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November 13, 1969

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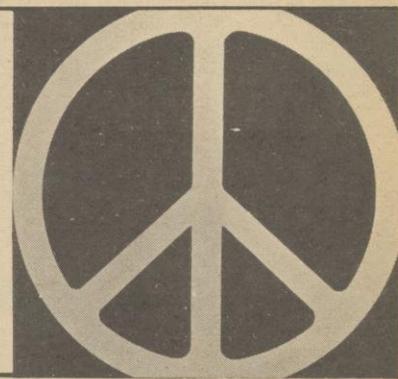
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**ROTC Raided
At UWM
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**What to Do During
the Moratorium
Schedule on Page 4**



THE DAILY CARDINAL

Five Cents

thursday
11-13-69

VOL. LXXX, No. 44



From Rent Overcharges

Eagle Heights Show \$500,000 Profit

By JAMES ROWEN
Contributing Editor

Unknown to most of the University community, the Eagle Heights apartment complex for married students has been making a healthy profit for a number of years.

Now Heights residents, faced with a possible rent increase, are demanding that their landlord, Residence Halls, ease the increase by using the profits which have accumulated because of rent overcharges.

The surplus now totals over \$500,000 and increases by \$90,000 a year.

The existence of the rent profits became known after an investigation of Res Halls books by a

task force of Eagle Heights' students. They discovered they had been overcharged the amount Res Halls needed to pay off the mortgage on the buildings.

Their investigation was prompted by the possibility of a rise in rent to pay for a school tax levy being considered by the state legislature. The University decided that if the legislature does tax the University's Eagle Heights property, it would be paid through a jump in the rental rates on the Heights apartments.

According to Res Halls Asst. Director Fred Hintz, the surplus rents have been invested in U. S. Treasury notes with the First Wis-

(continued on page 3)

LEFT: MRS. IRAJ BROOMAND led a native costume from her home nation of Iran at the International Style Show. The show was held in the Wisconsin Union last night.

RIGHT: CHILDREN FROM the Eagle Heights apartments play in the dimming afternoon. Cardinal Photos.



Rally Speakers May Test U 'Bullhorn' Limitations

By GEORGE BOGDANICH

Organizers of the Vietnam anti-war moratorium are planning to hold at 11 am. today the first mass rally since the regents passed the highly controversial "bullhorn regulation."

Spokesmen for the moratorium steering committee, who expect over 3000 people to attend the library rally, have noted the acoustical difficulties which the mall area presents and have hinted that they may challenge the recent regent ruling which prohibits loudspeakers except for social purposes such as Campus Carnival and homecoming.

Leaders of several anti-war groups are seeking a restraining order against the bullhorn limitation which they say is "definitely unconstitutional under the first amendment". A restraining order is not possible however, till next week.

The regent ruling is a reinterpretation of a

Wisconsin statute which has existed on campus for some time. Moratorium leaders say that the statute itself may be unconstitutional but that the regent reinterpretation is "discriminatory in intent because it sanctions free speech at social functions while repressing any political speech."

Six campus anti-war groups applied to the University for permits to use a bullhorn at the moratorium rally. None of the six groups has received such a permit.

Two more moratorium events which are expected to draw heavy attendance are debate on the subject "Should Unions Support the War?" and an all night vigil at St. Paul's at which at least one of the singers from Peter Paul and Mary will attend.

The union debate which is sponsored by the Teaching Assistants Association (TAA)

**A Dove
Defends AMRC
Story on Page 8**

(continued on page 3)

Jeffrey's

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SDS To Act on Demands, Votes Nonviolent March

By LEO F. BURT

The Madison Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) voted last night to take action on their three demands with a non-destructive "militant" march Wednesday, along an as yet undetermined route.

The mass body of members mandated the eleven member steering committee to determine march tactics and route, which will be publicized by posters on campus early next week. The details of the march were not decided at the open meeting for reasons of security. SDS members were fearful that early publicity would give the police an advantage in neutralizing the march's effectiveness.

Also approved were plans for guerrilla theater and informal picketing in the preceding two days to draw attention to the upcoming march.

The demands made to the chancellor last Oct. 15 include abolition of the Army Math Research Center, the Land Tenure Center and ROTC at the University.

Mike Rosen, a steering committee member, described the "militant" march to be one which shies from property destruction or anything "which would isolate people from the movement."

Another member, Mike Kaplan, added that the march would be an "interim" action which could "build up to bigger and better actions to act as a catalyst to get things going again on the campuses in this country."

Also discussed at the meeting was SDS attitude toward the mor-

Eagle Heights Show Profit

(continued from page 1)

consin Trust Company of Milwaukee. This is the main trust (investment) branch of the First Wisconsin Bankshares Corporation which has dominated many University projects in recent years, including the financing of the Hilldale Shopping Center.

Asst. Director Hintz said he expected Residence Halls to make up some of the possible rent increase proposed for Heights residents by using the surplus (profits) fund.

"We plan to sit down with some of the residents of Eagle Heights," he explained, "to reach a proposed formulation which will be presented by Res Halls to the administration, and ultimately to the Board of Regents."

"The Regents will have to approve any alteration in the rent structure," Hintz said. "It will finally end up in their hands."

The Eagle Heights task force has approved of the University's property being taxed for municipal services such as schools, but adopted a resolution calling for the payment of the Eagle Heights' tax from the money they have been paying in overcharged rents.

Hintz said the rent surplus "is the only place we could get it from," referring to possible methods of reducing the rent increase if the assembly bill passes. The final decision to utilize the surplus, however, can come only from the regents.

Bullhorn Rule To Be Tested

(continued from page 1)

will feature a national representative from the United Auto Workers and United Electrical Workers as well as local representatives from the Postal Workers. Amalgamated Meatcutters, United Electrical Workers, American Federation of State, County Municipal Employees, and the TAA.

Peter Yarrow of the well-known folksinging group Peter, Paul, and Mary has agreed to attend a vigil starting at midnight in Saint Paul's Catholic Church. Officials there say that there is a possibility that Paul Stookey and Mary Travis may also attend.

atorium. A decision was reached to continue to endorse the University moratorium and to work through it while at the same time to withhold outright endorsement of the national moratorium and Washington march.

There was some skepticism as to whether the national march and

moratorium permitted maximum freedom for the radical left to present its politics.

"Requested" to leave before the meeting's start were Wisconsin State Journal reporters Clifford Behnke and James Oset, representatives of the "capitalist" press and possibly hostile to SDS.

Nine Arrests Made After UWM Clash

By MAUREEN TURIM

Demonstrators forced their way into ROTC offices Wednesday on the UW Milwaukee campus following a noon hour rally denouncing the Reserve Officers Training Corps program.

Nine people were arrested, including a history professor, James Cockcroft, who had spoken at the rally about U.S. aid to Latin American universities.

Acting Police Chief Moratz of the UWM campus protection force said all nine people arrested were charged with misconduct in a public building, which is a felony. Two of the demonstrators were also charged with battery and Cockcroft was also charged with obstruction.

Cops Prowl Rathskellar

Three uniformed members of Protection and Security have been stationed on permanent evening duty in the Memorial Union Rathskellar area.

At 10:00 p.m. Wednesday, two P&S officers were walking through the Rath, accompanied by two unidentified men, reportedly searching for a suspect whose photograph the officers had with them.

A Union worker said that the officers were doing "nothing special," and would be there every night from now on. He expressed the hope that after a few days, the public reaction, which Wednesday was visibly disturbed, would dissipate with the gradual acceptance of police in the Union.

Regents to Review Faculty's Salary Criteria, May Exercise More Control

By GENE WELLS
Cardinal Staff Writer

The recent resolution restoring a cut previously made in the salary of Assoc. Prof. Maurice Zeitlin, Sociology, will mean that the present procedure for setting faculty salaries will be thoroughly reviewed, several regents told The Cardinal in recent interviews.

The purpose of the review would be to eliminate possible situations where a faculty member could participate in the determination of his own salary, Regents Charles Gelatt, LaCrosse, and Frank Pelisek, Whitefish Bay, indicated. Gelatt added that departmental recommendations on salaries might be overturned by the regents more often in the future as a result of the regent review.

Still unanswered is the question of why Zeitlin was singled out for a cut in salary. It will remain unanswered because state law dealing with executive sessions will prohibit such disclosure, both in the Zeitlin case and in future cases involving application of salary-setting criteria to individual professors.

There have been charges that Zeitlin's reputation as an outspoken critic of government policies in Vietnam played a part in the decision to single out Zeitlin for a salary cut. Regent Pres. James Nellen, DePere, said Zeitlin's war view was not the reason for his selection. He said the reasons for choosing Zeitlin were discussed in closed session and therefore could not be revealed.

Regent Gordon Walker, Racine, said the increase recommended for Zeitlin was "one of the highest" but conceded that "there were others" on the faculty who had similarly large increases recommended for them.

When asked how the public could protect itself against the possible undisclosed use of improper criteria for determining faculty salaries, Regent William Kahl, Madison, replied that the criteria are established in open session. He added, however, that the criteria must be applied to individual cases in closed session.

When asked what criteria the regents now use in setting faculty salaries, Regent Charles Gelatt, LaCrosse, said the regents have none at present. He said formation of criteria to be used in the future will be discussed in open session in accordance with the resolution passed at the October regent meeting.

Present procedures in salary-setting are outlined in Chapter 7 of the University Laws and Regulations as follows:

"The departmental executive committee has authority to make recommendations concerning appointments, dismissals, promotions, salaries and other budget matters, which are transmitted through the chairman to the dean. The executive committee may, by annual vote, delegate to a smaller committee, or to the chairman, the

8001 8th Street, University Park, PA 16602

Thursday, Nov. 13, 1969

THE DAILY CARDINAL—3

OFF THE WIRE

Compiled from the Associated Press

Initial Safeguard Funds Approved

NEW DELHI, India — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was expelled from the ruling Congress party Wednesday by Old Guard leaders, a group that includes some of the closest associates of her father, the late Jawaharlal Nehru.

The Old Guard—also called the Syndicate—accused her of indiscipline, seeking to build a personality cult, setting up rival groups in the party and causing the defeat of the party's nominee in the presidential elections last August.

Mrs. Gandhi, who became prime minister in January, 1966, remained defiant. She described her expulsion as "illegal and of no validity." But in a statement that was supported by her colleagues in the government and the party, she conceded that the move could have "far-reaching political and constitutional implications."

Indian Party Expels Indira Gandhi

WASHINGTON — The first deployment money for the Safeguard antimissile system—a token \$2.5 million for a command center deep in the Rocky Mountains—was included in a \$1.45 billion military construction bill approved Wednesday by the House Appropriations Committee.

The bill was hustled to the House floor where approval is expected Thursday.

Almost all Safeguard deployment money—\$746 million authorized for next year—is in another money bill not scheduled for action by Congress until December.

The construction bill also contains \$14.1 million Safeguard research money for Kwajalein Island in the Pacific where fullscale tests of the antimissile system are to begin by the middle of next year.

Marcos Wins Second Term

MANILA — Apparently re-elected to a second term by landslide vote, President Ferdinand E. Marcos plans to loosen the Philippines' historic ties with the United States and pursue a more nationalistic course, his foreign minister said Wednesday.

This eventually could mean relations with Red China, Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo told newsmen.

Fordham Students Clash with Police

NEW YORK (AP) Fordham University students barricaded in the president's office repulsed school guards in a bloody clash Wednesday night, then jumped out windows to avoid city police summoned to the campus.

Six of the students were caught and held, police said.

At least six security guards were injured in the rush to escape the administration building, as

some students swung lead pipes and threw furniture while fleeing.

They had taken over the office seven hours earlier in a protest against ROTC on the Bronx campus.

The original takeover was by about 75, but that number had dwindled to about three dozen by the time city police were asked to assist the campus security force. They had vowed to stay all night.

authority to make recommendations with respect to . . . salaries."

Another part of the chapter states that "In schools in which departmental structures do not exist, executive committees shall have the same authority to make recommendations concerning appointments, dismissals, promotions, salaries, and other budget matters, to the Dean or Director, as departmental executive committees."

The chapter was approved by the University Faculty Assembly on Feb. 26, 1969, and by the regents on April 11.

Pelisek explained that under present procedure, salary recommendations are made by departments and approved by the regents. He said in some departments a professor is able to participate in the departmental meeting at which a recommendation is made on his own salary.

