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Ogg: Subvert Regent Rule

Autonomous Houses Supported by SSO

By ALAN IMMERMAN

The General Assembly of the Southeast Student Organization (SSO) voted Monday night to support all houses within the dorms that go autonomous and to form a steering committee with one representative from each house to decide upon action.

Also last night, the Ogg Hall housefellows voted to turn in all of the names of people who violate rules as well as the names of people who have not violated rules but want their names added to the list of violators.

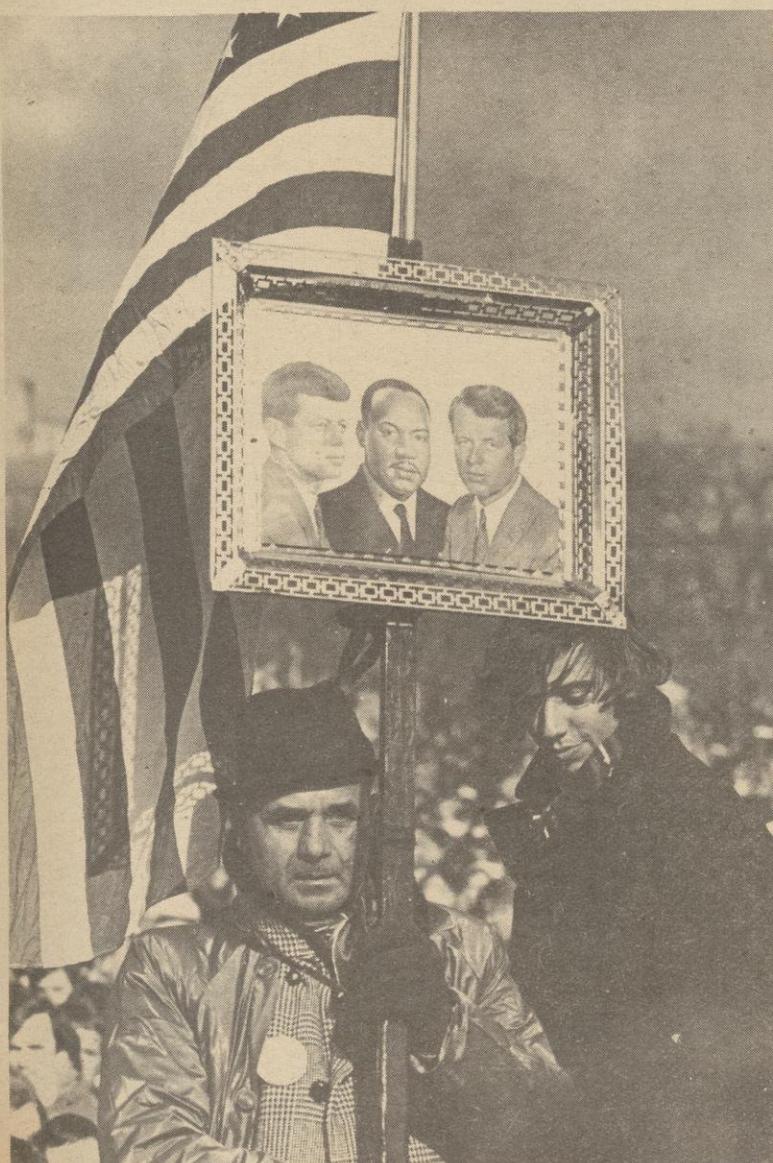
The purpose of this action is to turn in as many names as possible of alleged and real violators at the same time so as to prevent disciplinary action against anyone.

The reasoning behind the SSO bill is that no one wants to obey the highly unpopular rules passed last Friday by the Regents and that to disobey the Regents' rules without threat of discipline, residents must act together.

The consensus of opinion was that individual violators could be punished whereas 6000 or 7000 violators could not be punished. There are about 7500 men and women living in University residence halls.

Other suggestions for action presented at the SSO meeting included court action against the Regents, an effort to change public opinion and therefore reverse the Regents' rules, and passive acceptance of the new rules for about a year and then request the Regents to reconsider.

Court action against the Regents was suggested
(continued on page 3)



—Cardinal photo by Geoff Manasse



THIS IS THE WAY it looked in Washington last Saturday, at the largest single anti-war rally in the nation's history. Police estimated more than 250,000 demonstrators were present, but Mobiliza-

tion leaders differed, with crowd estimates running as high as one million persons. The Cardinal's pictorial memorial begins on page 8.

—Cardinal photo by Rich Faverty

City Council Lauds Mifflin Disorders Commission

By MAUREEN SANTINI
Copy Editor

The members of the Mayor's Commission on the Mifflin Street Disorders were commended by the city council Monday. The resolution was adopted on a voice vote with only Ald. Eugene Parks, Ward 5, dissenting.

Appreciation was expressed "for the commendable and thorough job the commission performed during the hearings and in the writing of the report."

The commission, made up of former Chief Justice George R. Currie, former Justice Emmett Wingert, and Atty. Ken Hur, was appointed by Mayor William Dyke last May to determine the causes of three days of rioting in the Mifflin-Bassett area.

The council appropriated two thousand dollars to the Workmen's Compensation Fund to pay claims of police officers stemming from the Mifflin disorders.

In other action, the council approved a new contract for city employees of Local 60 amounting to an increase of \$30 biweekly or a raise

of 7.5 per cent, whichever is greater. A similar increase was approved for management and supervisory personnel who are not represented by a union.

The only city union whose 1970 contract is still unsettled is Local 236. City Personnel Director Charles Reott, Jr., has been negotiating with the union for some time.

An agreement was made last week between union representatives and Reott, but the union members voted it down. The proposal for local 236 came before the council Monday but was referred to the council's Nov. 25 meeting since negotiations have not yet been completed. The Union is scheduled to vote on the agreement Thursday.

**Regents to
Study Quotas
Story on Page 5**

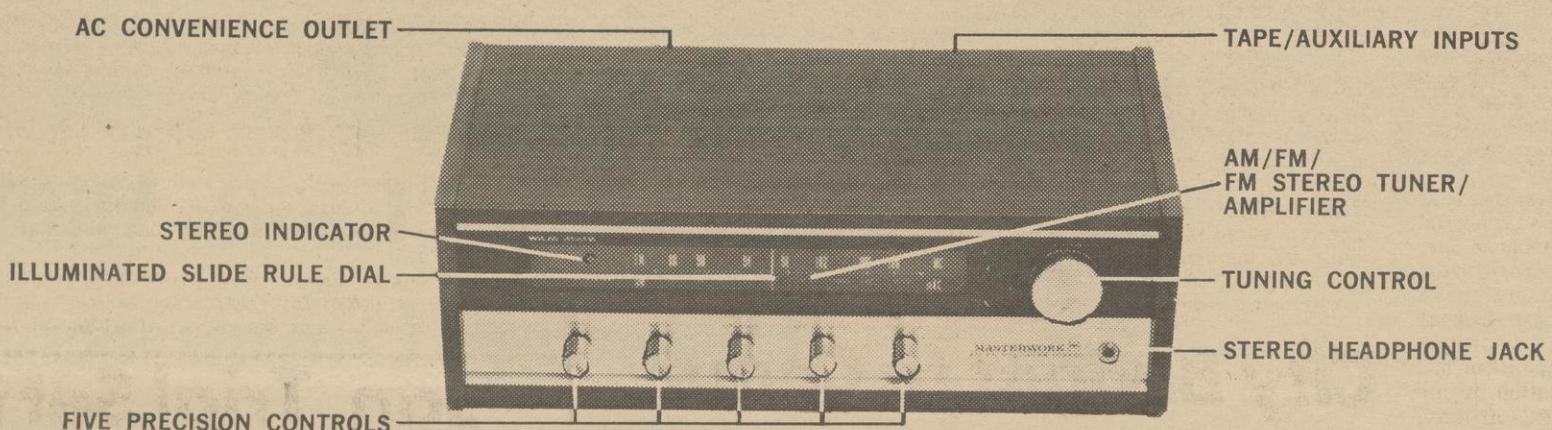
**Were You There?
Pictures on Pages 8 and 9**

**Bye-Bye
Badger
Story on Page 7**

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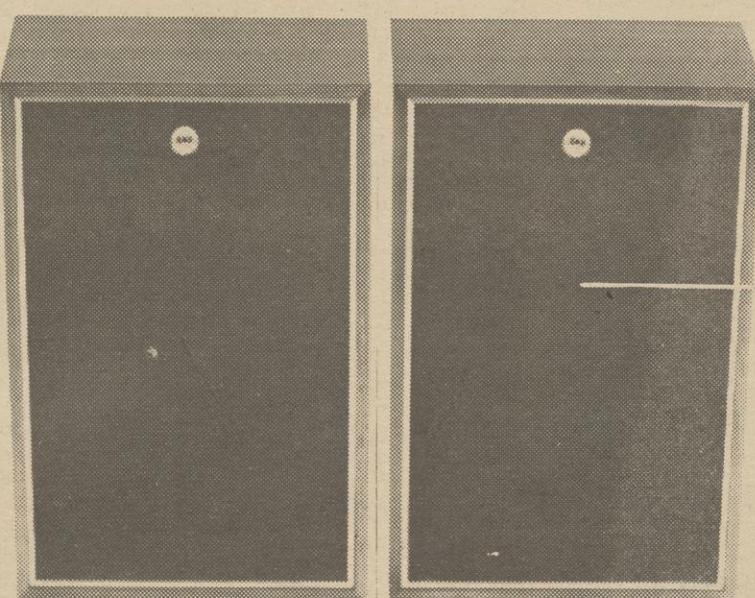


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Sanguine Backer Has Financial Motivation

By RON LEGRO
Night Editor

Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R-Mercer) may have reasons other than those he has publicly given for backing Project Sanguine, the controversial communications grid proposed by the navy for northern Wisconsin.

O'Konski, an ardent backer of the plan to lay a network of high tension cables under thousands of square miles of state soil, is also one of the few spokesmen for the project outside of the military.

Congressional colleagues of O'Konski, including Sen. Gaylord Nelson and Rep. Robert Kastenmeier, have criticized Sanguine as dangerous, costly, and unnecessary.

But O'Konski, whose district encompasses much of the priority area being considered by the navy for Sanguine, claims that the project will bolster sagging U.S. defense communications, while at the same time providing 5,000 new jobs for upper Wisconsin residents (a figure one magazine reports is "exaggerated by about 2,500 per cent").

There is evidence to suggest, however, that O'Konski may have other, private reasons for backing Sanguine.

O'Konski is the second ranking Republican on the House Armed Services Committee. As such, he is in the position of being intimately aware of military-oriented contracts. This, combined with his complicated history of industrial investments, leaves room for speculation as to what the relationship is between O'Konski's personal dealings and his Congressional stances.

It was revealed earlier this year that O'Konski had close financial ties with Universal Telephone, Inc., a Milwaukee-based concern, from 1964 to 1968. Towards the end of that period, O'Konski also had indirect ties with Radio Corporation of America: the Republican had built a television station in his home area, an NBC-affiliate; NBC's parent company is RCA.

For some reason, O'Konski divested his stock in UTI in 1968. At that time, UTI and RCA were in keen competition for a contract to provide an Alaskan communication system. RCA won the fat contract, and O'Konski promptly

Hershey Seen At Protest

By GREG GRAZE
Cardinal Staff Writer

Hundreds of thousands of Americans massed on the Washington Monument grounds last Saturday to unleash their verbal rage against the Vietnam war, the United States government, and the men who symbolize it. But even as the rally proceeded, the man who for many most personally represented the war and the government wandered through the throng virtually unnoticed.

Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey felt that his 19-year-old granddaughter shouldn't go down to the rally alone, so he went with her. Wearing a black woolen overcoat and a black beret, the 78-year-old Hershey and his granddaughter mingled freely for an hour with the crowd. Only a handful of persons recognized the controversial former draft chief.

