



The daily cardinal. Vol. LXXIX, No. 84

February 18, 1969

Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, February 18, 1969

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The Daily Cardinal

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1969
VOL. LXXIX, No. 84

5 CENTS

Profs Deny 'Blackness' Of Current Courses Here

By DENISE SIMON
Cardinal Staff Writer

In a statement dated Feb. 12, Chancellor Edwin Young responded to the first of the 13 black demands by stating that "we have already established several courses dealing with the particular contributions and problems of black Americans."

Among the courses enumerated were some that are not considered by their professors as relating to the area of black studies specifically, and in most cases were originated by the interested professors rather than through administration action.

The courses listed by Young are:

- * Afro-American Cultural and Intellectual Traditions, Profs. Hayward and Willis;
- * Black Literature in Modern America, Visiting Prof. Darwin Turner;
- * Creative Writing, Visiting Prof. Gwendolyn Brooks;
- * American Negro History, Prof. Starobin;
- * Contemporary Trends, Prof. Anderson;
- * Legal and Social Aspects of Civil Disorders, Asst. Prof. Rabin;
- * Race and Law, Prof. Foster.

Out of the seven courses listed, four courses were reported as not dealing specifically, if at all, with black studies.

Asst. Prof. Robert L. Rabin, law, stated that his course, Legal and Social Aspects of Civil Disorders, was "not structured with a black studies program in mind," although the course is "relevant to problems of black Americans." He says the course deals with "life in the ghetto as it relates to urban communities."

Prof. Charles E. Anderson, meteorology, stated that "Contemporary Trends," a course established around 1949, is a "senior level course designed to give seniors (in law school) exposure to real contemporary problems." Because the topic this semester for the committee-run course centers on the urban crisis, Anderson stated that the "black problem enters in," but the course itself is "not established in the black studies area."

Gwendolyn Brooks, a black poetess from Chicago who is a Pulitzer Prize winner and Rennebohm visiting professor of creative writing, commutes from Chicago twice a week for her creative

writing course. One member of the English Department stated that Miss Brooks' course dealt with the art of writing poetry not black studies."

Prof. S. K. Heninger Jr., chairman of the English Department, said he feels that Brook's writing "is an immediate outcome of her black experience," and says her presence is "a major resource to black students on campus."

Prof. G.W. Foster Jr., law, stated that "a big chunk" of his course, Race and Law, deals with black studies, but, "monolithically speaking, doesn't deal specifically with black problems." Foster's class, which is half composed of policemen, is in his words, "not exclusively white or exclusively black." His course was attended by two black students in the fall and by one black non-student auditor this term.

The course Afro-American Cultural and Intellectual Traditions was a direct outcome of a subcommittee of the Thiede Committee, according to Asst. Prof. Fred M. Hayward, political science. Visiting Prof. Darwin Turner, who commutes to Madison from North Carolina every other week for two days to teach Black Literature in Modern America, was approached for the position by the English Dept. chairman.

Turner's course, according to Heninger, is related to the work of the Thiede Committee. Miss Brooks, however, was invited to come to the University in actions separate from those of the Thiede Committee.

Asst. Prof. Robert Starobin, history, said that the American Negro History course he teaches was "his idea," which he suggested to the department last year, and originally taught in colloquial form. According to Starobin, the Thiede committee never contacted him about his efforts.

Asst. Prof. Robert L. Rabin, law, said that his course, Legal and Social Aspects of Civil Disorders was originally the idea of Prof. Joel F. Handler, law, who teaches the course with him. Rabin developed the structure of the course himself.

Chancellor Young said in his statement that "in my meetings with black students they have urged that the catalogue next fall list these and other black studies courses prominently in a separate list. This will be done."

Aldermen Seen in Ethics Conflict

By RENA STEINZOR
News Editor

Two recent events in city politics raise some long term questions about the viability of the City Council code of ethics and the business practices of two local aldermen.

Ald. James Devine, Ward 13, recently represented his father before the Zoning Board of Appeals and obtained several zoning variances which will allow Devine Sr. to construct a 13-story high-rise on the 600 block of Langdon Street.

Alderman George Jacobs, Ward 5, whose father and uncle own property on University Avenue and who are members of the Lake Park Corporation, has introduced to the Council several resolutions dealing with the project and has voted yes on all of them.

Jacobs announced recently that he would run for reelection in Ward 5 against Eugene Parks, the candidate of Wisconsin Alliance.

Under Section 5 of the Code of Ethics adopted on September 8, 1966, dealing with conflict of interest the following guidelines are set down:

"No official or employee, whether paid or unpaid, shall engage in any business or transaction or shall have a financial or other personal interest, direct or indirect, which is incompatible with the proper discharge of his official duties in the public interest or would tend to impair his independence of judgement or action in the performance of his official duties."

The code continues, "Personal as distinguished from financial interest includes an interest arising from blood or marriage relationships or close business or political association."

In regard to the city employee's representation of private interests before city agencies or courts, the Code states, "No official or employee shall appear in behalf of private interests before any agency of the City. He shall not represent private interests in any action or proceeding against the interests of the City in any litigation to which the City is a party. This paragraph shall not be construed as prohibiting the appearance of officials or employees when subpoenaed as witnesses by parties involved in litigation which also may involve the City of Madison."

Referring to disclosure procedures to be followed should an alderman be placed in a conflict of interest situation, the Code states, "An alderman who has a financial or other private interest in any legislation shall disclose on the records of the Common Council or the Ethics Board . . . the nature and extent of such interest."

"This provision shall not apply if the alderman disqualifies himself from voting. An alderman shall disqualify himself from voting if the matter under consideration involves his personal or financial interests to the extent that such interests conflict with his official duties or would impair his independence of judgment."

The University Avenue renewal project was initiated for the purpose of building a shopping center complex in the 800 and 900 blocks of the avenue. A private corporation, Lake Park, made an agreement with the city and the federal government (which have the power of eminent domain) to turn the task of purchasing all land needed for the project over to them and then buy back the parcels. Alderman Jacobs'

uncle is a member of the board of directors of Lake Park. Tha Jacobs are part owners of the Masco Art Supply at University and Murray.

Devine, when asked in a Daily Cardinal interview some months ago what he thought of Jacobs' involvement in the renewal project in light of Jacob's position on the Council, stated, "I don't think it is quite right for him to initiate it. I probably would agree with you that it is a conflict of interest. This is my philosophy--you shouldn't be involved in any way."

Jacobs, when asked about his relationship to Lake Park, said that

End of Disruption Urged by Blacks As Strike Fades

By RICH WENER
Cardinal Staff Writer

The tactics of disruption used for the past week will be altered Tuesday, in favor of classroom discussion of the 13 black student demands.

In a leaflet signed by the Black Peoples Alliance, WSA, and Third World Liberation Front, the strike leadership announced that the new tactics would take three forms: for all strikers to go back to classes; for attempts to be made to discuss with professors why they signed a petition supporting the Chancellor, and to go to the Wednesday faculty meeting to support a proposal for a Black Studies Department.

This change came after a day of protest that showed the ranks of the strikers to be markedly decreased from the previous week. At no time during Monday did the number of strikers exceed six or seven hundred, in marked contrast to the thousands of past days.

Despite the lack of any direct or violent confrontation with police, classroom disruptions and marches resulted in the arrests of five

men, several of the day's five arrests were made in the process. The arrested students were John Xavier, graduate student; Kenneth Goldberg, freshman; Dorthaea Brown, freshman; Natalie Ann Fox, freshman, and Ross McIntosh, junior. All were arrested on disorderly conduct charges and released on bail.

The strikers then took to the streets and repeated on a smaller scale some of the tactics of last Thursday and Friday. Some 300 to 400 marched down Charter Street toward the Psychology Building and stopped, stalling traffic on University Avenue. They dispersed and marched back north on Charter at the approach of two truckloads of National Guardsmen.

Marching down Linden Drive in cadence to "As the Caissons Go Rolling Along" one group of strikers took to the sidewalks, forcing non-striking students to use the street. The strikers entered an English class in Ag Hall Auditorium to request support.

The most violent incident of the day occurred when the march found its way back to Commerce. After one unsuccessful entry into the building, the group was marching past the east entrance when four policemen broke into a charge, apparently after one black leader.

The black student eluded the police after a block and one half chase.