Pelisek said he would have no objection to having salary recommendations made by departments if they are structured so that individual professors are not helping to set their own salaries. He suggested that having departmental executives make the salary recommendations would avoid conflicts of interest.

The whole question of salary-setting procedures should be examined, Nellen said. "I don't say there's anything wrong with it, necessarily," he added. He said he felt the responsibility for making recommendations should remain with the departments.

Walker also supported continuation of the basic structure of having salary recommendations made by the departments and reviewed by the regents.

Most of the regents contacted said they had no specific ideas about what changes should be made to eliminate conflicts of interest in salary-setting procedures, but added that alternatives would be discussed during the forthcoming review of the problem.

The regents have during recent months frequently expressed concern about the University's low faculty salary ranking and the adverse effect of this year's University budget on that ranking. The University now ranks last in the Big Ten in faculty compensation.

The regents and University administrators agree that this low ranking will make it difficult to recruit or retain top faculty members. But the regents' concern for recruiting faculty has apparently not extended beyond the question of general salary levels.

It is reasonable to suppose that prospective faculty members would be reluctant to come to an institution where their salaries are subject to sudden alterations for reasons that are never fully disclosed. The regents, in spite of their genuine concern about the University's low faculty salary ranking, apparently have not considered that the Zeitlin incident could be related to the total salary picture.

Protest Journey to Washington

By JOHN WESSLER

Thousands of protesters, mostly students, will be wending their way eastward this week to take part in the massive antiwar rally to be held in Washington D.C. Saturday.

In Boston, 1500 persons are expected to board a special 20 car train to Washington. The train had been cancelled due to lack of interest, but was rehired after President Nixon's address to the nation on the war.

Similar reactions to the speech have been recorded throughout the country. In Indiana, where 20 buses have been reserved for the trip to Washington, only 100 persons had paid their deposit before Nixon's speech. The day after the address, 55 more paid.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference has reserved ten buses in Atlanta. A rally has also been organized in Atlanta and will feature Julian Bond, a Georgia legislator. Whether the protesters will be able to use the state house for the rally will depend upon the outcome of a court suit that would force Georgia's Governor Lester G. Maddox to permit the demonstration.

Large numbers of people are expected from other major cities across the country. An estimated 5000 people are expected from Chicago, 3000 from Detroit, and 2000 from Pittsburgh. Willmington, Delaware, has chartered 65 buses to bring people to the nation's capital.

Some 300 students from the University of Kansas, Kansas State and Wichita State plan to participate in the demonstration. Mary Holmes College, a black school in

West Point, Mississippi, has given its sole bus to students who wish to march in Washington.

All the demonstrations this week are not centered around Washington, however.

A "lie-in" in New York's Central Park is expected to draw 40,000 people, who will lie in the park's sheep meadow to symbolize the war dead. Black balloons will float over the meadow, adding to the funereal atmosphere. Other moratorium activities in New York City include symposiums for persons in the medical profession, workshops for religious leaders and rallies for theatrical artists and high school students.

In San Francisco, 100,000 people are expected to march beginning at 7 a.m. from the waterfront, moving through the downtown area and reaching Golden Gate Park at noon. There, protesters will hear speeches from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference president, Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, and former Oregon Sen. Wayne Morse. The San Francisco gathering is anticipated to be the largest anti-war parade ever held in that city.

Because of the emphasis on Washington and San Francisco, local demonstrations may not be as well attended as the October activities. In many southern and midwestern communities, however, there will be church services and rallies, similar to those in October.

But even though cities in the east, such as Boston are sending large contingents to Washington, (continued on page 14)



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Moratorium Schedule

Thursday, November 13, 1969

9:00 Film: China One Quarter of Humanity-New University Conference Committee-Sellery Hall (50¢ admission)

9:00-6:00 Canvassing-UW Moratorium Committee-Pres House

10:00 Workshop: Women's Liberation-Wisconsin Alliance-Linda Bomer, Miriam Hall-Pres House

10:00 Workshop: American Imperialism-Gayle Southworth, Neil Cohen, Roger Keenan-Radical Economists-Methodist Center

11:00 Rally: Moratorium-Library Mall

11:00 Lecture: The Coming War in Thailand and the Laotian Question-Adam Schesch-Ag Hall Aud.

11:00 Lecture: The War and the Black Movement-C.L.R. James, author of Black Jacobins-107 Psychology

11:45 Vietnam Dialogue - Librarians Comm. to End the War-Lecture Room, Downtown Library

12:00 Demonstration: In support of Chicago Conspiracy Defendants, in coordination with similar demonstrations across the country-New Mobilization Comm.-Fed. Bldg.

12:00 Workshop: South Africa: The Next Vietnam?-Bruce and Linda Ewen-Committee on South African Affairs-St. Francis House, 1001 Univ. Ave.

12:45 Vietnam Dialogue-Librarians Comm. to End the War-Lecture Room, Downtown Library

1:00 Lecture: Cuba or Puerto Rico? Which Way for Latin America?-TAA, Richard Levins, Professor of Biomathematics, Univ. of Chicago-Catholic Center

2:00 Lecture: Evolution of U.S. Foreign Policy in Indochina to 1954-TAA, Bruce Vandervoort-Pres House

2:00 Lecture: The Land Tenure Center, Ally of Liberal Imperialism?-Radical Economists, Mike Booth-Methodist Ctr.

2:30 Workshop: The Wisconsin Alliance View of the Vietnam War-Wisconsin Alliance, Dick Krooth, Les Radke, Tom Grogg-5208 Social Science

2:30 Lecture: The Scientist as Human-Richard Levins-Science Students Union-A-2, Gordon Commons

3:15 Lecture: Peasants in Latin America-Joel Lazinger-Pres House

3:30 Lecture: Historical Background of the War in Vietnam-Noel Adams-2115 Humanities

3:30 Lecture: The War in Vietnam and the Black Movement-C.L.R. James-American Inst. 203-165 Bascom

3:30 Teach-In: Third World Myth as Imperialistic Reality-Third World Unity Movement-Norman Madrid, David Kruz, Gail Katagari-6210 Social Science

1:00, 3:00, 7:30, & 9:00 Film: Life Study of Norman Bethune-New China Youth-St. Francis House, 1001 University Ave.

7:30 Workshop: South Africa: The Next Vietnam? Comm. on South African Affairs-Lindi Jordan and George Mzangola-St. Francis House, 1001 University Ave.

7:30 Workshop: Should Unions Support the War-Trade Union Debate-TAA-Nick Ballas (United Electrical Workers), Clarence Kailin (AFSCME), Dick Mossman (United Electrical Workers), Vincent Phelan (Amalgamated Meatcutters), Joe Thompson (Postal Workers), Bruce Vandervoort (TAA)-First Methodist Church

8:00 Workshop: The Socialist Potential (to be announced)

Friday, November 14, 1969

8:30 Mass-Catholic Center

9:00 Omnibus Lecture-Hillel

9:30 - 5:00 Open House-YMCA, 306 No. Brooks

11:30 Omnibus Lecture-Hillel

1:00 - 3:00 Neighborhood Talk-In: Vietnam—Why We Must Get Out-MAPAC-Doth Madison Neighborhood Center, 609 Center

2:00 - 5:00 Talk-In: How Vietnam Affects You-MAPAC-Madison Community Center, 16 E. Doty

12:00 - 5:00 Open House: Wisconsin Alliance-MAPAC-1014 Williamson

10:00 - 6:00 Open Discussion: Vietnam and Your Paycheck-MAPAC-1014 Williamson

ALL DAY Speak your Peace Rallies--MAPAC

East Side-Lapham School Aud, 1045 E. Dayton

S.E. Side-Atwood Community Center, 2425 Atwood Ave.

South Side-Lincoln Jr. High Aud, 909 Sequoia Trail

West Side-Edgewood College Gym, 855 Woodrow Avenue

Central-Madison Area Tech College, 200 N. Wisconsin Ave.

Saturday, November 15, 1969

10:00, 1:00, & 3:00 Workshops: Economics and the War, Foreign Policy and How it Affects You-Wisconsin Alliance HQ, 1014 Williamson

9:00 - 12:00 Artist of our Time Respond to the War, Vietnam, and the Draft-The War is Not Over-Union Social Comm.-Great Hall

Is He or Isn't He
Are they or aren't they
BANDOLINOS

the Shoe Shack

11 South Pinckney (On the Capitol Square)

11 South Pinckney (On the Capitol Square)

'Precaution' Riot Troops Moved into Washington

WASHINGTON (AP)—The government began moving about 9,000 riot trained regular troops into the Washington area as a "purely precautionary measure" in advance of this week's antiwar demonstrations.

In the meantime, the Vietnam protestors have won the right to march down Pennsylvania Avenue—which the government had originally insisted was off limits—but will avoid the White House, once a prime target of the demonstrations.

The Pentagon announced that paratroopers of the Army's 82nd Airborne Division arrived from Ft. Bragg, N.C. A regiment of the 2nd Marine Division from Camp Lejeune, N.C., arrived last night.

About 4000 paratroopers and Marines will be in position at federal military installations today, with the remaining units pulling in tomorrow from bases in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina.

Jerry Friedheim, deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, emphasized that "this is a precautionary action only" adding, "No final decision has been made to utilize federal personnel and these personnel will remain on federal installations unless the Department of Justice, coordinat-

ing with local civilian officials, requests assistance."

The lead elements of the 82nd Airborne's 4th Brigade moved into place on the eve of a three day period of demonstrations expected to climax Saturday with as many as 200,000 antiwar demonstrators marching through the capital.

Former Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark told a news conference today there is "no real indication of any significant violence and the march should go off with dignity—and that's what all Americans should want whether they agree with it or not."

Clark said a lawyers' task force will be on the streets during the three days of activities to monitor the demonstrations and police response. They will be assisted by 75 clergymen.

Deploring predictions of trouble, Clark suggested, "One of the best ways to cause violence is to create the anticipation of it. We ought to talk about free speech and peaceful assembly."

At the White House, Mayor Walter Washington of the District of

Columbia, said, "I don't anticipate at this point any violence."

The mayor added that authorities were preparing to meet any violence that might erupt.

Until the Justice Department reversed its field Sunday and granted a permit for demonstrators to parade along Pennsylvania Avenue Saturday, Washington said, "An attitude of anger and confrontation seemed to be building."

The mayor said he felt the mood was changing and "getting close to" the mood of the Oct. 15 moratorium demonstration that was notable for its peaceful nature.

Washington said he felt a key element in persuading the Justice Department to grant a permit was an agreement by mobilization leaders to abandon plans to demonstrate around the White House. The authorized parade route at no point comes closer than one block from the executive mansion.

Friedheim said there had been no further alerts of any other regular troops.

The Daily Cardinal

"A Free Student Newspaper"

FOUNDED APRIL 4, 1892

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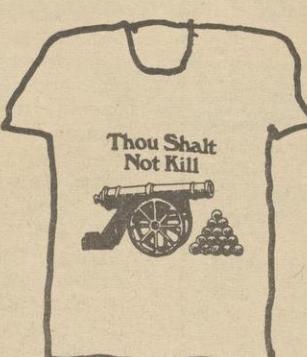
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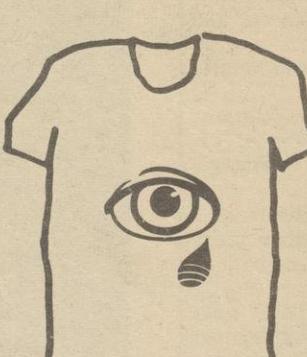
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Thursday, Nov. 13, 1969

THE DAILY CARDINAL—5

Caesar Chavez To Speak At Milwaukee Rally Friday

Caesar Chavez, director of the United Family Farm Workers Organizing Committee, and head of the nationwide boycott of California and Arizona table grapes, will be speaking in Milwaukee Friday.

The rally in Milwaukee is only one stop in a nationwide tour for Chavez to emphasize the dangers of pesticides and the conditions of farm workers.

Chavez feels that union contracts for farm workers would make the fields safer for the farm workers and the fruit safer for the consumer. Chavez said, "The economic poison threat is a major reason why we need strong unions and collective bargaining in agriculture."

Chavez will speak at the A.O. Smith Union Hall, 27th St., Milwaukee, at 7:30 p.m. The Wisconsin Grape Boycott Committee has announced that there will be a bus to Milwaukee, leaving the Union at 5:30. Tickets for the bus will cost two dollars.

