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No Problems Anticipated:

Cooperation Sparks Moratorium Optimism

By MAUREEN SANTINI
Copy Editor

A prediction that the war moratorium tomorrow could help mend the torn threads of the rip now dividing citizens and students—a tear in acute need of repair—looks just as optimistic for the city of Madison as anywhere else on the national scene.

From the city council to the churches, in most instances cooperation has been the key word.

The city council floor, used by a few aldermen as a psychiatrist's couch to vent personal hostilities against peers, demonstrated this new cooperative spirit last Thursday when Ald. Harold Rohr, Ward 14, joined Ald. Paul Soglin, Ward 8, in voting for a resolution praising the moratorium in principle.

Rohr, representing conservative citizens, and Soglin, whose constituents are almost all students, had different reasons motivating their actions, but the end result was the same. The resolution was adopted 16-6.

That the Madison student-citizen feud could be past history before long was given additional credence this fall with the formation of the Madison Area Peace Action Council (MAPAC) a coalition of at least 17 different organizations encompassing business executives, homemakers and students.

This semi-ad hoc, semi-permanent group is sponsoring the fieldhouse rally and candlelight Capitol march tomorrow at 8 p.m. according to Fr. Arthur Lloyd, a member of the group's executive committee.

Five different workshops, both at the University and in the community, have also been planned by this citizen-student coalition.

"Some of us are interested in going beyond stopping the war to form a united front to change whatever is necessary to demilitarize the United States and get

it back to the urban crisis," were the words of Fr. Lloyd.

One of MAPAC's Wednesday workshops is being held to plan for the proposed Nov. 13-14 moratorium and subsequent march on Washington Nov. 15, explained Fr.

Lloyd.

MAPAC, concerned that the rally and Capitol march come off successfully tomorrow evening, sent Atty. Robert (Toby) Reynolds, former mayoral candidate and MAPAC member, to confer with

Police Chief Wilbur Emery and the governor.

Enthused by the cooperation he had received, Reynolds said citizens not policemen will escort the marchers along the approved route. A parade permit has been

issued for the event and police will reroute traffic.

"Everyone in the police department and MAPAC is depending upon participants to make it orderly," related Reynolds. He specu-

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U Scientists Test Food Poisoning As Biological Warfare Weapon

By JAMES ROWEN
Contributing Editor

Two University professors in the Food Research Institute are completing a research project for the Fort Detrick Biological Center which calls for the analysis, purification and testing on animals of several staphylococcus enterotoxins—micro-organisms that cause food poisoning. Fort Detrick is the major United States Army biological weapons research and development installation.

The contract, DA-18-064-AMC 534-CA, entitled "Investigation of New Types of Staphylococcus Enterotoxin," is held by professors Merlin Bergdoll and Concordia Borja. Over a 40 month period, ending this Oct. 31, the Army has paid the researchers \$109,000.

Enterotoxins are micro-organisms which cause nausea and diarrhea several hours after injection, and the symptoms last for a day or two. According to Dr. Bergdoll, enterotoxin killed his research monkeys "only in massive doses," and is fatal to an aged person with heart disease or babies only once in a while.

According to a paper prepared by the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences in 1967 by Carl-Goran Heden, staphylococcus enterotoxin is an example

of a micro-organism suited for use as a biological weapon because of its ability to infect large numbers of people with a small dose.

According to Heden, "serious infection or intoxication" would occur if a person drank only 100 millilitres (three ounces) of water from a reservoir of five million litres (1.25 million gallons) if that water had been treated with only seven kilograms (15 pounds) of enterotoxin. Dr. Bergdoll, one of the two "primary investigators" under contract, said he had not seen this report.

According to the professor "food poisoning is always a potential hazard in a war, and it would be 'disastrous' if it got into the troops' food. They'd be incapacitated for a day or so." Asked if he felt it was possible that Fort Detrick was developing food poisoning as a biological warfare weapon, Prof. Bergdoll said it was always possible, but he doubted it, because "trying to disperse it would be a terrific problem, although it could be introduced into a water supply."

Bergdoll, however, would have no qualms about his research being used by the Army for development into a weapon. "I wouldn't react adversely to this at all," he said. "If we are going

to have war at all, this is a much more humane approach. You'd rather be incapacitated than shot. I would agree wholeheartedly with this."

Furthermore, explained Bergdoll, "the United States is never out to carry on a war of aggression." Such "non-lethal" weapons "would not be used against the population, only against the troops. You can't sit back and wait for those working against us to develop these weapons." Asked if he felt the War in Vietnam was an American war of aggression, Bergdoll responded, "No, I don't think so."

The professor also felt Fort Detrick was interested in biological research as a "defensive" measure against attack. Bergdoll claimed the Russians are definitely working on such weapons, and "I wouldn't want someone to come in here and take over our government with some weapon and take away our freedom. We need to develop defensives." Earlier, he stated that "we'd have a whale of a time getting into Russia, but they have a greater chance to do that here because of the kind of country we live in."

The contract with Fort Detrick investigating food poisons began sometime in the early 1950's, according to the professor, when he was at the University of Chicago.

in June, 1966, when Bergdoll came to Madison, the contract was transferred to the University Food Research Institute.

This contract represents the third recent University project paid for by Army installations whose primary responsibility is the development of chemical and biological weapons. A school of pharmacy project testing G and V series nerve gases ended in 1967, and a primate laboratory project testing LSD and other hallucinogens ended in 1968.

Both were with the Army's Edgewood Arsenal, whose work with chemical warfare agents parallels the biological research at Fort Detrick. The University has no policy preventing such research, as long as the professor's right to publish his findings is unimpaired. Although all three projects are technically "unclassified," they are labeled "No foreign distribution without permission" of the commanding officer of the base, and with a warning forbidding release to the public.

HOOVERS RIDING CLUB

The regular meeting for Hoovers Riding Club will be held on Thursday at 7 due to the Vietnam Moratorium. See Today in the Union for room.

Work for Peace- Oct. 15

8:30 - Midnight (all day) "Write-in" to political representatives. University Methodist Center, 1127 University Ave.

9:45 Rally of Law Students at the Law School

10:00 Rally—speakers of various campus anti-war groups, plans for the day. Place: Library Mall

11:00 Community Canvassing (Pres House—departure HQ) Pickets at University Buildings

11:00 Lecture: Historical Background of the Vietnam Conflict. Professor John Small of SE Asian Studies Sponsor: Union Forum Comm. Place: Gordon Commons

11:15-1:00 Film: "Who's Right in Vietnam?" Narration: David Schoeburn. Discussion: Dr. David Graham. Sponsor: MAPAC Place: Madison Public Library.

11:30-1:30 Workshop: The Uses and Abuses of Social Research: Political Science and American Foreign Policy. Profs. Tarr and Armstrong Sponsor: Political Science Assoc. of Students Place: 101 North Hall

12:00-1:30 Lecture: The War at Home and the War Abroad. Charlene Mitchell, American Communist Party Presidential Candidate Sponsor: Hist. Students Assoc. Place: B-239 Van Vleck

12:00 Lecture: The Ramifications of American Foreign Policy. Profs. Smail and Conkin Sponsor: Engineering Students for Social Responsibility Place: 2535 Engineering (elec.)

12:00 Film: "Hour of Evil" about Vietnamese children. Cynthia Johnson will discuss experience in Vietnamese children's hospitals Place: University Hospital

12:00 Lecture: The Vietnam War and Wisconsin State Politics. James Wimmer, chairman, Democratic Party, Wisconsin Sponsor: Dane County Democrats Place: Congress Restaurant, 111 West Main Street

12:05 Workshop: Draft Resistance. Ken Vogel-Resistance, Scott Herrick-American Friends Service Comm. Sponsor: Union Forum Comm. Place: Gordon Comm.

1:00 Teach-in: Scientists and the War. Leonard Rodensky—Univ. of Chicago Prof. of Anatomy—The Role of Science and the War. Prof. William Stone,

Genetics—The Impact of Science on Man's View of Himself and How it Affects His View of the War. Prof. David Siff, English—Influence of the Military in the University. Sponsor: Science Students Union Place: University Meth. Ctr.

1:00-3:00 Panel: Don't Blame it on the Snake: Theology & War Resistance. Fr. Fred Kreuziger, UW Catholic Center; Fr. Arthur Lloyd, St. Francis House; Rev. Gary Schultz, Pres House; Rabbi Moshe Adler, Hillel; Pastor Lowell Mays, Lutheran Campus Ministry; Sue Wendorf, Deaconess Calvary Lutheran Sponsor: TAA Place: Univ. Cath. Ctr.

1:00 Films: Contrast East and West, Smile, Toys, Monroe Place: Pres House

1:20 Lecture: Vietnamese Revolution & the Nature of the NLF: Who is the Enemy? Adam Schesch, Grad Student in SE Asian Studies Sponsor: Union Forum Comm. Place: Gordon Comm.

1:20-2:15 Workshop: Imperialism & the American Working Class: The Tradition of Working Class Internationalism. Jackie Desalvo, Connie Pohl Sponsor: TAA Place: Studio A, Union

1:20 Workshop: The Origins of the Vietnam War. Noll Adams Sponsor: TAA Place: Studio A, Union

1:30 Workshop: The November Mobilization. Bob Wilkinson Sponsor: MAPAC Place: Univ. Cath. Ctr.

1:30 Film: "Who's Right in Vietnam?" Narration—David Schoeburn Discussion Sponsor: Moratorium Comm. Place: Univ. Meth. Ctr.

1:30-3:00 Panel: U.S. Penetration of Latin America Student speakers from Argentina, Puerto Rico, Chile & Anna Marie Taylor recently returned from Cuba Sponsor: TAA Place: Hillel

2:00 Workshop: The Black Liberation Struggle & the War in Vietnam. John Felder Place: Afro-American Ctr.