At one point, after a large group of strikers failed to enter Social Science 50 students surrounded Protection and Security chief Ralph Hanson, pushing him and shouting, and forcing him to lose his hat. Hanson never lost his smile, but appeared disturbed at the loss of the hat which

(continued on page 4)

Doctor Says Kennedy Fatally Hit from Front

By RICHARD LEVINE
Special to The Daily Cardinal

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17—At the Clay L. Shaw conspiracy trial, Dr. John M. Nichols, an expert in forensic pathology, today indicated his belief that the bullet which fatally wounded President John F. Kennedy in the head was fired from somewhere in front.

Nichols testified that he reached this conclusion after careful study of the Zapruder film which depicts the actual assassination in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. The film shows President Kennedy's head and body driven violently backwards and to the left immediately following impact of the fatal head shot. Nichols maintained that the President's reactions were "compatible with a gunshot having been delivered from the front." Nichols' testimony will resume Wednesday morning after a one-day pause in the trial due to Mardi Gras festivities.

During this morning's proceedings, District Attorney Jim Garrison made one of his rare courtroom appearances and personally conducted cross-examination of William Newman, a Dallas electrical contractor, who witnessed the destruction of President Kennedy's head from only 10 feet away.

Newman testified that on Nov. 22, 1963, he was standing midway between the Texas School Book Depository and the triple overpass on the north side of Elm Street as the presidential motorcade passed. Newman said he heard three or four shots ring out which sounded like they were coming from the grassy knoll directly behind him.

Speaking before a hushed courtroom, Newman recalled that he observed the fatal bullet slam into the right side of Kennedy's head near his ear, which was torn off by the impact. In corroboration of the Zapruder film, Newman said he then saw the President stiffen up and fall sharply to the left into his wife's lap.

Newman was never called before the Warren Commission to testify.

Following Newman to the witness stand this morning was Regis L. Kennedy, a retired FBI agent. Kennedy testified that on Nov. 25, 1963, he received a telephone call from New Orleans' attorney Dean Andrews, and that immediately thereafter he began a search for Clay Bertrand.

The prosecution claims that Clay Shaw and Clay Bertrand are one and the same individual.

Assistant District Attorney James Alcock then asked former agent Kennedy if his search for Bertrand on Nov. 25, 1963, had been connected with investigation of the Kennedy assassination. Agent Kennedy responded, "I think that question is outside the purview of the authority granted me."

The U.S. Justice Department exercises control over how much and whether an FBI agent can testify in a state court.

After agent Kennedy conferred with an assistant U.S. district attorney, Harry F. Connick, a courtroom adjournment of one hour and 37 minutes ensued. During this recess U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell was called in Washington D.C. to

(continued on page 4)

Young Defends Action

By LEN FLEISCHER
Cardinal Staff Writer

In a televised appearance on WHA Sunday night Chancellor H. Edwin Young vigorously defended administration actions during the student strike while "endorsing" a number of black student demands.

The chancellor made his report with Vice Chancellor F. Chandler Young, Financial Aids Director Wallace Douma, and Race Relations Committee Chairman Wilson Thiede.

Young said they were making the report "in behalf of myself, President Fred Harrington, the central administration, and the vast majority of our faculty and students."

Young outlined three points which he felt to be "at the heart of" the black demands;

*Positive measures to recruit black students to the University and to find the money to keep them.

*Positive measures to provide adequate courses and credits to allow students to get a BA degree in which they concentrate upon black culture and upon the roles and problems of blacks in our society.

*Positive measures to provide people within the University faculty and staff who are sensitive to these problems and have the influence to see that what should be done gets done.

Young said he agreed "with the merit and justice of these core ideas. I believe that we have been making affirmative response to these core ideas."

He went on to endorse "the goal of more black studies at the University. He said later, however,

that he would not commit himself at this time as to whether he was in favor of a Black Studies Department.

Young endorsed the addition of at least 500 additional black students at the University next semester, increasing the representation of black people and other minority groups on the University staff, and black counselors in the financial aids office.

He also called for "providing all athletes sufficient financial assistance to permit them to receive their degrees." Young endorsed "the goal of having black students in positions of effective influence in shaping programs that concern them."

The Afro-American and Race Relations Center begun last summer "will get more space and better facilities," promised Young. He said that "one idea transcends all others. It is that the doors of the University remain open."

The actions of the police and National Guard on campus were defended by Young saying that "the whole purpose of the police and National Guard is to prevent violence." His reply to a caller critical of Friday night's police action on State Street was "the police chief feared for the safety of the demonstrators and motorists."

He said he had not seen any Hayakawa students, adding that

"no one has the right to commit violence." Young asserted that "only a minority have supported the strike, and my mail has been running heavily in support of our action."

Several of the black student demands were termed by him "either illegal or beyond my power. I am not in a position to tell the Coordinating Council on Higher Education, the Regents or the Legislature what to do."

He called the hire-fire demand (which has been changed to veto power) "a violation of everything

the University stands for." Young also said that "those who cry for amnesty before their acts are not very courageous or sensible people."

The chancellor said "the evidence is that no students have been hurt." In response to a viewer demanding that he, Harrington and Knowles themselves pay for the cost of quartering the National Guard at the University, he replied "if anyone should be paying, it should be those who attempted to disrupt our normal functions."

Profs Back Young

By MICHAEL MALLY
Cardinal Staff Writer

A faculty petition supporting the Administration's "refusal to surrender to mob pressures," was submitted to Chancellor Edwin Young Saturday. The petition was signed by 1,372 faculty members.

The petition, which was circulated among the faculty last week, stated that all members of a university community have the right to protest and be heard "but no individual or group has a right to force its views upon others, or to prevent those with differing views from enjoying an equal opportunity to state opinions and be heard."

According to the petition those signing supported, "the Administration of this University in its refusal to surrender to mob pressures and lawless force." The faculty also supported the Administration's "determination to con-

tinue normal education activities."

The statement concluded with approval of the Administration's "efforts to deal with problems, including those involving the disadvantaged members of society thru rational means."

The petition represents the view of 65 percent of the University's 2050 member faculty; teaching assistants aren't considered faculty. Professor David Fellman, one of the four professors who presented the petition to Young characterized it as, "the largest expression of faculty support in the history of the University."

Chancellor Young called the support "heartening." He went on to say, "I want it to be clear that I take this to mean that the faculty wants us to keep doing a lot for black students."

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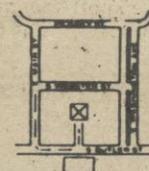
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Shaw Trial Continues

Eyewitnesses, Photographs Introduced

By RICHARD LEVINE
and JAMES LESAR

Special to The Daily Cardinal
New Orleans, Feb. 14—The Clay Shaw conspiracy trial continued Friday with presentation of eye witness testimony and photographic evidence supporting its contention that more than one man fired at President John Kennedy in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963.

At the beginning of courtroom proceedings, thirty-five millimeter color slides taken during and immediately after the assassination by Phillip Willis were introduced into evidence by Assistant District Attorney Alvin Oser.

Some of Willis' slides snapped after the shots were fired at the president were displayed to jury. They depicted a considerable number of people running toward the Grassy Knoll area from which District Attorney Jim Garrison maintained some of the shooting originated.

Willis' wife, who also witnessed the assassination at Dealey Plaza, testified that she clearly saw the effects of the bullet which penetrated Kennedy's skull. "His head exploded and went back and to the left."

Mrs. Willis added that at the time of the fatal head shot the presidential limousine came to an almost complete halt. Her testimony undercut Warren Commission supporters who attributed the violent backward motion of Kennedy's head to a sudden acceleration in speed of the presidential car.

Mrs. Willis further stated that her personal observations at the time of the assassination were consistent with the content of the Zapruder film which recorded the actual sequence of events in Dealey Plaza.

Strengthening what was depicted in her husband's color slides, Mrs. Willis recalled that immediately after the assassination many persons, including some law enforcement officials, ran to the wooden fence at the top of the grassy knoll. The knoll was situated to the right and in front of President Kennedy when his wounds were incurred.

Billy Joe Martin, a Dallas policeman, testified after Mrs. Willis. He stated that on Nov. 22, 1963 he was riding on a motorcycle

escort assignment some ten to fifteen feet behind and to the left of the president's car.

In conjunction with Mrs. Willis' testimony, Martin said he observed the presidential limousine come to an almost complete halt, following the fatal head shot.

Moreover, Martin testified that after the assassination he noticed splotches of blood and grey matter on his uniform, helmet, and motorcycle. His recollections appeared to confirm an impact upon the president's head from in front and to the right.