"I wasn't spying," Hershey said later in a telephone interview with The Daily Cardinal. "It was just a real friendly crowd; people smiled at me and I smiled at them. I had no fears for my personal safety." Hershey, who will leave his Selective Service post on February 16, said that one or two people who did recognize him expressed their displeasure openly but only verbally.

Hershey strongly approved of the rally and march in themselves. "There was nothing I saw that I would object to," he said. "It was all within the law."

"I think the return of the troops is being hindered by these people," Hershey added, "but they have a right to have their say."

Announced that he would call for a Congressional investigation of RCA. Later, however, O'Konski abruptly turned tail, saying that RCA had won the bid in fair competition, and that there would be no investigation.

Still later, it was revealed that several employees of O'Konski's television station WAEO-TV (the call letters coincide with O'Konski's initials)—were also on his Congressional payroll. One such double job holder, the TV station's manager, reportedly earned \$900 a month at WAEO, plus a Congressional salary ranging from \$406 to \$1173 a month.

How all of these incidents perhaps connect to Project Sanguine is summed up in one sentence: RCA is one of the top contractors for Sanguine.

It takes no analytic wizardry to imagine under these conditions some sort of relationship between O'Konski and RCA. O'Konski was ready to haul RCA into a Congressional investigation this year, hardly a way of striking sympathetic chords within the company towards the Republican. This incident, coupled with the disclosure that O'Konski employees were being paid both for working at his NBC-affiliate television station and on his Congressional payroll simultaneously, may have put O'Konski at odds with RCA, a situation O'Konski would want rectified, especially because of another factor.

In November, 1968, a private plane carrying three men home from a hunting trip crashed into the WAEO-TV transmission tower, killing the men. The tower crashed onto the T.V. station's studios, completely demolishing them, and knocking WAEO off the air.

O'Konski's troubles were inten-

sifying. He was deeply in debt from financing the new station, which had barely been on the air longer than a year. He pleaded with upper Wisconsin businesses to get WAEO back on the air, and this summer, with a new tower and studio, it returned. But O'Konski admitted that he had had a difficult time putting everything together again, saying that he had even mortgaged his home and his personal life insurance to accomplish the task.

With all of the marks against O'Konski on the RCA ledger, plus the vulnerable financial situation the Republican finds himself in at the moment, it would be folly for the man to oppose a government project in which RCA stands to gain a fat share of the estimated \$1.5 billion-and-up the Sanguine system would cost if his relationship with RCA is already so poor. Indeed, it would be folly for O'Konski to remain silent on the issue, especially considering Sanguine's impact on his own district, when prodigious opposition in public and Congressional circles to Sanguine is making itself known, thereby threatening RCA's contract: O'Konski's NBC station might hang in the balance.

So Alvin O'Konski finds himself in the strange position of being the single political personage in Wisconsin who outdoes the Navy in promoting the big grid. "I'll sleep well once I know the system is working," O'Konski said once, and he may have revealed more than he intended to about his motives for supporting Sanguine.

But even that irony may be bested. Someone once asked Rep. Robert Kastenmeier why he thought O'Konski was supporting Sanguine with such fervor. "I don't know," Kastenmeier replied. "Maybe he'll plug his TV station into it when it's done."

City Budget to Come Under Close Scrutiny

By DENNIS MCGILLIGAN
Cardinal Staff Writer

The Board of Estimates completed its preliminary review last Friday of Mayor William D. Dyke's proposed \$28.64 million 1970 budget. This week the Board will take a second look at the budget in order to make a formal recommendation to the City Council.

The tentative budget schedule calls for the council to consider the school budget Nov. 24 and the city budget early in December. Budget hearings, however, have been running behind schedule; and several weeks delay is possible before the Council can begin budget deliberations.

Dyke has proposed no increase in the city's share of the 53-mill property tax rate. In order to achieve this he has slashed most department monetary requests 20 to 25 per cents while calling for greater "efficiency" from city departments. Referring to a proposal by a Chicago efficiency firm, Industry and Government Management Services, which said it could cut \$211,000 from the Parks Department without reducing services, the Mayor said "This is the kind of thing I'm talking about. I would anticipate that the city would hire this firm for this and other studies."

Drastic reductions in "high visibility" city services are the primary results of reduced budgets so far. The Parks Department has proposed the elimination of neighborhood ice rinks, toboggan slides, and lifeguard-staffed city beaches. The Streets Department has cut emergency or overtime snow removal from city streets. The Fire Department has proposed closing Fire Station No. 4 which serves primarily the University area.

Law and Order, however, continues undisturbed. The City Police Department budget is some \$164,000 above 1969 spending levels.

The Mayor this past week charged that city department heads

had cut "high visibility" services rather than instill more efficiency to save money. "What we're watching is an old technique of bureaucrats. They're hoping they can knock out services people can see the most and count on public clamor to force the City Council to restore those services," Dyke said during a recent press conference.

There may be some truth to this. Veteran Parks Department observers, for example, say that a private firm's proposal to create better "efficiency" in that department to the tune of a \$211,000 saving to the city should be accepted.

On the other hand it is also true that budget hearings so far have revealed that city departments cannot make it on Dyke's proposed 1970 city budget without cutting a lot of these "high visibility" areas.

The Parks Department once again is an example. The Mayor and the Board spent two hours going over that Department's 1970 proposed budget without finding a single area where more cutting could be done. Since a lot of city officials believe that it is a "responsibility" of the city to have such things as ice rinks and lifeguards on city beaches there is no place the budget can go but up.

Who will receive the blame for a rise in the city tax rate, then, remains to be seen.

The Board of Estimates was a party to one dubious accomplishment last week. On Monday the city's negotiator, Personnel Director Charles F. Reott Jr., told the Board that a tentative settlement had been reached with City Employees Local 236. He told reporters that details of the settlement could not be released until Tuesday night when the union was to meet.

The Local unanimously rejected the 1970 wage package Tuesday night. Union President Michael Cawley, apparently miffed at the premature news leak, criticized Reott for announcing the tentative

OFF THE WIRE

Compiled from the Associated Press

So. Vietnam Denies U.S. Atrocities

SAIGON—A South Vietnamese government official declared Monday he could find no firm evidence to support charges he said were made by villagers that U.S. troops executed 460 civilians in a sweep of the hamlets in March 1968.

The villagers had told investigators that a 100-man American Unit stormed into their village and ordered the people to line up outside their homes.

Allied military source quoted the residents of the hamlet as saying the civilians, almost all of whom were unarmed women and children, were killed with automatic weapons fire by impromptu firing squads. The homes were burned.

Two American soldiers are under arrest in the United States in connection with the case. One, an officer, is accused of murdering an unspecified number of South Vietnamese civilians. The other, a staff sergeant, is charged with assault with intent to commit murder.

December Moratorium to Decentralize

WASHINGTON—The peace movement, proud of two massive outpourings of antiwar sentiment in two months, turned its attention Monday to December and a decentralized Christmas Eve protest.

Unlike the large-scale gatherings of the young in October and November, December's activities will focus on community efforts and seek to get adults to take a more active role.

"Young people alone won't be able to stop the war," said Sam Brown, one of four coordinators of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee. "It will be necessary to build a coalition in the community."

The committee set the dates at Dec. 12, 13 and 24 for the next round of protests with the emphasis to be on public vigils, visits to veterans hospitals and military bases, shopping center rallies and town meetings.

Spaceship In Orbit Around Moon

SPACE CENTER, Houston—The Yankee Clipper explorers rocketed into orbit around the moon Monday and scouted the craggy surface with a television camera for their landing and moonwalk Wednesday.

They beamed color television pictures of the barren moon to earth, and the amazement in their voices told of "the blackest black I ever saw" and grey and white craters tinged with brown.

Even some 70 miles up, command pilot Charles Conrad Jr. said he could see boulders inside the mammoth craters.

Japanese Students Erupt Over Okinawa

KADENA, Okinawa—Bands of radical students attacked riot police with fire bombs, stones and bottled sulphuric acid Monday night after a giant rally demanding "immediate, unconditional" return of Okinawa to Japanese rule.

The rally began about 7 1/2 hours after Japan's Prime Minister Eisaku Sato left Tokyo for Washington where he will meet with President Nixon to talk about the future of Okinawa, among other things.

Jan. Trial Set for Bullhorn Offenders

MADISON AP—Jan. 16 has been fixed as the trial date for four persons arrested Thursday for using amplifying equipment at an anti-Vietnam war rally on the University of Wisconsin campus.

James E. Boll, Dane County district attorney, said trials have been scheduled in branch three of County Court.

One of the four arrested was Elrie Chrite, director of the UW's Afro-American Center. Boll said the others are students but that age and hometown information was incomplete in the files at this time. He identified the others as Andrew Himes, William Kaplan and Marg-

ery Tabankin. Police records said Miss Tabankin was secretary of the Wisconsin Student Association.

All were released on bond pending trial.

UW regents have imposed a regulation banning bullhorns and other sound equipment except for certain campus functions.

The arrests were made as students and others staged a rally in support of the national moratorium.

Visitation

(continued from page 1) because the reinstated hours for freshmen women allegedly break the 1968 Civil Rights Act which bans discrimination on the basis of race, creed or sex.

The suggestion to make an effort to change public opinion and therefore change the minds of the Regents was rejected in light of the conservative and anti-University nature of public opinion in the state.

The suggestion to passively accept the new rules for a year and then ask the Regents to reconsider was met with fierce opposition. The consensus of opinion at the meeting was that the established channels have been exhausted and that the Regents are not going to reconsider their decision.

According to Dennis Shanks, president of SSO, at least seven houses have gone autonomous so far.

During the course of the meeting excerpts from a transcript of the Regents meeting were read. The excerpts were met with uproarious laughter.

The meeting concluded with a suggestion from Shanks that the representatives get the consensus of opinion of their houses and then at the next SSO meeting, scheduled for Monday night, Nov. 24, decide upon future action.

Shanks later predicted that at the next meeting the body would vote to secede from the University.