2:00 Draft Counseling Charles Deitzel, Univ. Draft Counselor Sponsor: MAPAC Place: 2006 Monroe

2:00 Workshop: The Morality of Protest Prof. Singer, Philosophy Place: Pres House

2:25 Economics of the War B-3 Gordon Commons Lecture Ed Feige, Associate Professor of Economics

Chuck Metcalf, Assistant Professor of Economics, Worked with Poverty Research Institute

2:25 Workshop: Economics of the Volunteer Army & How it Relates to the War Prof. Glen Cain, Econ. Sponsor: Union Forum Comm. Place: Gordon Commons

2:25-3:20 Workshop: Sovereignty, Ideology & the War Michael Krasny Sponsor: TAA Place: Studio A, Union

2:25 Workshop: The University & the War Alan Hunter & Roger Kieran Sponsor: TAA Place: Studio B, Union

3:00-4:30 Panel: U.S. Penetration of Africa Student speakers from Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia Sponsor: TAA Place: Hillel

3:00 Lecture: Vietnamese View of the War in Vietnam Prof. Kiyota, recently returned from Vietnam Sponsor: Baptist Co-op Place: Baptist Co-op

3:30 Lecture: American Imperialism Prof. David Siff, English Sponsor: Union Forum Committee Place: Gordon Commons

3:30-4:25 Workshop: Land Reform & Peasant Organization Mary Kay Vaugh & Stan Clausen Sponsor: TAA Place: Studio A, Union

4:00 Draft Counseling Sponsor: MAPAC Place: 2006 Monroe

4:35-5:30 Workshop: Anthropology & Imperialism Sponsor: TAA Place: Studio A, Union

5:00 Lecture: Background of the Vietnam War & American Intervention Prof. Maurice Zeitlin, Sociology Sponsor: Union Forum Comm., Science Students Union Place: Great Hall, Union

7:00 Lecture: The War and the Press: Miles McMillan editor of the Capital Times Sponsor: Sigma Delta Chi Place: Union (room to be announced)

8:00 ALL COMMUNITY RALLY Sponsor: MAPAC Place: University Field House Rally followed by candlelight march to the Capitol for a service in memory of Wisconsin War Dead

AFTERNOON Anti-war poetry reading Sponsor: Union Literary Committee Place: Stiftskellar, Union

Film: Shown continuously "No Vietnamese Ever Called Me Nigger" Sponsor: Union Film Committee Place: Stiftskellar, Union

Regents To Back Classes as Usual

By LENNY FLEISCHER
Night Editor

It will be business as usual for several members of the Board of Regents tomorrow, the day of the nationwide Vietnam moratorium.

All five regents contacted by the Daily Cardinal declared that the protest would essentially not affect their daily schedules.

Regent Bernard Ziegler, West Bend, said "I have a busy schedule. It's just another day on the calendar for me."

Ziegler's sentiments were, to a substantial degree, echoed by other board members. Walter Renk, Sun Prairie, has decided "not to participate" in the moratorium, while Robert Dahlstrom, Manitowoc, said the moratorium activities would not affect him personally "in any way whatsoever."

A number of regents, however, expressed sympathy with the aims of tomorrow's protest. "All of us have made a mistake in this war," said Renk. "If the moratorium remains peaceful, without disruption, I think it can't help but impress people."

"We're all anti-war, aren't we?" asked Mrs. Howard Sandin, Ashland, another member of the board. "I don't know anyone who wants to be there."

Mrs. Sandin feels, however, that President Nixon is making genuine efforts toward an end to the conflict and has "gone ahead without this pressure. I don't understand

what they hope to gain."

Renk thinks the apparent magnitude of the moratorium reflects "a general dissatisfaction with this war. I'm not for the war at all. My big concern is whether it will give ammunition to the enemy. That is a possibility."

Dahlstrom feels somewhat differently. Although he stated, "I haven't found anyone yet who is in favor of this war," he nevertheless takes issue with the pattern of the protest.

Dahlstrom stated, "There are so many more constructive ways than just standing around for three or four hours one day of the year. It's pretty much a waste of time.

"I would like to see an involvement of these people in the various political parties, which are a more effective means of change," Dahlstrom continued. "They aren't interested in that kind of involvement. It takes good hard labor, and here they are interested in creating a spectacle. It can't be a fly by night thing."

"I think this day was picked by the SDS (Students for a Democratic Society), declared Ziegler. "I don't think the moratorium is too bad an idea, but SDS being there is destroying the goodness behind it. I'm a little leery of the whole thing."

"I just hope people keep their cool. It might have some effect. You've got to have your head screwed on backwards to want

war," Ziegler added.

Ziegler noted that he will be flying an American flag at his home on Wednesday as an expression of support for US troops in Vietnam.

Regent James Nellen, DePere, president of the board, refused to comment on any aspect of tomorrow's activities.

"I reserve judgment until after the thing is over."

All expressed their support of the official University policy statement issued last week by Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington and Chancellor H. Edwin Young declaring that the University will remain open and faculty are expected to be in their classrooms.

When the regents were asked about possible disciplinary action against the many professors who apparently will not teach tomorrow, they expressed their backing of University administration procedure in dealing with the situation.

Harrington: "We Don't Retaliate Against Faculty"

By SUE MOSELY

As a result of the administration's decision not to cancel classes in deference to tomorrow's moratorium, the various faculty organizations have not, as yet, announced plans to participate in the war protest.

The decision to hold classes as usual was made by University Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington, Chancellor H. Edwin Young and the University Faculty Council in an Oct. 3 statement.

When asked by the Cardinal in an interview following the release of the statement whether any sanctions would be taken against striking professors, Chancellor Young said he didn't expect any professors to strike.

In a more recent interview, when

informed that some faculty members had canceled their Wednesday classes, Young conceded that no decision had been made concerning possible administrative sanctions.

However, Young was noncommittal when asked if the possibility of punitive action against striking professors had been discussed by the administration.

Pres. Harrington, in a separate interview, said, "We don't retaliate against the faculty."

The Teaching Assistants Association (TAA), the only teaching group to publicly take a stand on the moratorium, has decided not to participate as a group in the class boycott. Instead, the TAA will "sponsor a teach-in in conjunction with the moratorium."

A spokesman for the United Faculty said that group had no plans yet to participate in the moratorium action, although the organization's steering committee is still debating a decision.

The spokesman felt it was important for the group to retain a high degree of latitude by not taking stands on issues.

This is partly because the United Faculty, a new organization, is trying to increase its membership and status among other faculty members, the spokesman explained.

Privately many individual faculty members expressed concern over rumors that the administra-

tion plans to take action against professors who cancel classes. One professor commented, "I believe it is the prerogative of the individual instructor to meet his classroom commitments."

In reference to possible legislative or regent reaction had the administration suspended Wednesday classes, this professor said, "The administration is in a position to freeze itself because of outside pressure," indicating the administration had shied away from this as a political decision.

Many faculty members admitted it was difficult to take a stand on the moratorium because of the uncertainty of the outcome.

MILWAUKEE (AP)—The American Civil Liberties Union says sponsors of the Oct. 14 anti-Vietnam moratorium won a victory Friday night when a federal court scheduled a hearing concerning the protest planned at Whitewater State University.

U.S. District Judge Robert Tenen directed Whitewater municipal officials to appear Tuesday and show cause why students shouldn't be allowed to hold an antiwar parade.

The ACLU filed suit against the city, challenging what it called the city's requirement that parade sponsors produce a \$1 million liability insurance policy on the proposed demonstration.

The suit says the Whitewater city council voted last Tuesday to allow the parade only if the policy met the approval of City Manager Ronald DeMaagd and the city attorney.

The city acknowledged no liability insurance had ever been required previously for a parade, the suit said.

Parade sponsors, it said, were told by insurance companies that obtaining such a policy seemed unlikely.

Campus Faiths To Have Talks, Services Tomorrow

By GARY DREZKA

Campus area religious groups among themselves and in collaboration with committees from other faiths have been working to make Wednesday a day to be set aside for examining the possibilities of peace in our time.

These Madison religious affiliations which represent most of the important faiths in this country and the world are directing their actions and discussions to hopes of bringing out dialogues. They will be concerning not only the immediate Vietnam situation but also how individuals can gain an understanding of what is going on around them whether it be on campus, at home or in their respective places of worship.

What will be brought out in services scheduled for Wednesday and has been expressed in sermons by many of the clergy lately, is the necessity for peace and working towards worldwide unity.

Usually busy appointment sheets have been left open so church hierarchy can attend discussions, services, marches and lectures planned for that day.

After the rally at the Library Mall at 10 a.m. tomorrow there will be brief interfaith services of Prayer for Peace. They will be held at Hillel and the St. Francis House, 1001 University avenue. Conductors of the services will be priests, rabbis and ministers

from most campus area congregations.

At the 5:30 service at Luther Memorial Church, 1025 University avenue, the Eucharist will be offered to celebrate peace. The public is invited to attend.

There will be another informal service at the Capitol in memory of the war dead after the candlelight march from the fieldhouse.

In support of the moratorium's goals the student centers of the congregation will remain open throughout the day. They will offer space to groups for speeches or rest.

Starting at 8:30 a.m. and lasting til midnight is a letter writing marathon to political representatives at the University center, 1127 University avenue.

Hillel will have booths set up for information and will sell candles and peace posters. After the interfaith services during the afternoon many of the centers will be used for lectures sponsored by different campus groups.

At 1 p.m. at the University Methodist center there will be a teach-in sponsored by the Science Students Union concerning "Scientists and the War."

A TAA sponsored panel consisting of various clergymen will discuss "Don't Blame It on the Snake: Theology and War Re-

sistance" at the University Catholic center on State street from 1-3 p.m. Also at the Catholic center will be a workshop to discuss the November mobilization at 1:30.

Hillel will house two more TAA panels concerning US penetration into Latin America and Africa with student speakers.

At 2 p.m. Prof. Marcus Singer, philosophy, will speak on "The Morality of Protest" at the Pres House, 731 State street. At the Baptist Coop, 309 Mills street, there will be a lecture at 3 p.m. concerning the "Vietnamese View of the War." The speaker will be Prof. Minoru Kiyota, Indian Studies, who recently returned from Vietnam.

Films will be shown at the Pres House from 1 p.m. on entitled "Contrast East and West, Smile, Toys and Monroe," and at the Methodist center: "Who's right in Vietnam?"

Hillel, the Catholic center, Pres House, Friends Campus Ministry, Christian Science Organization, the Cooperative Campus Ministry, Calvary Lutheran, the Baptist Coop and the two University Methodist centers will be open for informal discussions or resting areas.

University members of the Muslim Student Association and the Bahai group have also given support to the moratorium.

The Vietnam Moratorium Committee

Wisconsin Student Association Committee to End The War in Vietnam UW New Democratic Coalition Young Socialist Alliance Panhellenic Council Inter-Fraternity Council Wisconsin Alliance Student for a Democratic Society Pres House United Faculty New University Conference Science Students Union History Students Association Episcopal Peace Fellowship

Hillel Foundation Third World Unity Movement National Association of Black Students Engineers for Social Responsibility Engineers for Social Responsibility UW-YMCA American Friends Service Committee Resistance Radical Philosophy Union Lakeshore Halls Association Senior Class Council Concerned Computer Science Students Et. Al.

High Schools Join National Protest

By ELAINE COHEN
Cardinal Staff Writer

Plans for protest action initiated by high school students embittered by the Vietnam war have evolved into moratorium programs in Madison's four senior high schools. As officially approved by school

administrators, however, the activities will concentrate on debating the favorability of the war rather than halting "business as usual" in protest against it.

A minimal program will be carried out at LaFollette High School, which has a reputation of

being the most conservative of the four schools. Social studies classes will debate the pros and cons of the war issue, but no extra assemblies are planned.

