shirt collar. "You'll have to excuse me for dressing while I'm talking," Ben said. "My wife and I are leaving for a funeral in a few minutes."

"I understand," the visitor said. "You've sure got this house fixed up nice; how'd you get it?"

"Well," explained Ben, "my wife and I began getting eviction notices at the other place—they didn't want to rent to such a large family. My wife, she went to FHA, but no one offered us anything... as soon as you mention you've got six kids, they don't pay any attention to you."

"Finally, we were evicted, and someone referred us to the Tenant Union, so we decided to make our move. They gave us this place."

"Well, it sure is nice," said the visitor.

"Compared to the last place," Ben answered. "Here, let me show you around." Ben pointed to the next room, where there was an unused fireplace. "This," he began, "is the officers quarters..."

Ben (it is not his real name), his family, and 15 other families live in a group of surplus army barracks on Milwaukee's north side. They call their community Tenant Union City, because it was the Milwaukee Tenant Union that thought up the idea of this "instant" housing development. The city sprang up overnight two months ago in the midst of a desperate housing situation exist-

ized: there are washing machines, clothes, toys, dishware, furniture. In one box can even be found a pair of army shoes.

There's running water, a system of hoses running from house to house, all connected to the single good spigot, one of the projects some of the men have accomplished. Most of the men are

other.

The army has not gone without reacting to the squatters. It has harassed and been uncooperative with the families, the Tenants Union says. But even the army hasn't the courage to remove the parents and children from the land and put them out in the street again; community support for the

cause there is little housing construction. And he can't get a home, because there are few homes available and because they are expensive. "They emphasize construction on the X-rays, and that's fine with me," the man says. "But where are all the people going to live?"

"Where are they going to live?"

only initiative.

Several areas the Tenants Union is at work in include breaking down restrictive zoning, supporting housing code enforcement, and fighting legislation which would enable further expressway construction to remove yet more low income housing. Seaver likes to point to the words of one legislator, who successfully opposed a plan to remove homes to build an expressway through a higher-income, suburban area: "You can't build an expressway through here," the legislator supposedly said, "this is a suburb, not a core area."

But according to Seaver, there are only two alternatives in Milwaukee: more housing, or more inevitable evictions. And in case of the latter, there may well also be more Tenant Union Cities. "There are other barracks in Franklin and Menominee Falls," Seaver suggests.

Seaver also says that, although the Tenants Union is willing to organize rent strikes, the basic problem is providing more housing. Seaver favors a rent strike as a solution to tenant problems in situations similar to those in Madison, but as far as Milwaukee is concerned, he says, "A rent strike in the face of such a housing shortage is like shooting an elephant with a pop gun."

Meanwhile, the Milwaukee Technical College, which is supposed to get the land the barracks are on in July, says it has no immediate plans to use the buildings, allowing Tenant Union City to continue to provide emergency shelter for homeless families. More persistent problems, though, are still centered around the army.

Immediately after the families moved into the barracks, the exasperated army sent around a colonel who told everyone that they had to leave. They didn't.

Then, power lines to one barracks were cut, forcing one family to double up in another barracks and another to move back to the property they had already been evicted from. The last re-



"... You can't build an expressway through here," the legislator said. "This is a suburb, not a core area."

is what the Tenants Union concerns itself with.

The Tenants Union conducted "luxury" tours of slum areas, prepared reports on the urban crisis, attempted to block public acquisition of buildings, picketed evictions, appeared in the legislature, appealed to civic groups and government agencies for more housing; it even sponsored a picnic on the governor's lawn and moved a family of twelve into a tent at the Milwaukee court house, all to little avail. Tenant Union City has nearly made up for previous setbacks. But even though it is the plum project of the Tenants Union, it is not the

barracks families is too strong. The United Auto Workers have pledged solidarity in case the army attempts to evict the squatters, and even the conservative Milwaukee Sentinel calls for housing action.

Eviction is unlikely, now. The army has agreed to rent the barracks to the families, and only bargaining stands between the families and continuation of the barracks as their temporary residence, temporary because they are pledged by the Tenants Union to remain only as long as they can't find adequate housing.

The families are distributed through five buildings, each with four, two-bedroom apartments. The tenants pay \$50 per month for a two bedroom unit and \$90 for a double unit, a price the families are more than willing to go along with.