During Officer Martin's appearance, the Zapruder film was shown once again to the jury so that he could point out his position relative to the president's car.

The next witness called by the state was Roger Craig, a former Texas deputy sheriff. Craig testified that immediately after he heard shots fired at the presidential motorcade, he ran to the picket fence at the top of the grassy knoll and climbed over it.

Craig went on to recount that in the parking lot behind the fence, he detained a woman driving a brown Chevrolet and turned her over to Sheriff Lummie Louis for questioning.

After this incident, Craig returned to the vicinity of Elm Street where the presidential motorcade had passed by some 15 minutes before. Craig heard a shrill whistle and looked up to see a young white male climb into a light green rambler station wagon with out-of-state license plates. Craig described the driver of this vehicle as a dark complected, muscular Latin.

Although he was suspicious of these two individuals, heavy traffic

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fic prevented Craig from halting this vehicle as it moved down Elm Street and disappeared under the triple overpass.

Later that same day, Craig observed Lee Oswald in the office of Dallas police Captain Will Fritz. Craig stated that he readily identified Oswald to Fritz as the man who climbed into the station wagon on Elm Street shortly after the assassination.

At this point, according to Craig, Oswald turned to Fritz and said: "I told you people I did. That station wagon belongs to Mrs. Payne. Don't drag her into this. Everybody will know who I am now."

Oswald's wife, Marina, was staying at the residence of Ruth Payne in Irving, Texas at the time of the assassination.

Mrs. Elizabeth Walther, the last witness called to testify Friday, reported that she saw two men in a window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository several minutes before the arrival of the presidential motorcade. One of these men appeared to be holding a gun and was wearing a white shirt. His companion was dressed in a brown suit jacket according to Mrs. Walther's testimony.

The prosecution is expected to continue its reconstruction of the events in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22

Tuesday, February 18, 1969

THE DAILY CARDINAL—3

during Saturday's session. Meanwhile it was disclosed that Texas Governor John Connally and his wife would testify Monday. Connally was seriously wounded while riding in the seat directly in front of President Kennedy during the fatal procession in Dallas.

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INTRODUCTORY LECTURE BY AMERICAN CAMPING ASSOC. AT 11 AM

Shaw Trial

(continued from page 1)

find out if Kennedy would be permitted to respond to Alcock's question.

When testimony resumed, Kennedy answered two questions posed by Alcock which apparently had been cleared by Mitchell. Agent Kennedy acknowledged that he had been involved in investigating President Kennedy's death at the time he began his search for Clay Bertrand and that these two facts were interconnected. Kennedy's appearance on the witness stand abruptly ended at this juncture.

In another development at the trial today, Hebert Orth, chief of Time-Life Inc. photo laboratories, presented color photographs and slides made from selected frames of the Zapruder film. The pro-

secution, which later submitted this material into evidence, pointed out that 10 color slides requested from Time Inc. in its subpoena were omitted. This omission was discovered after Orth had been dismissed and efforts to locate were futile.

In related matters, Texas Governor John Connally and his wife did not appear as expected today reportedly because the state has fallen behind in its scheduling of witnesses. They may appear later this week.

There are strong indications that the prosecution will conclude its case within a week and that the trial may end before the month is out.

Strike

(continued from page 1)

was returned later by a black student.

The threatened take-over of the administration building never occurred. Several hundred strikers approached the building at 2:00 p.m. as scheduled, but found it heavily guarded with police and national guardsmen. Guardsmen closely secured the third floor and

basement computers containing grade records.

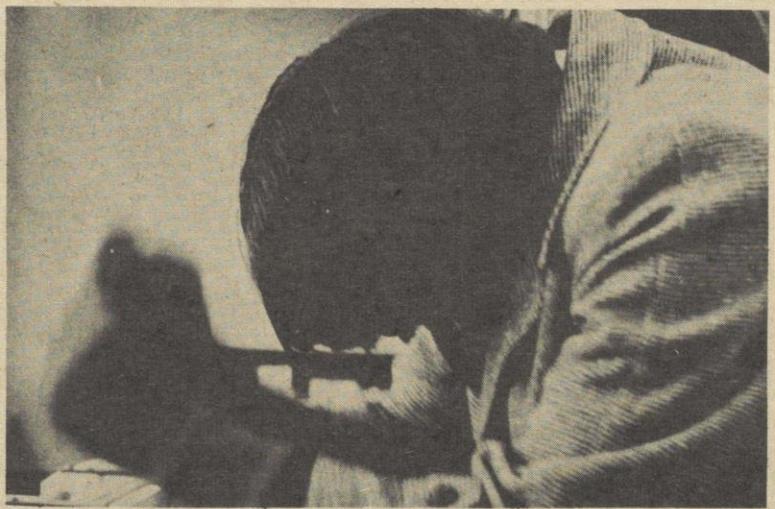
Obviously depressed by the poor turnout, black leaders used the Monday night rally to exhort students to go home and "rap" about the strike to get more students out of classes.

The several hundred people present at 7:30 p.m. dwindled to a handful of 75 as the cold night air took its toll. Moving to the inside steps of the library, the group, tiny compared with Thursday's 10,000, heard black leaders

repeat the need to win all 13 demands.

"We'll stay out of classes all semester if necessary" said one leader. "We want somebody to take the time to think of our needs, of our demands . . . and get the University and the state to see that students fighting together for what they want can't be stopped."

"You rap and keep on rapping. . . this thing is going to get back together soon."



THIS NOISEMAKER, with a small group of protesters, tried to disturb classes in Birge Hall Monday morning by pounding on faculty mailboxes. —Cardinal photo by Irv White

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City Council's Ethics Code

(continued from page 1)

at the time that he was elected alderman (1967) he was serving as the attorney for the Lake Park Corporation. He is a partner in a law firm with William Dyke, one of five candidates for mayor. Jacobs said that he resigned as Lake Park's attorney upon becoming an alderman.

He added that he made a full disclosure of his interests in Lake Park at two public meetings in 1967 at the Washington and West Side schools. He was then running for election against Fred Marcus.

Jacobs said that he "hasn't been close to" Lake Park since he was elected alderman and that his father and uncle now own a small amount of stock in the corporation. He added that he has never made a speech on the issue to the Council disclosing his connection (original and present) with Lake Park.

Sol Levine, director of the Madison Redevelopment Authority--the city agency which has been handling the plans for the renewal project--told The Cardinal that Jacobs' business activities have been thoroughly investigated to determine if he is in a conflict of interest situation. Levine said that the MRA found Jacobs "legally" free of conflict of interest.

When the code of ethics first came up before the council, according to an article in The Capital Times on Sept. 9, Jacobs stated that an alderman who is an attorney might often be required to represent his client's interest against the interests of the city and thus be in violation of the code of ethics.

In answer to Jacobs' point, Alderman Thomas Consigny, Ward 1, said, "If there are numerous occasions when your private business brings you into conflict with the city's interests, you probably shouldn't be a member of the Council."

City Administrator Robert Corcoran, speaking in regard to the representation by Alderman Devine of his father in the Langdon Street high-rise case, said that in his opinion, the "intent or import" of the code of ethics is that the provision against representing a client in a city agency case while employed by the city deals primarily with attorneys in legal matters. The Devine case was a matter of an application for a zoning variance to the Zoning Board. Corcoran added that Devine Jr. was not appearing for a fee and had made a complete disclosure of his interest in the matter to the Board.

Corcoran stressed the fact that he was speaking "as an individual member of the board of ethics." Neither the Devine case nor the Jacobs case has ever come up before the ethics board which is composed of four citizens, one representative from the mayor's office (Corcoran), one alderman and one labor representative.



A black leader recovered Protection and Security chief Ralph Hanson's hat after it was snatched off by a crowd of strikers, and handed it back to him during yesterday's strike demonstrations.

—Cardinal Photo by Irv White

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Students Hear Meisner On Revolutions at Teach-In

By GENE WELLS
and JAY WIND

The current black student protest is an example of the historical pattern in which failure to make reforms leads to revolution, and finally, repression, said a university professor Monday.

Prof. Maurice Meisner, history, made this statement at a teach-in at the Presbyterian student center Monday. The Teaching Assistant Association voted last week to conduct a three day walk-out (of classes) teach-in (at certain designated spots with discussion concerning to the strike). Monday was the last day of this action.