At West, where the radical sector is larger than at any of the other schools, students may parti-

cipate in what principal David Spencer terms a "talk-in" during their free period.

More extensive activities are scheduled for East and Memorial. Social studies classes at East will be suspended and students will have an opportunity to hear speak-

ers from the city moratorium committee and to offer opinions on bringing the war to an end.

The approach being taken at East will stress the end of the war, to be attained by any method. "They'll be speaking for peace, but they may be speaking of different ways of achieving it," noted principal Jon Lokengard.

Three films, anti-authoritarian in orientation though not necessarily anti-war, will be shown and guerrilla theater will be presented by a student group.

Principal Clinton Barter emphasized that the moratorium activities at Memorial will be conducted on a voluntary basis. Students may attend a rally in the morning, which will be followed by an all-day workshop at which representatives from the Wisconsin Draft Resistance Union and Madison Veterans for Peace will speak. Students may participate in the workshop during their free periods.

The activities as scheduled represent somewhat of a compromise between students involved in the moratorium project and school officials. When students from three of the high schools met at West two weeks ago to structure the protest, they asked Douglas Ritchie, Madison school superintendent, to suspend classes.

Suggested alternatives at that time included obtaining permission to send contingents of students to either city or campus workshops and a citywide class boycott.

Shortly after the meeting, however, parents of West High students received a notice from school officials saying that any student involved in a disruption of classes would be subject to immediate suspension and a recommendation of expulsion.

Sensing that potential supporters at West, where a strike would have found heaviest backing, were intimidated by the dictum, project leaders abandoned the boycott.

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Nixon Says Public Demonstrations Will Not Sway His War Policy

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Nixon declared Monday his policy in the Vietnam war will not "be swayed by public demonstrations," and dismissed Wednesday's planned protests as nothing new.

To allow government policy to be made in the streets would destroy the democratic process," and invite anarchy Nixon said, amid Senate debate about the merits and drawbacks of the Vietnam Moratorium demonstration.

Two Senate Democrats who earlier supported U.S. involvement broke with the present policy to urge swift withdrawal of American troops.

Republican Sen. Robert J. Dole of Kansas, joined by 33 colleagues, introduced a resolution calling on North Vietnam and the Communists to enter "serious negotiations to end this war."

Dole said he consulted the White House before proposing the measure. He said four Vietnam resolutions introduced by Democrats press for U.S. withdrawal, instead of putting the blame for continuing conflict on the enemy.

"I think this has been totally without balance," Dole said. Nixon restated his determination not to bow to the Wednesday protest, which he said Sept. 27 will have no effect whatever on his course.

The President said he cannot abandon his policy "merely because of a public demonstration." He made the statement in a letter to Randy J. Dicks, a Georgetown University student, who had challenged his earlier statement.

"We are on the road to peace," Nixon replied. "On Oct. 15, I understand, many will be simply saying: 'I am for peace.' I ardently join with all Americans in working toward that goal."

The President said the administration already knows that Americans are concerned about the war, that some consider U.S. involvement immoral, and that many want American troops withdrawn at once.

"Therefore, there is nothing new we can learn from the demonstrations," he said. "The question is whether, in the absence of any new evidence or any new arguments, we should be turned aside from a carefully considered course."

Nixon said it would be "an act of gross irresponsibility on my part" to turn away from studied, well-considered policies because of a public demonstration.

Dicks' letter, made public by the White House, asked Nixon to

reconsider his position on the moratorium demonstrations. "It has been my impression that it is not unwise for the President of the United States to take note of the will of the people," the 19-year-old student wrote.

"There is a clear distinction between public opinion and public demonstrations," Nixon replied. "To listen to public opinion is one thing; to be swayed by public demonstrations is another...

"If a president—any president—allowed his course to be set by those who demonstrate, he would betray the trust of all the rest."

Dicks later told newsmen he is satisfied with Nixon's reply.

White House press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said those would be Nixon's only words on the Wednesday demonstrations.

Nixon conferred Monday afternoon with his chief negotiator at the Paris peace talks, Henry Cabot Lodge, but the White House released no details of the meeting.

Presidential spokesman said Lodge would return to Paris in midweek.

The outcome of efforts of supporters of the demonstration to keep the House in session all night Tuesday remained in doubt Monday.

The planned protest stirred a wave of Vietnam debate in the Senate where two former supporters of U.S. involvement joined the bloc demanding withdrawal of American forces.

Sen. Frank E. Moss, D-Utah, told the Senate current policy is not working.

"I recommend, therefore, that the United States must cease all offensive military action in Vietnam at once and proceed to withdraw all combat forces as swiftly as can be done without endangering American lives," Moss said.

Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre, D-N.H., said the United States should "get out of Vietnam with all due speed."

McIntyre, once ranked among the hawks, said "Whatever the merits or the mistakes of our involvement, I believe the time has now come to extricate ourselves from the quagmire that is Vietnam....

"Our own nation is tearing itself apart under the ordeal of Vietnam," McIntyre said in a speech in Hanover, N.H.

Dole's resolution became a rallying point for Nixon supporters, who denounced the withdrawal calls and said the blame for prolonging the conflict belongs to Hanoi, not Washington.

MORE THAN

38,887 AMERICANS KILLED
653,491 VIETNAMESE KILLED
252,059 AMERICANS WOUNDED
100 BILLION DOLLARS SPENT

AND IT STILL GOES ON!

What are YOU doing to stop the war?

A Commitment to Sanity,

A Commitment to Peace.

- 1) Did the people of Viet Nam use lanterns of stone?
- 2) Did they hold ceremonies to reverence the opening of buds?
- 3) Were they inclined to quiet laughter?
- 4) Did they use bone and ivory, jade and silver, for ornament?
- 5) Had they an epic poem?
- 6) Did they distinguish between speech and singing?

1) Sir, their light hearts turned to stone.
It is not remembered whether in gardens
stone lanterns illumined pleasant ways.

2) Perhaps they gathered once to delight in blossom
but after the children were killed
there were no more buds.

3) Sir, laughter is bitter to the burned mouth.

4) A dream ago, perhaps. Ornament is for joy.
All the bones were charred.

5) It is not remembered. Remember, most were peasants; their life was in rice and bamboo.
When peaceful clouds were reflected in the paddies
and the water buffalo stepped surely along terraces,
maybe fathers told their sons old tales.
When bombs smashed those mirrors
there was time only to scream.

6) There is no echo yet
of their speech which was like a song.
It was reported their singing resembled
the flight of moths in moonlight.
Who can say? It is silent now.

Denise Levertov
What Were They Like

That the Vietnam War has wilted and torn the national fabric, that it has killed and wounded hundreds of thousands of men, women and children, that it has laid bare the brutality of American policies overseas and at home, are acknowledgements that are by now all to painfully apparent.

The nightmare visions of the battlefield are with us daily-on the television screen, in photographs of napalmed Vietnamese children, on the faces of broken G.I.'s returning home. And the all too nightmarish vision of a government unfeelingly persisting with the war is with us also.

Both visions summon us. They summon us to here and now commit ourselves to ending the war in Vietnam and opposing in any way we can more inhuman exploits by this government. The task is not easy. For what we demand is more than a simple troop withdrawal. It is a demand for the halt to an empire. It is a demand that United States imperialist forces cease, that free determination for the peoples of underdeveloped countries be reborn and allowed to flourish. It is a demand that touches more than the Vietnamese people. Yet today, the Vietnamese people are the ones hopelessly enmeshed in war's clutches. Today all our strength must be mustered toward extricating that nation from the forces of war.

On October 15, 1969, tomorrow, the largest anti-war protest in the history of the United States will take place. It has spread from the campus to churches and business, to the halls of government, to the homes of the nation.

Father and son, teacher and students, veteran and draft resister will join in a massive call for United States withdrawal from Vietnam. On this campus, the call is likewise being taken up. The Vietnam Moratorium Committee has scheduled an entire day of activities centering around ways of understanding and ending the war. For students at this University have seen the ways how war and an educational institution can become almost inseparable. The Army Math Research Center, the Land Tenure Center, the ROTC program are all longstanding branches of the military and the government, but they are now brought into even clearer focus as the Vietnam war affects our lives daily. The concept of University neutrality is a myth. By the existence of these government agencies on campus, and by their link with inmorality of the highest order, their removal from campus is a question also linked with ending the war.

Wednesday's activities will speak of these problems, and at each lecture, at each discussion, and in each workshop, our outrage will become concretized our sights become set toward ways of correcting the mistake that is Vietnam.

What is called for Wednesday is more than a protest. In many senses it is also a celebration—of freedom, of independence, of a new found commitment toward ending the war—a commitment to sanity, and a commitment to peace.

Fr. Groppi Back in Jail; Lawyers Preparing Writ

By GENE WELLS
Cardinal Staff Writer

The Rev. James Groppi was again jailed without a trial or hearing Monday after being released from the Dane County jail on bond. Federal Judge James Doyle had ordered Father Groppi's release Saturday.

Father Groppi's latest imprisonment in the Milwaukee County jail was ordered by Judge F. Ryan Duffy. Groppi faces a charge of possible probation violation in Milwaukee, but Judge Duffy, noting that his court calendar was crowded, set a hearing on the probation charge for next Monday and ordered Groppi imprisoned without bond pending the hearing.

Judge Duffy cited what he called Father Groppi's "sanctuary" in the University Catholic Center as his reason for denying bond. However, Father Groppi's stay in the Catholic center has been generally interpreted in Madison to be for the purpose of awaiting arrest, rather than avoiding arrest.

Neither Father Groppi nor his supporters offered any resistance when Dane County Sheriff Jack Leslie and others entered the church to make the arrest.

Father Groppi's lawyers have announced that they will begin a second habeas corpus proceeding to secure his release from the Milwaukee County jail. Their first habeas corpus action is now pending in

the state Supreme Court. Judge Doyle ordered Father Groppi's release on bond pending the Supreme Court decision, but did not decide the merits of the habeas corpus action.

In his decision, Judge Doyle noted that Father Groppi has not been given a hearing on the truth of the contempt of assembly charge under which he was jailed, nor an opportunity to raise other defenses against the charge.

Judge Doyle responded to a contention that the release in itself could frustrate the assembly's intended punishment if the legislature adjourned before the case was decided. Doyle noted that the last three legislative sessions did not end until shortly before the next one began.

If this trend continues, the present session of the legislature would not adjourn permanently until January, 1971. The contempt of assembly law provides for imprisonment until the legislature adjourns or until six months have passed, whichever is sooner.

Conditions of the bond are that Father Groppi cannot leave the state or go within a block of the Capitol square. If any of the conditions are violated, Groppi will forfeit the \$500 bond and will also be subject to rearrest.