"These barracks are palaces if you compare them to some of the places the slumlords run," Ted Seaver of the Tenants Union says, and he's apparently right — the Tenants Union claims the barracks meet or exceed health code regulations, something Milwaukee inner-core dwellings notoriously fail to accomplish.

Ted Seaver is one of the men behind the move to the barracks. He does not only represent the Tenants Union; he, like several colleagues, also works for the county Intergovernmental Commission, a sometimes embarrassing situation for the county. According to Seaver, over 6000 low income dwelling units have been removed from Milwaukee in the past several years to make room for expressways. This reduction, plus a migration into the city from rural Wisconsin has created a crisis, he says.

The result is that there are more people looking for apartments than there are apartments. In such situations, the landlord can afford to be choosy. He wants to rent to someone who will pay his exorbitant rent on time, and so low-income families, or families with large numbers of children to support that fall behind in rent are evicted.

One barracks family man is a typical victim. He is an out-of-work mason who has been hurt from two sides of the housing situation. He can't work, be-



ing in Milwaukee, a situation compounded by high-rent slumlords, and urban renewal. Faced with eviction notices and/or slum living conditions, many Milwaukee families had no where to turn until September, when, in desperation, the Tenants Union discovered the vacated army barracks and began to help families move in.

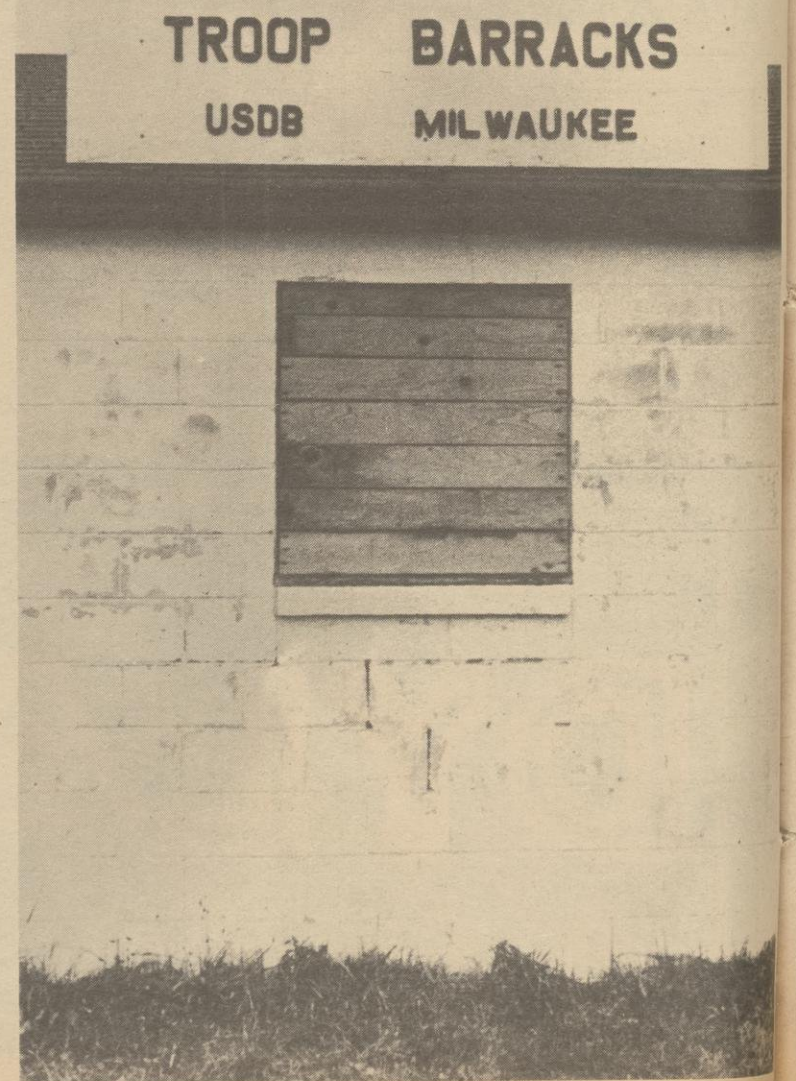
The families have formed themselves into a commune, with operating procedures, rules for "checking" in and out, and various work committees. The community—29 adults and 89 children—even has a central storage building, where donations are stored pending redistribution. Trucks continually deliver more and more items by the week, and they are faithfully unloaded and categor-

Photographs by
Bob Pensinger

low income employed, but those that are out of work have spent time repairing damage previously caused to the barracks by vandals.