Further information is available at the committee's information table in the Union or by calling 241-1821 or 257-7608.

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"Alice's Restaurant"

Aging Children

ALICE'S RESTAURANT, Starring ARLO GUTHRIE, Featuring PAT QUINN & JAMES BRODERICK, Screen-play by VENABLE HERNDON & ARTHUR PENN, Produced by HILLARD ELKINS & JOE MANDUKE, Directed by ARTHUR PENN. UNITED ARTISTS.

By ELLIOT SILBERBERG
Fine Arts Editor

Arthur Penn is a wish-fulfiller and he forms his dreams around the mythologies Americans love. His American dreaming pervades his visual sense, in the attention paid to a wooded country side, a revival meeting, a New England Thanksgiving, or even the grime and shadows of New York. That sense of place and tradition is in the faces he chooses with care, archetypes like the appleness in Alice's cheeks, the pot-bellied dodo in Officer Obie, the pale, frumpy bearing of the townsfolk who come to eat and gape in Alice's restaurant. The dreams are even paced to our most deeply rooted moods. They flow by then stop, and linger, telling us how nostalgic we like to be. Penn knows how we want to respond.

He knows how to give American experience meaning too. Penn usually chooses our folk heroes, those somewhere between good and bad, and has them relive their own myth-making pasts. In the process they come out part myth but mostly Penn: Billy as a very innocent Kid ("The Left-Handed Gun"), Clyde Barrow as sexually impotent ("Bonnie and Clyde"), and here Arlo Guthrie as a kid who understands suffering at the same time he sings hilarious songs.

The rambling monologue that gives ALICE'S RESTAURANT its name is only a touch of the film's meaning. Guthrie's funky tribute to the unflagging stupidity of cops and the military is all there. None of the bits are outrageous, in part because we have all rehearsed them before while listening to the song. But Penn has the good comic sense to move through these scenes with quickness and finesse. They become part of the lyricism of the film as a whole, part of its larger meaning.

The song contains that gentle cynicism many of us feel toward America today. But Penn actually is working less with the song than the sort of attitudes it shares. He takes its attitudes and its life style and tests it against the withering effects of age. In this regard the Joni Mitchell lament "Songs to Aging Children" (sung at the funeral of Shelly) is the keynote to the film. Far from just good fun, "Alice's Restaurant" is a beautifully moving film about growing up and especially old, and about what we lose in the process.

The problem of age is most prominent in Alice and Ray, the older, spiritual leaders for Arlo and his gang. Their secular church has a unique sense of religion one humane, moral, and gentle, at least on the surface. Beneath the good intentions are all the human failures. Alice cannot separate love and faithfulness from a certain elemental compassion for everyone in her brood. She not only gives herself to these kids but needs them too. They remind her how complete she is, mother and lover both. Ray is strong enough to test his own



age against youth and the threat it presents to his marriage. He forgives Alice her whims and suffers quietly and alone. But he cannot always hide the ways age is cheating him. His attitude toward Shelly becomes mildly sadistic once he senses Alice's attraction for the youth. And in spite of his openness, Ray can be both selfish and violent. Alice knows what Ray cannot quite admit. That time catches up with you, that second childhoods are forced affairs, that the young must be young in their own way, and that there is good reason to fear what time makes you lose.

Beyond this is the relationship between Arlo and Woody Guthrie. Here dying father and budding son share a special talent and warmth. Their music binds them to a deeply felt love for one another and for others. Even so, they are divided by life styles and tastes, that is by eras. Woody represents a musical tradition that endures, but specific attitudes that do not. He is

dying. He speaks for the woman who tries to relive her youth by seducing Arlo. She fails because of her age. Arlo cannot quite respond to her girdled stomach. His are a different set of needs, sources of joy, and sexual interests.

Shelly represents a third alternative to the constraints of time. He is obsessed with the structure reality takes and with death omens, and he takes drugs as an escape from the trap of time. His death, occurring close to Woody's, marks the futility of escape. Youth burns itself out. Age deteriorates. The threat of death is a constant in Penn's vision.

It would have been easy for Penn to compromise these themes and make "Alice" merely entertaining. Or he could have gummed on a reconciliatory mood, "folk music conquers all," perhaps. It's to his credit that he does not. Penn involves himself in the atmosphere of a song and a life style he can neither completely understand or accept. The tensions in Alice and Ray are probably Penn's own as well, and one thanks him for being honest with us. If "Alice's Restaurant" has become a hot commercial item (cookbooks and all), it's not because Penn is exploiting us but because the issues in the film speak to attitudes many of us share. In demonstrating a sense of loss, Penn is telling Americans something basic about the way we see ourselves.

So it's only fitting that the film end on a note of apprehension with those sweeping repetitions of Alice, "remarried," but stark and alone. What endures in Penn's world is not joy, but moments of joy. Bodies do rust and die, and utopian schemes disintegrate. What lasts are the memories, the music, and of course the film. Art always has the last laugh on life. "You can get anything you want, 'ceptn Alice." Just as Bonnie, Clyde, and The Kid all finally had to get their come-uppance, so too must Alice and Ray. The joys of wish-fulfillment are strong in Penn, but so too is the price his good people pay for daring to ask too much of reality and time.



"Prague," Badura-Skoda Concerts

Musical Expertise

By LEE KRAMER
Fine Arts Staff

My original assignment was to review the Prague Chamber Orchestra, and until about 9:15 Sunday night that was all I had planned to do. However, after attending Mr. Badura-Skoda's recital, I felt it absolutely essential that I inform my readers about that concert.

Every once in a while, one gets to hear or see something extraordinary, something above and beyond an ordinary artistic achievement. When one hears the Budapest String Quartet perform a Beethoven string quartet, or sees James Earl Jones in The Great White Hope, he knows that something magical has taken place.

This was exactly how I felt when I heard Mr. Badura-Skoda play Beethoven's "Hammerklavier Sonata" Sunday night.

The Sonata is written in the typical four movement form. The first and last movements are primarily loud and masculine and were performed with all the fire they contain. The second movement was a bit lighter, as is typical of a scherzo movement, and although very short, provided the precise amount of tension relief to bring the audience into the sublime third movement.

The Adagio sostenuto (third movement) is certainly the most expressive piece of music I've ever heard for piano, ranking it with the third movement of Beethoven's fifteenth string quartet. Both these movements deal with, as Mr. Badura-Skoda expressed in his program notes, "a passionate argument with God, ending in submission and humility after the gift of heavenly consolation has been received." Listening to Sunday's performance made me feel that Paul Badura-Skoda, too, was taking part in that argument.

Everything else performed by Mr. Badura-Skoda was played exquisitely, particularly the Mozart Variations on a Minuet by Duport which brought deep musical meaning to a seemingly simple piece.

Friday night's concert in the Union Theatre provided positive proof that an orchestra can perform artistically without a conductor. The Prague Chamber Orchestra, unusual in that the only musical signals were provided by the concert master, gave a concert deserving much praise.

First, consider the problem an orchestra faces if it chooses to play without a conductor. The conductor's primary function is to organize the musicians and the

highlight of the second half of the program most certainly was the Summer Pastorale by Arthur Honegger, a modern French composer most noted for his musical depiction of a train in Pacific 231. Just as in Pacific 231, where Honegger sets the mood of a moving train, so he sets many of the feelings and emotions of summer into the mood of "Summer Pastorale."

Again in the Dvorak Suite in D Major, the Chamber Orchestra gave a very credible rendering. The suite is made up of a series of five dances based on Czech folk songs. The musicians had a great feel for the music and one was left with an image of the "old country" in its most romantic form.

The only let down of the evening was the Overture to the Marriage of Figaro (the first of two encore compositions). I felt that the music was taken far too seriously considering the nature of the opera and of the music. The piece was played as if it belonged before "Otello" rather than a light comedy.

The weekend in all was a very successful one for music enthusiasts in Madison. I only hope that a larger percentage of the people will begin to take advantage of the opportunities offered.

music into meaningful musical ideas. Without this kind of leadership, the members of the orchestra must somehow compromise with each other to come out with a unified interpretation.

This kind of compromise is far more difficult than it may seem on the surface. When an orchestra has a conductor, any musical meaning is generally provided by the maestro, while the musician just plays the notes the way he is told. Without a conductor each musician must have a musical understanding of each piece in order to play with meaning. Then each musician must compromise his understanding of the music to fit in with the other members of the orchestra and yet the piece must maintain a unified statement.

With all these difficulties, the Prague Orchestra performed expertly on all counts throughout the evening. It is not often that one gets to hear a performance of a Mozart symphony that sounds like Mozart. Most of today's best conductors, including the famed Mozart interpreter, Karl Bohm, have a tendency to romanticize music from the classical era. I therefore took great delight in Friday night's interpretation of the "Symphony No. 38 in D Major (Prague)." The orchestra merely let Mozart sing through their instruments without adding any unnecessary embellishments.

A Dove Defends the ARMC

By JAMES ROWEN
Contributing Editor

Dean Stephen C. Kleene, head of the College of Letters and Sciences, has given the Cardinal an exclusive 2500 word statement of his views on the current controversy swirling about the Army Math Research Center. Prof. Kleene was acting director of the AMRC from 1966-1967.

In a discussion of his statement, which space limitations prohibit reprinting, Dean Kleene stressed the following points which are elucidated in his statement entitled "A Dove's Defense of MRC":

* The University is a neutral institution in the sense a library is—anyone has access to it. Current programs such as the AMRC, ROTC, Land Tenure Center and University trust fund investment in corporations do not contradict the University's institutional neutrality.

* Change is best accomplished through the electoral process, because it is the elected leaders who make national policy. The near defeat of the ABM in the Senate demonstrated the possibilities of successful protest through electoral channels.

* Mathematicians have a responsibility as scientists to provide the best technical information to the military. As personally concerned individuals, mathematicians, as Prof. Kleene has done, can actively oppose the war in Vietnam, the ABM and MIRV. Such a position does not involve any personal contradiction.

L&S Dean Stephen Kleene. "In summary, it is a consistent position for men of good will that, so long as the nation through its elected political leaders has assigned the Army tasks to carry out . . .

The recent criticisms of the Mathematics Research Center, U.S. Army (MRC) are a renewal, with a new focus, of the attempts which have been made to get the University of Wisconsin to abandon its position of institutional neutrality with respect to controversial national issues. All of this ground was argued over in 1967-68 when the University declined to accede to demands (1) that the University take a stand as an institution against the Vietnam war, and (2) that it remove from the campus either all defense-related recruiting (Dow, armed services, etc.) or else (to avoid the legal and practical difficulties of discriminating between different bona fide employers) all recruiting. Not only the faculty and the administration, but also in the case of (2) the students by a vote of 5537 to 2357 when the issue was put to them in a referendum on April 4, 1968, decisively turned down these demands. Institutional neutrality cannot mean that no research should be performed, and no services be provided, that contribute support to one side or the other on controversial issues. It has to mean that the University as an institution is not to select one side as alone to receive the benefit of access to its resources while they are denied to the other.

Without going fully into the reasons for institutional neutrality, consider just this one point. If a public university should abandon neutrality, then (at least in the long run) the government which nurtures the university (funds it and adopts the statutes and appoints the regents that govern it) could not be expected to keep its hands off the university on political issues. The government of the moment could be expected to oblige the university as an institution to be on its side on each major controversial issue.

Individuals of any group—of the faculty, or of the student body—should be careful to consider the broad principles involved in any issue, and not to be less firm against a demand contrary to their

principles just because the sacrifice required does not touch them. It can hardly have escaped notice that the drive against interviewing on campus was strongest in segments of the student body where interviews are generally less important than, for example, to students in the College of Engineering. No one is obliged to interview with a company he does not approve of; the issue was whether his non-approval should justify denying to others the right to interview. A faculty member or student should be careful not to adopt the position that he will protest against the military to the last dollar of someone else's research contract or fellowship (MRC does award fellowships)—unless, searching his conscience, he can say he would do the same if it were his own.

The decisions that led to the progressive involvement of the United States in Vietnam, or the decision to build an ABM system and to test MIRV (which seem now to be on the way to being implemented) are not decisions by the Department of Defense (DOD) as a professional service, but by the Executive and the Congress. The professionals provide technical knowledge and advice, and carry out policy; not they, but our elected and appointed officials and representatives (the President with his cabinet, and the Congress) make the policy decisions. If a person's conscience requires him to refrain from taking support from those responsible for actions he deplores (Vietnam, ABM, MIRV), consistency would require that he refrain from benefitting from any federal money whatsoever, including fellowship money.