RYM II Ends Peaceful Chicago National Action

By LEO BURT

Editor's Note: Leo Burt, Cardinal reporter covered the SDS National Action in Chicago from the point of view of the Wisconsin contingent, who joined the Revolutionary Youth Movement II's (RYM II) relatively nonviolent demonstrations.

The SDS Revolutionary Youth movement (RYM) II didn't need a Weatherman to know which way the wind was blowing Saturday, as their Chicago National Action ended on an optimistic note after two only partially successful previous actions.

A march of 5000 from Peoples Park to Humboldt Park through predominantly Puerto Rican neighborhoods on the North Side was led by the Young Lords Organization, a revolutionary Puerto Rican group. The theme for the march was white revolutionary and minority group solidarity with the Vietnamese and freedom and self-determination for Puerto Ricans.

Throughout the route of march, chants of "Free Puerto Rico and Power to the People" received cheers from neighborhood residents, some of whom joined in the march.

The 5000 marchers were composed mainly of white radicals—both students and non-students—who came from around the country for the action. However, perhaps 80 per cent of the participants came from Madison, Buffalo and Detroit, and most came mainly to participate in the march on Saturday.

On the two previous days of the action, no more than 700 people participated in rallies at the Federal Building, International Harvester and Cook County Hospital.

The relatively peaceful three day national action conducted by RYM II stood in contrast to the destructive national action conducted by the Weatherman faction of SDS concurrently with RYM II's. The Weatherman's "Red People's Army" of 400 ultra-militant young revolutionaries tore apart Chicago's downtown "Loop" area in an effort to "bring the war back home." Over 250 Weathermen were arrested after causing thousands of dollars damage and injuring scores of policemen.

Because of the non-adventuristic, "serving-the-people" tone of the RYM II action, the full support of the Black Panther Party was obtained for the action. The Panthers acted as the main security force during the action, although they were conspicuously absent from the march on Saturday. (Mike Klonsky, a coordinator for the action, said he did not know why the Panthers were not present as planned.) In addition, Fred Hampton, chairman of the Illinois Black Panthers, denounced the Weathermen as "anti-people."

The RYM II-Young Lords march was followed by a rally at Hum-

boldt Park in memory of Pedro Albizu Campos, a Puerto Rican revolutionary leader who died in 1965.

The RYM II-Young Lords march

did not receive a permit but was "escorted" to Humboldt Park by hundreds of riot-equipped police-men. Periodic announcements

(continued on page 12)



MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN Nazi Party paraded in Chicago, counter-demonstrating against SDS activity in that city last week. Cardinal Photo by J. D. Kaupp.

Court to test welfare restrictions

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court put the draft law and state welfare restrictions under review Monday as it showed no sign of narrowing its activities under Warren Burger, the new chief justice.

The double-dip into controversy means the court will be weighing the rights of atheists and agnostics and of the poor as it expands inquiries already charted under Earl Warren, Burger's predecessor.

The plunge into the welfare field involves the attempt by 27 states to set absolute limits on the amount of assistance any one family may receive. To be tested are ceilings in the aid to families with dependent children programs in Maryland and reduction in welfare assistance to families in New York state.

Welfare Group Confronts Capitol Square Mercants

By KALEE WAXMAN

Student supporters, welfare mothers and members of the Dane County Welfare Rights Organization (WRO) marched around Capitol Square last night, seeking personal support from store owners and managers in aiding welfare recipients.

About twenty-five people were present for the scheduled 6:30 rally at the Library Mall, but due to cold weather, the rally was moved to the Evangelical United Brethren Church. As the group walked down State Street to its destination, about thirty more people joined the march.

Bruce Thomas, a Washington DC field worker for the National Welfare Rights Organization, outlined the night's activities. His plans called for a march around the square, the last two people in line dropping off each time a store was approached. They were requested to speak to store managers.

Thomas asked that there be no disruptions of business and no destruction of property. He urged the group to stress the need of welfare mothers for money to purchase adequate food and clothing.

He also stated that anyone interested in shoplifting or destruction should not be part of the group. "My prime interest is to get one thousand welfare recipients organized. If there is a need for disruption, we will do it after we're organized. We are acting as advocates of the recipients."

The group left the church at

7:00 in order to visit all the stores before the 9:00 closing time.

Mike Powilles, youth and student coordinator for the WRO steering committee, and welfare mother Patricia Carpenter, talked with Robert Ehman, General Manager of Manchester's Department Store on the square.

Powilles questioned Ehmann about the possibility of a group credit plan for welfare recipients, who usually do not receive credit because their low income categorizes them as poor credit risks.

Ehmann replied that Manchester's has all types of credit arrangements and could possibly accommodate the recipients if they could qualify for credit. He said he realized it would be beneficial to Madison if finances could be built up in the community.

The manager also said that he supports the idea of raising the standard of living for recipients to an adequate level.

He stated, however, that "politically, we will support the state legislature and the law in their decisions. We are trying to run a business. But we are happy to employ welfare mothers."

Ehmann said that he could not support a family given sixteen cents per meal per child, the amount now allotted to the welfare mother. "But I'm not going to implicate Manchester's," he added. He did promise to mention the request for group credit to his business associates.

After completing the march around the square, the group went back to the church to evaluate

(continued on page 12)

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309
LEADERS
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Inflation Blamed on Wage Increases

NEW YORK AP—Inflation is continuing to bedevil the nation and as it does, so does the controversy over the role of wage increases in the upward march of prices.

Some experts call wages a chief culprit. Others, including labor's spokesmen, contend wages are just following prices and have little to do with inflation.

"Wages are now the largest single cause and effect in our inflation problem," said Martin Gainbrugh, chief economist for the National Industrial Board, a private research organization. He stressed "cause and effect."

Rapid increases in the cost of living since 1968 have spurred demands for higher wages. Americans are paying \$12.88 for what cost them ten dollars only a decade ago—a leap of 28 percent.

Construction industry wage in-

creases have come under particularly heavy criticism.

In the first half of this year the median annual wage increase in large construction contracts was 15 per cent—more than twice the average in other industries and double the rate of increase this year in the cost of living.

Examples of some wage settlements this year:

* After a strike in New York, steamfitters won pay and benefit increases that in three years will carry gross wages to \$11 an hour.

* Plumbers in Los Angeles held a strike and settled for a 36 hour week that, with fringe benefits, will give them \$11.62 an hour by mid 1971.

* Carpenters in Delaware will earn almost \$15,000 if they work a full year without overtime starting in 1971.

* Sheet metal workers in Kan-

sas City have a new contract that will give them \$9.44 an hour in three years.

One of the sectors hardest hit by inflation is the housing market. It is estimated that more than half of all American families cannot afford a new house at today's prices, which have risen 22 per cent in the last three years, according to Richard Van Dusen, undersecretary of housing and urban development.

Van Dusen blamed the "dramatic and alarming" increase in the cost on "every element" of housing—land, materials and labor.

The men who pay increased salaries bemoan the fact that while wage increases have been running ahead of increases in the cost of living, output per manhour has slightly declined this year.

One economist blamed part of the decrease on management, which is using more workers than necessary as a hedge against a possible labor shortage.

Soaring construction costs have been helped along by overtime hours required by frantic building schedules in some cases.

One estimate places overtime earned because of the hurry up schedule at the General Motors plant under construction in Lordstown, Ohio, at \$2 million in the first six months, with many workers putting in 70 hours a week.

Some economists—among them John Kenneth Galbraith—have advocated a return to wage-price restraints in selected sectors of the economy to halt the inflation spiral without causing high unemployment.

George Meany, head of the AFL-CIO, agrees that wage-price restraints might be a solution as long as they are across the board,



CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

not just aimed at wages.

Meany contends, however, that it is not wages that have pushed the inflation spiral upward, but the high price of money, land and materials.

He warned at the recent AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey, "If inflation continues, the drive for higher wages will continue, for certainly we do not intend to step backward."

Labor points out that while the administration presses for voluntary wage curbs as a solution to inflation, this year federal employees were granted a nine per cent raise, the average congressman's salary was increased by 42 per cent and the President's salary doubled.

Some economists and officials moreover, tend to shy away from placing the blame for inflation on wages or any other single factor.

It's not that simple, they say.

"Wages are a factor of course. About 50 per cent of industrial costs are labor costs. But you can't say per se that this is the cause of inflation," said Sam Nakagama, director of economic research at the Argus Research Corporation.

"The whole thing started with a tremendous increase in demand associated with the Vietnam war, welfare programs, the government budget and the expansive monetary policy of 1965. This is still a demand inflation to a considerable extent," Nakagama said.

Labor Secretary George Shultz has warned that the economy is cooling and future inflationary wage settlements could price labor out of the market next year.

But Shultz blames inflation thus far on past government policies.

The labor secretary said, "The inflation we are struggling to contain and diffuse is the result of past government policies, not of exorbitant wage increases or exorbitant profits."

Schulz stated that after deflating for price increases, workers in all industries had real median wage increases of only 2.4 per cent in each of the last two years and about one per cent so far in 1969.

The real wage gains in construction alone were 4.6 per cent in 1967, three per cent last year and about 8.4 per cent this year, Shultz added.

Government statistics indicate that even while wages have been on the rise, the purchasing power of the average non-supervisory worker—not just those covered by collective bargaining—now is slightly lower than it was in 1965.

"It means we've had a tremen-

(continued on page 12)

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DANE COUNTY MEMORIAL COLISEUM

By Pentagon:

\$600,000 Spent On Bird Warfare

WASHINGTON (AP)—Could crows, ravens, jays, hawks and vultures replace humans in such "dangerous, difficult, expensive or boring" facets of war as aerial photography, gunnery, steering of missiles, detection of mines and search and destroy missions?

The Pentagon has signed a \$600,000 contract with the University of Mississippi to find out.

According to the three year contract the program is based on the supposition that birds will eventually replace humans for activities that are "dangerous, difficult, expensive or boring" in war.

"Much of the research will relate to complex forms of stimulus control," it continues. "For example, visual search, auditory pattern recognition, pursuit and tracking, controlled locomotion and operation of manipulanda while flying."

The studies will concentrate on the adaptability to war of crows,

ravens, jays, hawks, vultures, doves, parrots, mynahs, chickens and pigeons.

The contract was disclosed in a Pentagon circular seeking ornithologists to work on the project. At least one researcher was less than enthusiastic.

"I read it, I reread it and I read it again," said one scientist quoted in Wednesday's Washington Post, "and I still couldn't believe it. It's insane."

Prior attempts to draft birds and bird like creatures for war haven't worked out. One, named Project X-Ray, envisioned bats with incendiary devices strapped to their backs flying into Japan during World War II, roosting in eaves of wooden buildings and setting off the fire bombs by flipping over to sleep.

"The trouble with that one," a scientist who worked on the project told the newspaper, "was that it almost burned down an air force base in New Mexico."