The mothers have used striking ingenuity to make their homes comfortable: family pictures and heirlooms, and even, in one home, a flower-covered refrigerator.

And the children—many of them former victims of life in rat-infested, inner-core slum dwellings — the children have open space and apple trees and each



Barracks Fit, Live There

maining steam heat was shut off, also.

The Tenants Union estimates that it will take \$4500 for repair of the pipes, a job the army engineers could do for practically

find housing, a cost to the county, in the latter case, of \$500 per child per month.

The county seems willing to allow the families of Tenant Union

Vietcong—they don't want to negotiate with us directly." With SDC as a medium the army appears ready to lease the barracks at a rate acceptable to the Tenants Union, about \$900 a month for all five barracks.

But the army says the Tenants Union also has to get an opinion from the state attorney general's office as to whether SDC can be the agent. If SDC is ruled a possibility, then it still has to sign the lease, something which is not yet considered entirely automatic.

The city is on the verge of

agreeing to supply snow removal, garbage collection, and other services; barracks families already get their mail. If the lease can be agreed upon, and heating and permanent plumbing installed, Tenant Union City will continue to provide emergency housing.

But about solving the housing shortage?

Seaver says the county may get into the housing business itself. And the Tenants Union is working with a local developer who is thinking of building 146 low income rental units for large fam-

ilies.

Until more housing is a reality, though, the Milwaukee Tenants Union is going to continue to run Tenant Union City, its last ditch drastic project that may succeed where more "proper" solutions have failed. "It's temporary, but it'll shake someone up," one tenant says.

Ted Seaver likes to attribute Tenant Union City's success so far to "an act of God." But many of the families living in that new housing development at Silver Spring and North Hopkins Avenue in Milwaukee might also give some credit to the Tenants Union.

"... The army's attitude of us out here is like we're the Vietcong—they don't want to negotiate with us directly."

nothing, but which they refuse to consider. Winter fast approaching, the families have had to rely on rented electric heaters.

Last week the Union was hoping that the County Supervisors would appropriate \$7000 for the repairs and required insurance to keep Tenant Union City going through the winter. Seaver pointed out that if the money wasn't appropriated, the families might have to place their children with relatives or turn them over to a foster home so that they could

City to remain at the barracks. The problem is finding an organization that will lease the barracks. The Tenants Union cannot act as a leasing agency because it is not incorporated. So it is placing its faith in the Social Development Commission, (SDC) Milwaukee's poverty agency.

A leasor is needed to make everything legal, and because, as Seaver says, "the army's attitude of us out here is like we're the

Epilogue: Into the Cold?

The future of Tenant Union City was apparently dashed Friday when the county supervisors approved funds to repair the steam pipes in principle, but failed to provide the money itself due to the lack of a necessary two-thirds vote.

"Officially, we're in stunned

shock," Ted Seaver said. "If we can't get the money from the county or negotiate with the army, we'll have to move when it gets colder."

There is the possibility that the money may yet come, but Seaver was apprehensive. "The supervisors couldn't give us \$7,500, but

they voted \$152,000 to redecorate the announcer's booth at the state fair," he said bitterly.

If the money does not come before the cold gets worse, the families will be forced to take to the streets, giving up their children in order to find homes. And Milwaukee's housing problem will be back where it started.

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10:30 a.m.

Music of Bob Dylan, Joni Mitchell

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Priest Condemns Abortion In Catholic Center Talk

Fr. Robert F. Drinan, a Jesuit priest, Tuesday night called abortion "one of the great moral issues of our time." Father Drinan was the third speaker in a series sponsored by the University Catholic Center on abortion.

Fr. Drinan tried to dispel the notion that opposition to abortion comes only from Roman Catholics. He cited several passages from Protestant philosophers who called abortion immoral.