Persons who are employed in the MRC, as permanent or temporary members, are supported to do mathematical research, and (with a minor fraction of their time) to provide the Army with mathematical training and with professional advice on whatever problems it has in which mathematics is or should be used. Participation in the MRC does not make them supporters of the Government (whatever it is at the moment) on matters of policy. Among members of the MRC, there is probably much the same mix with respect to opinions on Vietnam and on the ABM as among other segments of the University, except of course that persons who are conscientious objectors to participating in any DOD funded research are not included. Specifically, the staff who are now, or have been, supported by MRC does include persons who are bitterly opposed to the involvement of the U.S. in Vietnam and to the present deployment of an ABM system—persons who have publicly dissented from the Government's policy and the ABM. Under the principle of institutional neutrality, attitudes toward Vietnam and the ABM should make no difference to whether the MRC has a place on this campus. But for the purpose of a response to the recent criticisms, we now give the defense of MRC from the point of view of an opponent of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam and of the ABM. We can offer the same argument to supporters, but they will be less likely to need persuasion.

Lest there be any confusion, let it be emphasized that the MRC staff are primarily engaged in unclassified mathematical research, the results of which are openly published; are valuable as mathematics (if mathematics is considered as valuable per se); and are applicable in all sorts of directions in our advanced technological society, of which the military direction is only one. Only a very small part of the staff's time is used in consulting on military applications, and this is done off campus. This is why the activity is appropriately carried on at a University rather than at a separate military installation; in particular, the staff required for this research is of the academic type. (This deserves more space; but it has already been said quite fully elsewhere, though it has been misinterpreted and misapplied by so

me persons to insinuate that all UW personnel who were ever connected with MRC are part of "the military-industrial complex.")

If one is against what the U.S. recently has done with its military might, and with the administration's plans for an ABM system—if he regards the latter as an escalation of a self-destructive arms race—a step which, since it will certainly be matched by steps on the other side, and for technical reasons argued by many scientists, cannot increase our ultimate security, and which diverts resources from things that serve PEOPLE—how can he still believe in doing military research (The price tag on the ABM proposal, which perhaps is a down-payment only, is something of the order of magnitude of \$10 billion; a year's operation of MRC is one

clear is that those opposing all military research (not just abstaining from engaging in it themselves) are in effect advocating the aforesaid position: dissolve the DOD, tear down the Pentagon, abandon our armaments and dismiss the armed forces—while the rest of the world is not doing likewise. Those of us who do not accept this position can believe that military research is a misapplication of science, but that it should not be discontinued unilaterally. That a moratorium on military activity research be negotiated is an event devoutly to be hoped for. But it does not appear to be about to happen. It will be difficult enough, though we are not entirely pessimistic, that limitation and hopefully reduction of armaments—armaments actually stockpiled or deployed—can be

economic power has the possibility of being used either for good or for evil in the world, it is very hard to argue that we or the world would be better off if there were less of it. Rather than to argue for its diminution or the impeding of its further growth, one had better campaign (if he believes it misused in some respects) for its better use.

... those of us who can should help the Army to receive the best scientific advice it can get on how to carry out as successfully and economically possible whatever the tasks it has now or might have in the future."



Dean Stephen Kleene

and a fraction MILLION.) A quick answer is that this same person 30 years ago considered Hitlerism to be an abominable evil to be stopped at all costs; is thankful that micro-wave radar was developed by the allied powers rather than by Hitler (without which the Battle of Britain would probably have been lost); and agrees that, when the atom bomb was recognized by scientists to be an actual possibility, it was an unhappy necessity, but a necessity to be sure that our side got it first. Let those who now advocate boycotting any military research, or even any research that could be used by the DOD, ask themselves whether they think that, granting all the imperfections of the world as it is, a world dominated by Hitler and his political heirs would be better. Remember that research (military or other) takes time. A person who disapproves the present applications of our military power, but believes it was rightly used in 1942-45 and might sometime again be rightfully needed, could not count on the knowledge to keep this nation on a par militarily with others being available when needed if military research were dropped until the need is imminent.

A possible philosophical and ethical position is that war is the supreme evil, and that it would be better for a nation to offer no resistance to whatsoever power may seek to impose its will by force than to maintain and to use the means of resisting. We can respect that position, while most of us do not accept it ourselves. (Not the least of the difficulties with that position is that it offers the prospect of only temporary surcease from military activity. Often in history such a nation has been taken over by another power, and then sooner or later its citizens have been conscripted to serve the war machine of the conquering power in one capacity or another, sometimes as slave laborers, sometimes even as soldiers.) What we would make

negotiated, with safeguards acceptable to all. Whether after this a moratorium on military research—on even the knowledge of what weapons systems can exist, though they are not being produced and stockpiled—could be the next stage must remain for the present in the realm of speculation; the inspection problem would be so much the greater. The economic burden on mankind is primarily in the stockpiling and use of actual armaments, secondarily in their development and testing, and much less in the research.

These last remarks refer to specifically military research (and with this the involvement of MRC through off-campus consulting is exceedingly small). Now consider basic and applied research in general, only one of the many applications of which may be to weapons. Natural science has not been an unmixed blessing to mankind—along with the good has come the evil of its misuse for destruction by the military, and the undesirable side effects of industrial developments based on it—the pollution and general degradation of so much of our environment. Mankind might be better off if it could have remained in the pastoral age. The view is heard that one should hence have a moratorium on science (or on large areas of science). But it is too late. We are in the scientific age. Science has given us a technology which supports population levels (which we have, even if we deplore them), and for the more fortunate a standard of living, which could not be maintained in a pre-scientific economy. In this respect, history cannot be turned back; nor will revolution on the part of some against so much of what science has brought stop others from continuing the pursuit of science. No nation can remain in the forefront in a highly competitive world (even if military means of competition could be removed) if it does not keep up its science.

And though our technological and

Anyone who would now seriously oppose scientific research and development should reflect that consistency in this position would have required him, had he lived at an earlier age, to have opposed the invention and introduction of the wheel, and the domestication of horses and of elephants. All four of these discoveries have had military applications; and the first two of these are still of military importance. Had there been a prophet in man's prehistory who foresaw the evil applications of fire and the wheel, how likely is it that he could have stopped mankind from acquiring and using the knowledge of them? A modern example is the discovery of practical applications of electricity.

We should abjure moral absolutism—which itself through history has been a source of great evils. Your conscience may tell you not to do any research that can have military applications. But others, in equally good conscience, can draw other conclusions.

It is no more appropriate that someone with your point of view on Vietnam and the ABM should attempt to forbid a University scientist to do research which can have military applications and to advise the government on defense that that University scientists should be forbidden ad citizens to work against Vietnam and the ABM.

The actuality is that we do have a defense establishment, that this will not simply disappear on our initiative, that our substance (our tax dollars) is paying for it, and that our youth who have been drafted and our citizens who are its professionals are carrying out the missions which political decisions have given it. How would the situation be improved, then, by attempting to deny to the DOD access to the best technical advice it can get on the uses of mathematics in its research, development, procurement and operations.

Is it not better that the Army should have contact with people in the universities whose primary commitment is to education, scholarship and the enlargement of knowledge, than that it should become even more than it is now a self-circumscribed entity? The MRC is not a think tank devoted to thinking up and promoting grandiose new weapons systems and developments to consume our resources and escalate the arms race. To the extent (very small) that people in the MRC have an opportunity through their contacts with the Army to influence policy, we would think their influence would be on the side of restraint.

In summary, it is a consistent position for men of good will that, so long as the nation through its elected political leaders has assigned the Army tasks to carry out, those of us who can should help the Army to receive the best scientific advice it can get on how to carry out as successfully and economically as possible whatever tasks it has now or might have in the future at the very same time that we may be attempting, through political channels, including appeals to public opinion, to alter the present assignment of tasks—to change the nation's course toward disengagement and deescalation in military operations and developments.

Thursday, Nov. 13, 1969

THE DAILY CARDINAL—9

City Employees Reject Final Wage Package

City Employees Local 236 unanimously voted to reject a wage package for 1970 Tuesday night. Earlier, city officials said the package had been agreed upon by the city and union representatives.

The rejection apparently occurred as a result of a misunderstanding between the union president, Michael Cawley and City Personnel Director Charles Reott Jr. about when news of the agreement would be released to the press.

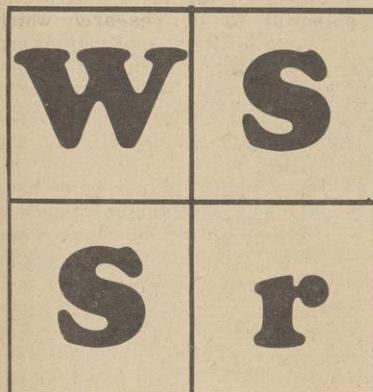
Cawley said Reott had promised to withhold all news about the agreement until Tuesday night. "We can no longer accept any verbal agreements from Reott," he said.

Reott, at the Board of Estimates meeting Monday, spoke of the agreement in principle but said he could not reveal details of the contract until after the union vote.

However, it was learned that Cawley's dissatisfaction stemmed from the difference between the package union negotiators had promised to get for the employees and the final wage package agreed upon. Reott could not be contacted for comment.

The original request from the union was for a biweekly raise of \$75, which would amount to about a \$165 per month raise. The package which the union rejected Tuesday called for a \$64.50 monthly raise.

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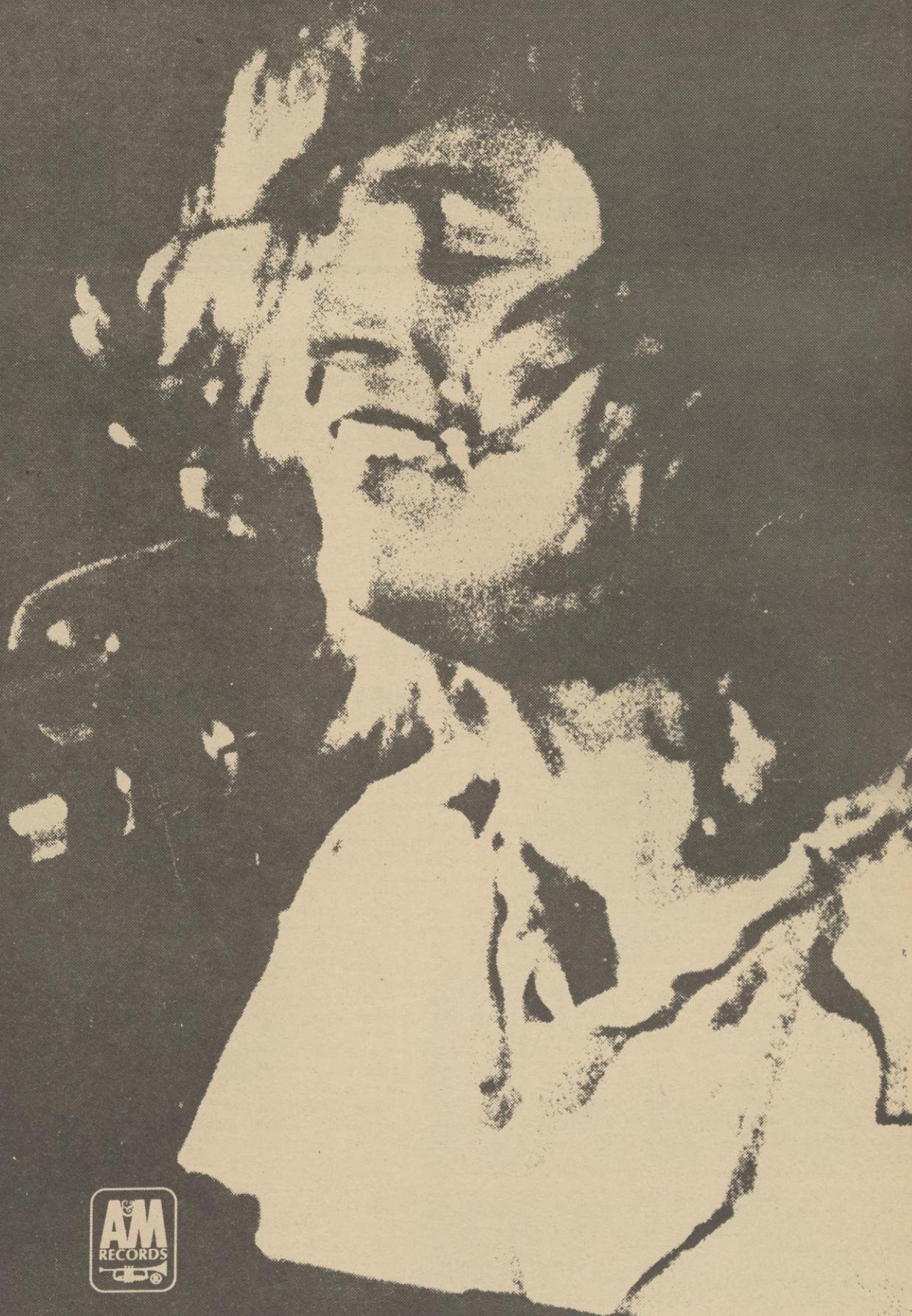
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Attend the Moratorium Activities

It is no accident that organizers of this month's moratorium activities are, at every turn, meeting with boredom, apathy, and indifference.