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Editor of the newspaper

Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1969

THE DAILY CARDINAL—7

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Dissent Symposium To Feature Political Speakers

A timely symposium on Dissent will be sponsored by the Madison YMCA tonight at 8 at 101 E. Mifflin St. Mrs. Edwin Miller, member of the National Steering Committee for the New Democratic Coalition; and Mr. David Keene, who recently won the Republican primary election to fill the Thirteenth District Senatorial seat and is the national chairman of the

Young Americans for Freedom, will discuss "Does DISSENT ever become a liability in a democracy?"

*** WELFARE PROGRAM

Talk to welfare recipients and state legislators about welfare in the state and University-Legislative relations tonight at 8:30 in Tripp Commons.

DEMOCRATIC COALITION
The University New Democratic Coalition will hold a final meeting to make plans for the Vietnam Moratorium tonight at 7:30 in the Union. Check Today in the Union for the room.

BOGART FILM FESTIVAL
The Trojan Film Society will (continued on page 9)

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Campus

(continued from page 8)
show "The Maltese Falcon," starring Humphrey Bogart, tonight at 8:15 and Wednesday at 7 and 9 in 3650 Humanities. Fifty cent membership at door.

MANASA

MANASA, the campus unit of Wisconsin for Mental Health, is holding its first meeting tonight at 7 in the Union. Dr. Philip Gibeau from the Dane County Mental Health Center, will speak on crime and mental illness. The public is invited.

CHICAGO 15

Gian Pietra and Edward Gargan will speak on political implications of non-violent action at St. Paul's Catholic Center at 7:30 tonight.

MODEL UN

The organizational meeting of the WSA Model United Nations committee will be held tonight at 7:30 in the Union. Everyone interested in helping organize the Model UN is welcome. See Today in the Union for the room.

MAJOR MEETINGS

Today Major Meetings are being held for seniors and interested juniors who are majoring in Ibero-American. Representatives from this department will be present to discuss professional career preparation in their field as well as how to go about planning a graduate program. The meeting

will be at 3:30 in room 212 Bascom

DRAFT COUNSELING COURSE

A draft counseling course will start tonight at 7:30 in the University-Y, 306 N. Brooks. The course is sponsored by the University YMCA and the American Friends Service Committee.

wed., oct. 15

INTERNATIONAL COOP

In what immediate ways can students implement their life styles for peace? Peace with themselves, with their community, with the world. Come to the International Coop House, 140 W. Gilman, Wednesday for coffee and conversation. IS cooperation a viable alternative?

SIGMA DELTA CHI

Sigma Delta Chi, the society of journalists, invites all to hear Capital Times editor Miles McMillin speak on "War and the

Press" Wednesday at 7 in the Beefeaters room of the Union.

CANDLES FOR MORATORIUM

Candles for the Vietnam Moratorium on Wednesday can be bought at the Resistance House, 211 Landon St. (257-2350). People in the march following the rally will be carrying candles, and people who cannot participate in the march can show their support by lighting a candle in their window.

DEMOCRATIC LUNCHEON

James Wimmer, chairman of the Democratic Party of Wisconsin, will be the Vietnam Moratorium speaker at the Wednesday noon Democratic luncheon at the Congress Restaurant, 111 W. Main St. Mr. Wimmer will discuss the impact of the Vietnam War upon Wisconsin state politics and the political challenge facing Democrats in Wisconsin for 1970. All interested persons are welcome.

He painted petunias,
swam in the nude,
and enlisted in the Army.



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WSA Attacks Proposed Train Service Stoppage

By LESLIE HORNE

Transportation is one of the latest problems the Wisconsin Student Association (WSA) has attacked. WSA objected before the Interstate Commerce Commission to the proposed discontinuation of train service between Madison and Chicago.

In a statement prepared by stu-

dent Ed Cohen and consultant Dr. Kentner Fritz, WSA expressed the students' need for the railroad facilities and offered ideas for profitable improvement of the service.

The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company is one of many railroad companies decreasing passenger ser-

vice due to lack of profits.

WSA cited some of the drawbacks to other means of ground transportation, such as congested, dangerous highways and the difficulties of owning a car in Madison.

Although the train company could fill a wide gap in transportation service, WSA criticized it for unappealing factors like stopping nine times between Chicago and Madison.

Trains could profit from the student market, predicted WSA, if they would advertise more, especially near vacation time, provide food service and magazines and offer package deals to students who travel often on weekends.

News Analysis:

Moratorium Forces Nixonites To Speak

By GEORGE POGDANICH

The mounting support for the Vietnam moratorium to occur across the nation tomorrow has forced a number of national Nixon-supporting figures to confront the moratorium either by attacking it in principle or by suggesting that the day's planned tactics will not hasten the end of the war.

In a vehement statement President Nixon has asserted for the second time that he will not be affected by the national protest day. In a letter to a Georgetown student who challenged the President's nonacknowledgement of the moratorium, Nixon said he

could not abandon his present course in Vietnam "merely because of a public demonstration."

Alluding to planned rallies and marches for Wednesday, the President insisted that "to allow government policy to be made in the streets would destroy the democratic process."

Although Nixon did not elaborate on his views about public sentiment and the "democratic process," his statement reminds some Wisconsinites of the legislator who allegedly remarked, "How can we carry on the democratic process with all these people in here," during recent welfare demonstrations.

It is not only the possibility of a populist type campaign against the war that Nixon fears, but the fact that the Senate may be closed down if dissident senators can prevent the necessary quorum for Senate action on Wednesday.

It is not surprising in this light that Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa), respected moderate and friend of Nixon, has recently condemned the moratorium asking instead for "a moratorium on criticism."

Scott has been toeing Nixon's line about the necessity of Hanoi concessions and unquestioning support at home.

"I'd like to see 'Hurry up Hanoi' on some of the placards," the Republican senator said Monday.

Secretary of State Rogers, who is moderate and considered more "dovish" than most of the administration, has also been busy in what seems to be an attempt to discredit the moratorium, as more and more prestigious figures lend support.

Rogers is enlisted in the role of sincere advocates of peace who believe criticism of the war is actually sustaining the efforts of the Viet Cong.

"There is so much dissent here that I think they (the Viet Cong) must have the feeling that the President doesn't have the support necessary to carry on for a long time," Rogers said.

Whether Nixon's henchmen increase their verbal attacks, urge repression of dissent or bring the troops home, it seems fairly certain despite all the denial's that the moratorium is affecting the President and will continue as the anti-war ranks swell.

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Teorema- Not Shocking, But Whimsically Funny

By JOSEPH McBRIDE
Fine Arts Staff

Pier Paolo Pasolini's "Teorema" is a simple minded and rather whimsically funny Marxist parable—a sort of "Valley of the Dolls" for disgruntled intellectuals, the kind of people who call policemen pits and get upset when a legislator calls welfare recipients swine.

The good fathers of the Vatican tried their hardest to get it banned, but they really needn't have bothered. It's about as shocking as a nun with halitosis. Still, unlike the merely tedious art house purgation rituals (strictly from "Hunger"), "Teorema" does have a few fugitive sparks of life.

It might even have been a good basis for one of Bergman's sex comedies. God (Terence Stamp) visits a bourgeois family, has sex with father, mother, son, daughter and maid, and then departs to let them destroy themselves.

Aside from the preachy smugness of the social aspects (the film's attitude toward the proletariat—by turns condescending and sycophantic—is particularly offensive), the introduction of sex into the middle of the ideological foray makes "Teorema" a capital joke, but a joke apparently lost on the author, who devotes many minutes of screen time to shots of fatigued actresses running back and forth across lawns, nimbuses radiating from toilets, loving closeups of God's jockey shorts, ad infinitum.

One of the few touches we can call consciously humorous is ac-

tually more embarrassing than humorous—God's coming and going is announced by a pimply telegraph boy who flits to and fro flapping his arms and is named Angelino. Really.

"Teorema" is something of a pleasure, though the kind of pleasure like Christmas that can be endured only once a year; it is as captivatingly silly a mess as Antonioni's "La Notte" or Le-louch's "Live for Life." Several scenes deserve to be ranked with the choicest bits in those movies.

I particularly enjoyed the boy urinating on his painting (to give it the odor of sanctity?) and the father taking off his clothes in the railroad station (an intriguing exercise in cinema verite). There are even more shots of feet in Bunuel, who at least feels strongly about the subject. Perhaps the film should have been called "The Shoes of the Fisherman."

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Froehlich Attacks New Proposed Arts Building

By NEIL DUNLOP
Cardinal Staff Writer

A controversy is brewing over the proposed construction of the Communication Arts building to house the journalism and speech departments at the University.

The building which has been in the planning stage since 1964, was recently attacked by state assembly Speaker Harold Froehlich (R-Appleton).

"A serious question can be raised as to the efficacy of and the need for constructing at this time a Communication Arts building at the University," Froehlich said.

"While state taxpayers struggle to support the already over inflated structure of the Wisconsin government, the University—oblivious to any fiscal crisis—continues to plan and construct a mammoth new building on almost every spot of land remaining in

the Madison campus area," Froehlich asserted.

The assembly speaker further warned he would introduce a bill into the legislature to prevent construction of the center. Such a bill has not yet been introduced.

The University speech and journalism departments, however, contend that the structure is needed.

According to the associate chairman of the speech department, Ordean Ness, the speech depart-

ment currently has the "most inadequate facilities we know of in institutions comparable to Wisconsin."

In addition, the number of speech majors is now 17 per cent greater than last year, and last year's number was 29 per cent greater than the year before, Ness said.

The structure is slated to cost \$11 million and would be funded by bonds to be paid off over the next 34 years.



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SDS

(continued from page 5)

were made, however, informing the marchers that "marching in the street without a permit is a violation of the law; each person is ordered to clear the streets; failure to comply will result in your arrest." There were no arrests.

The speeches at the rally, steeped in revolutionary rhetoric, included references to the Weatherman action in the Loop. Les Coleman, of Chicago Regional SDS, denounced the Weathermen as "adventuristic, chauvinistic, anarchistic, custeristic, elitist and reactionary for splitting the black and white movement." He said that the Weathermen were trying to build a revolution without the support and leadership of non-whites and workers.

Inflation

(continued from page 6)

dous inflation and a considerable increase in state and local taxes," said economist Nakagawa.

Pressure is beginning to build for a cure to the high cost of construction and other problems that plague the industry.

President Nixon ordered a 75 per cent cutback in new federally funded construction and formed a tripartite panel of government, business and labor officials to seek a solution to building industry ills.

In the private sector, executives of 100 of the nation's largest companies formed a group dubbed "Roger's Round Table." Named for its head, Roger Blough, retired chairman of US Steel Corporation, it will support contractors in resisting high wage settlements.

Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1969

Other speeches were given by officers of the Young Lords and Latin Kings and representatives of the Women's Liberation Movement.

Feelings concerning the National Action were mixed. After the final day's action, most agreed that the National Action was a success considering it was initiated only four weeks ago. Most saw it as a valuable alternative to the "adventuristic" and destructive Weatherman action downtown. (Only two persons were arrested during the RYM II action—both from Madison, for carrying sticks.)

Some participants, including many from Madison, held that the Action should have been postponed until more massive national support could have been obtained.

At a meeting at the RYM II Movement Center (the Church of the Holy Covenant on the North Side), Mike Klonsky, of Chicago Regional SDS, replied to charges that RYM II contributed to factionalism on the left: "We have been accused of sectarianism. The only way we can answer this charge is to see who we united today. This is a success because it's the first

time we've had the people on our side." Both Klonsky and Coleman admitted, however, that much work was needed to build a "strong proletarian base for revolution."

Although there was no violence in the RYM II action, members disclaimed the idea that RYM II was a non-violent organization. "Our job right now is education and self-defense," said one member. "Unlike the Weathermen, we will pick the time and place for revolutionary violence. We will meet the pigs on our own terms, not on theirs as the Weathermen have done."

The Wisconsin Union Council, the Union student-faculty alumni policy-making board, voted at its meeting Monday night to support the War Moratorium. To show this support, the food service in the Rathskeller will be closed between 1 and 2 p. m. and during this time the list of Wisconsin victims in the Vietnam war will be read from the main steps of the Wisconsin Memorial Union building near the inscription on the building which states "Erected and dedicated to the men and women of the University of Wisconsin who served in our country's wars."

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Also discussed at the meeting afterward was RYM II strategy for the Moratorium Against the War and the March on the White House on November 15. A decision was reached to project RYM II into the vanguard of the actions, not by "taking over" their leadership but by "expanding the discussion to include the issues of imperialism, racism and exploitation which are inextricably tied to the war."

Welfare

(continued from page 5)

their efforts and continue work on the project. Thomas said that although most of the stores gave little commitment, there were mostly favorable responses. "All we ask," he said, "is for personal support in doing something about the welfare cuts."

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Moratorium Issue

THE DAILY CARDINAL

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Speaking: The Hero

I did not want to go.
They inducted me.
I did not want to die.
They called me yellow.
I tried to run away.
They courtmartialled me.
I did not shoot.
They said I had no guts.
They ordered the attack.
A shrapnel tore my guts.
I cried in pain.
They carried me to safety.
In safety I died.
They blew taps over me.
They crossed out my name
and buried me under a cross.

They made a speech in my hometown.
I was unable to call them liars.
They said I gave my life.
I had struggled to keep it.
They said I set an example.
I had tried to run.
They said they were proud of me.
I had been ashamed of them.
They said my mother should also be proud.
My mother cried.
I wanted to live.
They called me a coward.
I died a coward.
They call me a hero.

FELIX POLLAK

FROM VIETNAM

Only A Week To Live

I'm writing this to all of you who have heard that war is hell and have seen gory pictures and have become incensed over the harsh and meaningless brutality in life's meager offering. I'm in a hospital in Vietnam after receiving multiple wounds. This letter has to be dictated for I'm not capable of writing. This morning my head has cleared beyond the point of a drowsy consciousness and I wish to convey a message. You are probably aware of the horrors which cover every square mile of this country so I don't want to sound like a CBS news special and describe them. I would rather concentrate on an individual experience, mine, than portray an overview which you could not identify with as an individual. First, however, I want you to excuse my attempt to an eloquent tone. It's just a trick to get this communication published.

Three months ago I killed a man. Not by pressing a release button to deploy tons of bombs, not by commanding an artillery barrage, not by squeezing a trigger, but with my bare hands. From that moment on light, dark, mud and sweat all became one. They followed in sequence but not in a sequence of time. It was one of dull sensations, without pause, one following the former, overlapping with a blurred line, binding the sensor in an infinite progression. My mind ceased to function in an orderly fashion. I just had an awareness of light, dark, mud and sweat. When I destroyed his flesh I destroyed my flesh and your flesh, for all flesh is one flesh. When fangs puncture, they puncture all of us. When claws tear, they tear all of us. When the saber slashes it slashes all of us.

And then I was no more, there was nothing left. Joy, happiness, love, the babbling brook, the grassy knoll, the winging bird, the tender female flesh were no longer available to me. I was unresponsive to all of these. I had relinquished all that is human, I killed it along with the man.

A man doesn't know what it means to be human until he recognizes inhumanity. Only when he feels the unity of all humanity will he feel part of himself destroyed as those around him are destroyed. Destroyed in ways other than physically. Everyday people are taunted, intimidated, and persecuted. This is all part of a continuum of ugliness culminating with my crime. The crime however, is not in the act, because the act carries with it an aura of naivete. The real crime is that people are so detached from themselves and other people that they don't realize the implications of their actions. I don't want this to sound like a sermon, I want it to sound like the truth, because it is the truth and perhaps the only truth. Only when men realize this will they rise to meet the challenge of existence, our existence, and rise not with passion and fury but with compassion and wisdom. The war within man must be won before war between man is ended.

I want to leave you with this thought: I have won my war. Win yours and then end all wars, it's up to you alone, I can't help you, I only have a week to live.

Love,
A Friend

NO SALE

Moratoriums

JIM ROWEN

There have been several different moratoriums proposed recently, which we feel should be evaluated in the context of two newsworthy items recently culled from the New York Times;

* * *

"Last Christmas, Patton (Col. George S. Patton III, Comm. 11th Armored Cavalry, Vietnam,) sent out cards which read: "From Colonel and Mrs. George S. Patton III—Peace on Earth." Glued to the cards were color photos of dismembered Vietnamese soldiers stacked up like cordwood. Patton likes to say he doesn't hate the enemy, but "I sure do like to see the arms and legs fly." At his farewell party before leaving Vietnam, he frolicked with a peace medallion around his neck while he cradled the polished skull of a Vietcong with a bullet hole above the left eye in his arms." (Oct. 5)

* * *

"I've been to their assassination schools. I've been with them. I've personally witnessed shootings of double agents. I did one myself because it was easier for me to do than it was for them. You've got to remember that the Green Berets were the ones that got Che Guevara in Bolivia. They've been working very closely with the Arab countries in the Middle East. They're all over the world. Vietnam is only one small area of their

operations." (Robin Moore, author of "The Green Berets," Oct. 1.)

* * *

There are at least two different moratoriums currently being proposed. The first is by the new "liberal" Republican leader in the Senate, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania. He has proposed a ban on criticism of the war for 60 days to help Nixon cool things on the campuses and in Congress. What is clear is that the intolerable barbarity and world wide American military operations is acceptable to Scott and Nixon.

The second moratorium is the one scheduled for October 15th and, each succeeding 15th presumably until the end of the war. We support this idea, because it supports action on the concept of specifically demanding an end to a particularly vicious and lengthy incidence of American imperialism. But the concept of moratorium must be extended to the daily, unceasing goal of an end to the location of American troops in not only Vietnam, but Thailand, Laos, Japan, the Philippines, Spain, Libya, and all other countries where the American military presence is serving to insure the sure growth of American business interests. Senator Scott and the mighty Milhous must be informed that there will be no end to the intense challenge of any facet of United States foreign policy until that policy is fundamentally reversed.

FACULTY SOAPBOX

The Price Of Liberty

ROLF PANNY

"A decent respect to the opinions of mankind" commands us "to dissolve the political bonds" that have tied this country to the regime of men in South Vietnam who pretend to be champions of freedom in Asia. At best, they are petty tyrants. At worst, they are the brutal agents of a military alliance running between the Pentagon and Saigon. Such are the "political bonds" that tie us to them that they are drenched with the blood of thousands of innocent Vietnamese people, and soiled with the corruption and stench of those who are profiting from this war?

Who created these bonds? Who did bind us to those few Vietnamese? And who, in the process, has expanded its military rule over the small countries of Asia? Who has constructed in Asia, and the world over, those 3,000 military bases? With whose agreement? On whose mandate? With the money given by whom?

The October 15 Moratorium was organized to again put the liberal tradition of American history to a test. In that tradition it is the duty of every citizen, vigilant of his own freedom, to raise questions and to demand answers for the political acts of those who govern him. We are sure to fail the test, if as so often in the past we satisfy ourselves with the rhetoric our government purchases from the great mind-molders on Madison Avenue.

But at Wisconsin, the liberal and intelligent faculty will use this day individually and collectively, to abandon their "business as usual." They will participate in the business of the day which is to tell our government and those who govern our liberal university that we, the citizens of this country and of this republic of letters, have still a voice to speak our consciences, to speak our will.

And it is we, the people, who will that the senseless slaughter come to an end, that we withdraw from that scene of historic crime committed in the name of America, that we not give atomic weapons into the hands of the Thieu and Kys as a price of our withdrawal.... withdrawal, that we stop the madness of American world hegemony in the name of Freedom and Christianity.

It is we, the members of our Academy, who must demand that our administrators and faculty implicate us no longer in the military machine run with the oil of our own tax money, and that we stop delivering to the military the means and tools of destruction built with the best of our misguided minds. We must cease to commit our resources, our youth our "respect to the opinions of mankind" for the glory of the mistaken image we have of ourselves, the greatest, the biggest, the strongest....

If we are free, indeed, then let us act freely on October 15. Let us realize on that day a small portion of our academic freedom to teach ourselves and our students the grave consequences of our daily indifference. Let us suspend our busy and well-financed professional humanism, and let us become humane and responsible citizens by raising those questions in class we normally like to ignore, or better yet, by dismissing classes altogether, despite the mumblings that come from our administrators whose self-interest in the academy is suddenly at stake. If our devotion is to the cause of peace on earth, let us talk about it. And let others speak for us who have not ceased to work for peace while we were too busy with our profession.

I urge students this day to stay away from those professors who insist on their right to teach. No one wants to take that right from them. They will meet in their classrooms with students who are morally as unteachable. The rest of you should be writing letters home, to friends, to newspapers, to your Congressman. Or you should be working in the community teaching others why the killing must stop now! Continued killing does not make the peace more honorable.

Personally, I have dismissed three lecture sections for the day. Instead, I am offering a teach-in at 1127 University Avenue (Methodist Center), from 9 to 12 a.m. in the Fellowship Hall. A number of Vietnam Veterans for Peace have offered to come and talk about their experience in Vietnam with students and citizens. War films will be shown in the house in the afternoon. Join the peace activities. That is your business for the day. If our government should again choose to ignore us, then the time may soon be that we must act to regain "a decent respect in the opinions of mankind," and "dissolve the political bonds" that tie us to our government. The Declaration of Independence inspiring this sentiment was followed by a revolution.