DATE-A-MATCH

The computer service that lets people
who think together date together

5. YOUR SEX:
 male female

6. YOUR RACE:
 white negro oriental other

7. YOUR RELIGION:
 protestant catholic jewish other none

8. YOUR RELIGIOUS CONVICTIONS:
 strong average mild none

9. YOUR BIRTHPLACE:
 United States Spanish speaking country
 other English speaking country other country

10. YOUR POLITICAL LEANINGS:
 liberal conservative middle of the road none

11. YOUR POLITICAL CONVICTIONS:
 strong average mild none

12. YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETED:
 1 2 3 4

13. YEARS OF COLLEGE COMPLETED:
 0 1 2 3 4 more than 4

14. YEARS OF OTHER SECONDARY SCHOOLING:
 0 1 2 3 4

15. HOW MANY MORE YEARS WILL YOU GO TO SCHOOL:
 0 1 2 3 more than 3

16. DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION:
 often sometimes seldom never

17. DO YOU READ BOOKS:
 often sometimes seldom never

18. HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ NEWSPAPERS:
 every day several times a week seldom

19. WHAT ARE YOUR FAVORITE KIND OF MOVIES:
 (check all that apply)
 westerns musicals war
 adventure dramas cartoons
 comedies foreign documentaries
 horror travel none

20. WHAT KIND OF MAGAZINES DO YOU READ REGULARLY:
 (check all that apply)
 news fashion literary
 movie general interest comics
 sport special interest none

21. WHAT TYPE OF MUSIC DO YOU LIKE:
 (check all that apply)

folk popular religious
 country & western jazz classics
 latin american light classics none

22. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES DO YOU ENJOY:
 (check all that apply)

movies thinking walking
 reading gardening loafing around
 driving necking attending meetings
 eating chess listening to music
 bowling partying playing music
 putting writing building things
 dancing flying fixing things
 talking travelling creating art
 drinking studying outdoor sports
 fishing shopping watching sport events
 camping collecting household chores
 working gambling competing in sports

23. WHERE DO YOU USUALLY GO WHEN YOU DATE:
 (check all that apply)

movies driving around weekend trips
 dances cocktail lounges sport events
 lunch concerts & plays each others house
 dinner bowling outdoor activities

24. WHICH QUALITIES DO YOU MOST LOOK FOR IN A DATE:
 (check all that apply)

physique loyalty compliance
 intelligence sensitivity sense of humor
 honesty daring understanding
 looks virtue sophistication
 money mystery self assurance
 popularity decisiveness excitement

25. HOW MUCH IS USUALLY SPENT WHEN YOU DATE:

less than \$5.00 \$10.00 to \$20.00
 \$5.00 to \$10.00 more than \$20.00

26. WHAT SORT OF PEOPLE DO YOU FEEL MOST AT HOME WITH:

outdoorsmen intellectuals swingers
 artistic working people cultured
 average folks professionals none

27. WHAT SIZE COMMUNITY WERE YOU BROUGHT UP IN:

small town small city medium city large city

28. DO YOU SUPPORT YOURSELF:

yes partially no

Name _____ Telephone _____

Street address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

1. Your age _____ 2. Your height _____

3. Your weight _____ 4. Your occupation _____

29. DO YOU FEEL THAT PREMARITAL SEX CAN BE JUSTIFIED:
 yes no it depends

30. DO YOU LIKE GOING STEADY:

yes no it depends

31. HAVE YOU BEEN ENGAGED:

yes, several times yes, once no

32. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED:

no yes (childless) yes (have children)

33. HOW OFTEN DO YOU DATE:

almost every night a few times a month
 a few times a week irregularly
 once a week seldom

34. HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT DUTCH DATING:

good idea don't mind occasionally don't like it

35. ARE YOU CONSIDERED ATTRACTIVE:

yes, very usually sometimes no

36. ARE MOST OF YOUR DATES CONSIDERED ATTRACTIVE:

yes usually no

37. WOULD YOU DATE MEMBERS OF OTHER RELIGIONS:

yes preferably not no

38. WHAT KIND OF CAR DO YOU OWN:

sedan compact foreign sports none

39. DO YOU ENJOY WEARING OLD CLOTHES:

often sometimes never

40. WHAT AGE GROUP DO YOU USUALLY DATE:

my own somewhat older a lot younger
 a lot older somewhat younger it varies

41. HOW WELL DO YOU DANCE:

very well average fair not at all

Please send replies to
DATE-A-MATCH
 P.O. Box 2018
 Madison, Wis. 53701



Regents to Reconsider Quotas for Nonresidents

By GENE WELLS

The regents Friday voted to review last year's cut in nonresident enrollment after an appearance by representatives of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in opposition to the cut.

Regent Maurice Pasch, Madison, who has always opposed the cut, moved to rescind it after the B'nai B'rith appearance. He changed his motion to call for a review after other regents said they would be willing to review the policy but would not favor immediately rescinding it.

After a voice vote on whether to review the policy, revealed disagreement. Regent President James Nellen took the unusual step of calling for a hand vote rather than a roll call vote. A roll call would have put the positions of the individual regents on the record.

During the vote this reporter noted that at least seven regents raised their hands to approve a review, including Pasch; Bernard Ziegler, West Bend; Robert Dahlstrom, Manitowoc; William Kahl, Madison; Mrs. Howard Sandin, Ashland; Gordon Walker, Racine; and Walter Renk, Sun Prairie.

Pasch had moved to rescind the cut last year after an appearance by the Coalition for Open Enrollment, a student-faculty group. His motion failed for lack of a second. Walker seconded the motion Friday, saying he did so to permit a review of the cut.

Walker said he hoped the policy could be settled before spring this year. Last year, the quota was changed in March after processing of nonresident applications had begun. A freeze was placed on acceptance of nonresident applications pending the regent decision last year.

Saul Sorrin, regional director of the group, estimated that last spring's cut in the freshman quota from 30 per cent to 25 per cent has reduced the Jewish enrollment by 400 students this year. The quota will go down to 15 per cent by 1971 unless modified.

Robert Goodman, chairman of the Wisconsin Regional Advisory Board, presented information indicating that the cut will cost over a million dollars. The regent originally suggested the cut as an economy move to benefit state taxpayers.

Goodman said a fiscal note attached to an Assembly bill to limit nonresident enrollment to 20 per cent indicates that the reduction of 3051 nonresidents expected if the bill passes would reduce instructional costs by \$3,093,714 but would cost \$4,265,298 in lost nonresident tuition payments.

"Apparently there is a willingness to sustain losses to the Wisconsin taxpayer and to our economy in order to achieve the banishment of those who are perceived as the causes of campus unrest," Goodman said.

Ziegler suggested that fee remissions for nonresident students might affect the figures in the

fiscal note. However, most nonresident fee remissions go to graduate student teaching assistants, while most of the nonresident undergraduates eliminated by the cut would have paid the full nonresident fee.

Goodman recalled that in 1967 the University put a freeze on acceptance of nonresident applications from ten states with large University enrollments. He noted that the states affected provided a large part of the University's minority group enrollment and that the policy was dropped after many people rejected the claim that it was intended to encourage "geographic diversity."

Goodman charged that since the majority of nonresident students come from those ten states, the effect of the general cut imposed by the regents is virtually the same.

The cut came at a time when the public and state legislators were angry about student protests, Goodman noted. He said the group had received reports that racist and anti-Semitic comments had been made by state legislators in Capitol corridors, and that the Milwaukee Journal and a state Assemblyman had both charged that anti-Semitism was behind efforts to cut nonresident enrollment.

Goodman said that while there is no proof of discriminatory intent on the part of the University, these facts "should be a matter of the gravest concern to those entrusted with the responsibility of safeguarding the quality of higher education."

Regent Charles Gelatt, LaCrosse, noted that nonresident enrollment has averaged 15 per cent throughout the University's history. Regents later commented that the University's national reputation was built during the period when nonresident enrollment was around 15 per cent.

The regents, however, did not state instances of cuts in nonresident enrollment being made under political pressure during that period, nor did they speculate on the effect such cuts would have had on the University's national reputation had they occurred.

Gelatt said he felt the University could meet its obligations as a nationally recognized institution with its high nonresident graduate enrollment. Gelatt also said the "problem" in nonresident enrollment would go away if New York, New Jersey and Illinois would provide adequate support for educational institutions within those states.

Gelatt did not elaborate on why the large number of University students from these states constitute a "problem" for the University. Most nonresident students other than those from New York and New Jersey are from areas closer to Wisconsin than those states.

Gelatt also recounted that a black student from New York had charged that Jews in New York had prevented some blacks from entering colleges there.

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Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1969

THE DAILY CARDINAL—5

Seminar To Explore Bio-social Problems

By JOHN GRAY

"It's your world—make it or break it" is the title of a seminar held to discuss "impending bio-social problems in the United States."

The seminar will be held tomorrow from 7:30 to 10 p.m. in 6210 Social Science. It will feature four one-half hour talks by four people from diverse fields, each followed by a short time for questions.

The four speakers are: Dr. James Crow, head of the genetics department, who will talk about Eugenics which is related to the improvement of races; Dr. Robert Lampman, from the Poverty Institute, who will speak on poverty in the United States; Dr. John Magnuson, an expert on lakes and rivers, who will talk about thermal pollution; and Dr. Norman Ryder, from the Demography Institute, who will talk about population policy.

The seminar's originator is Bob Goodflesh, a graduate student in genetics from New York. Goodflesh's idea for the seminar grew out of a "deep personal concern for the inter-related problems of overpopulation, poverty, famine, and pollution."

Goodflesh hopes the seminar "will bring together people of scientific and sociological backgrounds to discuss relevant problems of the future." He feels that the seminar will attract people who do not want to take a full course.

When asked how this seminar would be different from previous similar seminars, Goodflesh said it would "paint a united picture."

Goodflesh feels that pressure can be put on the government to change its policy in this area as it has in the Vietnam war.

He suggested that large industries like General Motors and U.S. Steel which pollute the air and streams be taxed in accordance with the damage they do to the environment.

Travel Club Meeting

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State Employees Voted Fringe Benefit Package

By NEIL DUNLOP
Cardinal Staff Writer

In the last meeting of the legislature until January, a fringe benefit package for state employees was adopted and a pay increase for county and state judges was approved.

Meeting until 4 a.m. Saturday morning in order to adjourn by Saturday afternoon, the assembly concurred with the senate in increasing salaries of county judges from \$17,000 to \$18,500 annually.

and state supreme court justices from \$24,000 to \$28,000 a year.

Rep. Edward Nager (D-Madison) objected to the measure on the grounds that no person who makes over \$20,000 a year needs a raise.

However, Rep. Stanley York (R-River Falls) supported the resolution by asking rhetorically what pressures would be put on judges if they were not paid good salaries.

An \$8 million state employee fringe benefit package was also

sent to the governor. The measure included longevity bonuses to be paid in December of each year. State employees with over ten years service would receive \$100 additional a year and those with over 25 years service would receive \$250.

Also included in the package are time and a half pay for holidays, creation of two new floating holidays to be taken any time of the year, and an increase in the state's payment for major medical insurance for state employees.

In other action, the senate sent to committee the bill which would allow the city of Madison to impose a property tax on Eagle Heights.

Young on WHA

Merrit Norvell, assistant to the vice chancellor for student affairs and James Baugh, director of the Special Five Year Program of Tutorial and Financial Assistance, will appear with Chancellor H. Edwin Young on the televised version of Campus Report.

The program, which will be seen on WHA-TV, channel 21, at 9 p.m. Nov. 18, will be devoted partly to answering questions from viewers. Anyone with questions should dial 262-9921 after 8 p.m. that evening.

cept President Thieu's invitation for 100 of them to come over here? Maybe that would change their minds."

Sgt. John Griffin, Whitmire, S.C., also with the Ninth Division, said of the marches, "I think it (the marches) stinks. It's all right for them—those guys aren't over here. We're left here trying to make it through. I don't buy it. It takes supreme morale to keep going here and the demonstrations don't help at all."

SP-4C Henry Hild, Pittsburgh, with the Ninth Division, said he and others in his platoon wore black armbands for last month's moratorium. He added he did not this month but praised the demonstrations.

As Sgt. Griffin and he started another argument on the war—a favorite barracks pastime—Hild shot back, "I say we should get out. We've been here since—when was it, 1958?—and things still aren't working."

"I'm for the marches," said SP-4C Jerome Schnadick, Fargo, N.D., with the 82nd Airborne. "I've participated in the nationwide movement against the war as far back as 1965. I think people have the right to protest against the war. That's why we're over here, to protect just such freedoms."

I don't think one, not 500, not 500,000 demonstrators will change the minds of the people who make the decisions," said Pfc. Rex Stackhouse, Montoursville, Pa., a machine gunner with the 199th Light Infantry Brigade.

Dow Co. Stops Making Napalm

MIDLAND, Mich. (AP) — The Dow Chemical Co., target of nationwide campus demonstrations against its manufacture of napalm for use by U.S. forces in Vietnam, no longer is making the incendiary weapon for the government, a company spokesman said Friday night.

The spokesman for the Midland-based company said Dow has not produced any napalm "in several months."

He said a new contract to produce the jellied gasoline for the government was awarded several weeks ago to American Electric Co. of Los Angeles. Dow was an unsuccessful bidder for the new contract, he said.