Last month, spurred on by President Nixon's then shocking statement that he would not in the least bit be affected by the moratorium, anti-war forces banded together to make sure that the President's self-righteous announcement would not become reality.

Well it has. We now all too painfully see that Nixon meant what he said. The strength of his government and of that silent majority can very well weather one, two, three or more moratoriums without in the least bit feeling pressured to review their Vietnam policy.

The confident, high powered, Madison Avenue, national moratorium failed. It failed because it produced not one shred of evidence indicating Nixon was beginning to listen. And it failed because in its one gala swipe against the war, it drained the energy and the imagination of those who had to be ready to apply more militant and more penetrating pressure against the government. The New York Times full page ads said, "When the war stops, we stop." With politics like that, the war will continue forever.

Students, the intellectual community, and established liberals are all notorious for their one shot plunges toward change. Look at any major campus demonstration in the last few years. Where have they gone? It is only too true that only these groups are afforded the luxury to take a day or two each year to

The Eagle Heights Shell Game

Residents of Eagle Heights have been threatened with increased rents because the University plans to pass on a proposed school tax to the married grad students. A task force of the Heights students, after investigating Res Halls books, discovered that there is a half million dollars of profits from rent overpayments earning interest for Res Halls in a Milwaukee bank. The Eagle Heights residents are now justly demanding that any rent increase be paid by the surplus rents fund, and in supporting them, we also pose the following questions:

* Since when was Residence Halls empowered to act as a profit-making institution, with the profits coming from overcharged rents. Res Halls appears to have been taking

release their collective consciences. The factory worker, the ghetto dweller, the unemployed blue collar men, all affected by this war more than most imagine, remain untouched by such activities and can relate to them only so far as reading about colorful, grandiose marches in Time magazine. One day off work to hold a lit candle will not help them and it will not end the war.

But as we have said before, if real change is to come, it will not be helped now solely by spectacular grandstand plays and by tactics as completely innocuous as those called for by the National Moratorium Committee.

In this regard the Madison campus is fortunate. The moratorium committee here has completely disassociated itself from the national leadership and today will sponsor an excellent program of educational activities touching the many aspects of United States foreign policy, the black movement as it stands today, discussion of University military involvement, and importantly, a workshop concerning unions and the war.

With such programs the Madison planners have realized where national planners haven't that Vietnam moratoriums cannot exist in a vacuum. They must be tied to the more fundamental problems in our society—poverty, repression, pervasiveness of the military, and in turn, their relationship to American foreign policy. The fact that great grandstand activities will not be successful again this month is a commentary on the politics of the national moratorium approach. That they will not occur in Madison, is a positive sign that this campus can begin moving in the right direction.

Everyone, attend today's activities.

instruction in usury from private Madison landlords.

* What other dormitory complexes have been operated by Res Halls at a profit, and what has happened to the money?

* Why is President Harrington's house exempted from the Legislature's taxation bill, while the homes of underpaid T.A.'s are not?

* Is there any connection between the location of the profits in the First Wisconsin Trust Company, and the long series of Regents who have served as officials of the Bankshares Corporation which runs First Wisconsin Trust?

There is some talk explaining to do to every resident of Res Halls, and we urge a general investigation of Res Halls policies.

FILM FOR THE DAY

China: 1/4 Humanity

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(Editor's Note: Edgar Snow's film, *China One Quarter of Humanity*, featuring an interview with Mao Tse-Tung, will be shown today at 9, 11, 1, 3, on the main floor of Sellery Hall. A question and answer period will be held after each showing. The film is presented by the New University Conference.

The history of imperialism bears no greater record of tragedy nor promise of hope than China. From the Opium Wars through the wars against the Japanese occupation and Chiang-Kai-Shek, the Chinese people, one quarter of this world's inhabitants, have undergone unparalleled trials of oppression, barbarity, and exploitation. For a century and a half, China existed only to serve the West. Its vast territory, treasures, and resources were reduced to Western "spheres of influence," i.e. imperialists' domains controlled by murderous armies of the war lords working in collusion with Western and Japanese business interests.

The Chinese Civil War which finally resulted in the expulsion of the imperialists was accomplished in 1949, but not before the traditional struggle had reached yet another dimension. Fighting alongside the warlord armies of Chiang-Kai-Shek against the people of China in the years following World War II were 50,000 U.S. Marines backed up by warships, planes, and massive doses of lend-lease dollars. The Eighth and Fourth-Route Armies of China led by Mao Tse-Tung and Chu Teh defeated not only the warlord and U.S. armies, but the economic and technological forces those armies represented as well. China was America's first Vietnam.

The lesson of China's emergence from imperialism has since been deeply absorbed by other, smaller nations who yet remain under foreign domination. To understand Vietnam—or Laos—or Thailand—or Korea—or Latin America—it is necessary to understand China.

We believe that a glimpse of everyday life in China will go a long way towards answering such questions as how an underdeveloped country was able to make a revolution against seemingly hopeless odds. Western, and particularly American propaganda has to this day sought to characterize China as a totalitarian and regimented society outside the family of "civilized nations." We are made to think of China in terms of imminent invasion, falling dominoes, and the like. Yet, the distance between our propaganda and reality is very great indeed.

While American troops are stationed in over 60 countries around the world, fighting not only in Vietnam but also in Laos, Thailand, and elsewhere, Chinese troops remain in China. THERE IS NOT A SINGLE CHINESE SOLDIER IN ANY COUNTRY OUTSIDE CHINA. Why, then, the big lie? Why this latest reversion to the old racist myth of "the yellow peril?" We believe Edgar Snow's film, *CHINA, ONE QUARTER OF HUMANITY* will help show why. The real threat of China is not only that it has overthrown imperialism, but that it has built on its ashes a profoundly human alternative to capitalism, one that is serving rather than exploiting people.

The reality of China is an inspiration to all struggles against imperialism. It should help us on this Moratorium Day understand why the struggle of the Vietnamese is very much our own, why we should support (not merely recognize) the NLF and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Vietnam. Ultimately, the hope of China is ours: for it is only when WE have thrown off imperialist rule in America that we will begin to build a society based on harmony rather than class warfare, a society based on economic, social, political, and racial justice. All Power to the People!

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OPEN FORUM

When Professionals Gather

PAUL FORTIER

When Professionals Gather:
A Visit to the Eleventh Annual
Meeting of the MMLA

By Paul Fortier

Ed. Note: Paul Fortier is presently a post doctoral fellow at the Institute for Research in the Humanities of the University. He is also an assistant professor at the University of Saskatchewan, Canada.

On Oct. 24 and 25, I attended the meeting of the Midwest Modern Language Association (MMLA) in St. Louis, hoping to find something different from the Modern Language Association (MLA) convention with which I was already familiar.

Three times I sat in the crowded ranks of passive auditors while distinguished professors read distinguished papers to a small percentage of the over 10,000 attendants at the MLA convention. The MMLA meeting, I was told, is smaller, more personal and generally more satisfactory.

The New University Conference (NUC) was holding parallel sessions at this meeting and I was interested in finding out what a "radical" convention is like.

The plush decor of the business meeting—a banquet room on the 19th floor of a luxury hotel—was not substantially different from that of the MLA. Although I had been "cordially invited" to attend this meeting in a formal letter, I found a labyrinth of tables blocking access to it.

One of a dozen aides took my name—from the identification badge on my chest. After I had been cross checked with a list of bona fide members and approved, I was allowed to proceed into the hall and hear the outgoing MMLA president praising the small, intimate and personal character of the organization.

The old business—report of the outgoing president, report of the executive secretary, inaugural address of the new president—seemed like no business. I whiled away the time reading a hastily mimeographed flier presenting resolutions brought forward in the name of the NUC. The meeting turned to this new business with a palpable increase of tension.

A resolution calling for the "immediate, unilateral withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam" urged MMLA members to support the Nov. 13-15 moratorium. It was passed—after a reference to the Provisional Government of South Vietnam and a promise to defend members who participated in the moratorium, had been safely deleted.

Discussion on the motion that the next meeting of the MMLA discuss "Class Bias and Literature" rather than "Literature and the Other Arts" was limited to four minutes—two minutes for, two against. The motion failed. Adjournment was called—cutting off discussion of three other draft resolutions—so that members could hurry off to group meetings.

Two presentations in the regular sessions caught my interest. Seated—mercifully—on a couch rather than the traditional straight backed chair, I heard Richard Bailey (Michigan) explain the applications of computer technology to lexicography—an arcane subject, but one that interests me. The paper was concise and informative; I am looking forward to rereading it on publication—which cannot be far off.

Germaine Bree (Wisconsin) gave a thought provoking analysis of Gide's playful relation to the cultural dogmas of his day.

The fact that this paper was given in an over decorated ballroom set up like a movie house distracted me, as did the nagging question in the back of my mind: "Who turned off the heat in here?" When she finished her paper, Miss Bree sat down amid the traditional "polite" silence and the program moved on. So did I.

Later Miss Bree remarked privately that she had prepared a presentation which would serve

as a basis for discussion and was disappointed that no opportunity for discussion was given.

Papers printed beforehand, available well in advance, prepared the ground for a discussion of "The Profession and the Media" led by David Yale (Minnesota) and Richard Wasson (Illinois), both affiliated with the NUC.

Perhaps because of the McLuhan-esque nature of the topic, the audience at this session was young—under 25. Perhaps for the same reason, the discussion, although colorful, lacked focus and tended towards facile rhetoric.

Another "new style" group meeting, "Foreign Literature and Foreign Politics" led by Rolf Panny (Wisconsin) and Roberta Salper (Pittsburgh), was introduced by three oral presentations, which all together did not exceed ten minutes.

The attendance ranged from graduate student to senior faculty and the opinions from extreme right—e.g. "American students are regressing into tribalism"—to extreme left—e.g. "We should be out punishing the war criminals that lead our society."

Despite this divergence, I was impressed by the calm and the mutual respect which characterized this meeting. It had been lacking at the business meeting. There was discussion of specific works of literature in the announced perspective, perhaps not enough, but some.

The lesson for me was that it is possible for people in academic circles to discuss intelligently and without acrimony a politically oriented topic in the same way a choice among texts tends to concentrate on "safe" if not establishment oriented art, leading to the exclusion of sometimes rich subcultures as well as politically repugnant world views. Clearer focus might have been brought to this meeting by previous publication of the position statements.

I regretted missing similar group meetings or "discussions in the round": "Radical Teaching" led by Elaine Reuben (Wisconsin) and David Siff (Wisconsin), "Black Studies: The Humanities of the Dispossessed" led by Charles Evans (Chicago City College), "Radical Approaches to Literature" led by Martha Vicinus (Indiana) and Dave Schiller (Antioch).

I shall certainly try to pick up similar offerings announced for the Denver Meeting of the MLA because it seems to me that these discussions in the round hold promise for real sharing of ideas in the context of a convention.

Perhaps through this form, introduced by the NUC, professional study of literature can throw out the stuffy image that it presents to itself. Hopefully the next step will be fresh air in the classroom.

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The opinions expressed by the columns and letters that appear on this page are not necessarily those of the editorial staff of The Daily Cardinal.

FACULTY FORUM

Nixon's Own Secret

FELIX POLLAK

Yes, old Spiro has found me out; I'm an Impudent Snob. Strangely, to know this gives me a lift as nothing did since my knowledge, once upon a time, that I was a Nervous Nelly. I wish someone would print some buttons with IMPUDENT SNOB on them. I'd wear them proudly, as a badge of honor, at the forthcoming Moratorium Day.