The morning teach-in was conducted at the University Catholic Center. Prof. Michael Faia, sociology, spoke at 10 a.m. on "The Acquiescent Academy." At 11 a.m. English Prof. Barton Friedman discussed "Parallels Between the Black Situation Today and pre-1916 Ireland." Continuous films were shown also.

The afternoon session was held at the Presbyterian Student Center where Prof. Meisner addressed a student group. Other speakers were: Robert Jaffe, professor of Educational Policy; Sharom Yandle, history TA; and Gwen Gillon, Alabama Civil Rights veteran.

Labor organizers Earl Silbar and Nathan Glberman spoke with students at 2 p.m. Two anthropology professors, William Laughlin and Richard Mazes, at 3 p.m. discussed "Why a Black Studies Department is not Racism in Reverse."

Concluding the teach-in, John Felder from the

Black People's Alliance spoke at 4 p.m.

The black student demands are not revolutionary, since they do not require major alterations in the structure of the University, said Meisner noting that some other schools have created Black Studies departments with little difficulty.

The tactics, he said, were not revolutionary because they were nonviolent, but added that they were not merely reformist either since they did not utilize the normal channels for expressing grievances.

Sharon Yandle, a teaching assistant in history, disagreed that the demands were not revolutionary. She said that the black students' demand for control over courses is comparable to workers demanding control of factories.

She contended along similar lines this could lead to workers at Dow Chemical Company refusing to manufacture napalm.

What appeared to be a nonrevolutionary change in the sociology department at one school had revolutionary and repressive results, Miss Yandle said. She said the department was restructured to emphasize problems of the poor, that the students in the department worked with local employees who called a strike after being made aware of their problems and that military force was used against the strikers.

Gwen Gillon, a black student, estimated that 99 per cent of the university black students were on strike and that about "three or four" black students were still attending classes.

Tuesday, February 18, 1969 THE DAILY CARDINAL-5

The Daily Cardinal

"A Free Student Newspaper"
FOUNDED APRIL 4, 1892

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

Subscription rates—\$6.00 per year, \$3.50 per semester, by carrier or by mail. Single copies 5 cents each.

Second-class postage paid at Madison, Wisconsin.

Member: College Press Service, Liberation News Service.

Editorial Phones 262-5855, 56, 57

Business Phones 262-5854

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THE DAILY CARDINAL

a page of opinion

An Alliance

The transition from the streets to the voting booth will be difficult for this community to make. Wednesday however, is the last day of voter registration for elections. Key opportunity for change will be missed if students, preoccupied with the present battle on campus, fail to see their political situation in a broader context.

There can be no doubt in the mind of any student regarding the quality of government the present City Council and Mayor are offering this community. The actions of the aldermen and the mayor's office over the past few months in such areas as police enforcement, housing, rent control, tax reform, and city-university relations have ranged from inane to destructive on a long range basis. The Council's move to rezone the Jenifer Street area and, more recently, the Zoning Board of Appeals action granting Devine Exploiters, Inc. the right to build a high-rise on Langdon Street "for the good of the students" are major indications of a government which is completely overrun by the monied interests in this town to the detriment of the average citizen, especially students.

But the final blow came on Thursday night as the City Council, in an unprecedented display of pure political gall, refused to discuss in an intelligent manner the recent events on this campus, voted in a resolution urging the Governor to take a "strong stand" with the demonstrators and expel them from school, and finally moved to censure the students' representative—Paul Soglin—for his "treasonous" comments on the issue. The Council's action was preceded by the blithe comments of the Mayor's office which fought with the University Administration for the credit of having called in the National Guard.

The student community must com-

prehend just how important their votes will be in the upcoming elections. If every eligible voter registers, students have the electoral power to determine the Mayor's race and several aldermanic races as well. In the last mayoral election, the outcome was decided by 62 votes. The political elite in this city is perfectly aware of this: no lesser a mouthpiece than the grand old Capital Times has consistently pointed out student power as a critical factor in city races. Fortunately, one group of students is prepared for the challenge. Wisconsin Alliance, a coalition of low-income, middle-class and student groups has been working feverishly for the past several weeks, organizing for the election.

The Wisconsin Alliance platform includes:

- Broad based tax reforms to eliminate the state's notorious corporate tax loophole (Corporate taxes have not been raised since 1917 and insurance companies at present pay no personal property taxes).
- Low-income housing for students and low-income families (the University has announced over and over again that it is going to allow private developers to leap into the housing vacuum; the city governments' solution up until now has been to rezone on a spot basis with no view toward overall planning).
- Incorporating present tax islands such as Maple Bluff into the city limits to equalize tax burdens here.
- Increasing the relevance of city representatives to the interests of their constituencies by obliging aldermen to meet by wards frequently.

The Alliance is running Adam Schesch for Mayor, Evelyn Burns, Eugene Parks, Andrea Craig for aldermen, and Evelyn Burns, Julia Dixon and Sharon Black for the Board of Education. They deserve the complete support of the student community.

Statement

In Support of the Black Demands

Small numbers of Blacks have struggled their way into American colleges. They have almost universally found that their survival as human beings at those institutions makes it necessary for them to create an education relevant to the needs of the masses of black people who remain in the ghettos. Otherwise, they are forced to be submerged in a white middle class education, to be channelled as token Negroes into positions that will serve the dominant American institutions that oppress so brutally the majority of Blacks in this country. For this reason, they have sought black curriculums which they can meaningfully participate in determining, the admission of more blacks with the necessary financial aid, and decision-making powers in the recruitment of the teachers and administrators who will most directly affect them. Faced with stalling or manipulative tactics within the proper channels, they have had to take direct action. Many whites and third world students have supported these demands because they feel that all people should be allowed to control their own destinies.

"The basic demand of the Black students is for a program in which they can first learn Black history and culture in ways not defined by dominant standards of the society and second, learn about the institutions which sustain racism in American society today. This orientation cannot be achieved by any number of new or old courses set up to meet the prevailing standards of the society. To meet this goal, three kinds of changes must be made in the university: the thirteen demands all relate to one or more of these criteria. The three kinds of changes are: 1) a Black studies program defined by the needs of Black people, 2) more Black students to use the program and 3) no political

repression of students who want to change institutional racism. Without any one of these changes, the basic goal of an educational program oriented to eliminating racism is lost.

1. Autonomous Black Studies department controlled and organized by Black students and faculty, which would enable students to receive a B.A. in Black Studies.

Black students on this campus want a department in which they can study their own history and culture. In the past, whites have defined the history and culture of Black people in a distorted manner. Black students now want to begin to control their own education and learn how to liberate their own people. This department must look at where power over the ghetto is located and at the mechanisms by which it is maintained. This requires systematic social science from the point of view of the powerless. This is, of course, just the contrary of the present situation. The necessity for demanding Black student control of the department has been dramatized by the actions of the Thiede Committee and Administration. The Thiede Committee, appointed to look into Black Studies programs at the University, recommended that a few additional courses be offered in present departments and that a field of concentration in Black Studies be offered within the American Institutions major. This has been implemented by the Administration. Not only are these steps not those asked for by the Black students, but the Administration then obscured the issue by saying they were satisfying the Black Students' requests.

The faculty, Regents, and Coordinating Council for Higher Education could call an emergency meeting to implement this demand. The UW Administration must ini-

tiate this action. If the state of Wisconsin can spend \$29,000 a day to pay for the police and National Guard called on campus, they can certainly find the money to implement this program. The courses that already exist that deal with the question of Black America, past and present, are neither adequate nor are they controlled by Black students.

2. A Black chairman of the Black studies department, who would be approved by a committee of black students and faculty.

A Black man can best understand the experience of the Black people in America. The coordinator of the program must be Black. He must not be a Negro, defined as one who tolerates the racist oppression coming down on his people as well as himself. Therefore, it is essential that Black students and faculty have the power to approve or veto the appointment of the chairman of the Black studies department.

3. That at least 500 Black students be admitted to U.W. for the semester of September, 1969.

There are now around 400 Black Americans attending the University. Ten percent of the population in America is Black. Since there are 33,000 students at the University at least 3,300 should be Black. Chancellor Young has stated that the University's goal is to admit 500 students as soon as possible. However, many University sources have stated that with the University's current fiscal crisis there will be no chance of appropriating the funds for 300 of the students. If the University can find millions of dollars for the Art Center, they could find funds for the Black studies program if they really wanted to.