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Baha'i Film Defines Goal--All Men One

By BARBARA LUCK
Cardinal Staff Writer

The Baha'i's were supposed to show a film and talk about their explanation for war and direction to peace at their weekly meeting last Thursday. But the man who introduced the Baha'i film, "A New Wind," casually asked if anyone minded not discussing the original topic. No one complained.

The film described the belief in "all prophets as the messengers of one God" and the faith's "absolute determination to found a new world order based on the doctrine of Baha'u'llah a century ago." According to Baha'i's, Baha'u'llah is only the most recent, not the last prophet.

The film also expounded on the Baha'i belief that "all men are one." This didn't seem too shocking; the group wasn't even startled by the scene where Indians of different castes sat together in the same room. Then a little boy said knowingly, "That's not real people" and on further consideration, "Is that man an Indian?" Maybe we can't take the obviousness of man's oneness for granted.

But if the Baha'i goal is defined, the method for achieving it seems considerably more vague. It is a kind of wait for everyone

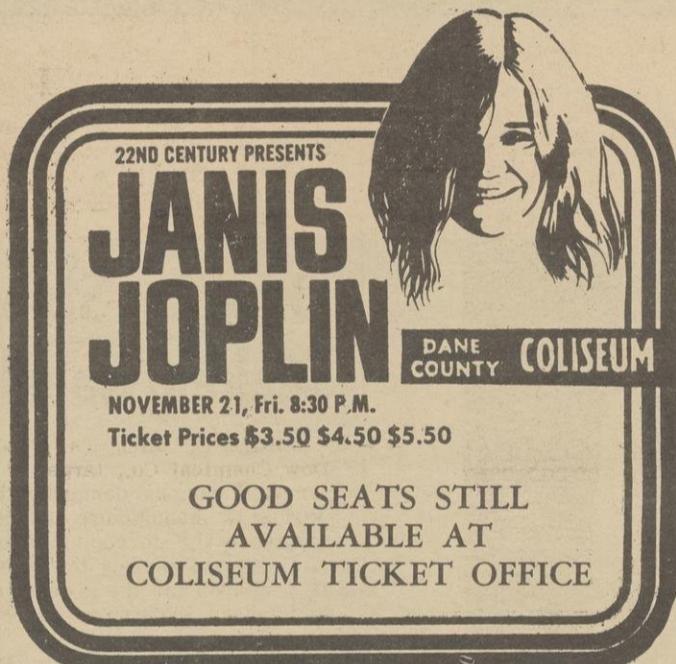
to come to the same realization and then put aside differences attitude. The Baha'i feeling seems to be that politics and direct action only make more separation.

The film showed Baha'i's as "gentle people," and "quiet revolutionaries" whose way of changing the world is to practice a life of fraternity with mankind.

If all this can be applied to a direction toward peace, the original topic of the meeting, the Baha'i solution would probably be to stop making war.

One Persian Baha'i came to the U.S. because the "stupid Moslems" in his native country are intolerant of other religions. Waiting for the oneness of man could be a long wait.

SOFT, WHERE?, a mixed media communal art show has been held over at the Broom Street Theater by popular demand. There will be two final shows Wednesday night, Nov. 19, at 8:00 and 10:00 p.m. Tickets will be available at the door.



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Art Portfolio Replaces Badger as U "Essay"

By JUDY ROYSTER

The Badger yearbook is past history. Replacing it this year is the Wisconsin Art Portfolio, which will be, according to idea-provider Marc Kaufman, "an essay on the experience of the University."

The Badger, Kaufman said, "was geared to a student who's no longer on campus. It wasn't a commentary on anything; it was a good high school yearbook, and it wasn't much more."

That has all been changed. Kaufman explained that "all the really straight things" have been dropped. The only remnants of the yearbook will be senior pictures, and even those have been given a new, wider range for creativity. Kaufman said some students want only their numbers included without any picture and others want their ID photos.

Kaufman described the book as a 300 page, unsectioned "photo journalistic essay. The pictures should be able to speak for themselves." As a result, the usual cutlines have died in favor of poetry and prose.

He also called the portfolio a "multi-media book," since it will include a six and a half minute record, a microfragrance strip and varied textures

of paper. Kaufman disclosed that there is even a possibility of a Madison monopoly game being included in the book.

"The record alone," Kaufman said, "should be powerful enough to drive anybody crazy."

The fragrance strip, when punctured, will give off an odor in keeping with the mood of the pictures around it. An example, explained Kaufman, would be the "fragrance" of mace with pictures of Mifflin Street.

The different textures of paper, Kaufman said, will enable the portfolio to use thinner paper for lighter subjects and coarser texture for heavy contests.

To insure that the book includes the best creative works available, the Art Portfolio is sponsoring contests, with monetary prizes in photography, art, poetry and prose. The deadline for all three contests is Dec. 8.

Students who now have receipts for the Badger will receive an Art Portfolio.

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The Best, the Biggest

By RENA STEINZOR
News Editor

The November 15 March on Washington was the biggest demonstration in the history of the country.

It was against war—specifically and fundamentally against the Vietnam war. Its alternative was peace, pure and simple. Its theme intoned by Pete Seeger, America's folk hero of the past two decades was rhythmic and repetitive: "All we are saying, is give peace a chance."

For the young, the march had the air of a second Woodstock. For the middleaged, it was a unique and perhaps singular chance at physical self expression of an opposition they have felt growing inside them for five years to the barbarity of the Vietnamese war. For the very old, it was a memory reincarnate of labor and peace organizing in the thirties.

And for President Richard Milhous Nixon, it was a movement he refused to be "intimidated" by. Cordoned off in the White House, surrounded by two blocks of policemen, protected from even the marchers sight by spotlights around the White House of several thousand watt intensity, he met with reporters once during the entire weekend and, according to the local press appeared "relaxed" and joked about football.

The March on Washington may very well, as several observers have suggested, be the last march against the War this country will ever see. One sign, carried by student demonstrators stated succinctly, "This is our last march—the fire next time." Frustration and alienation are end products of any given political situation. They were absent in the vast majority of people who marched on Washington. But the energy of which such frustration is made was very much present. And it would take a prophet to predict when and if the conversion will take place.

The March turned "violent" on two separate occasions in completely separate contexts. Both incidents saw a minimum of bloodshed and tremendous quantities of tear gas turned on several thousands of demonstrators, predominantly students.

The first occurred Friday night, before the vast majority of demonstrators, including the Madison contingent, had arrived in the city from schools all over the country. Some three thousand demonstrators rallied in Dupont Circle, an area which may be compared to

the Mifflin and Bassett street neighborhood in Madison, and attempted to march on the South Vietnamese embassy with an eviction notice for officials there.

This incident was indirectly connected with a local issue—the Three Sisters Bridge. The Bridge is scheduled to be built over the Potomas River. Local residents of Dupont Circle are organizing against the placement of a huge highway access complex through their neighborhood. Throughout the Dupont Circle action, organizers leafleted for the Three Sisters Bridge.

One police motorcycle was set on fire, several store windows broken, an unidentified girl maced, and a few young people hit by police motorcycle sidecars traveling along the sidewalk in an effort to disperse the gathering. Although the incident involved but a small fraction of the 500,000 protesters it affected profoundly the tone of the next day's March. Both police and participants had been apprehensive about the possible outbreak of violence. The action at Dupont Circle sent a wave of tension throughout the March and wild speculations circulated about what was to come.

The next day's incident involved some six thousand militant students and demonstrators. It occurred in the vicinity of the Justice Department and was prompted by the Chicago Eight conspiracy trials. Chanting "Free Bobby Seale," "One, two, three, four, we don't want your fucking war," and "Five, six, seven, eight, we don't want a fascist state," demonstrators marched around the justice building, under the inscription of the stone doorway "Justice is the great interest of man on earth" and gathered together in front of the building.

Washington police, behaving with control, dispersed the gathering with instantaneous clouds of tear gas, spreading the crowd throughout the neighboring ten block area. No arrests were reported. A youth who lowered the American flag in front of the Justice Building and raised a Vietcong flag in its place was gently shoved aside by the police and the American flag returned to its flagpole.

The action before the Justice Department revealed a crack in the otherwise unified armor of the March itself. It was labeled "militant" by local professional (continued on page 11)

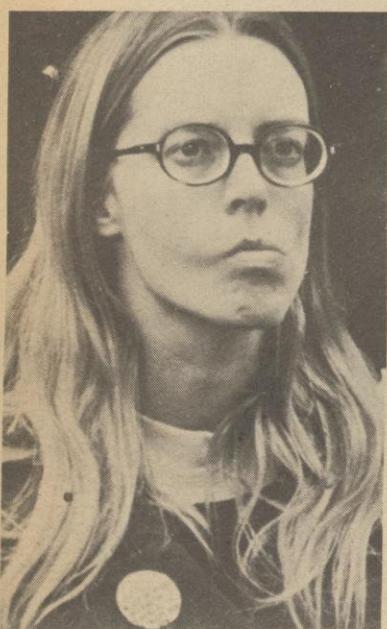


Photo by
Richerty,
Geoffnasse
Insite

ggest, and the Last



Photo by
Richerty,
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Irvine



By STEVEN REINER
Editor-in-Chief

One of the more remarkable things about this nation is the infinite adaptability of its institutions and its culture to absorb the symbols of change. And perhaps that was the problem with this weekend's march on Washington—it was purely symbolic.

You had the feeling throughout the day that the sea of raised peace signs frequently flooding the slopes around Washington Monument was held up more resignedly than thrust defiantly. And that raised symbol, many soon realized, would mean little. The words and thoughts behind it had been heard and ignored before.

In the chill of the day there was an expectation among the marchers; an expectation that somehow they would be stirred and moved beyond any point they had yet reached. They were proud of their numbers and wished that in some way their presence would be recorded as more than another numerical statistic in the journals of political protest.

But they had been sorted, counted, and analyzed even before they got there. Once there, whether holding hands or banners or passing a joint, you could easily imagine many saying, just as in the pop song, "Is that all there is?"

What they heard at the rally disappointed them. The political leaders were there—George McGovern and Charles Goodell—but they did not and could not say anything of note. After all, were they really part of the solution or part of the problem? And, of course, the beautiful people of the pop scene were there—Arlo Guthrie, Richie Havens, and Timothy Leary—but more symbols were not needed on such a day. You could hear them on Columbia records.

The initial elation of being there all together soon vanished. It was all too rushed, too programmed, too much like clockwork. And with all that togetherness, with all that humanity, you still felt alone. Maybe it was a peculiar type of collective loneliness, but because it was in that intransigent, powerful city, you could feel that the warmth and spirit of the crowd could not escape the boundaries of the parade route.

Many have already compared the march to Woodstock. But it was different for the same reason that the essence of Woodstock may never be repeated. Woodstock, in many real and uncliched senses, belonged to the people. The march

opened its soul to the profiteers—to the media and the sycophants of the media, and that infectious attitude missed no one. For the media create symbols out of essence and destroy that essence in the process. Friday evening at a militant protest at DuPont Circle in downtown Washington, the issue of that demonstration, the building of a bridge into nearby Arlington became clouded. Evidently some kids enjoy reading about themselves. Light, camera, and Off the Pig. The kids romped, threw stones, raised fists, and shouted four letter words all for the benefit of the press. It was the first completely floodlit demonstration.

The next day, the day of the march, the press splashed the news of the "violent" demonstration the night before all over their pages. The defensive Mobilization Committee self-righteously condemned the "violent" demonstration with the hope of staying in the good graces of the police. Just as the meaning of such minor police scuffles are publicized out of all reality, so was the Saturday march. From the outset, it was billed as the ultimate, as the culmination of the antiwar effort, as the protest that, more than any other, would force President Nixon to do something now about ending the war. It was doomed from the beginning.