A friend of mine suddenly began to study Evolution. Asked why, he said, he wanted to determine the point at which Spiro came in. Actually, things aren't quite as funny and simple as that. While Mr. Agnew certainly is a natural for the role, I believe Richard Nixon not only knows exactly what Spiro is going to say but most likely even tells him to say it. The reason, probably, is the would-be clever plan to woo and win over the Democratic but reactionary South. The now thwarted-by-the-Supreme Court doctrine of a continued "deliberate speed" in Southern school integration, and the extravagant endorsements by Nixon of Judge Haynesworth are part of the same strategy.

Dick Nixon is like that. He forever tries to sit with one behind on two chairs, never foreseeing the speedily nearing day when he will sit squarely between the chairs. He wants to appease the peace-niks and cater to the hawks. He moves his lips one way and his hands the other. He claims he won't be affected by the people's Moratorium—a strange statement from the President of the people in a democracy—but displays very distinct withdrawal symptoms. When faced with the need of making a decision about the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile System (or is that a misnomer for Intercontinental Ballistic Mitchell System?), he decides neither for nor against one but proposes a LITTLE IBM. He is a hawk with an olive branch in his beak. If he could have done it, he'd probably have preferred his wife Pat to be just a little bit pregnant. He doesn't appear to know that people who try to please everybody end up being hated by all.

After World War I, the Germans created the "Dolchstosslegende"—the legend of "the dagger in the back." Its essence was the contention that if only the people hadn't forced the Kaiser to quit, Germany would have won the war. Ludicrous as it was, that legend was widely believed in Germany, and Hitler rose to power on it. Nixon is now attempting to create a similar legend. He is attempting to make it appear that only popular pressure for an end of the war prevents this country from winning it. The Pentagon keeps hammering-in that theme. Far be it from me to belittle the effect of ever increasing popular and student pressure for peace. In fact, I see in it, finally, a sign of democracy in action, an indication that the will of the people can influence the actions of the government after all. But the hard fact of the matter is that it isn't just the clamor of the impudent snobs that forces us to withdraw from Vietnam at long last. The elementary reason is that we have lost the war. No

propaganda and rhetoric can becloud that circumstance. For a long time now, and in spite of staggering losses, the military initiative has remained on the side of the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong. Not only have we made no progress, while also on our side losses—in lives, aircraft and helicopters—were mounting, but in the face of a change in our High Command, in the face of defoliation, in the face of napalm and bombings, in the face of escalation and de-escalation and re-escalation, we have kept falling further and further behind, speculating whether and when and where the next attack would come. Men have died and are daily dying and being maimed in this tragically futile, senseless, unjust and immoral war. The Vietnamese are at least fighting and dying in their own country and know what for; our men are becoming increasingly aware that they're fighting and dying and being maimed for nothing, and on foreign soil. This is not a war for democracy. We're fighting on the side of an arrogantly corrupt and cynically repressive government—the authoritarian and dictatorial government of the Thieu and Kys—who are bent on preventing democracy whenever the popular will might run counter to their designs. And while we are now talking about a "Vietnamization of the Vietnam war"—a phrase even more ludicrous and revealing than "pacification"—those Saigon dictators are likely, following many precedents, to have stowed away millions of stolen dollars, wrung from the sweat, blood and tears of their countrymen, in Swiss banks, awaiting the rainy day on which they hope to make their getaways, if they're lucky.

No censorship, neither the one clamped by Saigon on its own news media, nor the one enforced by the US, can obfuscate those facts. I don't believe there has been a single war in US history in which GI underground newspapers were springing up, as they are now in ever increasing numbers, among the fighting men themselves. Our super-patriots of the Right like to call war protesters cowards. I submit that for men in our armed services anti-war protests take enormous courage, that it would be much easier for them to be cowards and stay silent.

Historical parallels are never perfect fits, but we must be aware of the dangers. It is up to us, the people, to counteract any attempt to create a "dagger-in-the-back" myth after the war is over. That is to say, while we must continue to increase the pressure for a unilateral and immediate—as speedily as logistics permit—withdrawal from Vietnam; while we must continue to drive-in the fact that it was morally and politically wrong for us to get involved in Vietnam and that the only thing that can, in some measure, set it right again is to get out: we must at the same time beware of taking all the credit for ending the war, of being unduly triumphant over the even greater loss of prestige in the world

(continued on page 15)

PEACE

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Why do we want it?
What color is it?

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Lawyers To Protect County Environment

By PATRICK MCGILLIGAN

Dane County's increasingly evident problems of pollution and congestion were attacked from a new direction Tuesday. Richard Lehman, speaking at a luncheon sponsored by the Capital Community Citizens, outlined plans for a "tough" approach to urban environmental problems—a legal action committee.

This committee, tentatively titled the "Dane County Environmental Defense Association," will work to protect the environment of Dane County by direct legal means. Lehman, a member of the Dane County Board of Supervisors and the State Department of Local Affairs and Development, strongly condemned practices which were destroying the natural beauty of the Dane County area and expressed the need for "im-

mediate change" before the problem spreads.

According to Lehmann, the organization "is going to be a direct action legally oriented group—analogous to an American Civil Liberties Union for the environment."

Lehmann emphasized the "tremendous growth rate" occurring in Dane County. "We are the twenty-first fastest growing metropolitan community in the U.S. today and all this growth is taking place within a government structure that is one of the worst in the country." As we grow, he stated, we are destroying our environment.

Maintaining that urban growth is "scattered, haphazard, uncontrolled, and undisciplined," Lehman bemoaned the state zoning laws that allow townships to con-

trol land crucial to urban expansion. Effective regional planning in Dane County is partially blocked he said, by state laws which unfairly define the boundaries of urban boundaries. Lehman argued that serious reforms are needed in both state and county governments to overcome these "inadequate boundary lines."

He said that Madison should "move towards an elected county executive," a professional person to work full time on county problems, like Milwaukee County has. According to Lehmann, the Tarr Task Bill, presently awaiting Governor Knowles' signature, states that 15 per cent of the electorate of any county can petition for the change to a county executive if their County Board does not itself take action. The Dane County Board, Lehman said, will probably be hesitant to accept a county executive because such a position holds veto power over all County Board decisions.

Lehmann also warned against state government special interest organizations as a solution to these problems. Citing the example of the Madison Metropolitan Sewage District, he told how that organization only does "a good job of building sewers" but is not "politically responsible" enough to realize the environmental consequence of its actions. Such organizations, he said, are bad because they have "no checks and balances" and "are insulated from the electorate." For this same reason, he said, we should avoid pressure to submit Madison airport and mass transit problems to similar state agencies.

Lehman said that his yet to be



THE LAKE MENDOTA pollution this summer frequently left the "swimming area" near the Lakeshore dorms less inviting than University promotional materials would have us believe. —Photo by Mickey Pfleger.

formed group of lawyers would "serve in an investigative capacity" and, in necessary instances, file lawsuits on pollution complaints, zoning violations, or "anything else that is fouling up our environment."

"Our government only reacts to crisis—finds time only when things have reached the deadlock status," he said. "We may need to provoke a few crises."

He stressed that the Dane County Environmental Association will be

non-profit, operating on "basically donated services." Presently only a steering group, the association hopes eventually to ensure "the constitutional right of citizens to have control of agencies whose actions affect their environment."

According to 1966 State Statute 144.537, Lehmann said, a petition filed by only "six or more persons" against a specific polluting practice legally requires a formal State Natural Resources Department public hearing. Although this procedure has rarely been used in Dane County, a recent petition under the provisions of this statute in Green Bay resulted in a court order to revamp the entire local sewage process by 1972.

In an interview with the Daily Cardinal, Lehmann stressed that he is "very interested in coordinating with students and student groups on campus. There is a definite role they can play in this. Do investigative work under law students and other leg work. Lots of crummy stuff here for the students to dig into."

He emphasized, though, that his organization was only "part of the answer." "Deep, serious work" on environmental control is needed from many sources.

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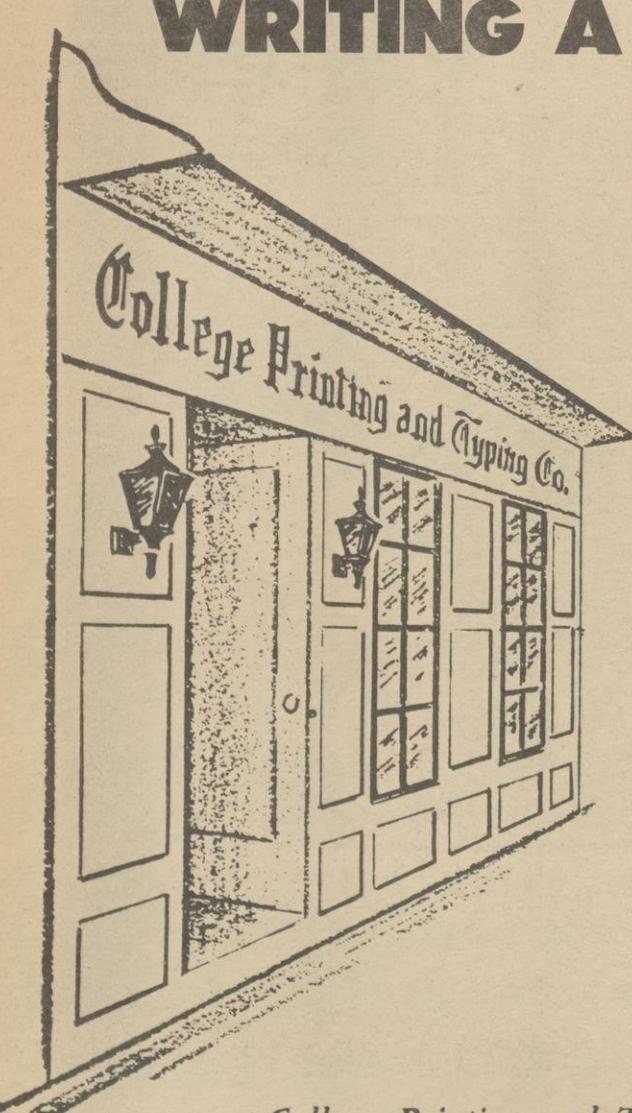
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Prof. Elder Tells of Trip to Hanoi

By TOM CONSTANT

"Two Trips To Hanoi" was the topic of a lecture given Tuesday by Prof. Joseph Elder, who detailed the events of his two recent visits to the North Vietnamese capital.

Elder, professor of sociology and Indian Studies, and co-chairman of the University Faculty for Peace, made the trip as a representative of the American Friends Service Committee to compile a list of the nonmilitary needs of the North Vietnamese which the Friends Committee could help meet.

Elder has had previous experience helping civilian victims of

the war in the South. He had gone there to help ascertain a useful way to provide help for Southeast Asia at the war's end and had observed the operation of a child day care center set up by the Friends to care for the children of imprisoned Vietcong sympathizers, and the training of the South Vietnamese in the manufacture of artificial limbs, also a project of the Friends.

Elder traveled to Stockholm where representatives of the North Vietnamese expressed interest in a plan to offer similar assistance to civilians in that country. He followed this with a visit to Paris, where a favorable response was

also elicited, and then flew to Cambodia to await verification of the invitation.

While in Cambodia, Prof. Elder was taken on a tour of rubber plantations that had been destroyed by defoliants used by the Americans across the border in South Vietnam, and was received by the Vietnamese Committee for Solidarity with the American People.

Upon receiving verification of his invitation, Elder left Cambodia for Hanoi. Once in Hanoi, he was asked to submit a list of activities to the government and told to await approval. While waiting he was given a tour of the city, whose inhabitants, it was explained, had suffered few casualties in the bombing because of population dispersal and the abundance of bomb shelters.

Elder also paid a visit to the Revolutionary Museum which depicts the struggle of the Vietnamese against invaders. In the growing section in the museum devoted to the war with the United States are pictures of American anti-war demonstrators, whose activities are closely watched by the North Vietnamese.

Approval of his list came with very few deletions, and Elder began a series of meetings to discuss possible assistance.

He first met with the ministers of Health and Administration who detailed the improvements in the life of the North Vietnamese that had been made under Ho Chi Minh.

Elder next visited the Polytechnic Institute, normally housed in

a modern office building in Hanoi, but moved for the duration of the war to forest campuses in the country side that are disguised as villages. There he was presented with a list asking for a mimeograph machine and lab equipment that had been broken during dis-

persal.