Some, notably Lutheran Karl Both, called the taking of the embryo "plain murder." Jewish religion also forbids abortion except in cases when the mother might die in giving birth.

Catholic doctrine terms abortion an "unspeakable crime." This position goes back to early Roman law that made abortion a capital crime.

The priest said Catholics could justify abortion in cases of the "double effect," when a doctor's express purpose is not to take the embryo but in the course of his operation the embryo is killed. Such a case may occur when a woman has cancer of the uterus and in removing the cancer the doctor kills the embryo.

Fr. Drinan also said a raped woman could take measures to prevent pregnancy. He stressed though that this should be done immediately, not after life has begun in the embryo. He admitted there is considerable disagreement as to exactly when life begins.

Fr. Drinan said he opposed the

"liberalized" laws of 11 states that allow abortion in cases of possible mental retardation of the child. Drinan called this justification "clearly eugenic." He said, "A retarded child could be a great gift."

Liberalized abortion laws only help the rich, according to the priest. "The law hasn't cured the underground abortion," he said.

Abortion should not become "the

birth control of the poor," said Fr. Drinan. He maintained, "A fetus has the right to live" whether or not that life would be pleasant.

Earlier speakers in the series were John Opitz, a University medical student who talked about the medical aspects of abortion and John Desmond, a Madison attorney who discussed the legal problems of abortion.

Indian Barriers Are Political, Linguistic

By ALAN IMMERMANN

Political differences, customs and language are major problems afflicting India today, according to Conrad C. Fink, former Associated Press Bureau Chief of India, Pakistan and neighboring countries.

Fink lectured to about 75 people in the Lakeshore Room of the Alumni House yesterday afternoon.

Factional political differences have resulted primarily, said Fink, because intellectuals in the country are detached from most of India and are Western oriented.

Fink said Indian leaders have tried to cure this rampant factionalism. Gandhi attempted to stop Indian progression while Nehru tried to have an industrial revolution without an agrarian revolution. Nehru's program is re-

sponsible for many of India's problems today, asserted Fink.

Tradition and custom have served to impede progression in India, according to Fink. When teams of workers went into villages to educate Indians about birth control, the people resisted because of tradition and custom.

Language differences in India, said Fink, are a great obstacle to unity. Because of the 12-15 languages used throughout India, it is quite difficult to achieve any unity in the country. Religious differences also make unity a distant goal.

Fink also spoke of the border conflict between India and China in 1962. He said the border between the two countries is not well marked. One day Nehru announced that Chinese people were on Indian land and that they would be ousted. Subsequent fighting broke out but no one really knows who started it.

Fink said the aim of United States diplomats in India is ideological salvation. For the U.S., "India is an ideological battleground and a prize for both sides"—the U.S. and Russia.

Aid to India from the United States Fink implied, is due to India's geographical significance rather than the health and welfare of the Indian people.

When Mrs. Gandhi came into power, according to Fink, she looked inward but it was 20 years too late. Mrs. Gandhi tried to unite the country by nationalizing the banks. Although this act of nationalization won her the support of the left, it alienated the right. However, nationalizing the banks did, said Fink, serve somewhat to unite the nation.

Mrs. Gandhi's problems today have resulted, he said, from antagonism on the right due to her bank nationalization policy. However, Mrs. Gandhi will still remain dominant in India because she has the support of the main faction in India's Congress.

Attorneys To Test Bullhorn Regulation

By STEVE VETZNER
Cardinal Staff Writer

Procedures will be started next week to test the constitutionality of the regent ruling prohibiting use of sound equipment which caused the arrest of four persons at the moratorium rally Thursday.

Attorneys for the four defendants will enjoin the state statute in federal court. The date of ruling on the contention is uncertain at this time.

The four arrested students—Margie Tabankin, William Kaplan, Charles A. Himes and head of the University Afro American Center C. Elrie Chrite—were arraigned yesterday before Judge Erwin Bruner in criminal court.

Atty. Percy Julian, representing Chrite, and Atty. Jack Olson appearing for the three students, requested that no pleas be presented for their defendants. The court refused and entered a plea

of not guilty for the four. The trial date was set for Jan. 16 before Judge Russell J. Mittelstadt.