It was obvious though that numbers were not enough. Maybe to the rest of the world such an outpouring was important. Maybe to the GI's who are desperately against the war, the numbers offer some hope. But to the people that count the numbers meant nothing.

Perhaps if each of those half a million people turned around and talked to one another, got each other's names and addresses, talked about organizing on their own campuses and in their neighborhoods, or decided there on the spot that what they were doing was not enough... But they didn't. They were there to show themselves and to show others that they had power. As it became apparent that they didn't, the pain was obvious.

They stayed through the speeches and the music, through the raised Viet Cong flag now also tolerated as a harmless symbol, hoping, hoping, Give Peace a Chance.

And at 5 o'clock, as the program said, the largest political protest in the history of the United States was over. And so it was.

THE DAILY CARDINAL

Steven Reiner Editor-in-Chief
 Ralph Swoboda Managing Editor
 Rena Steinor News Editor

Peter Greenberg Associate Editor
 Allen Swerdlow Editorial Editor
 Maureen Santini Copy Editor

Hours: A Fight Not Lost

What more can be said about the regent action Friday that reinstated hours for freshman women and approved a completely restrictive and unfair visitation policy for all dormitory residents. It seems that the time for deplored is over.

Here we are in 1969 in a theoretically enlightened community and this University takes one gigantic step backwards in the social governing of its students. Talk about the absurdity of the concept of *in loco parentis*, the discriminatory nature of regulations enforcing the double standard, and Walter Renk's chastity belt fixation is old and tiresome.

The regents have made the situation come to a head. Women with any degree of integrity and all students who find such moral and social guidelines archaic will be obliged to directly challenge the regent ruling. Already groups in the dormitories

are meeting to discuss ways of combatting the new laws and the Wisconsin Student Association is expected to take a strong stand on the matter also.

At this point the regents must be pretty confident that since their ruling will not affect freshman girls currently on campus there will not be much in the way of protest. But one thing has been made clear concerning student issues the last few years. We do not see our stay here out of the context of the continuing quality of University life. We will fight for those not yet here as we will fight for ourselves. This fight will also involve non-freshman girls—upper classmen and even graduate students of both sexes who live in the dorms—for whom the visitation policy is completely intolerable. We are quite happy to say that this time the regents have picked a fight that they are not going to win.

March For The 3 Demands

With the ending of the Wisconsin Student Association hearings into the Land Tenure Center, Army Math Research Center, and ROTC, the campus anti-imperialist movement, initiated by Madison Students for a Democratic Society, and endorsed by the Student Moratorium Committee and The Daily Cardinal, now moves into a period of direct action.

On Wednesday at noon on Bascom Hill, a rally will be held and march conducted through the campus against these three programs to make the campus movement more visible to the entire University community.

We urge attendance at this rally and march for several reasons.

Firstly, it is important for as many stu-

dents and faculty as possible to become aware of the contribution of these three campus institutions to American imperialism.

Secondly, it must be demonstrated to the Board of Regents that their repressive edict stifling free discussion of political issues through the banning of sound amplifying equipment will not intimidate students opposing American foreign policy.

Finally, such demonstrations give students a way to show their support for the struggles of peoples around the world and in our own country against the very system of global imperialism which the campus movement is directed against.

Noon, Wednesday, on Bascom Hill. Be there.

OPEN FORUM

Come Together

WISCONSIN STUDENT ASSOCIATION

It was nigh unto five years ago. Maybe a dozen professors staged a quiet demonstration against United States military activity in Vietnam. If people then had heard of guerrilla theater, this would have been it.

Since those days (when the ever-perceptive Stewart Alsop was predicting a second national "era of good feeling") a whole generation of students has come and gone. And what those students saw, between their coming and their going, freaks the mind.

They saw, to begin with, a mushrooming of antiwar sentiment to the point where, on October 15, Letters and Science students virtually closed down their colleges, and half the student body marched in the rain from the Field House to the Capitol in public protest. They saw the civil rights movement get lost in the rising tide of black militancy, as the battleground shifted from the towns of Mississippi to the streets of Madison. They saw two chancellors take their leave—one of whom, William H. Sewell, had been among those original demonstrators. And they saw two more national leaders fall by gunfire while attending to the sickness raging in the land.

All of which has brought us to a crossroads. The years of decision are not behind us, for the basic nature of our institution, our University, has survived the worst of the war, the exchange of chancellors, the drug explosion, the fence around the Humanities Building, and now, we are told, Paul McCartney. And so the struggle continues, but it's all different now.

What's different, above all else, is that the struggle has gained a second face. Besides the obvious political aspect there has emerged a new social aspect: the features of community feeling. At long last, students on this campus are getting together. The October Moratorium, for example, brought together groups from the Inter-Fraternity Council to the History Students Association to campus religious organizations to SDS and YSA. Cooperative musical events and other cultural programs reflect the same together-mentality. We have sought something of student power, and we have won something of student community.

The question, then, is whether the community can

sustain its own good feeling, or whether it will be shattered by factionalism, by everyone-do-his-own-thing-ism, and by students' generally hanging out in frozen desperation.

I can only speak for WSA, which itself has changed radically in these five years and is changing even more on an almost daily basis. And WSA is orienting itself toward community in four ways:

First, by our work on the Moratorium and other political things, in which we are trying to forge broad-based and really friendly (honestly friendly) coalitions. Most people probably aren't too hip on old Benjamin Franklin these days, but dig this: "If we don't hang together, we most assuredly will all hang separately."

Second, the main thrust of WSA this year concerns academic reform—serious reform directed at the basic problems of this institution. In this effort, we are reaching out to a variety of groups and individuals, including departmental associations, the Center for Radical Education, and people on faculty-student committees.

Third, we are trying to arrange concerts and other events which could bring together and help such groups as the Broom Street Theater, which need and deserve support from all elements of the community. Our first serious attempt along these lines was the Richie Havens concert of a month ago.

Finally, the WSA Symposium has been thoroughly revamped. What we are aiming toward this year is a week of all kinds of programs focusing on the topic of "Survival: Fourteen Years to 1984." Already a whole lot of organizations have been approached and are responding with suggestions and cooperation.

Let's face it. This campus is a damn exciting place. And the more we stay together, and move together, and struggle together, the better off we'll all be. The thing of the gig is community, not conflict. I hope others feel as WSA feels, and I hope y'all will be of a mind to come around to our office (Room 511, Union) and to other meeting places to offer suggestions, to find things that would interest you, and to learn what's happening. Maybe on this campus at least, an era of good feeling is attainable.

VALHALLA

Bill 1059

BARRY TEMKIN

Bill 1059 passed the legislature Friday, which should be significant, no matter how you look at it. If you like it, 1059 is significant because it will put the financially troubled Athletic Department on its feet. The 1969-1970 department budget could be balanced only on the expectation that 1059 would be passed. If you don't like 1059, its passage is significant because you can find a lot of places where \$500,000 can be used.

Bill 1059, created and nursed by Athletic Director Elroy Hirsch, will provide 280 scholarships—70 per class each year—for Wisconsin, Madison campus, athletes. The cost over two years is expected to be \$500,000, which will cover free tuition and fees for both resident and non-resident athletes. The bill said that money to fund the program will come from student fees and tuition—in other words, from the University budget. 1059 could create an increase in fees.

1059 could also create some controversy in the University.

It did spark some heated debate in the legislature, but swept the assembly, 71-23, and the senate, 29-3. This triumph, in what has been a fiscally conservative legislature, underscores the magic touch Hirsch has exhibited during his tenure. Hirsch lobbied intensively and was no doubt supported by influential alumni. As it was, the bill was taken out of order in order to get it passed.

The arguments against 1059 are both legitimate and numerous. One of the most obvious is the state budget squeeze. Amidst cutbacks in important programs and must legislative talk about economy in government, the legislature's sense of priorities can be questioned. That the funding for 1059 was switched from the state's general fund to the University budget indicates that legislators did not want to have to answer to voters already angry about taxes.

The fact that the money is coming from the school budget negates some of the force of arguments that it could be better spent on other state projects, but it opens a Pandora's box concerning fiscal priorities in the University. The legislature butchered the University budget, but it is pouring a half million dollars into the Athletic Department. This brings into question whether the best interests of education here are being served. Certainly many areas of the University need additional funds.

In addition to this, 1059 will turn out to be undemocratic if student fees are raised to help finance it. A quick look makes it clear that although intercollegiate sports maintain a high degree of interest at Wisconsin, they are not the overall campus attraction they once were. A large portion of this campus could not care less about sports. It would be wrong if they are asked to help finance the program.

The crux of the issue is the value of intercollegiate athletics. This decision is basically a value judgement whose resolution will vary individually. Many say the program is educational. But if this is true, then why was 1059 passed only for the Madison campus when it was originally written to cover the entire state university system? The answer is that the bill was passed to help increase state morale and prestige through winning football, as several assemblymen stated.

A large number of people, students and otherwise, simply like sports and enjoy a successful program. It is important to them. Certainly, there is nothing wrong with this view; people have a right to their likes. But they don't have the right to ask others to pay for them. If some students want top notch teams here, let them pay for them, perhaps through increased student ticket prices. It is not fair to ask other students to fund athletics directly through increased fees or indirectly through University funds being diverted into the Athletic Department.

If the people of this state want a winner, then tax them, fund 1059 out of state funds, not University funds which are skimpy enough already.

(Editor's Note: the letter Mr. Hirsch is referring to was written by Charles W. Hertz and stated: "I was listening to WISM radio . . . when Mr. Hirsch put himself squarely on the side of racism. He supports the coach at Wyoming in his action against the black athletes who exercised their constitutional right—to dissent against racism . . . he suggested that all black football players who protest do so because fear of physical harm. As a white person I call on this white person to cease in these manifestations of white racism."

The letters that appear on this page do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the editorial staff of The Daily Cardinal.)



ELROY L. HIRSCH

Athletic Director

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Tel: 262-1866

November 6, 1969

To: Letters To The Editor.

Regarding the enclosed article.....

I suggest Mr. Hertz buy himself a hearing aid.

He apparently needs one to hear what people say, rather than what he THINKS they said.

I suppose you could have called me a racist of

a sort when I was a freshman at the "U" back in 1961...I was on the track team and my "race"

was the forty yard dash.

Thanks,
Elroy

1440 Monroe Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706

The Best, Biggest, and Last

(continued from page 8)
press and television stations. This term is highly questionable. March organizers, belonging to a coalition group known as MOBE, which included such diverse personalities as fifty year old labor leader and representatives of Women for Peace and young college students, tried desperately to be all things to all people.

Rally speeches by Senator George McGovern, Coretta King, and Timothy Leary were disjointed and focused primarily on the need to stop the Vietnam War as opposed to its causes or ramifications. The "militants" at the Justice Department who were immediately and effectively dispersed by the gas were attempting to bring in issues tangential to the war but extremely relevant to it—such as the Chicago Conspiracy trials. Their demonstration was poorly organized and, given the historical possibilities suggested by such events as Watts and Columbia, was more an outburst of frustrated anger which was quickly put down than any concrete militant or revolutionary action.

The incident at the Justice Department was used widely to discredit the peaceful and legitimate movement on Washington. Whe-

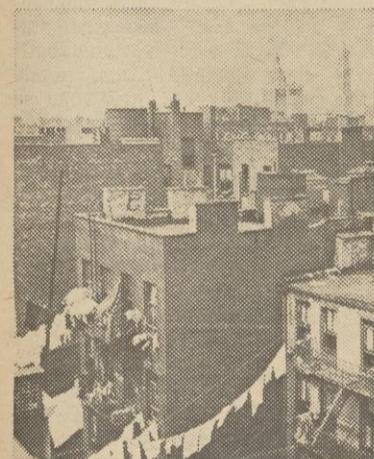


Photo by Ewing Galloway

Many have moved... but the Paulists Stay On...