Taking a break from his search for advice, Prof. Elder visited an industrial city south of Hanoi. In addition to the destruction of the city's railroad facilities and textile factories, Elder saw bombed out residential areas along the main street of the town, and a nursery school that had been burned out when struck by an incendiary bomb. While there he spoke with the curator of the city's museum who had lost his entire family in the air strikes. Elder also posed for a picture with a terrified little boy who had lost his family in the attacks.

Curious as to the much talked about plight of the Roman Catholics in the north, Elder spoke with a Catholic priest about the church's problems. According to the priest, the church was suffering from a shortage of priests and a lack of buildings as a result of destruction by the American planes.

"Tell President Nixon that he owes us 400 churches," the priest told Elder.

A meeting with the North Vietnamese foreign minister followed. During this meeting Elder was asked to implore Nixon to negotiate with the Provisional Revol-

utionary Government, the political arm of the Vietcong. This is something the U.S. has repeatedly refused to do. Elder's efforts to convince the American government met either blatant refusal or dubious promises to put it under consideration.

On the final day of his first visit to North Vietnam Elder was given a list of open heart surgery equipment that the Friends Committee was asked to buy with its fund of \$25,000.

After waiting for two and a half weeks for the Treasury Department to issue a permit to "deal with the enemy" Elder flew to Hong Kong where he purchased the requested materials.

While on the topic of the prisoners, Elder was told that the Americans would not be identified because: 1) they were all officers and as such leaders in the war of aggression and war criminals, and 2) President Nixon was using their presence to draw attention away from the real problem in Vietnam and they were not ready to assist Nixon in his diversionary attempts.

Elder's attempts to convince the North Vietnamese that they would benefit from release of the names was futile and he left Hanoi with only an additional list of medical supplies for purchase with the remainder of the committee's funds.

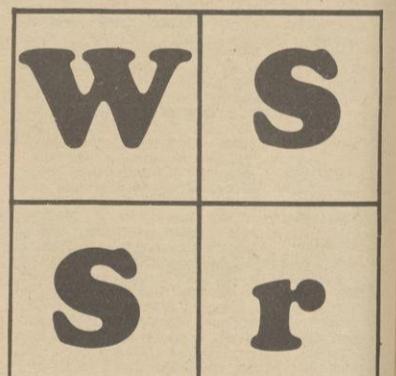
Nat'l Moratorium

(continued from page 4)

there will still be what Sam Brown the moratorium organizer, calls "low visibility" activities. These activities will consist primarily of canvassing in local neighborhoods.

In other projected war protests, 90 Dartmouth students are planning a fast, and their dining hall has promised to send the money saved to a hospital in Danang, South Vietnam. Leaders of GI protest groups are urging soldiers to go on sick call to protest the war.

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FACULTY FORUM

(continued from page 11)

which this country is sure to suffer in the wake of our resignation. The French were smart enough to get out more quickly and graciously, thereby gaining more face than they lost. Our stubbornness will make our defeat more evident, but this may be a blessing in disguise. Just as it was fortunate that Hitler was not successfully assassinated, so no new myth could be created to the effect that he would have won the war, had he only lived, so it is lucky that a hawkish Republican is the President of this country when the war is nearing its end. With a dovish Democrat at the helm, we would never have heard the end of fairy tales that Richard Nixon, if elected, would have won the war for us. Even now, there is the hawkish backlash, yapping about our

"no-win policy" and yelling for a nuclear holocaust that would without any doubt bring China and Russia into the conflict and end up in World War III—the war of total extermination of all against all.

I wrote the above before Nixon's "big speech" tonight, November 3, but I wanted to wait with mailing it until I had heard it. Having just had the displeasure and being not disappointed in my expectation of hearing nothing new or startling, but being served the old warmed-over Johnson hash again, Nixon-flavored with a phony appeal to the Youth of the Nation and, as ever, mixing pious self-righteousness with dire threats, I have nothing to change of what I wrote and only to add the impression that Tricky Dick (the old Nixon) or Crafty Richard (the new Nixon) seems more interested in stopping the opposition to the war than the war itself. He started out, during his campaign, by telling us he had a secret formula for ending the war. As far as I can see, the formula is still secret. In fact, the biggest secret appears to be its existence. But if Mr. Nixon isn't really concerned about the lives of the American (and North and South Vietnamese) young men who will die a useless death for another year or two, let him be concerned for his own political future: being in office is—to vary a famous word by Clausewitz—a continuation of campaigning with other means. And the "silent majority" to which he addressed himself is getting less and less silent and, as far as its patience or wishy-washy conformity is concerned, less and less of a majority.

Housing Comm. Students State Position on Hours

As the student members of the University of Wisconsin Committee on Student Housing, we would like to clarify our position on the women's hours and visitation proposals now before the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents.

After eliminating hours in May 1968, the Regents have proposed reinstatement of hours for freshman women. After receiving this information, the committee examined all available evidence concerning the experience of no hours during the past two years. The facts indicated that the policy of no hours has had no negative effects academically or otherwise. In fact, there has been a positive effect in that students have carried out effectively their responsibility in this area. To reinstate hours is unwarranted.

In early deliberations, the committee established a basic principle concerning visitation: students and parents together should decide in what type of supervised housing the student should live and the University's role should be to provide meaningful and complete choices to accommodate their decisions. In line with this, the Committee's housing proposal provides for three alternative types of supervised housing: no visitation units, limited visitation units and self-determined visitation units. We believe that all three alternatives are necessary in order to provide meaningful choice. To exclude any one of the three would be to take the choice out of the hands of the students and parents and to leave it with the University. We emphasize that this decision is one to be made by the students and parents alone. We contend that parents together with students are capable of making an intelligent choice and that it is their right to make it.

For too long, the University has had control of student social lives. We feel that the two proposals together are a major step toward the goal of putting that control where it belongs.

Laurie Bier
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(Students on UW Housing Com.)

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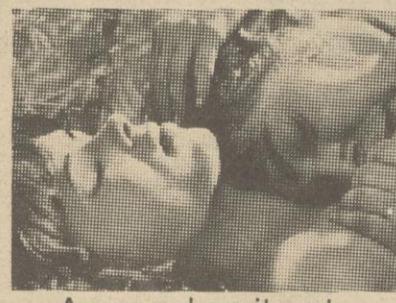
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daily campus

China Film to Be Shown

Why is China the world's outsider? Are we fighting China in Vietnam? Laos? Thailand? Why was China again not seated in the United Nations? "China: One Quarter of Humanity," a film created by Edgar Snow, author of *Red Star Over China*, will be shown

today on the main floor of Sellery Hall. The showings of these films will be at 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m., 5 p.m., 7 p.m., and 9 p.m. today. A question and answer period will follow the showings. This event is presented on the Day of Thought by Professors Fried-

man, Meisner, Smail, and faculty members of the New University Conference.

ALLIANCE TALKS

The Wisconsin Alliance will present five talks today for the Day of Thought. At 10 a.m., "Beyond Women's Liberation: The New Family and Community," will be the topic at the Press House on State Street. "Thailand: The Coming Revolution and the Crises in Laos," will be the topic at 11 a.m. in the Ag Hall Auditorium. At 2:25 p.m., three talks will be presented in 5208 Social Science: "Blood Money," about economic interests in Vietnam; "Richman's Burden," concerning U.S. foreign

policy in Asia; and "Why We Need an Alliance."

PHILOSOPHY PRESENTATION

Keith S. Donnellan of the Department of Philosophy of Cornell University will present a paper on "Proper Names and Identifying Descriptions," tonight at 8 p.m. in 6116 Social Science. This is sponsored by the University Department of Philosophy. The talk is open to the public.

LHA FORUM

The Lakeshore Halls Association will present "A Discussion of the University Community—Its Roles and Conflict," tonight at 7:30 in the Sullivan Party Room. Richard Hartshorne of the Geography Department, Prof. Siegfried of History of Science, Prof. David Lovejoy of the History Department, and Ronald Olson of the Zoology Department will be on the panel.

LHA MOVIE

"Bedazzled," starring Raquel Welch and Peter Cook, will be shown at B-10 Commerce tonight at 8 p.m. The movie will also be presented Friday night at 7 and 9:30.

DOLPHINS

The weekly meeting of Dolphins Swim Club will be held tonight at 7:15 in the Natatorium. The discussion will be on floating patterns.

DOCUMENTARY FILM

"Seeds of Destiny," a 20-minute film will be shown at 9 and 11 a.m. and 1 and 3 p.m. today at the Library School, room 122. It has been declared "A striking postwar documentary on Hitler, Nazism, and war...A powerful appeal to Americans."

VIETNAM PROGRAM

The University Department of

Psychiatry will present a program on "War, Peace, and the Mental Health Sciences," from 12-3 p.m. on Friday. Prof. David Graham, Medicine, will speak on the History of Involvement in Vietnam, and a film, "An Evil Hour," on the children of Vietnam, will be shown. The program will take place in the Psychiatry Department Lounge, 427 Lorch Street.

INDEPENDENT BASKETBALL
Team entries for this winter's Independent Intramural Basketball League are now being accepted at the intramural sports office, room 1017 of the mens' gymnasium in the Natatorium. Phone 262-3742.

VETERINARY TALK

Mr. W. Kasa Kidis of the Wisconsin Farm Bureau and Dr. W. O'Rourke, Executive Secretary of the Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association, will be on hand to discuss the University's Veterinary College at the meeting of the Pre-Veterinary Association tonight at 7:30 in Room 100 of Veterinary Science.

MEDICAL INFORMATION

The Blue Bus, or the Community Medical Information Center, will be parked next to 211 Langdon Street every Thursday from 6-9 p.m.

WSA HEARINGS

The ROTC hearings of the Wisconsin Student Association are rescheduled for tonight at 7 p.m. in the Union. The three professors of Military Science will not appear, but speakers against ROTC and cadets in favor of the program will be presented.

LHA DANCE

Friday night, from 9-12 p.m. in Upper Carson Gulley, the Lakeshore Halls association will have

(Continued on Page 19)

Travel Club Meeting

NOV. 20, 7:30-9:30 pm
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Living Cost for the Retired Rises 10 %

WASHINGTON (AP)—The government announced recently that it takes nearly \$4000 a year for a retired couple to maintain a "moderate" standard of living.

President Nixon, in proposing a ten per cent Social Security hike, said the average retired couple now gets \$2040 a year in benefits and is allowed to earn another \$1680 without any loss of benefits, for a maximum allowable income of \$3720.

Nixon's proposed ten per cent increase, plus a boost in extra allowed income to \$1800, would bring the average retired couple a shade above the Labor Department's "moderate" budget.

The report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics said that inflation had increased the cost of living for retired couples about ten per cent in the last two years.

Nixon also would provide automatic increases for future living cost hikes.

The report also included higher and lower living budgets since many couples fall below or above the average.

The report said the "intermediate" or "moderate" budget was \$3940 in the spring of 1969, up

nine per cent since the spring of 1967. Cost of living increases since spring would add at least another one per cent.

"The retired couple is defined as a husband, age 65 or over, and his wife, self supporting, living independently in a separate dwelling and enjoying reasonably good health," the report said.

"The budgets are based on the manner of living and consumer choices of the 1960's," it said. "They permit the couple to maintain their health and well being and to participate in community activities."

The majority of couples at all three budget levels assumed a mortgage free home of five or six rooms, it said.

The style of living provided by the lower budget differs from the intermediate and higher levels in this manner: "A smaller proportion of couples own their homes, dwellings lack air conditioning; couples rely more on public transportation, they perform more services for themselves and they make greater use of free recreation facilities," it said.

"The higher budget assumes the

largest proportion of homeowners, provides new cars for some couples, allows more household appliances and equipment and more paid services than at the intermediate level."

Medical costs for all three groups were roughly the same because all benefitted from the federal medical care program, it added.

But living costs in various cities could make a substantial difference, with Honolulu \$1200 or more higher than small southern cities for the moderate budget.

For the United States as an average, the moderate budget of

\$3940 in the spring of 1969 was broken down this way: Food \$1,131; housing \$1433; transportation \$412; clothing and personal care \$396; medical care \$337; other consumption \$137.

The higher budget of \$5803 was listed this way: Food \$1387; housing \$2239; transportation \$735; clothing and personal care \$608; medical care \$339; other consumption \$231.