4. That 20 teachers be allocated for the initiation of the Black studies department, with the approval of Black students.

Additional courses require additional teachers. The best way to ensure that they are oriented towards the needs of the ghetto rather than the rewards of the academic market is for Black students to approve them.

5. That amnesty (defined as no reprisal or chastisement) be given all students who participate in boycotts or other such actions in reference to our demands.

Since the death of Martin Luther King, Black students have been negotiating with the Administration over similar demands. Since the normal channels have shown no positive results, the only alternative left has been a strike as a means of attaining these demands. The University has been grossly unjust in perpetuating racist policies. When people fight to change these policies, and use the only means possible, they are fighting for justice. Therefore, no students participation in these demonstrations should be punished.

6. That a Black co-director of the Student Financial Aids office be appointed with the approval of Black students.

A Black co-director of Student Financial Aids is necessary because of the lack of awareness a white director shows to the unique economic background of the Black student.

7. That Black counselors be hired by the Student Financial Aids Office with the approval of black students.

Counselors chosen by the Administration usually serve the function of trying to get Blacks to fit smoothly into the established institutions of a racist society. Counselors approved by the Black students will be able to help them to end racism in America.

8. That scholarships be provided for all athletes up until the time that they receive their degree.

United Front

Athletes only receive scholarships for four years. Due to heavy schedules, it usually takes them at least five years to graduate. The University does not care about the education of these students. When the University has no use for these athletes, they stop giving them scholarships. The University must stop exploiting human beings for capital gains. Young has said that the Big Ten legislation forbids the granting of athletic scholarships for more than four years. The University could, however, grant regular scholarships after the four year scholarship has expired. This demand has an additional significance. When the coach can terminate scholarship eligibility whenever he thinks that an athlete acts in a manner which does not reflect well on the University, these students understandably feel very constrained in their behavior. This threat must be removed.

9. That the existing Black courses be transferred into the Black studies department.

This is a technical demand which provides for the proper coordination of courses so that everything that deals with Black studies will be under the sole control of Black students and faculty.

10. That it be established that Black students have veto power in hiring and firing all administrators and teachers who are involved in anything relating to the Black studies program.

The inability of whites to relate to Black culture, and the need to train Black students in the skills necessary to alleviate the desperate conditions within the ghetto necessitates a mechanism for control over course content. To ensure the relevancy of their education, Black students must have veto power over appointments.

(continued on page 7)

An Arrest

By LEN FLEISCHER
Cardinal Staff Writer

What does an extended middle finger mean in the face of the obscenity that has occurred on this campus, in the Legislature, and in the Chancellor's office this past week?

I was arrested last Thursday afternoon on Park Street after making what is defined in the Madison city ordinances as an "obscene gesture" tending to "cause a public disturbance." I'll not try to make excuses for what I did; flipping a finger at a busload of cops was, in the context of the situation at the University, a dangerous thing to do.

But what is its significance when we consider what has been going on? The school has been turned into an armed camp; brute force has been substituted for reasoning and communication and answers to urgent questions have been defined in terms of machine guns, tear gas, and billy clubs.

I have been covering the strike story all week for The Daily Cardinal, and have witnessed scenes of such shocking filth on the part of police that only now can I perceive that Chicago really did happen. In the name of keeping classes open, police have clubbed and teargassed demonstrators. Tuesday afternoon my tears and vomit mixed with the blood of a striker whom I witnessed being clubbed in the face, and I charge the University administration and our insidious governor with staining this institution far deeper than the demonstrator's blood that mars the carpet in the lobby of Bascom Hall.

At about 1 p.m. Thursday I was standing on University Ave. and along with thousands of demonstrators I stood on the sidewalks looking into the rifle barrels of the National Guard. With no apparent provocation the troops put on their ugly masks and released several canisters of tear gas. The crowd immediately retreated as girls screamed and leaders yelled to "get out of here."

Being teargassed is an unforgettable experience. It can best be described as being somewhat akin to having a cigarette lighter dropped down your lungs while acid is being thrown into your face. I stumbled down Johnson Street, unable to see and only conscious of the burning agony. I remembered the first aid committee's instructions to try and let your eyes tear to ease the pain. In the midst of that nightmare on Johnson Street I had to smile; I really didn't have to try. It occurred to me that the tears I tasted were a perverse kind of symbolic counterpart to the flavor of the gas that I had swallowed.

Approximately 45 minutes later I was at the foot of the hill, feeling an intense nausea as a result of the gas. I spotted a yellow school bus turn from State onto Park and made my "obscene gesture." The bus stopped at the curb and I saw a number of cops pointing at me. Two

(continued on page 7)

Black Demands

(continued from page 6)

11. That it be established that control of the Black Cultural Center be in the hands of Black students.

Black students want full control over their cultural lives. The Afro-American Center is in the attic of a dilapidated building. They have been given very few funds to work with. If in fact, as Young states, it is against the Wisconsin state statutes for students to control the uses of a building, the University should try publicly to change that statute.

12. That all expelled Oshkosh students who wish to attend U.W. be admitted immediately.

After a demonstration for similar Black demands at Oshkosh State University last November 90 Black students were expelled. The students who were expelled were not expelled for property damage; they were expelled for unlawful assembly. The Oshkosh administration could not identify the students involved because according to the administrators, all Blacks look alike. The four whites who were arrested were not expelled. The Administration-appointed Proctor Committee recommended in the fall that all 90 students be admitted to U.W. for this semester. Harrington chastised the Committee and no more was heard of this until very recently. Three of the expelled students applied for admission to the Madison campus for this semester. The Madison faculty committee headed by Vice-Chancellor Young which reviewed their qualifications urged unanimously that they be admitted. The central Administration chose, however, to ignore normal admission procedures and intervened to overrule this favorable decision. At a meeting of the Chancellors of all Wisconsin public universities, the Chancellors recommended to President Harrington that the three students not be admitted at this time. These students, since they were not admitted this semester, are subject to the draft. We are left to assume that the University of Wisconsin committed an overtly racist act in refusing these students admission. This case is also a very clear threat of what may happen to any Black student who does not "know his place" as defined by the Administration.

13. That proof (as defined by Black students) that the above de-

mands have been met be given to Black students by the Administration.

As Chancellor Young said in his statement of Feb. 12, "Whatever kind of promises are made or assurances given, in the end we are going to be judged on our actions, not our words. . . ."

Chancellor Young has tried to raise a screen of vague legal objections to the demands, using these as a cover to avoid dealing with the issues. The basic point of the strike is how the University responds to the needs of Black people, not to the letter of the law. It is hardly news that black people have difficulties finding justice in the legal system of racist society. Following the

Chancellor's legal reasoning, he will presumably have been opposed to abolition because it was unconstitutional. Beyond this basic failing of his argument, the Chancellor's statement falls apart even on literal interpretation. It may be true that Regents or legislators must approve certain new programs, but it is still necessary for the Chancellor to initiate them. Most of the Chancellor's specific objections are very dubious (e.g. what kind of student control of a cultural center is illegal), but these details cannot be allowed to hide the issues. What is basic is whether the Administration will commit itself to initiating programs to meet the needs of Black Americans.

Letters

silence

To the Editor:

Considering the courses presently offered which are oriented to Black Studies within the African Studies Department (i.e., African Languages and Literature, History, Political Science, Anthropology), it seems particularly unsatisfactory that students in African Studies, Wisconsin Africanist Association, and other related groups have remained silent concerning the Black demands. In view of the recent statement of the Committee of Returned Volunteers (many of whose members are in African Studies) in support of these demands, the silence of the African Studies Department is especially striking. Since we are convinced of the direct relationship between African Studies and a Black Studies program, we urge students in the field of African Studies to actively support the 13 Black demands.

Caroline Reed
LS-5
Joan Banfield
LS-5

bayonets?

To the Editor:

As a veteran of Vietnam, I am well versed in the methods

of violence. As a former Army officer, I am acquainted with contingency plans for riot control. As a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin, I am fully aware of the current situation. Thus, I was appalled at photographs (Wisconsin State Journal, Feb. 14) depicting National Guardsmen with fixed, unsheathed bayonets. The order to fix and unsheathe bayonets is to be given only in the event of serious danger to life and limb at the hands of an extremely hostile crowd. Such conditions did not exist at this University. A naked blade is a far different tool than a nightstick. A sheathed bayonet may be used as a show of force; an unsheathed bayonet is an indication of intent. Were those guardsmen prepared to bury their shiny toys in the bellies of students—for namecalling? Perhaps they were. Imagine the carnage of an over-reaction. The National Guard here is continuing in the tradition of Detroit and Newark by showing a total lack of critical judgment. Those photographs are an indictment not only of the Guard but also of the "responsible" individuals who requested them.