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Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1969

THE DAILY CARDINAL—11

cond pace and its form overriding significance.

Official estimates ranged from 250,000 to 500,000.

The institutions most predominantly offering housing to students from out of town were universities in the Washington area and churches. The entire movement seemed backed by great numbers of clergymen who contributed to it a peaceful, nonviolent almost revivalist tone in sharp contrast to recent antiwar protests across the country.

In a service at the National Cathedral attended by over six thousand protesters the evening before the major march, it was announced in the beginning that Washington schools—twenty-five in all—had offered housing to the demonstrators provided that three clergymen for each school could be provided to watch over the premises. The Reverend William Sloane Coffin, co-defendant in the Spock trial, was a major figure in the day's activities.

Conspicuously absent on the official speakers forum, however, were any representatives, religious or otherwise, of those who had decided to protest the war by resisting the draft. No conscientious objectors, no draft card burners, no men who had turned in their draft cards and served major jail sentences.

Even religious conviction had to be suffused in an air of legitimacy.

But perhaps the most penetrating commentary on the March on Washington was offered by Nicholas von Hoffman, columnist

for the Washington Post:

"It was the best, the biggest, it was the last of the antiwar demonstrations. If it cannot convince the men who make war and peace they can't safely go on with the conflict, then no amount of marching, praying and singing will change their minds.

"The young people will turn to other tactics because they've come in supplication and politeness; they've walked like pilgrims, holding candles in the windy night, and standing, one by one, in front of the White House, begged for their lives; they've massed and swarmed and listened in army-sized formations to their ministers and their musicians impregnating peace and life.

"If after today the war doesn't end immediately these same thousands and their even more numerous supporters will commence the campaign to end it. We will see a tapering off of demonstrations designed to convince public officials to change their minds. Instead the movement will shift its vectors toward direct action.

"They will go after the military directly, not to confront it but to liberate it.

"What kind of inroads have already been made is impossible to say, but there are signs and underground whisperings that suggest it's more than you might think. The idea sounds impossible but five years ago a peace movement of the present size was unthinkable. The day may come when the privates turn to their commanders and, handing them their rifles say, 'General, if it's so good, you fight it. We'll sit it out.'

ther one agrees or not with the wisdom or necessity of the march on the Justice Department, the conclusion cannot be escaped that forces against the March were looking at this violence as eagerly as the dangerous "subversives" who participated were.

The March rally itself had the air of a carnival. MOBE button sellers roamed through the crowd asking demonstrators to purchase the dove on a blue background in an attempt to defray some of the tens of thousands of dollars of debts which had accumulated during the organizing of the March.

Welfare Rights Organization mothers sold hot dogs, apples and potato chips to frozen protesters. Small circles of people sporadically smoked joints under a ring of Vietcong flags. Clusters of Woman for Peace, bearing the sign "Not our sons—not their sons" had shrill warm reunions. And yet the entire crowd was overwhelmingly middle class American. There were few classical hippie participants, few boys with waist length hair and few black people. The predominance of the middle class was a fact pointed out over and over again by commentators on the scene who spent paragraphs describing the dress styles of the Affluent Youth as if for some reason these people had no right or cause to be protesting. As if their "slouch hats, Maxi coats, fur wraps, and fancy boots" should make them immune to the war and satisfied with their lot

Few of the demonstrators seemed able to believe the magnitude of their numbers. People on the outskirts of the crowd would travel nearer to its center to gape at the tremendous sea of people gathered and return to their group shocked and breathless. Indeed, perhaps the most significant aspect of the entire day was the number gathered and the feeling it led to of being part of a movement so large and so massive that its content took se-

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Student Funds Held To Halt Dissidence

SAN FRANCISCO (CPS)—The State Administration has devised a new tactic in squashing student dissidence. It's rather old fashioned and comes right from the home: tighten up the purse strings.

Two major California state colleges are utilizing the tactic. At San Francisco State, Pres. S. I. Hayakawa is holding more than \$40,000 in student allocations from the student government and at San Jose State College funds are being held back from a slate of black candidates that swept student government elections there last April.

In California colleges there is no tuition but student fees that are explicitly directed to various departments. The student government is allocated a certain share in the "tax" but a recent

state attorney general's ruling gave the presidents of state colleges virtual last say on whether or not to hold up student fees.

At SF State last year, radicals swept all but one of the student government posts, but Hayakawa had voided the election before it was held. Most of the 39 candidates had been suspended or expelled along with 400 others on Hayakawa's black list. The president held another election that got very little support. The candidates were moderate to conservative and the elected president of the student body supported the president of the state college. Hayakawa went to court and in two successive rulings validated the election and got control over the monies allocated to the student government.

Even though the new student government was not hostile to Hayakawa, the president refused to release the \$40,000. In a compromise gesture, the student government requested \$9000 last week "to continue to operate at all." But even though the request failed to insult or intimidate Hayakawa, he gave it only \$6800.

In what appears to be a following of Hayakawa's financial tactics, San Jose State Pres. William Burns held up monies ostensibly because the black slate of candidates got less than a majority vote. The black slate won 41 per cent, SDS received 20 per cent, and various other groups mustered the rest.

Army Squelches Anti-War Actions

Military policemen in Long Binh Army Headquarters in South Vietnam were instructed last week to immediately report any signs of anti-war activity among troops there.

While spokesmen for the Army did not confirm the orders several military policemen on duty said they were told to be on the lookout for protests including the wearing of black armbands.

Long Binh which contains about 50,000 soldiers was reported as normal Saturday but at least three soldiers were seen by guards wearing armbands to show support for the concurrent Moratorium protests going on in the United States. The guards who saw the protesting soldiers did not turn them in to higher officials.

As nearly all forms of protest are against military regulations and the number of troops who break these regulations are increasing pressure is being put on base commanders and police to halt any such occurrences. Armbands can only be worn "when actually present at a funeral or on route thereto or therefrom... as prescribed by the secretary of the Army."

One soldier who wore an armband Friday morning was ordered to remove it by his base commander in the afternoon. Because this was a direct order, any refusal would have led to firm punishment.

A recent blackeye to the Army came at the time of the October Moratorium when it was reported by the national press that half of a battalion going into the field was wearing black armbands to protest their presence in Vietnam.

The Army also gave strict orders to its soldiers in the states to forbid their participation in any anti-war marches or demonstrations off of their bases when in uniform. Officials pointed to efforts by peace groups to enlist soldiers in their activities planned for Nov. 15.

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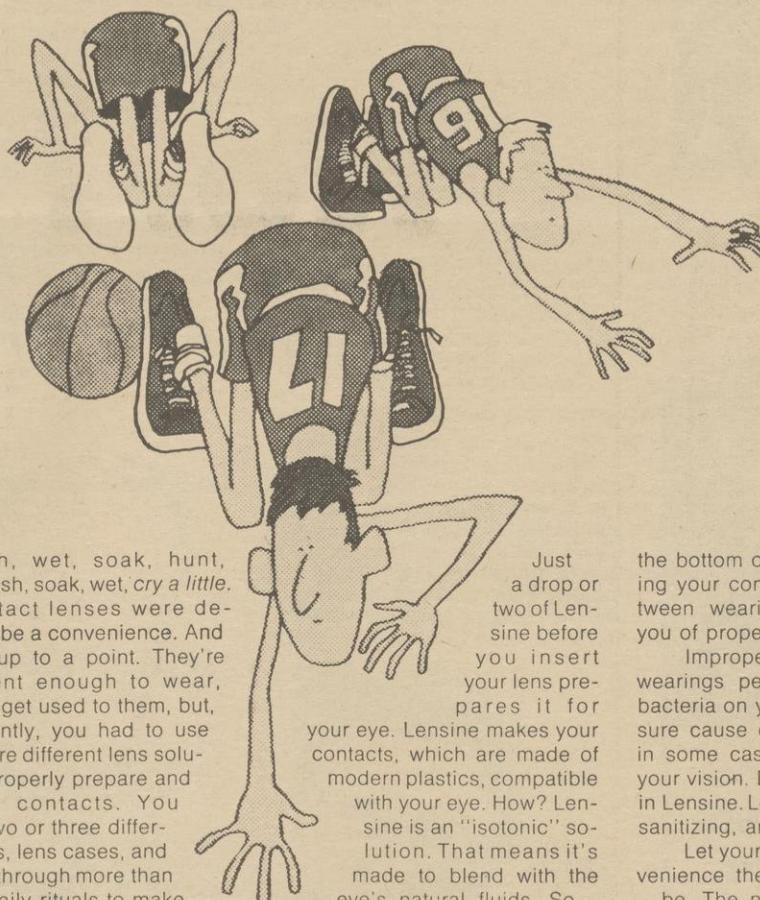
Wear it with or without the matching cone leg fly front pants. \$27.

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Olson Signs Aid Cut Bill

Lt. Gov. Jack Olson signed into law last week a bill which would remove direct state financial aid for a period of one semester from students convicted of violating any law or municipal ordinance "which involved the use of, or assistance to others in the use of, force, disruption, or the seizure of property under control of any state or private institution of higher education to prevent officials or students in such institutions from engaging in their duties or pursuing their studies and that such crime or offense was of a serious nature and contributed to a substantial disruption of the administration of the institution."

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the bottom of every bottle. Soaking your contacts in Lensine between wearing periods assures you of proper lens hygiene.

Improper storage between wearings permits the growth of bacteria on your lenses. This is a sure cause of eye irritation and, in some cases, it can endanger your vision. Bacteria cannot grow in Lensine. Lensine is sterile, self-sanitizing, and antiseptic.

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Bus Lane Headed For Supreme Court

The case of Madison's bus lane on University Avenue will be taken to the state Supreme Court by City Atty. Edwin Conrad.

Conrad will appeal a decision made Friday by Circuit Judge Richard W. Bardwell upholding the ruling of County Judge Michael B. Torphy that a University student, Robert D. Reynolds, was innocent after driving his car down the bus lane.

Torphy's ruling was based on an earlier decision by Circuit Judge W.L. Jackman, who ruled that the city could not legally bar individual motorists from driving in the lane.

Bardwell objected to the city's disregard of Jackman's ruling. He told Asst. City Atty. Lloyd Bonneville, "This is flouting the law."

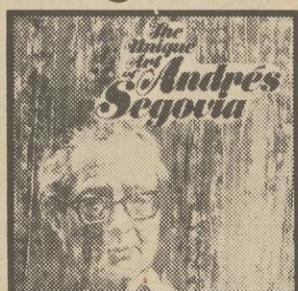
In his decision Friday, Bardwell said, "We are somewhat concerned by the view of the city attorney's office that they need not follow legal precedents unless enunciated by the Supreme Court."

Calling that sort of suggestion "a novel proposition," he said firmly, "The law in Dane County is that the city of Madison has no power to designate a portion of University Avenue for the exclusive use of buses. That will remain the rule of law in this circuit until it is changed by the Supreme Court or the legislature."

Bardwell's objections were primarily that the city should have appealed the first case involving Madison Atty. Ken Hur, who drove his car down the lane early this year in a test case.

"One circuit judge," Bardwell said, "should never overrule another."

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Campus News Briefs

SOCIAL CHANGE JOBS

Organizers from the national clearing house for movement jobs, "Vocations for Social Change," will hold an informational meeting tonight in the Green Lantern Room at 7:30. Call 257-5131 for more information, or stop at 211 Langdon.

LINGUISTICS

The Student Linguistic Circle will hold its weekly informal sack lunch meeting today at 12:05 in room 1150 Bascom. The topic today will be the Black English program at the University.

ISRAELI DANCING

A new Israeli dance group will take form tonight from 8-11 at Hillel. All persons interested are invited to attend and have lots of fun.