Chrite, Himes and Kaplan were arrested at the rally by University Protection and Security police. Chrite was taken for using a microphone to speak to the crowd; Himes for using a bullhorn; and Kaplan for turning on the amplifying equipment after it had been turned off.

Miss Tabankin was not arrested at the rally but a warrant was issued for her arrest. She appeared voluntarily at the arraignment. All four posted recognizance bonds for their release.

Atty. Olson is hopeful that a trial will not materialize due to the contention of the ruling. Action has already been started against the ruling, but formal procedures have not yet been made.

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DA Says Organized Crime Limited Here

By JON PLEHN

Dane County District Atty. James Boll declared that "organized crime has not made inroads in Madison although it does exist in other parts of Wisconsin." He appeared on WHA-TV channel 21 Thursday.

Boll also discredited the belief that the DA's office shows favoritism toward defendants who have special relationships with members of the DA's staff. He said, "We are happy to prosecute anybody who breaks the laws. We treat everyone equally."

Interviewing the district attorney were Owen Coyle, program host; Irvin Kreisman of the Capital Times; Mary Ellen Loberger, a journalism student at the University; and Dennis Reis, a former Cardinal editor.

Topics of the program ran from

white collar crime to the 50 year old state anti-lobbying laws.

Boll said anti-lobbying laws are "extremely difficult and almost impossible to enforce." He admitted that his office maintains a lobby at the state capitol.

In response to a question by Miss Loberger, Boll said there was evidence of white collar, or professional crime in Madison. He declared that this type of crime usually takes the form of embezzlement.

Throughout the program Boll often repeated that the DA's office does not investigate crime, referring all questions on this topic to the law enforcement agencies. He therefore did not attempt to answer Reis' questions concerning the investigation of the drug situation in Madison and on campus.

TAA To Encourage Undergraduate Ties

By GORDON DICKENSON

The Teaching Assistants Association (TAA) and representatives of several student groups organized a committee Wednesday night to open communication lines between the TAA and undergraduate students.

According to Tom Haigh, a teaching assistant in the math department, the meeting at the University YMCA was attended by representatives of departmental student groups such as the Philosophy Students Association and the Science Students Union. Haigh said persons from several University and private living units, the Wisconsin Student Association (WSA), and two coops, as well as several individuals also were present.

The committee hopes to set up

meetings in residence halls and departmental organizations so members of the TAA can explain its purposes and goals to students. A dinner at Sellery Hall is already planned for December.

Committee members who live in apartments will canvass their neighborhoods to inform people about the TAA and its contract negotiations with the University.

Haigh hopes that if students are informed about the issues confronting the TAA they will support the union's efforts to negotiate a contract with the University.

According to Haigh, students at the meeting related the TAA issue to other topics concerning students such as women's hours and visitation in the residence halls.

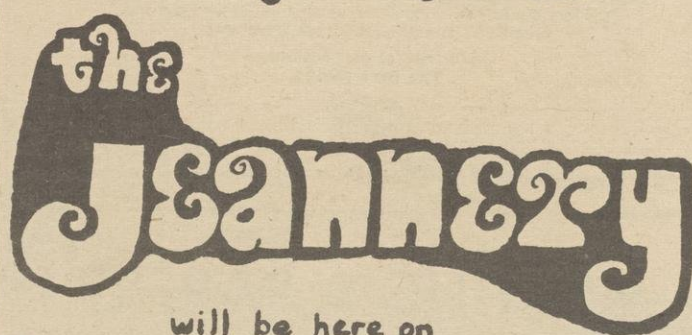
"No matter who you are you have something to be upset about," he said.

Travel Club Meeting

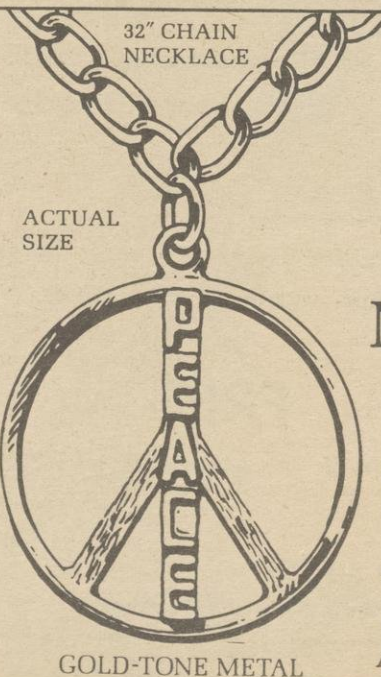
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Campus News Briefs

PEACE CORPS TEST
The Peace Corps test will be given today at 1:30 p.m. in the Main Post Office. You must take it if you are applying now—the next test will be December 1st. Applications and information are available in Room 514 in the Union or the University Y.