Revolutions are the work of people whose legitimate demands are ignored too long and too often. They are like natural catastrophes, returning to the oceans the debris of collapsing civilizations insensitive to human needs.

October 15 is a political day. Commemorate the day.

Letters to the Editor

FROM THE CAP TIMES

To the University Board of Regents: Keep Millard G. Roberts in mind. He may be just the type of person you will be seeking soon.

Roberts made a national reputation as president of Parsons College. Part of his success formula was requiring faculty members to be on the job from 8 to 5, with a brief lunch break.

Why is this important? The men you have hired, Fred Harrington, Ed Young, Joe Klotsche and the rest, won't be able to keep all their teachers on the job Oct. 15. Classes have been ordered to continue on Oct. 15. It would seem that a lot of people are not going to pay attention to that order.

That should fill you with indignation. That should irritate your ego to the point of some sort of action. Luckily, you meet on Oct. 17 so you won't have had time to cool off.

If this university operated like your corporations or law offices, things would be a lot better. But some old timers here can't remember when the University ever operated like a corporation. It's enough to give successful men like you an ulcer. Insubordination? You bet. You hired the faculty to teach and you set up a schedule. Many aren't going to follow it because they don't like the Vietnam war.

Just think of the damage done to the students. It's just as bad

as when the professors cancel a class to go off and consult with a business. It's just as terrible as when a professor cancels his class to mediate a labor contract.

Nearly everybody knows that this is all right. After all, the professor is making a buck for himself or solving some industrial problem. Isn't that good?

Some people don't think you are qualified to determine what is good or bad. These people who never seem to forget, recall that you refused to remove from high University office a man convicted of federal income tax evasion. A convict felon doesn't belong in a university spot of honor, these purists argue.

There are other people who think that a course should cover a certain body of material in a semester.

These radicals even think that a professor can meet with students in a coffee house or beer bar. The time and the place aren't important if the professor teaches his subject in a semester. You know that's nonsense. Would your law corporations, farms or law practices have prospered with that kind of operation?

You are the success stories of the 1960's. You should remind these people that it was hard plugging, meeting schedules and keeping the nose to the grindstone that

(continued on page 14)

Cooperation Sparks Moratorium Optimism

(continued from page 1)

lated that if the weather is favorable, 15,000 community residents could conceivably join the candlelight ceremony as a highlight to the moratorium.

At Chief Emery's behest, Gov. Warren Knowles consented to turn over the paved areas and grass surrounding the Capitol to the group for a memorial service concluding the march and the symbolic day.

"We have had nothing but cooperation from everyone," reiterated Reynolds, impressed mainly because many officials, who may see the massive march as a risk, offered help anyway.

An informal poll reaching 14 of the city's 22 aldermen showed that five of the 14 plan to recognize the day in a way other than "business as usual."

Not included in this number is Ald. Andrew Somers, Ward 6, who is somewhat impatiently awaiting the past due birth "of a daughter."

Ald. Leo Cooper, Ward 9, and Ald. Alicia Ashman, Ward 10, had no plans since they both will be out of the state Wednesday.

Council Pres. John Morris, Ward 19, intends to take the advice of the council resolution and reflect on the war situation. Aldermen Harold Klubertanz, Ward 17 and John Healy, Ward 11, indicated they would work as usual during the day, but may attend some of the scheduled activities.

Ald. Rohr, who two weeks ago sponsored a resolution on the council floor asking for an end to the war, said he would "fly the flag and hope everyone else does." Rohr's Vietnam resolution was considered along with one by Ald. Eugene Parks, Ward 5, whose constituents are 70-80 per cent students.

Again motivated by conflicting reasons—Rohr was against having men fight in Vietnam while others burned draft cards; Parks termed the war immoral and opposed it on that premise—the final Vietnam resolution adopted by the council was a combination of the two proposed.

Parks, the only alderman contacted who will be going along with the moratorium theme of "no business as usual," has a speaking engagement Wednesday at Kaukauna High School, Kaukauna, Wisconsin.

The majority of aldermen polled said they anticipated no problems arising from moratorium activities; several said they hoped no trouble would result but were fearful. Only Rohr, who estimated that 25 per cent of his ward was composed of students, was openly skeptical.

"If they (marchers) get all ginned up with a little beer and pot there will be a few heads cracked," said Rohr, emphasizing the irony of (his) fact that those who would throw rocks or bash heads are "the people for peace."

Apparently Madison residents weren't affected by the council's moratorium resolution, since only Ald. Healy had heard from two of his constituents about it.

They were glad he voted against the resolution (he did), but "they had the wrong idea," said Healy, explaining "they were rightists."

"It is very possible that it (the moratorium) is good," conceded Healy. "I did not object so much to the idea of the moratorium or the people who will be involved. I objected to the manner of bringing it up with the 826 ordnance company."

A welcome home to men of the 826 ordnance company who re-

turned from a year's duty in Vietnam Thursday night was included in the moratorium resolution.

This was objected to by several aldermen, but the city attorney ruled that the two ideas should not be made into separate resolutions.

"I never yet met anyone who was in favor of the war," Healy said.

Healy's statement pretty well synthesizes the reaction of most of the contacted aldermen to the moratorium and the war.

Ald. Parks predicted that no matter how many Americans observe tomorrow in some manner, the day "will show the American people that the public has nothing to say about the war."

Alluding to President Nixon's two statements that Oct. 15 will not affect his Vietnam policy re-

gardless of the number of people who turn out for activities throughout the nation. Parks said US citizens will see that this country is run by the wealthy and the elite.

One of the six aldermen opposed to the moratorium resolution, Ald. William Hall, Ward 3, said his opposition stemmed from his feeling that it would encourage high school students to skip classes for the day. Both Madison area high schools and the University will conduct classes tomorrow.

"I had mixed emotions (about the resolution)," commented Hall. "I would like to see the end of the war," although his plans for tomorrow include "life as usual."

The war moratorium to be held tomorrow is not exclusively a student affair. Everyone talked to by this reporter was concerned

in some way about the war. It is ironic that warfare historically has pulled people together. From every indication—at least on the part of Madison citizens—the path is open.

VETERANS FOR PEACE

The steering committee of the Madison Veterans for Peace in Vietnam urges all veterans to participate in MAPAC, the Madison Area Peace Action Committee, which is serving through local peace organizations the cause of the Vietnam Moratorium.

DANCE LESSONS

The first of a series of dance lessons in traditional ballroom steps will be held Wednesday from 8:30-10 in Tripp Commons of the Union.

High Schools Join Protest

(continued from page 3)

plans.

Ritchie then refused to call off classes, stating that missed time would have to be made up on Saturday or during vacations, necessitating extra pay for teachers, which in turn would create a budget problem. Students had earlier objected to this, however, noting that they have been excused from class for the state basketball tournament without having had class time added.

Negotiation involving students, parents and administration ensued, resulting in the compromise.

Student moratorium leaders at East and Memorial are generally satisfied with the project as it is being handled in their schools.

Dix Bruce, student senate president, lauded his administration's cooperation as "remarkable, really great."

Students at West, however, are displeased with their arrangements, and are still threatening a class boycott. They are particularly irked by the handling of the moratorium as a debate.

For them, the question of the war's relative merits has already been solved, and Wednesday should be approached as a day of protesting failure to end the war.

According to Henry Rolich, moratorium coordinator at West, students will be "encouraged to leave" school for the day and attend city and campus activities. He does not "consider the activities disruptive," and therefore does not believe participants should be subject to the suspension ruling.

If student groups manage to settle their disputes with their school

administrations, their task will be fostering concern about the war situation in their fellow students, some of whom they characterize as being grossly apathetic.

Some students recently commented that the problem is two-fold.

First, the younger students have grown up with the issue of the Vietnam war and may be numbed to its consequences.

The second aspect of the dilemma is reflected in the observation of Bob Camerini, student senate president at West that "Politics in high school is a worthless idea."

He contends that if any inroads are made in the high schools with the moratorium it will be because the war is now an emotional matter rather than a clearly defined, contestable issue.

"People are just sick and tired of war," Camerini concluded.

SUPPORT THE MORATORIUM

IN OBSERVANCE OF THE WAR MORATORIUM TOMORROW

NITTY GRITTY

Will be closed until 6:00 p. m.

Marsh Shapiro

Regents: Beware

(continued from page 13)
made your success.

As good regents you should not forget who appointed you. All but one of you were appointed by a republican governor. Let's remember that this Oct. 15 business is going to embarrass the republican president of the United States.

You started to teach the faculty during their salary talks to keep its political mouth shut. Naturally you haven't heard the end of that one. The faculty iceberg is about ready to surface.

There is one hope, that this whole business will be over-

shadowed. A crew from the Students for a Democratic Society are trying to muscle in on the Oct. 15 demonstration. They are returning from a scrimmage in Chicago with the reported intent of taking over the Army Math Research Center during the Oct. 15 moratorium.

The SDS crew can't settle for an important peaceful opposition to the war. The peaceful war foes are attempting to dissuade them. Should the University have violence, the issue would be changed. It won't be the war. It won't be the faculty halting classes. It will be violence and

police reaction.

But should SDS fail to act on

Oct. 15, you'll have your chance to crack faculty heads and do your bit for our republican president.

If you should like to put the University on a real schedule, you might look up Mr. Roberts.

But he may want more than the \$47,000 you pay Harrington. Roberts, before he was unceremoniously fired as head of Parson's College, reportedly was receiving \$75,000.

Matt Pommer
of the Capital Times

We, the undersigned campus religious workers, urge support of the peaceful activities of the Vietnam Moratorium of October 15. We expect that the conscience of each person who feels he must participate will be respected.

Lowell H. Mays
Robert R. Sanks
Moshe Adler
Vernon D. Gundersmann
Henry G. McMurrough
Robert J. Trobaugh
Arthur S. Lloyd
Susan Wendorf

James Jondrow
Mozaffar Partowmeh
Lowell Fewster
Gary Schultz
Scott Herrick
Roger G. Nilles
Myrna Hansen
Edwin Beers

Following the 10:00 am Rally, brief Interfaith services of Prayer for Peace will be offered at:

St. Francis House, 1001 University Ave.
Hillel Foundation, 611 Langdon St.

(The Muslim Student Association will meet at the Muslim House, 116 N. Orchard St., at 10:30 am, and join the prayers at 10:45 am)

Every person, without exception is invited to take part in these prayers. There will be adequate time following for community canvassing activities.

U Anti-War Protests Date Back to 1965

By STEVE VETZNER
Cardinal Staff Writer

Oct. 15 will mark not only one of the broadest anti-war protests in American history, but also will signify a rebirth of the Vietnam issue and college and high school campuses including the University.

Through the past years this University and other colleges have been the scene of numerous protests against the war. From these have spiraled demonstrations against University involvement with the government, selective service and war manufacturers.