Gary R. Parr
5712 Monona Drive
Madison, Wisconsin

(continued from page 6)

came out, grabbed me, and took me into the bus.

I was confronting a busload of approximately 60 laughing, jeering cops who must have noted my immediate fear. One yelled out "how come you're swallowing, you fuck?" The others laughed while the two who had come out to get me argued over who was to get the arrest. A few shouted from the back of the bus to send me back so "we can get a shot at that bastard." A couple in the front began to gleefully prod me with their nightsticks, apparently trying to bait me so they could have an excuse to rough me up. It occurred to me at that point that their fun and games did not begin until one had spotted the press pass that was affixed to my coat. "Oh, you write for that fucking Communist piece of shit."

A piece of hard plastic wire was passed up while someone said "tie up the prisoner." I was turned around and faced the front of the crowded bus as I was handcuffed. I protested that I wasn't going anywhere but was warned to "shut the fuck up." An officer stuck his stick into my back, forcing me into the cop who was driving the bus, who in turn told me to get my "motherfucking ass" off him.

The terror continued at our destination, the Fieldhouse. I was taken inside, where a quick calculation told me that there were at least 300 police. Many came over to see the latest prisoner. They were all at first curious and then incensed over my press card. One asked me if the paper I represented was published by way of Moscow. When I replied "No, Peking," he said, "Shut up, you fucking ass." Another informed me that the "only words that those fucking dirty minds know are fuck and shit."

After several similar encounters I was taken to a squad car. I was still handcuffed, and the wire was causing me quite a bit of pain. When I again requested that they untie me, the cop driving the car said "that's tough shit." He instructed the arresting officer, who was sitting next to me, "if this motherfucker says one word, you split his goddam head in half just as hard as you can." Throughout the trip to the jail, the cop's club was poised a few inches above my head.

At the stationhouse the handcuffs were removed and I was booked, photographed, fingerprinted, and searched. The kindly old cop who took my finger prints told me that Communists were trying to take over the University, and that "the colored kids said no violence; its kids like you that are causing all the trouble by assaulting police." One of his colleagues came in and asked him if he couldn't possibly get me a haircut. I tried to explain the black demands to them but it was fruitless. When I said that disorderly conduct was a strange charge for giving the finger, they replied that "you can give it to anyone you want; but when you give it to a public official, its disorderly conduct." One also said that they were "gonna teach you some respect."

The hour I spent in that lonely jail cell was frightening. When I looked at my surroundings, urinal, toilet, sink and bed, steel bars, I thought of those who had to spend five or 20 years or even their whole lives in the kind of mental torture that I was experiencing in that hour. When a friend finally came to post my bail, the feeling of relief was overwhelming; when another arrested student smiled at me and hailed me as some sort of hero, my glee faded. I'm no one's hero. In a moment of rage, I expressed my anger at the blood, the seared lungs, the machine guns, the bayonets, and most of all the hatred, and I was arrested.

If this be crime, let us all be criminals.

An Arrest

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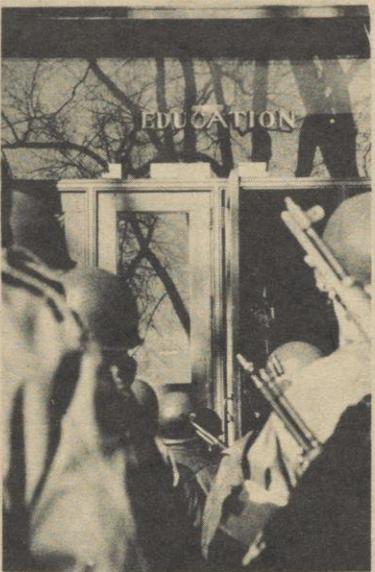
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daily campus

Elizabeth Walton LeBanc, former leading dancer with the Paul Taylor Dance Company, will offer a master class today from 7 to 8:30 p.m. in the large gym in Lathrop Hall. The program is free to all University students.

* * *

ED POLICY 900

The co-op section of Ed. Policy 900 will meet tonight at 7:30 p.m. in the Green Lantern. Students registered for 900 but not yet in a section are welcome.

* * *

AUDITIONS

Auditions for "Aton: Phase 1" by Bury St. Edmund, a play of love and horror, will be held in the Union today from 7 to 10 p.m. and Wednesday from 2 to 5 p.m. and from 7 to 10 p.m. Check the "Today in the Union" sheet for room. Sponsored by the Union Theater Committee.

(continued on page 9)

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(continued from page 8)

OUTING CLUB

The Outing Club will meet at 7 p.m. tonight in Hoofers Quarters. After trip reports and discussions of future trips, there will be a program on caving. Dick Kuhlen, editor of The Wisconsin Spelunker, will present techniques, types of caves and their occur-

rence in North America, and slides taken on caving expeditions. Everyone is welcome.

* * *

POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB

The Political Science Club will meet in the Union at 7 p.m. tonight. Professor Dolbear will speak on the problem confronting political science students in choosing law school or grad school upon graduation.

* * *

ALDERMAN DEBATE

The Eugene Parks—George Jacobs debate for Fifth Ward Alder-

manic Race will be at the University YMCA at 7 p.m. tonight. Everyone invited.

* * *

SPANISH CLUB

Spanish Club announces its first meeting of the second semester tonight at 7:30 p.m. in the Old Madison Room of the Union. This will be a two-part meeting. During the first part the director and members of the cast of the forthcoming Spanish department play will present a short scene from the production. The second part of the meeting will consist of

Tuesday, February 18, 1969

THE DAILY CARDINAL—9

people an understanding of how groups work and how individuals interact with each other. Conformity pressures in group decision making will also be examined. Interested persons are urged to pick up an application blank at the University YWCA.

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Track Depth Drops MSU

Black Absence Cuts Effort But Spartans Fall 86-63

By TOM HAWLEY
Contributing Sports Editor

Saturday was to have been Mark Winzenried's day, but for the first time the sophomore speed merchant had a visitor steal the spotlight from him.

The spotlight for the day became pretty well destined for Winzenried when the team's other two all-Americans, Ray Arrington and Mike Butler, led a walkout of the team's black athletes.

Any Spartan fans who supposed that, without its blacks, the Wisconsin team would have its string of eight straight indoor wins snapped were sadly disappointed as the Badgers rang up a 86-63 win.

The lack of depth on the MSU team was glaring and fatal. Midway through the meet the Badgers had the Spartans point total doubled. Were it not for Bill Wehrwein, probably the best runner the Badgers have seen outside of their own teammates this season, the visitors would have been left so far behind that the meet would have been a joke.

As it was, though, Wehrwein won both the 300 and 440—which probably would not have happened if Larry Floyd had been present—and came back to anchor the mile relay team to a win.

Don Vandrey continued his mastery of the mile run, topping his previous best with a 4:06.2 for an easy win. He duplicated the feat and an hour later in the half mile.

Between these events, Winzenried, Pat Murphy and Brad Hanson piled up the points that emerged as the team's victory margin. Winzenried ran a 2:07.8 race in the 1000 yard run which broke the shell record and tied the Big Ten undergraduate record in the event. The record he tied was set by Arrington in winning the NCAA 1000 yard championship meet two years ago.

Murphy, finally making his debut after being held back with a leg injury all season, won the high hurdles and placed second in the lows. His times of :08.5 and :08.1, outstanding for his first time on the track all season, look less impressive only when compared with Mike Butler's.

Hanson gave another all-out effort to knock off Pat Wilson of MSU in the 600. Wilson, who ran the second fastest 600 ever in the shell two years ago, came in :00.7 behind Hanson's 1:11.5 timing, his best of the year.

Mark Kartman came in second to Wehrwein in both the 300 and the 440, each time by half a second or so.