ELM DRIVE DANCE
“Cynthia and the Soul Asylum” will play for a dance sponsored by Gilman and Mack houses of Kronshage in Elm Drive Commons tonight from 8:30-12:30. Beer will be served and admission is 75 cents per person.

STIFTSKELLAR
“The War is Not Over,”—the response of our time to the war in Vietnam, the draft, and the individual’s responsibility—is the

theme for tonight’s Stiftskellar coffeehouse from 9-12 p.m. in the Union Stiftskellar. This Union Social Committee program is held this week in connection with the moratorium.

CLUB 69
Club 69, a gathering for grad students and friends 21 and over, will provide a real night club atmosphere tonight from 9-12 in the Inn Wisconsin. It is held every other Saturday night with entertainment and refreshments.

COLLEGE BOWL CLUB
A general meeting of the College Bowl Club will be held Sunday night at 7. Check “Today in the Union” for the room. For further information, call 255-9127.

GRAD COFFEE HOUR
“Israel’s Unique Aid to African Nations” will be the title of the talk by Uriel Ysraeli at the Hillel Grad Students Coffee Hour at 1:30 p.m. Sunday at Hillel.

INTERNATIONAL DANCE
Instruction in International and Israeli folk dancing will start at 7:30 and continue until 9 Sunday night at Hillel. From 9-11, there will be requests. The Finjan will not be held this weekend.

BROOM STREET COFFEEHOUSE
The Broom Street Theater Coffeehouse will present an evening of poetry reading Sunday night at 9 p.m. Among the poets appearing will be John Tuschen, Kevin Christianson, Steve Lewis, and Peter Martin. There will be a 50 cent cover charge which includes free refreshments. The doors open at 8 p.m.

RACISM FORUM
“The University, Racism, and Black Separatism” will be the subject of a forum sponsored by Madison Nitty Gritty Sunday at 8 p.m. at the First Congregational Church. Presenting opposing views will be Patrick Korten and Elrie Chrite. Mr. Korten is the local chairman of Young Americans for Freedom and Editor of the Badger Herald; Mr. Chrite

is the Director of the Afro-American Center at the University. This is the second forum sponsored by Madison Nitty Gritty. The public is invited to come and participate.

SUNDAY MUSIC HOUR
Pianist James Dick will present a piano recital in the Union Theater on Sunday. Sponsored by the Union Music Committee, the recital is free to students. A coffee hour will follow the concert.

HONGKONG DISCUSSION
There will be a panel discussion on the topic, “British Colonialism in Hongkong,” on Sunday at 7:30 p.m. in the Rosewood Room of the Union. The event, sponsored by the International Friends of the Chinese People, is open to the public. A business meeting will follow.

BAKE SALE
The Dolphins are sponsoring a cookie and brownie sale Sunday evening and Monday. Look around in the dorms and get yourself some goodies.

MUSIC IN SOCIETY
Composer Herbert Brun will present a lecture - demonstration Sunday night at 8 p.m. in Mills Auditorium Humanities. The title is “Composer Input Outputs Music.” At 10 a.m. Monday morning, Mr. Brun will talk on “Anticommunication: an Attempt, Not a refusal.” This will take place in Morphy Hall, Humanities.

YOUNG DEMS
Atty. Thomas Jacobson, formerly the Assistant Atty. General for Consumer Affairs, will speak Monday evening at 8:30 in the Union on “Tenant Law and the Student Consumer.” Mr. Jacobson most recently received recognition for his efforts in the Supreme Court’s decision that the Wisconsin garnishment law was unconstitutional. The meeting will be followed by a question and answer period and everyone is welcome.

ISRAELI DANCING
The New Israeli Dance Group will take form on Tuesday night from 8-11 at Hillel. All interested persons are invited.