STUDENT EXCHANGE

The University North-South Students Exchange Program will present an informational meeting for students interested in applying to attend one of three black universities, tonight at 7:30 in the Union Top Flight Room. The schools are North Carolina A&T State University, North Carolina Central State University, and Texas Southern.

Sophomores and juniors are eligible to apply. Meet present

Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1969

THE DAILY CARDINAL—13

and former exchange students at the meeting.

PROF ON RADIO

Professor Joseph Elder, recently returned from North Vietnam, will be Papa Hambone's guest tonight from 8:05 to 10:00 over WIBA. Listeners may phone in questions by calling 233-5311 during the broadcast.

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Dr. Seymour Pollack of Washington University will speak on "Computers—A Humanizing Influence," tonight at 8 in the third floor lounge of the Computer Sciences Statistics Center. Refreshments will be served.

TUTOR SERVICE

The WSA Student Volunteer Services Committee is in the process of compiling a list of tutors and tutor programs on campus and making it available to all University students. It will be much easier for students to obtain tutoring help if all tutors and programs can be listed centrally. If you would like to tutor, send your

name, address, phone number, and subject area (specifying level) to the WSA office, 511 Memorial Union, or call 262-2421. Information about tutoring services that are already available to University students would also be appreciated. Help, Inc. needs your help.

IBERO STUDENTS

There will be a departmental meeting for Ibero-American grads and undergrads Wednesday at 3:30 in 1418 Van Hise. Air your gripes and ask your questions.

HISTORY SPEAKER

Prof. Jesse Lemisch of Roosevelt University, Chicago, will speak on "Anti-Radicalism as Goal of American Historical Writing Since World War II" at 3:30 p.m. Wednesday in 165 Bascom Hall. Prof. Lemisch is author of "The American Revolution Seen From the Bottom Up" in Towards a New Past: Dissenting Essays in American History. His campus visit is sponsored by the University History Students' Association and the Department of History.

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Daily Cardinal Sports

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Lands Finishes Fifth

By JOHN LANGE

The weatherman and some unusually bad luck put Wisconsin's cross country team into third place in the Big Ten meet last Saturday for the second consecutive year. Minnesota placed first with 40 points, Illinois second with 73, and Wisconsin next with 78 in the Bloomington, Indiana, meet.

Michigan State, last year's champion, fell to a distant fourth, totaling 106 points. Then followed Purdue with 135, Indiana with 150, Northwestern with 151, Ohio State with 171, and Iowa with 205. Michigan did not enter the meet.

The five mile race was run in 15 degree weather and a snow-storm. This made the Indiana course, with 22 hills, extremely slippery. "It was probably the toughest course the Big Ten has ever run on," said Badger Coach Bob Brennan. "But at least everyone in the race competed under those same conditions."

Glenn Herold, one of Wisconsin's top runners, had an additional problem. After running two miles, another runner stepped on Herold's heel, causing him to lose his shoe and run the remaining mile with only one shoe. Under normal conditions this would be a serious setback, but in the freezing weather on a snow-covered course, it would seem to be disastrous. Herold did a magnificent job, however, and ended up ninth

in the meet.

Freshman Gary Bjorkland of

Minnesota placed first, running the five miles in 25 minutes and 25 seconds. The next two finishers, Don Timm and Tom Page, were also from Minnesota, effectively putting all other teams out of contention immediately. The race for second place team honors hinged on Herold's shoe. Wisconsin was only five points behind Illinois, despite Herold's problems.

The Badgers were led by junior Fred Lands, who placed fifth. Don Vandrey came in 15th, John Cordes 22nd, Bob Scharnke 27th, Mark Larson 29th, and Dean Martell 37th.

Some of the other conference notables had unusually poor days. Last year's champion, Ohio State's Dave Scorrar, last year's third place finisher, Indiana's Bob Legge, and Michigan State's strong competitor Ken Leonowicz all finished below Martell in the meet.

Coach Brennan praised his squad's performance. "Lands did a really good job. I was pleased with the way all of our people competed."

Sound Off

(continued from page 15)
comes from Peoria, Illinois and was recruited strongly by the Illini, he "played a little bit harder" Saturday.

Another player high up on the list of stars was Roger Jaeger. The sophomore from Oconomowoc received Coatta's praise for his work both as an offensive tackle and as a placekicker.

By scoring 13 points Saturday, Jaeger broke a Wisconsin season scoring record for kickers. He now has 42 points, the old record being 36 set by Gary Kroner in 1962.

Jaeger is now eight of 11 in field goals and perfect in 18 extra point attempts. "I'd like to keep that streak going," Jaeger volunteered.

Wisconsin, now 3-3 in the Big Ten, has a good chance at finishing in third or fourth place.

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Wisconsin Does Unto Illini

Gridders Return Favor by 55-14

By BARRY DEMKIN

Wisconsin's football team put a new twist on the Golden Rule in its home finale Saturday against Illinois. The Badgers, who had been done unto this season by scores of 48-21, 43-7, 35-7, and 62-7, finally did unto another, walloping the staggering 0-9 Illini, 55-14, before 42,624 shivering fans in 27 degree weather.

The win, in which the Badgers scored more points than in any game since the 1962 Rose Bowl season opener, gave Wisconsin a 3-3 Big Ten record and a share of fourth place. The Badgers are 3-6 for the season. They close with a game at Minnesota, also 3-3, Saturday.

Although the defense played well in giving up its lowest point total of the season, it was the Badgers' tremendous offensive show which drew the most attention.

Wisconsin controlled the ball, running 97 scrimmage plays to the Illini's 66 and piling up 31 first downs to the opponent's 16. The Badgers' 561 yards total offense was their second highest ever in a Big Ten game. Gary Buss punted just once, following Wisconsin's first offensive series.

The Badgers' methods of scoring were impressive, too. They drove 48, 82, 72, 89, 53, and 44 yards for six of their seven touchdowns. The seventh came when Danny Crooks returned a kickoff 87 yards.

Crooks also gained 71 yards, all in a 24 point first half. Alan Thompson added 88 and Greg Johnson 59. Thompson now has gained 795 yards this season.

Al Hannah, who caught a 58 yard bomb from Neil Graff, grabbed 3 passes for 108 yards. Tight end Stu Voigt caught five, two of them touchdowns. Ike Isom and Mel Reddick added three apiece. Reddick's put him one short of Pat Richter's career school record of 110.

Roger Jaeger continued his fantastic kicking, converting all seven extra points and connecting on 35 and 26 yard field goals. Jaeger, who now has 42 points on 18 of 18 extra points and 8 of 11 field goals, broke the 36 point school scoring-by-kicking record that Gary Krone set in 1962. His eight field goals this season tied Tom Schinke's modern record.

But the biggest offensive stars were the quarterbacks, in particular Gary Losse. Losse, a 6 foot, 183 pounder, had seen little action this year, but was inserted after Graff was shaken up in the middle of the Badgers' second scoring drive. Losse drove the Badgers to a 14-0 lead and helped them stretch it to 31-14 before Graff returned for the fourth quarter. Losse's fine play gave Coatta the luxury of not having to rush Graff back into the game.

Losse completed 9 of 15 passes for 128 yards and two touchdowns, both of them pinpoint tosses to Voigt. Graff didn't suffer by comparison, hitting on 4 of 9 for 119 yards and one score, the bomb to Hannah.

Losse's performance presented Coatta with the interesting and unusual problem of whom to start at Minneapolis Saturday.

"It could be a question," Coatta acknowledged, indicating that he will have to look at the game films. "I'm just happy that we have two quarterbacks who can do the job."

With all that offense, the Badgers were never ahead by less than seven points. After the Illini scored midway through the third period to make it 24-14, Crooks broke the game open with his kickoff return. He followed wedge blocking up the middle, broke through several tackles into the open, and won a footrace to the end zone.

The return was the sixth longest in Wisconsin history, the first kickoff return for a score since Dick Schumitsch went 83 yards against Michigan in 1965, and the first by a Badger in Camp Randall since Mickey McGuire went 88 yards against Minnesota in 1932.

Coatta stated that he never expected a rout of such proportions. Nor had anyone else. The runaway could only be termed a catharsis for the frustrated players, coaches and fans who had suffered through the losses and sweated through the close wins over Iowa and Indiana this season.

"It was an unaccustomed feeling; we really didn't know how to handle it," Coatta said about being so far ahead.

It was fitting that the offensive

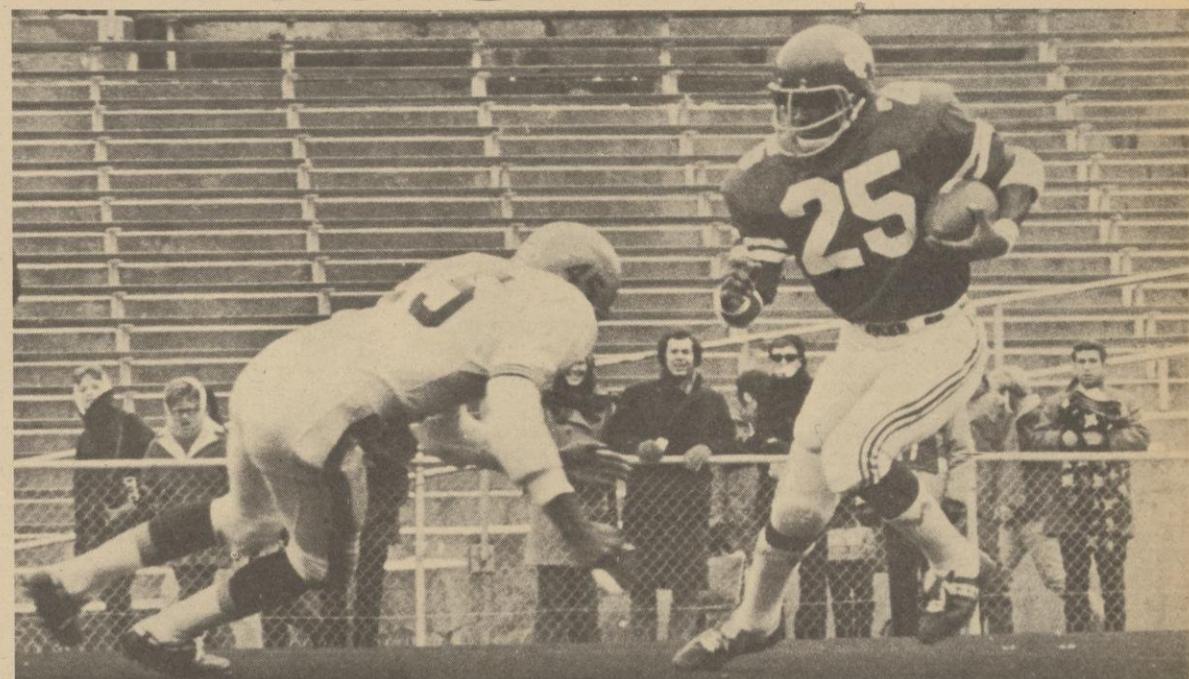
explosion came against the Illini, who had trampled the Badgers in the team's last two meetings, 51-0 and 49-14 in 1965 and 1966. But Coatta, who has been similarly trampled in his nearly three years at the helm, empathized with Illinois coach Jim Valek. Coatta declined to say that he felt sorry for Valek, remarking instead that "I knew how he felt."

The question of just how good the Illini made the Badgers is largely an unanswerable question. Although Illinois played mainly sophomores and is riddled with injuries the Badgers moved the ball consistently well and played stout defense.

Four lost fumbles and two interceptions were the only problems the Badgers had offensively all afternoon. However, the Illini compensated, losing five fumbles and two passes.

A big reason for the many Illini fumbles was a Badger defense that hit as hard as it had all season. End Rudy Schmidt, who recovered two fumbles, played perhaps his best game. End Terry Whittaker and tackle Jeff Kreger replaced regulars Buss and Jim DeLisle for most of the game. Both played well, as did Buss when he got in.