Indeed, student consciousness has been aroused to other issues. Last year, at the University and other schools, the issue of the black student on campus became a major one for students.

But with the moratorium, Vietnam will once again become the most prominent issue confronting not only students, but US citizens as well.

The history of the war confrontation illustrates how the University has approached the issue and its burgeoning interest among students, faculty and administrators. This University has been the scene of continuing protests since 1965.

In 1964 students here experienced the phenomenon of American presidential politics with Lyndon Johnson facing Barry Goldwater in the election. While the University community was involved in the race the issue of Vietnam was not at the heart of the debate.

1965—The Beginning

In February, 1965, however, 200 students staged a rally at the Library Mall where they heard speakers and then marched in protest of the Vietnam war.

Among those speaking was Rabbi Richard Winograd of Hillel who said, "We must add our own voices to the growing Vietnam debate." While protesters marched up State street to the Cap-

itol, Madison police photographed them.

Police indicated the photographs were to be used to learn crowd handling techniques for further demonstrations.

Although this event did not signify the beginning of the anti-war movement on campus, it did further the growing anti-Establishment debate and the confrontation of organizations with the war.

The Young Democrats, shortly after this demonstration, split on the war issue, adopting a resolution in favor of keeping US troops in South Vietnam only to negotiate a settlement.

On the other hand, the WEB Du Bois Club, an organization which would soon come under close government scrutiny for alleged subversive activity, condemned US Vietnam involvement and called for immediate withdrawal of troops.

Also in February, 1965, as the Committee to End the War in Vietnam (CEWV) took the anti-war group lead, 150 students staged a 15 hour vigil at the Capitol.

The campus was not without supporters of the war as the Young Americans for Freedom adopted a resolution asking the government to take all action necessary to guarantee the independence and integrity of the Republic of South Vietnam.

As different organizations were openly discussing the war so was the campus at large. Open discussion with professors and students was being held and national speakers appeared who mainly spoke on the war.

First Major US War Protest

Late in March of 1965, the University of Michigan held the first major protest on a campus as over 2200 students and faculty boycotted classes and staged a massive teach-in. This University soon followed with a teach-in sponsored by the CEWV.

The week long meeting debated



IN OCTOBER 1967, students massed in front of anti-war action, protesting the Dow Chemical Corp. recruiting on campus.

the policies and tactics used in Vietnam. Such noted University professors as George Mosse and William Appleman Williams addressed over 1600 students on the morality of the war. This was followed by an all night vigil on Bascom Hill.

As part of the teach-in over 100 faculty signed an open letter to President Johnson protesting the war. The letter said in part, "Too often the intellectual community has remained silent when it was necessary for enlightened criticism to be heard."

The protests here and at Michigan indicated the growing interest and consciousness the war had brought to college campuses. More and more student were becoming opposed to the nation's interest in Vietnam.

Several thousand students heard war critic Marcus Raskin speak out against America's involvement late in 1965. At the same time other students who were in support of the war expressed agree-

ment with America's policies by staging an anti-anti-war rally early in April.

Later that month over 17,000 students from campuses across the country staged a massive anti-war rally in Washington as the anti-war movement, as evidenced at this University, had become a major concern for students.

Cardinal Changes War Policy

As an indication of the changing views of students toward the Vietnam war, the Daily Cardinal, which up to 1966 had been opposed to demonstrations against the war and supported America's policies, changed its philosophy and editorialized against the war, calling for withdrawal of troops.

The topic of Vietnam was brought up early in the school year when International Days of Protest was held in October with a teach-in. With this protest, the issue of civil disobedience in demonstrations emerged as different groups began to take stands.

On Oct. 16 students were arrested when they tried to arrest the commander of Truax Field for "crimes against humanity." They were charged with disorderly conduct; two students received fines. The University, however, refused to discipline the students.

At the same time a protest against protest was held at which Gov. Warren Knowles spoke and condemned demonstrators.

Throughout the winter no major demonstrations occurred although much discussion centered around the arrests at Truax Field and the tactics of civil disobedience in demonstrations.

Late in the year a protest occurred aimed not at the war but at an age-long product of conflict: the draft. On May 17, representatives from the state department appeared on campus enunciating the nation's position on the war. This prompted a sit-in at the New Administration Building of 250 students protesting the appearance on campus of the department and demanding that the administration withhold student records from selective service. A few other colleges had done this but the University refused.

Discussion of the sit-in and its issues continued into the 1966-67 school year. History Prof. William Taylor felt such sit-ins helped draw the University together.

Kennedy Gets Hassled

On Oct. 28 another type of confrontation with the war occurred when Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) spoke on campus. During his speech, anti-war demonstrators disrupted Kennedy and demanded he make a statement on the war. The tactics of the demonstrators drew considerable criticism from the student body, although Kennedy did not condemn the disrupters.

In February of 1967 Dow Chemicals Company, manufacturers of napalm, appeared here to hold interviews. A disruptive sit-in was held by about 50 students and ten were arrested on disorderly conduct. At the same time then Chancellor Robben Fleming now president at the University of Michigan was besieged in his office and blocked from leaving by over 300 students. His way was eventually cleared but he refused to order Dow off cam-

pus as the protestors had demanded. Fleming did post \$1,470 bond for those arrested and held an open forum concerning the disruption.

Nationally, the war movement continued to grow as over 150,000 gathered in New York for anti-war week. The growing protest against the war was now fully a national issue, not just a campus issue.

1967-68 DOW

Distaste of the war prompted former Chancellor Fleming to say early in September of 1967 that he was totally against the war and supported immediate withdrawal of troops.

In October, the growing intensity of the anti-war movement reached a violent stage when Dow once again came on campus to interview.

This time a bloody student-police confrontation occurred and the protest turned into a tear-gas blood battle, with over 3,000 students involved.

The Dow protest precipitated further protests throughout the year. The horror of the event, however, lifted the campus into a state of astonishment at the events which occurred. Several more protests were held through the year, leading up to a student strike on April 25. Over 3000 attended a rally in Library Mall protesting the war.

Crosses Mar Hill

In March 1968 one of the most dignified protests against the war, a complete reversal of Dow, occurred at the University on Bascom Hill. Neatly arranged on the hill were 450 thin white crosses. Students dressed as mourners shuffled past the mock graves chanting: "Pray for the dead and the dead will pray for you." The protest organized by seniors to symbolically show that students were faced with death.

The 1968-69 school year started off quickly with an ROTC protest but aside from a march to the Capitol of 3000 in October, the University was without a major war protest.

1968 Black Student Strike

Instead the major issue for students was the demands of black students at the University. When Dow once again returned to campus no trouble occurred as groups decided to protest quietly and ridicule rather than forcibly disrupt.

With tomorrow's moratorium, students, this time joined by citizens, will once again massively protest the war. The event will predictably become a significant part of the history of the war protest and discussion on campus and in the country.



Wisconsin Colleges Plan Moratorium Observances

By DENNIS J. SORENSEN
Associated Press Writer

Most Wisconsin colleges and universities will be sites for Oct. 15 observances of the national Vietnam war moratorium day. But in almost every case, school administrators remain neutral.

Officials at most schools have refused to cancel classes so that students and faculty members could take part in discussions and demonstrations concerning the war. Many administrators did, however, set aside specific campus buildings and areas where moratorium events could be held at the discretion of teachers and students.

The faculty at Lawrence University in Appleton passed a resolution urging its members to cancel or postpone their classes and calling for students to take part in discussions of the war. But the administration has not called off classes.

St. Norbert College in West DePere appeared to be the only school to take official note of the day by placing a moratorium on business-as-usual.

College President Dr. Robert Christin met with students and faculty to plan activities for the day. He said he was opposed to an anti-Vietnam war approach, and that he favored discussion of all sides of the issue.

Many campuses reported that state or local dignitaries would participate in moratorium programs.

Former state Atty. Gen. Bronson C. La Follette was scheduled to speak at Whitewater State. Patrick Lucey, a former lieutenant governor and announced Democratic gubernatorial candidate, was expected to appear at Ripon College. At the state's largest school, the University of Wisconsin, some of the 35,000 students were planning class boycotts, rallies, marches and a fast. UW has been the scene of violent anti-war protests

in the past, including a 1967 outburst that left 70 persons injured.

The Rev. Fred Kreuziger of St. Paul's Catholic Center in Madison, a leader of the UW moratorium planning, said businessmen, students, workers and teachers were being asked to set aside "business as usual" to demonstrate popular support of an end to the war.

"But we urge no one to undertake disruptive activities of any kind," he said.

In Milwaukee, an antiwar group plans a parade on Wisconsin Avenue, the city's main thoroughfare, and a rally at the War Memorial Center.

Marquette University and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee both scheduled classes as usual, but set aside rooms where moratorium activities could be held, as long as they do not interfere with normal school business.

The Beloit College faculty approved "discussions concerning the effects of continued US participation in the Vietnam War" but cautioned that the discussions would be "at the discretion of individual faculty and students."

Dr. Byron Barrington, acting dean at the University of Wisconsin Marathon County campus said school facilities would be available for students who request them. But he cautioned that "student protests are in disfavor with the public right now, and an antiwar movement may be hurt by close association with student movements."

David Hogue, dean of student affairs at La Crosse State, said he would maintain the "classic university position of neutrality." He said he hoped a planned march would not result in violence or property damage.

The dean at the University of Wisconsin Marinette campus, William Schmidtke, said his school would "make facilities of the campus available to those persons who

wish to observe the day with a debate, panel, films or lectures or any similar activity as long as there is no disruption of classes and as long as no faculty member or students absent themselves from classes."

"This university does not and will not take an institutional position on the call for a moratorium against the war," said Whitewater State President William L. Carter. He said the university was "committed to a position of neutrality on political issues. Any university that seriously considers itself free that seriously considers itself a free, intellectual institution must not have a political mission. To take one on would lead to a certain university destruction."

Dr. Roger Guiles, president at Oshkosh State, said regular classes would be held at the Oshkosh and Fond du Lac campuses, but "every effort will be made to make facilities available for those who wish to schedule specific meetings, forums or discussions for the purpose of considering issues pertaining to the war."

Guiles noted that if meetings or other events conflict with class schedules, students would have to "make a personal choice."

Chancellor Irvin G. Willie of the University of Wisconsin Parkside campus near Kenosha, said: "We have a responsibility to guarantee that the classes for which students are registered are offered as scheduled. We intend to take that responsibility seriously."

President Lee S. Dreyfus of Stevens Point State expressed the attitude of most administrators around the state.

He said non-violent demonstrations could be held as long as no effort was made to keep students from attending classes.

No special administrative action will be taken, Dreyfus said, and "rules for Oct. 15 will be the same as for the 14th and 16th."

All The Kings Horses
And All The Kings Men