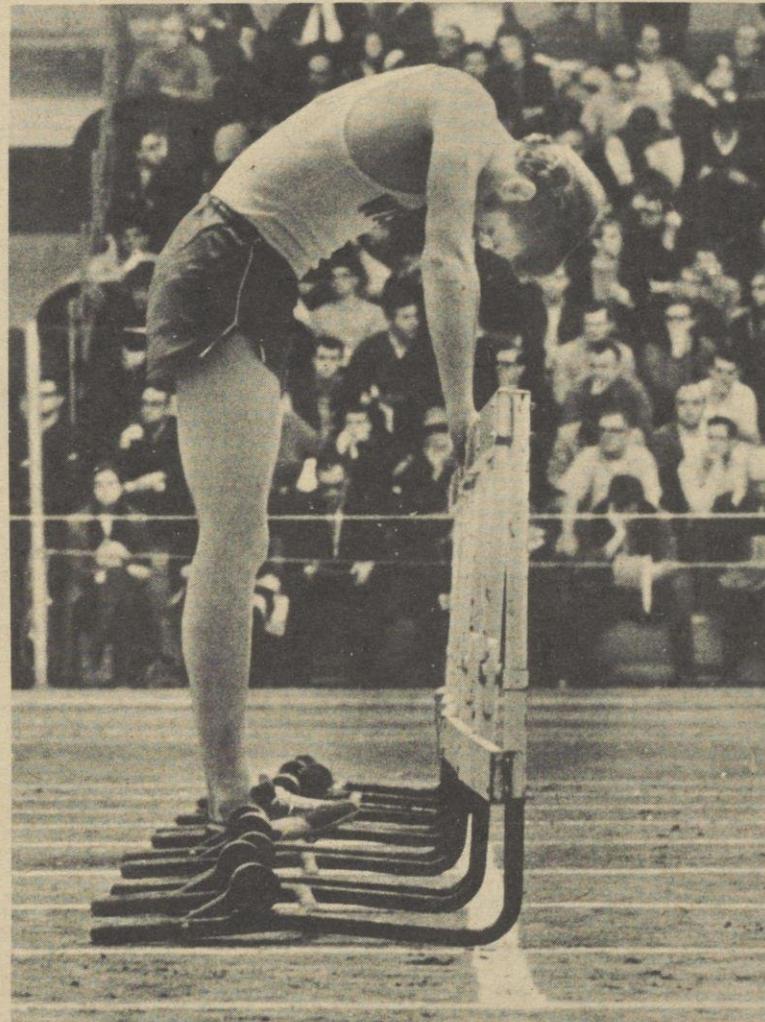
The field events became the personal property of Tom Thies and Glenn Dick. Thies won the pole vault easily, going 15-4 for his best effort ever, and placed second in the high jump and third in both the long jump and triple jump. Dick took both the triple jump and long jump. The shot put was again slammed by the trio of Jim DeForest, Bob Hawke and Stu Voigt, Hawke being the winner this time.

Questions over winning the meet had long since passed consideration when the mile relay rolled around, but the event turned out being the best of the afternoon. Wehrwein and Wilson had run the last two legs of the MSU mile relay team which won the Big Ten championship in the event and placed third in the NCAA finals last year and are back in those slots this year.

The Spartans had spotted Bill Bahnfleth a ten-yard lead by the time the third leg had started. Hanson and Gary Thornton had run the first two legs, with a great Thornton-Bahnfleth baton pass doubling the margin from five to ten yards. When Winzenried and Wehrwein took to the final legs, the lead had pretty well vanished. Wehrwein, a year more experienced than Winzenried, took the lead with about 300 yards to go and held it over a distance that was obviously much more suited to his taste than to Winzenried's.



ATHLETE OF THE WEEK. Russ Hellckson shaded Mark Winzenried as the week's top athlete by extending his unbeaten streak to 14. The heavyweight wrestler led his teammates to two wins in three tries Saturday by handling three heavier opponents.



IT'S BEEN A LONG TIME but Pat Murphy made the wait worthwhile Saturday, winning the high hurdles and placing second in the lows. The Tennessee transfer sat out last year and was hampered by a bad leg this season until Saturday.

—Photo by Jay Tieger

Poor Shooting Hurts Purdue Tramples Cagers

By MARK SHAPIRO
Associate Sports Editor

In some games this season, Wisconsin's basketball team has been able to shoot somewhere in the 30% range and get away with it, but Saturday's contest against Purdue was just not one of those times.

The ninth-ranked Boilermakers, now on top in the Big Ten with a 7-1 record, displayed the class that has taken them to the upper echelons of collegiate basketball by pounding the Badgers for the second time this season, 87-69.

The loss dropped the Badgers into a three-way tie for eighth place in the league with a 3-6

mark. Wisconsin is 9-10 overall.

For the Badgers, the problem was spotty scoring and too much Rick Mount. Wisconsin was plagued by another of its many poor shooting nights, hitting just 36.6%, and Mount and the rest of the high-powered Boilermaker shooting show were just too hot to handle.

Wisconsin's scoring was balanced but insufficient. Five Badgers hit in double figures, but nobody scored over 12 points and carried the load. Forward Chuck Nagle's dozen markers were high for the Badgers, and his performance made him only the sixth Wisconsin cager to score over 1,000 points in a basketball car-

eer. Center Al Henry and guard Keith Burlington scored 11 points each and guard Clarence Sherrod and leading scorer James Johnson managed 10 apiece.

For Purdue's Rick Mount, it was just an average game. All the Big Ten's leading scorer did was hit 35 points, just above his season's average, and break Wisconsin's backs with key buckets all afternoon.

Rick "The Rocket" repeatedly passed up chances to drive closer to the Badger basket to take the long, one-hand jumper he is so sure of. When Mount wasn't hitting from the outside, which was not often, Purdue's frontcourt men did the bulk of the damage.

Badger Mermen Split Against Hoosiers, Illini

By BARRY TEMKIN
Sports Editor

The winning teams were those expected, but the scores were a big surprise on the Wisconsin swimmers road trip last weekend.

Indiana's loaded national champions were figured to blast the Badgers right out of the pool Friday night at Bloomington, but the mermen escaped with a respectable 66-57 loss. By the same token, Wisconsin's anticipated romp the following afternoon at Champaign against Illinois turned into a tight 59-55 Badger triumph. The split set the Badgers' dual meet record at 5-2, with only a visit to Michigan State left on the dual schedule.

The close Indiana score can be explained by who the Hoosiers did—or rather, did not—swim. With tough home meet against Michigan the next day, Indiana coach Doc Counsilman—whose squad had nipped the Wolverines, 63-60, earlier—kept most of his stars out of the pool.

Consequently, the Hoosiers' six Olympians made a total of three appearances, Charlie Hickox and Dave Perkowski in the 400 yard medley relay and Canadian Olympian Ron Jacks in the 500 yard freestyle.

But the score was not entirely due to the weakened Indiana lineup. The Badgers turned in several fine performances, some of them against top competition.

Wisconsin captain Fred Hogan edged Hoosier Bryan Bateman in the 50 freestyle, clocking an outstanding 21.5. Bateman was runner-up in the NCAA 50 last winter, with Hogan seventh.

Although Bateman did not compete in the 100, Hogan broke the Royer Pool record with a 46.9 time. Wisconsin's Doug McOwen placed second.

Badger diver Don Dunfield did not meet Indiana's two Olympians, Jim Henry and Win Young, as he swept the one and three meter competition; but he did top Jon Hahnfeldt on the three meter board. Hahnfeldt was fifth in the NCAA's in that event.

Dan Schwerin took the Badgers' fifth individual win, lowering his 200 backstroke time to 2:05.4. The final Wisconsin win was in the 400 yard freestyle relay in which Drew Gorrell, Jamey Halpin, McOwen and Hogan clocked their season's best, a 3:19.

Besides McOwen's, Wisconsin seconds were taken by Jim Liken in the 200 butterfly, Lee Chesnaeu in the 500 freestyle and Larry Stover in the 200 breaststroke. Liken cut his time to an excellent 2:01.8.

Against the weak Illini, Badger coach John Hickman did what Counsilman had done the preceding night. This resulted in the tight finish.

Dunfield returned to Madison to compete for the gymnasts, and Hogan sat out of the individual events.

Most of the times were slow, the best one being John McCrary's winning 10:48.2 in the 1000 freestyle. McOwen took both the 50 and 100 freestyles in 22.2 and 49.1, and Liken and Pat Quinn captured the 200 butterfly and 200 individual medley.

Steve McCoy won the one meter diving, with Rick Schultz second. There was no three meter competition, which also helped hold down Wisconsin's winning margin.