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Badgers Favored Vs. Illini

Seniors Bow Out In Home Finale

By BARRY TEMKIN

Wisconsin faces a crucial test in its quest for a first division Big Ten finish when it hosts Illinois at 1:30 today in the Badgers' 1969 home finale.

After 35-7 and 62-7 beatings at Michigan and Ohio State the past two weeks, the Badgers bring a 2-3 conference record into the final two weeks of the season. A win today and one next week at Minnesota would assure Wisconsin of a first division berth for the first time since the Rose Bowl year of 1962. Two wins could mean a fourth place finish for the Badgers, who are currently tied for fifth with four other teams.

But Wisconsin coach John Coatta and his team play one game at a time, and a win today could alone mean a first division finish.

In order to win this afternoon, the Badgers will have to accomplish a first for the season; they will have to win a game they are favored in. If the 2-6 Badgers are having a rough year, the 0-8 Illini are having a tougher one. Consequently, Wisconsin has been favored by as much as ten points.

Although this is the first time the Badgers have been favored this year, they were given good chances to knock off Syracuse and Northwestern, but lost, 43-7 and 27-7.

After two rough games on the road, the Badgers will be happy to return to the friendly confines and tartan turf of Camp Randall. But despite this and the Illini's mediocre record, Coatta is not envisioning an easy afternoon.

"We're quite concerned about Illinois," he said. "We'll have to

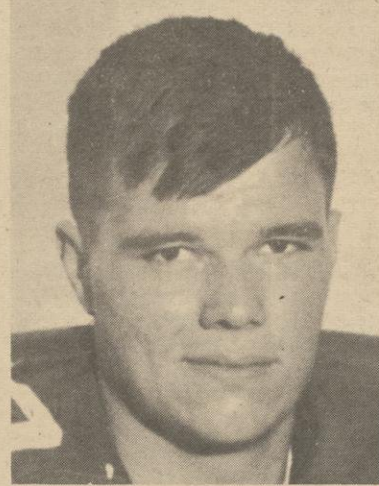
play real well. At times they have played some real good football. They play aggressively; they're a good hitting team. They played Northwestern a better ballgame than we did."

Coatta also indicated that his team was not suffering any morale problems from the Ohio State debacle.

"The attitude has been very good," he said. "The thing that was hurt the most was our pride. I'm sure we'll play hard this week, I'm sure of that."



DON MURPHY AND MIKE McCLISH (right) two key performers all season long in Wisconsin's offensive line, will be playing their last home game for the Badgers today against Illinois. Murphy is a guard from LaCrosse, while McClish, a tackle, is from Des Moines, Iowa.



fundamentals against a team in their class.

"It's just going to be a bread and butter offense," he said. "We'll run the ball, get back to the basics."

The offensive lineup will stay basically the same with Mel Reddick at split end, Stu Voigt at tight end, Roger Jaeger and Mike McClish at the tackles, Mike Musha and Brad Monroe at the guards, and Jim Nowak at center. Quarterback Neil Graff, flanker Ike Isom, and running backs Alan Thompson and Joe Dawkins will compose the backfield. With only 18 yards last week, Thompson slipped from fifteenth to twenty-first in NCAA rushing with 164 carries for 707 yards.

Wide receiver Al Hannah, tackle Elbert Walker, guard Don Murphy, and running backs Dan Crooks and Greg Johnson will see plenty of action. Quarterback Gary Losse, who had some success at Ohio State, may play more this week.

Coatta will not be sure of his defense until gametime. Tentatively, he has Gary Buss and Rudy Schmidt at the ends, Bill Gregory and Jim DeLisle at the tackles, Chuck Winfrey, Harry Alford, Scott Lindsey, and Pete Higgins at the linebacking posts, and Lee Wilder, Neovia Greyer, and Dick Hyland in the secondary.

Fifteen seniors will be playing their last home game: Reddick, Isom, Voigt, McClish, Murphy, Monroe, Musha, guard Dick Young, Nowak, Dawkins, Schmidt, Lindsey Alford, linebacker John Borders, and halfback Jim Schneider, quarterback Lew Ritcherson has not played this year due to an injury. Wisconsin may seek another year of eligibility for him.