The lower budget of \$2777 was broken down like this: Food \$851; housing \$1010; transporta-

tion \$205; clothing and personal care \$240; medical care \$334; other consumption \$137.

The higher budget of \$5803 was listed this way: Food \$1387; housing \$2239; transportation \$735; clothing and personal care \$608; medical care \$339; other consumption \$231.

PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

sponsored by Socialist Party of Wisconsin

Thursday, November 13

TODAY at 7:30 p.m.

Top Flight Room in the Union

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HOURLY REPORTS

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WASHINGTON MARCH

NOVEMBER 15th

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A.M. 8:30-9:30-10:30-11:30

P.M. 12:30-2:00-4:30

You may hear these calls as they are received over an amplified system at:
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Daily Cardinal Sports

Grid Drills Rugged;
Graff's Still No. 2By MARK SHAPIRO
Sports Editor

Wisconsin football coach John Coatta has been using the word "intense" to describe this week's practice, and he means that he's been unsatisfied with the Badgers' last two humiliations and hard work is his plan to correct the shortcomings.

The varsity is working against freshman squads using Illinois' plays and formations. The Badgers tapered off from contact Wednesday, but practices were still the most rugged in weeks.

Weekly Big Ten statistics released Wednesday revealed that the 62-7 loss dropped the Badgers to ninth place in both offense and defensive rankings, but didn't alter the individual standings much.

Sophomore quarterback Neil Graff remained second in passing and fifth in total offense in the league. Purdue's Mike Phipps, who is first in total offense and seventh in passing nationally, leads the league in both categories.

Overall, Graff has 87 completions in 175 attempts for 947 yards and six scores.

Alan Thompson and Joe Daw-

kins dropped to fifth and ninth in league rushing. Thompson has 350 league yards and 707 overall in 164 carries while Dawkins has gained 310 in the Big Ten, 502 in eight games in 100 carries. Indiana's John Isenbarger leads the league.

Mel Reddick is tied for second and Stu Voigt is fifth in league receiving figures behind Michigan's Jim Mandich. Reddick has caught 30 in eight games and is four behind Pat Richter's Wisconsin career record of 110. Voigt has 28 grabs.

Greg "Grape Juice" Johnson is third in the Big Ten in kick returns.

Harriers Bring Momentum,
Balance Into Big Ten Meet

By JOHN LANGE

The miles and miles of running done by Wisconsin's cross country team over the last couple of months will culminate in 25 minutes of racing this Saturday as the Badgers compete in the Big Ten Championship Meet. Unless the cross country team wins the right to attend the NCAA championships by finishing first in this meet, this will be its final competition of the season.

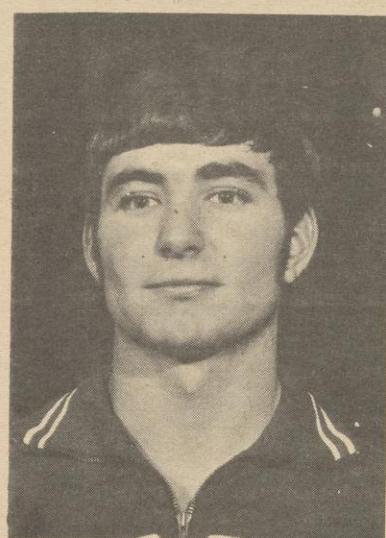
The race will be held on an extremely hilly course in Bloomington, Indiana. But this has not worried Badger Coach Bob Brennan. "We run on some tough hills every night in the Arboretum," says Brennan. "And since we've worked all year long on hills, we feel we're ready."

Wisconsin enters this meet following a series of successful dual meets. After an opening loss to

Minnesota by a 15-46 score, the Badgers have won three dual meets and made a fine showing in the Michigan Federation Meet. The successes since the first competition have followed Coach Brennan's strategy of gradually building up and not peaking too soon. "We've had a good season and we've been gaining momentum as we go along," commented the coach.

The squad enters the meet in fairly good shape, with Dean Martell finally coming back from small injuries received earlier in the season. In last year's conference meet, Martell re-injured his Achilles tendon and was hurt for the indoor track season. This year looks more promising for Martell, who won the Big Ten three mile outdoor title last spring.

The only casualty of the season (Continued on Page 20)

FRED LANDS
strong Badger contender

OUT ON A LIMB

MARK SHAPIRO Sports Editor	TOM HAWLEY Associate Sports Editor	JIM COHEN Contributing Sports Editor	STEVE KLEIN Sports Staff	BARRY TEMKIN Sports Staff	MAYOR DYKE Guest Prognosticator
ILLINOIS AT WISCONSIN	WISCONSIN	WISCONSIN	WISCONSIN	ILLINOIS	WISCONSIN
Indiana at Northwestern	Indiana	Indiana	Indiana	Northwestern	Northwestern
Minnesota at Michigan St.	Michigan St.	Michigan St.	Minnesota	Michigan St.	Minnesota
Michigan at Iowa	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan
Purdue at Ohio St.	Ohio St.	Ohio St.	Ohio St.	Ohio St.	Ohio St.
Auburn at Georgia	Georgia	Georgia	Auburn	Georgia	Auburn
Nebraska at Kansas St.	Nebraska	Kansas St.	Kansas St.	Kansas St.	Kansas St.
Tennessee at Mississippi	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee
Air Force at Stanford	Stanford	Stanford	Stanford	Stanford	Air Force
Notre Dame at Georgia Tech	Notre Dame	Notre Dame	Notre Dame	Notre Dame	Notre Dame
Record Last Week	6-4	8-2	6-4	7-3	6-4
Record to Date	47-33	53-27	56-24	49-31	52-28
					46-34

Tuesday, Dyke replied that he had "lots of important stuff that won't get done by 5."

We did get the Mayor's picks Wednesday, and he followed this year's guest script by picking an upset. Dyke went with the military in picking Air Force to upset Stanford.

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Jackie DeShannon

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Campus News Briefs

(continued from page 16)

a dance with a band. Beer is 35 cents and LHA cards are required.

RICHARD III

The Organic Theatre will present its final performances of "Richard III" on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings at 8 p.m. at 1127 University. Tickets for \$1.75 are available at Paul's Bookstore, 670 State.

CO-OP TALK-IN

The Whole Earth Co-Op, 845 E. Johnson, will be open for a talk-in all day today, starting at 1 p.m. There will be a special meeting tonight at 8 p.m. and everyone is invited.

YOUNG DEMS SPEAKER

In observance of the Moratorium, former Att. General Bron-

son LaFollette will speak on the problems of the American involvement in Vietnam at 3 p.m. The room will be posted in the Union. This is sponsored by the University Young Dems.

MORATORIUM OPEN HOUSE

In view of the Moratorium the University YMCA and YWCA would like to extend an invitation for all who wish to participate in an open house Friday 9:30-5. Refreshments will be served. Open and informal discussions will be held with the speakers.

BROOM STREET COFFEEHOUSE

People interested in auditioning for the Broom Street Coffeehouse or baking merchandise for sale, should contact Jon Klate at the Broom Street Theater. The Mariana Sage Memorial Film Club

will present Buster Keaton in "The Paleface" and "The Boat," Henry Langdon in "The Sea Squak," and Laurel Hardy in "Bacon Grabbers," tonight in the BST coffeehouse. Movie showings will be interspersed with live entertainment. The shows are at 7:30 and 10:30 p.m. Admission is 75 cents.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The University YMCA, 306 N. Brooks, has up-to-date community involvement programs looking for interested people to help. Call Dale Adams at 257-2534.

ELM DRIVE DANCE

"Cynthia and the Soul Asylum" will play for the Elm Drive Commons dance on Saturday night, 8:30-12:30. Beer will be served and admission is 75 cents a person.

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THE DAILY CARDINAL—19

JAMAICAN STUDENTS

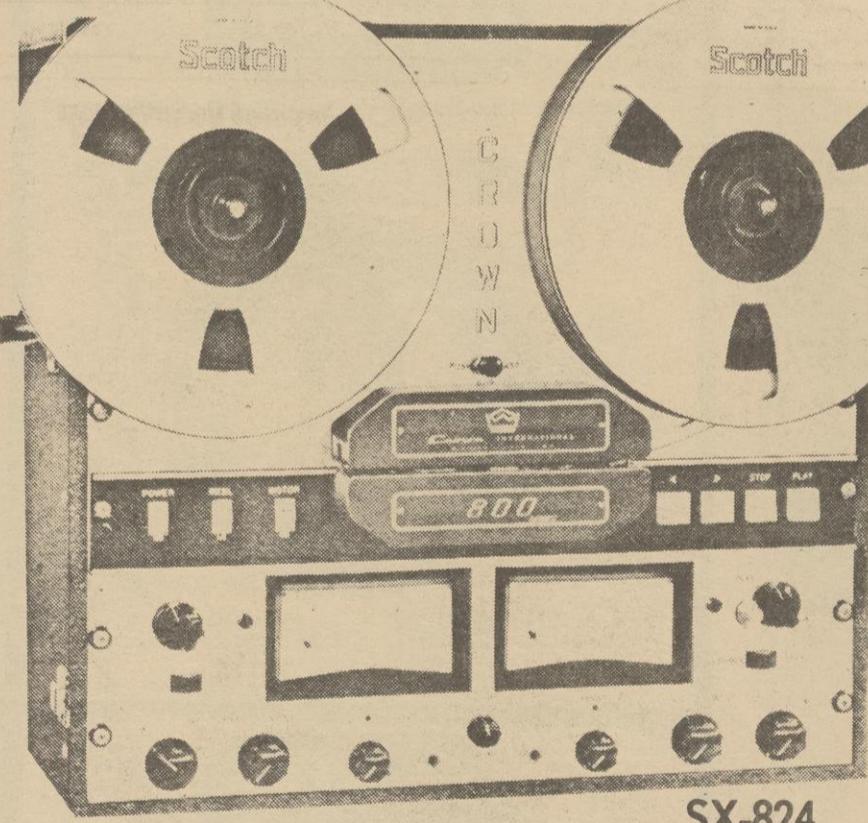
The Government of Jamaica has established a Personnel Development Unit, whose main aim is to make contact with qualified Jamaicans overseas and inform them of job opportunities in Jamaica. Jamaicans should contact the Training Division of the Ministry, 3 Lockett Avenue, Kingston 4, Kingston, Jamaica.

MEDIA SHOW

"Soft, Where," a mixed media show, will be presented at Broom Street Theater Friday and Saturday nights at 8, 10, and 12 p.m. Tickets will be available at the door.

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Harriers

(Continued from page 18)

has been freshman Chuck Baker. He developed an inflamed tendon during the first weeks of running, and it gradually built up to the point where he has not been racing in any meets so that he can be ready for the track season.

The Badgers have been a well-balanced team all year long, with Fred Lands and Glenn Herold consistently battling for first place along with Don Vandrey, Bob Scharrke, Mark Larson, John Cordes and Martell. Herold has placed first or tied for first among his teammates in four of the five meets while Lands has done it twice. Herold, a freshman from Watertown, broke the Odana Hills course record when the Badgers defeated Iowa by running five miles in 24 minutes and 43 seconds.

Wisconsin's balance has to be considered one of its strongest points. Last week's meet at Ohio State saw all seven harriers finish within one minute of each other. "Cross country is judged on what the team does, not the individual," says Brennan. "If we win this thing, it'll be because of our number four, five, six and seven men."

All teams start seven men, with the top five on each team counting

towards the team total. But the sixth and seventh place finishers on each team are very important. They are the tally men, who can shove the runners who count from other teams farther down in the standings by finishing ahead of them. As Brennan puts it, "We sink or swim as a team."

There will be some rough competition in the meet this Saturday, however. Minnesota, which beat the Badgers badly in the season opener, is undefeated and considered the favorite. The Gophers were second in the Big Ten, next to Michigan State, a year ago. Although MSU has everybody back from last year's champion, Minnesota gets the nod by virtue of a one point victory in a dual meet between the two teams. Gary Bjorkland is the top runner on the Minnesota squad, while Dave Dieters and Ken Leonowicz lead the Spartans.

Behind the two favorites come four other schools, any one of which could take the title. Indiana is led by Bob Legge, third place finisher in last year's meet. Illinois enters the meet undefeated, with Rick Grosse and Ken Howse both expected to be in the battle for the individual crown.

More Sports, 'Limb' P. 18

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—Thomas Thompson, LIFE MAGAZINE

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