Boycott Ends Harmlessly

The boycott by black trackmen ended as quickly as it began. Coach Rut Walter announced Sunday that he had been told that the athletes would be practicing as usual on Monday and reaffirmed their "reinstated" position Monday morning.

Plans for the totally unexpected walkout became known Friday night when Walter was contacted by Ricky Poole—not Ray Arrington or Mike Butler, the team's co-captains. Poole is a former trackman who completed his eligibility last year.

Walter received another phone call Sunday morning and was informed that his team would again be complete Monday. The black athletes involved—Arrington, Butler, Mike Bond, Terry Brown, Dan Crooks, Larry Floyd and Dial Hewlett—refused any comment as late as Monday and referred questions to a spokesman. That spokesman, perhaps surprisingly, was Walter.

The absence of the seven trackmen probably cost the team another 100-point total, but Walter answered a question as to whether there would be any action taken against them with "No, absolutely not."

Walter could have made the athletes' decision to not run a permanent decision but chose not to. "I was looking out for the

(continued on page 10)

Boilermaker forwards Herm Gilliam and George Faerber hit 13 points each and center Jerry Johnson scored ten points though he played less than half the game.

For the most part, the Badgers weren't even in the game. Purdue shot a sizzling .531 in the first half to take a 45-33 intermission lead. In all, the Boilermakers made 44.8% of their field goals.

Wisconsin fell behind 15-7 with just 4:40 gone, and seemed to run into another Mount basket each time it threatened to close the gap.

The Badgers pulled to 15-12 moments later, only to go down by seven points on two straight buckets by Mount. Purdue led by as many as 16 points during the first half, and were ahead by 12 at intermission.

Wisconsin looked like it might make it a game at the start of the second half, scoring four straight, but three long jumpers by Mount and a three point play by Faerber regained the Purdue 16 point margin.

The next seven minutes were pleasant for the Boilermakers as they pulled to a 66-46 edge with 9:35 left. At that point, the Badgers made their best surge, but it was too little, too late.

Wisconsin outscored Purdue 17-6 during a five minute stretch to pull within nine at 72-63 with 4:44 left. But some accurate free throw shooting by Gilliam and some more Mount baskets kept Purdue out of danger.

"After we came back to within nine points we had three chances to score to their one, but couldn't do it," Wisconsin coach John Powell said after the game. "If one or two of those shots had dropped, we would have had our teeth in them with three minutes to go."

Actually, five shots did not drop, a fate that killed the Badgers all day, and Wisconsin's chances of adding another national power to its collection of scalps withered before 14,123 fans, most of them screaming Purdue partisans.



Icers' Hope Brighten With Double Irish Win

By STEVE KLEIN

Wisconsin took two more steps towards an NCAA hockey tournament berth last weekend by whipping Notre Dame twice, 5-1 Friday in Milwaukee and 10-2 Saturday at the Hartmeyer Arena.

While the two victories were not unexpected, they were important to Wisconsin's claim as the nation's best independent. The Badger skaters are now 19-8-2, 11-1 against non-WCHA teams, 6-5-1 against WCHA competition, and 2-2-1 in tournaments.

Notre Dame demonstrated signs of their certain future power Fri-

day night when the Irish made a first period goal by Jim Cordes stand up for 28 minutes before Bert DeHate, Jim Boyd and Dave Smith scored within a 21 second span to give the Badgers the lead.

Until the flurry, Dick Tomasoni, Notre Dame's brilliant freshman goaltender, had given the Badgers some bad moments, stopping breakaways, power plays and anything else Wisconsin could fire his way.

Badger goalie Bob Vroman had his moments, too. With the Irish ahead, 1-0, and less than a minute remaining in the first period, Vroman made a brilliant save on

John Womack's breakaway. Vroman made 26 saves to Tomasoni's 56.

Bert DeHate scored his second goal of the game in the third period when 155 pound Mike Cowan, with 255 pound defenseman Eric Norri chasing him, left the puck for the trailing DeHate, who beat Tomasoni with a wrist shot. Don Young got Wisconsin's final goal to close the scoring at 5-1.

Saturday's game on Hartmeyer's smaller rink threatened to be a bone-crunching affair with Irish giants Norri and Jim Blainey (250 pounds) on hand; but Norri's equipment was stolen somewhere between Milwaukee and Madison, and the Irish had to do without him.

The Bob Poffenroth-Murray Heatley-Stu Henrickson line went to work on the Irish, scoring seven of Wisconsin's 10 goals, including Henrickson's first collegiate hat trick. Poffenroth had a prolific night with two goals and three assists, and Heatley scored twice and added as many assists.

The ten goals weren't the only thing the 2,698 fans that squeezed into the Hartmeyer Arena had to yell about, though. With just four minutes left in the second period, Notre Dame policeman Phil Whitliff slashed Dick Klipsic, who promptly charged Whitliff, who just as quickly slashed Klipsic, who finally butt-ended Whitliff.

Before the referees arrived on the scene, Klipsic and Whitliff were throwing punches and Dave Smith and Notre Dame's Mike Collins had somehow gotten involved.

Valhalla

By BARRY TEMKIN

Understanding

The black track athletes' boycott of the Michigan State meet Saturday could have been a drawn out, bitter and escalating affair. But it's not, and this fact is of as much importance as the boycott itself, if no more.

Coach Rut Walter affirmed that the black trackmen would attend Monday's practice and that they were more eager than ever to help accomplish Wisconsin's third straight Big Ten indoor championship.

This happy ending is instructive for other coaches who will have to deal with similar boycotts, for this was not the first such incident and will most probably not be the last. Texas at El Paso faced the same issue last spring and the ending was not so happy—seven black trackmen who boycotted a meet with Brigham Young because of alledged racism in the Mormon doctrine were kicked off the team and deprived of their scholarships. This action wrecked one of the nation's track powers, spoiled years of effort in building a solid program and, worst of all, imperiled the education of a group of athletes who felt that their personal beliefs did not allow them to compete.

Such was not the case here, which is a tribute to the understanding and class of Walter. He understood the bind the black trackmen were in and thought enough of their welfare not to put them in an impossible position. The boycotters were undoubtedly under pressure from other black protesters to skip the meet, and it is quite possible that the athletes felt a boycott would help publicize the black's cause at the University.

Walter realized the situation and knew that his demanding that the blacks compete could really hurt them. He also was aware of what was in the best interests of the team as a whole. "I was looking out for the best interests of the team, both the blacks and the whites," Walter said.

Walter could have stuck to his guns, as most coaches would have. Despite what you hear about developing individual character in athletics, most coaches know the value of discipline in molding a winning team; and discipline could have triumphed as it did at Texas at El Paso.

Fortunately, Rut Walter realized that discipline in this case would have been useless and destructive, in fact, discipline for its own sake.

Track's success here demonstrates that the Walter method does nothing to impair winning, that it aids victories. As collegiate athletics deteriorate increasingly into a game of recruiting and business, it's nice to see a coach put the individual's and team's welfare before a too rigidly enforced set of rules or his own power complex.

Boycott

(continued from page 11) best interests of the team, both the blacks and the whites," was his reference to not pressing the issue of the walkout. Walter stated that he had no intention of asking his athletes whether there were minds other than theirs behind the action.

Walter also stated that he had feared possible ostracism or physical harm coming to the athletes if they refused to aid the black cause that has split the campus.

The coach said he had no idea what the feelings of other members of the athletic hierarchy were on the subject of athletes not competing when they felt it was not prudent, but added that he felt that no action should be taken and that the athletes "had no choice" in their decision as to run or not.

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In 1943, a man, from this same Napoli, Italia (not Naples, Italy) opened a restaurant here in Madison. His proud specialty . . . spaghetti a la' Napoli not Naples . . . his name, Lorenzo, not Lawrence.

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Stop in and treat yourself to a generous serving of real Italian Spaghetti, at these lowest prices. Just once, rather than Italian-American spaghetti, try Italian spaghetti.

Spaghetti & Meat Balls . . .	1.10
Spaghetti & Tomato Sauce . . .	1.00
Spaghetti & Butter Sauce . . .	1.00
Spaghetti & Ravioli . . .	1.25
Spaghetti & Sausage . . .	1.25
Ravioli & Tomato Sauce . . .	1.10
Mostaccioli & Meat Balls . . .	1.20
Mostaccioli & Sausage . . .	1.35

Includes Bread, Butter, Drink, Cheese
(ALL PRICES INCLUDE 3% SALES TAX)

Luncheons Also Served

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