RUGBY CANCELLED

The Chicago-Wisconsin Rugby game which was tentatively scheduled to be played this morning has been cancelled. The Chicagoans reportedly objected to playing in such inclement weather. The game would have been one of the highlights of the Wisconsin season as Chicago is currently undefeated with a 7-0 record.

DISTANCE RUNNERS WANTED

Any former high school or college distance runners, preferably graduate students in reasonably good shape, who wish to compete on a top-flight track and field outfit are asked to contact Bill Kurtz of the Kegonsa Track Club at 873-7567.

the final period, Sioux goalie Dave Murphy, a freshman, also saved 26 goals.

The same two teams return to the ice tomorrow with junior Wayne Thomas in the nets for the Badgers.

Skaters Scalp Sioux in Pit

(special Cardinal correspondence)

GRAND FORKS (No. Dakota)—A noisy capacity crowd of 3,868 here in the University of North Dakota's famous hockey "pit" saw the Wisconsin Badgers take charge midway through the second period and come through with an impressive 8-4 victory over the highly rated Sioux.

The Badger skaters were outscored in the first period 3-1, but the remainder of the game was a different story as the visiting igers outscored the Sioux 7-1, demonstrating some fine patterns. For the last half of the game, it was all Wisconsin as everything

clicked. This was the Badgers opening game of the season and their first game ever as a member of the Western Collegiate Hockey Association.

Having beaten the Sioux twice last year in Madison, the Badgers have now won three straight against this national powerhouse. As usual, North Dakota was a preseason pick to be one of the best teams in the nation.

Junior center Jimmy Boyd picked up from where he left off last year by leading the Badgers with a hat trick and an assist. Senior center Bert DeHate chipped in with two goals and an assist,

and senior left wing Dave Smith added a goal and two assists to spark the Badger attack.

Much to the unhappiness of the noisily prejudiced fans, Wisconsin broke the scoring ice at 11:05 when Boyd slapped in his first of three goals. It came on a power play with John Jagger getting an assist.

The Sioux came back with a goal at 13:31 by left wing Jim Charlesworth, and went ahead at 18:14 on a goal by Dave Hudson with an assist from Rick Wilson. Nineteen seconds later junior Mike Baumgartner scored an unassisted goal for the Sioux to close out the scoring for the first period.

Rozelle Honors Hirsch Today

Elroy "Crazylegs" Hirsch, University of Wisconsin Athletic Director, will be honored at halftime of today's Wisconsin - Illinois football game, the 29th annual "W" Club Day.

Hirsch will receive an award from National and American Football League Commissioner Pete Rozelle recognizing Hirsch's selection as a member of the All-Time National Football League Team. In addition, an oil painting of Hirsch and his fellow members of the all-time team will be placed in the Professional Football Hall of Fame in Canton, Ohio.

Hirsch will also receive a life membership in the National "W" Club, and will be presented with a check for \$20,000 from the club in payment for construction of the new athletic ticket office facility in Camp Randall Stadium.

Ath. Dep't May Get State Funds

By MARK SHAPIRO
Sports Editor

Wisconsin's athletic department's chances of receiving some much needed financial help from the legislature increased greatly Friday when a bill to grant the department 280 tuition-free scholarships easily passed the State Assembly.

By a vote of 72-33, Bill No. 1059 was passed. This would grant the Wisconsin Athletic Department 70 scholarships per year, per class with out-of-state tuition waived. The measure went to the Senate Friday afternoon and was passed.

Athletic Director Elroy Hirsch was present at Friday's sessions of both houses to persuade legislators of the importance of the bill.

In Friday's session of the Athletic Board, the panel heard a progress report on the Athletics Scholastic Counseling Center and a preliminary report on Wisconsin's plan to institute aid for student athletes seeking their degrees after their four years of eligibility have expired.

Former swimming coach John Hickman and Charles Owens, the school's first black counselor for athletes and a Ph.D., are heading up the center. Randall Thrush, a spokesman for the center, said that more funds were

needed, but that "Wisconsin is one of the first schools in the country to have a program of this sort."

Hickman said that the fifth year's aid program would be based upon need and could not be used for recruiting purposes. Hickman is working with the student financial aids center to organize aid for athletes needing nine or more semesters to graduate.

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