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DAN CROOKS, Badger halfback playing against his home state school, became the first Badger to run back a kickoff all the way at Camp Randall

Stadium since 1932. On this play, Crooks got through the wedge and went on for an 87 yard touchdown.

—Photo by Mickey Pfleger

Valek Is Quiet, Coatta Isn't; Badger Players Sound Off

By JIM COHEN
Contributing Sports Editor

Jim Valek made a quick exit Saturday, but wouldn't you after losing to Wisconsin by 41 points?

The stocky built Illinois coach faced the press after the game, but he didn't stay long after answering a few questions. The outwardly dismayed Valek had few good words for either team. "How many fumbles and interceptions did we have," Valek asked. "A dozen?"

That was the ballgame right there.

Give a team the ball that many times and anyone can score—even Wisconsin.

Actually, the Illini lost the ball five times on fumbles and three times on interceptions, and one of those interceptions was relatively insignificant since it came on the last play of the first half. Wisconsin lost the ball four times on fum-

bles and twice on interceptions.

Valek was apparently unimpressed with Wisconsin's offense which before Saturday had ranked ninth in the Big Ten, beating out only the Illini.

"It was our careless ballhandling which lost us the game," repeated Valek. "Fumbles and interceptions have been our problem all year, and they were today." And with that, Valek excused himself.

Meanwhile, a surprisingly subdued John Coatta disagreed with his counterpart. "We played a great game as a team, and this was the result of one of the hardest weeks of practice we have ever put in," said Coatta while warning that this week's practice sessions will be just as intense.

Coatta admitted that he "didn't know quite how to handle" Saturday's easy victory. "You know, we haven't been accustomed to winning this way in my three years here," He was quick to add one of his favorite lines: "We'll take victory anytime we can get it."

Coatta had a lot of praise for his two first year quarterbacks, Gary Losse and Neil Graff. When Graff was hurt in the final seconds of the first quarter, Losse took charge and led the Badgers to 34 points in two and a half quarters.

Losse, from Neenah, has had a few bad breaks at Wisconsin, having already gone through two operations. Last year as a sophomore, Losse had a good shot at starting but he missed the whole season because of a knee injury. He's now making people wonder if the Badgers would have lost ten games last year with him calling the signals.

Saturday was the first time Losse competed in a close game, but he felt no added pressure. A week earlier he had led the Badgers to their only score late in the Ohio St. game and he said after Saturday's game that he was confident he could lead the team in a tighter situation.

Losse saw Saturday as a chance to prove himself, admitting, "That's what I had to do. It's a rough deal sitting on the bench. It's not much fun, and I don't enjoy it at all."

Losse, who began the season as the forgotten man of the team, continued, "This game did a lot for me. I had my doubts whether I'd be back after those two operations. I think I'm all right now and hope my play was favorable in Coach Coatta's eyes. I certainly want to start, and I think I did enough things well to merit my starting."

Coatta admitted after the game that "there could be a decision to make" as far as who's starting at Minnesota Saturday. "Losse did a fine job and he's only been healthy for the last three weeks," commented Coatta.

Another player to receive Coatta's praise was senior tight end



ROGER JAEGER booted two of two field goals and seven of seven extra points.

—Photo by John Blever

Stu Voigt who caught his first two touchdown passes for Wisconsin Saturday. This was the second time in his career that Voigt scored two touchdowns in a game, but last year against Washington, he scored them by rushing.

Voigt had high praise for Losse. "He's really a great passer and he's a pretty good call player too. He called some plays by himself. It's kind of a shame he hasn't been healthy."

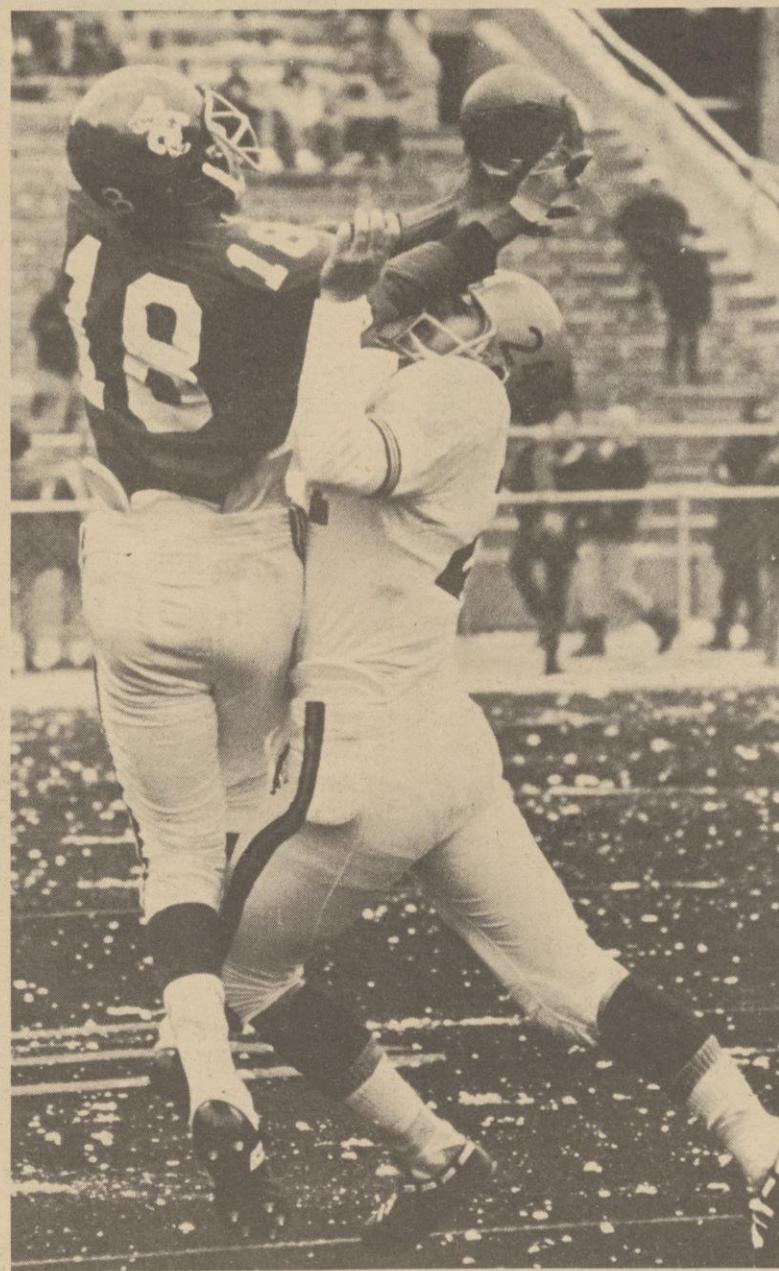
Voigt scored the second and third Badger touchdowns on similar plays. "The split end was the primary receiver, but he was covered and I was wide open. Gary got the ball right into me," commented Voigt.

Coatta had as much praise for junior running back Danny Crooks who gained 72 yards in the first half and "did a great job" for the Badgers. Crooks turned in what Losse called the turning point of the game midway through the third quarter. Wisconsin had the ball three times in the half and lost it twice on fumbles and once on an interception. After the third mistake, Illinois scored to narrow the margin to 24-14. Crooks ran back the ensuing kickoff 87 yards for a touchdown and Wisconsin's first such return at Camp Randall since 1932.

According to Losse, this play gave the momentum back to the Badgers and the game was never close again.

After the game Crooks commented on his return, "We used a wedge formation for the second week in a row. We got a lot of practice at Ohio State, and it worked today." He added that somebody grabbed him and he was forced to break stride, but a few blocks including those by Joe Dawkins and Elbert Walker set him free.

Crooks also added that since he



AL HANNAH, sophomore wide receiver, hasn't caught many passes this season, but has specialized in the "bomb" variety. On this play, he took a 39 yard

pass from Gary Losse, but got caught on the three. Later in the game he took a 58-yard scoring strike from Neil Graff.

—Photo by Mickey Pfleger

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Badgers Scalp Sioux Twice

By STEVE KLEIN

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Last week, before Wisconsin left for North Dakota, Badger Coach Bob Johnson commented on the Sioux goalie situation.

"They're putting a lot of pressure on a kid named Murphy," Johnson said of 6-0, 165 pound freshman goaltender Dave Murphy. Johnson was right about the pressure but not about who applied it, as the Badger skaters shelled Murphy for 8-4 and 7-4 victories.

The two wins—coming in the Badgers' Western Collegiate Hockey Association debut—puts Wisconsin in first place. Minnesota-Duluth and Minnesota split their series in Duluth, the Bulldogs winning 7-3 Friday, but losing 3-2 in overtime Saturday. No other WCHA teams played last weekend.

Murphy, a teammate of Badgers John Jagger, Lloyd Bentley, and Tim Dool, was recruited by Wisconsin last spring, but chose North Dakota, which needed a goalie immediately.

Wisconsin's 15 goals may have left the Sioux goaltending picture in doubt.

Murphy's goaltending wasn't North Dakota's only problem. In

Friday night's 8-4 victory, the Badgers simply beat the Sioux at their own game—skating.

But for two periods Saturday, Wisconsin was a lucky hockey team. The Badgers took a 3-0 first period lead when Sioux defenseman Mike Baumgartner put a puck in his own net and Murphy failed to stop shots by Boyd and Rotsch that he should have had.

For the next two weeks, Wisconsin will have undisputed possession of first place in the WCHA. While the Badgers were sweeping the Sioux, Minnesota-Duluth and Minnesota split their series in Duluth. The Bulldogs won Friday, 7-3, and the Gophers Saturday in overtime, 3-2.

The Badgers suffered a near fatal letdown with two minutes left in the period when Jagger was hit on the right ankle blocking a shot. He never got back in the game, and the Badgers missed him.

Rotating three defensemen for most of the second period, the Badgers were clearly on the run before rush after rush by the Sioux. Greg Cameron and Baumgartner scored on two-on-one plays to narrow the score to 3-2. Bob Poffenroth and Miller traded goals in the last minute of the period, and the Badgers escaped leading by a single goal, 4-3.

But for the second straight night, Wisconsin was clearly the better hockey team in the final period. Bert DeHate gave the Badgers a two-goal margin at 6:56 when he carried the puck the length of the ice unmolested and beat Murphy.

Two minutes later, Poffenroth's pass out from behind the net found Al Folk alone in front of a helpless Murphy to make the score 6-3. Brian DePiero and DeHate traded goals to end the game.

The Sioux kept the Friday game pretty much under control until the eight minute mark of the second period, keeping the Badgers off balance with solid checking and rough play. The game then opened up and the Badger skaters took over.

The Badgers poured four goals past Murphy, including two by

Jim Boyd, who made the hat trick.

The Sioux gave the Badgers a scare three minutes into the final period when Gerry Miller scored after two spectacular saves by Vroman. But instead of the goal firing up North Dakota, the Badgers became more determined.

With defensemen Doug McFadyen, John Jagger, Dan Gilchrist, and Jeff Rotsch closing the cen-

ter to the Sioux attack and the Badger wings backchecking, North Dakota simply couldn't mount an attack.

The Badgers did, with Dave Smith, Jim Johnston, and Bert DeHate all scoring picture play goals to finish the Sioux.

Wisconsin's next league action will be at Ann Arbor Nov. 14-15 against Michigan.

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But injuries may revamp the line-ups. John Jagger is doubtful with an ankle bone bruise, and Doug McFadyen, Jeff Rotsch, Dave Smith, Jim Young, Dick Klipsic and Jim Johnston all suffered assorted bumps and bruises.

Gary Kuklinski hurt his knee at Rainy River and is also doubtful.

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