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—Cardinal photo by Rich Faverty

TAA Organizing For Dept. Negotiations

By GORDON DICKINSON

Editor's note: The following article is an analysis of the Teaching Assistants Association (TAA) view of the University TAA negotiations. Interviews with University representatives are upcoming.

The stalemate in University Teaching Assistants Association (TAA) contract negotiations had led the TAA to begin organizing an effort to negotiate at the departmental level.

During a week in which TAA members were locked out of a meeting that concerned their jobs, departmental TAA bargaining committees are organizing despite the University's refusal to sanction such action.

The bargaining structure agreement signed by University representatives and the TAA April 26th, 1969 provided for bargaining at the University-wide and the departmental levels. In mid-June the TAA attempted to enter into contract negotiations at the departmental level. However, departmental chairmen had been instructed that they should not engage in talks leading to a contract. The

TAA filed unfair labor practice charges with the Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission (WERC) against the University for breach of the original structure agreement.

The WERC said that they could not hear the charges because they did not have jurisdiction. The WERC did agree, however, to arbitrate the dispute if both parties agreed. The University agreed to arbitrate this issue. The TAA, however, stated that if it agreed to arbitrate on that single issue it would be agreeing to let the University pick and choose what issues it wishes to let an arbitrator decide in the future.

A pamphlet recently released by the TAA states "When the University reaffirms its original agreement to let a third party make a judgement in all disputes, as they did in the original structure agreement with the TAA, we will go to arbitration. In the meantime, we cannot let them violate a right guaranteed to us in one section of our structure agreement in order to secure another right guaranteed to us in another section. That

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How to
Take a Dive
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The War at
Wisconsin
Opinion on Page 9

AMRC Paper Withheld

By JAMES ROWEN
Contributing Editor

Prof. J. Barkley Rosser, director of the Army Mathematics Research Center, Friday refused to release the center's 1967 Annual Report. Rosser, on request, produced for this reporter copies of the 1969 and 1968 Annual Reports, which list center activities, but answered a request to read the 1967 summary with "you cannot."

When asked if the annual reports were public documents, as claimed, Rosser replied "none of these (annual reports) is a public document in that sense. It is a report to the Army."

The director further explained that the AMRC is "under contract to do certain things for the Army, and this is a report of those things to the University."

The annual reports contain much pertinent information about the yearly activities of the AMRC. Included are statements of the goals of AMRC, lists of personnel hired for the year, records of staff members' travel to military installations and conferences for consultation and lecturing, and a schedule for future symposiums and lectures to be held at the Army Math Center. Also listed is a compendium of the papers published that year under the main contract estab-

In WSA Elections:

Reject City Police, ARGO Wins Seats

By SHARYN WISNIEWSKI

Retention of a separate campus police force was supported by a 10 to 1 margin in an advisory referendum on Thursday's Wisconsin Student Association (WSA) election ballot.

Answering whether Protection and Security should come under the auspices of the Madison Police Department, there were 2,608 "no" votes and 268 "yes" votes. A bill to put the University force under the Madison department is now pending in the state senate.

Raising out of state enrollment quotas was also supported by a wide majority of votes, with 2459 favoring an increase and 487 voting for the regent imposed 15 per cent limit.

In senate district voting, the Alliance for Responsible Governmental Objectives (ARGO) party candidates captured 11 senate seats and all three Cardinal Board positions. Independent candidates took three seats, Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) one seat, and one winner ran on both an ARGO and YSA ticket.

By a 1,996 to 872 margin, students favored the reapportionment referendum which proposes to change senate districts. The referendum proposed that freshmen and sophomores be represented according to geographic location; juniors, seniors and graduate students be represented on a departmental basis; and representation

(continued on page 3)

Skydivers Jump For Safety and Fun

By MARY KOLLATH

"You are not risking your life; skydiving is not a crazy, dangerous sport."

"Oh, you're scared at first; you don't get over the feeling until your first 20-30 jumps."

"It's not really comparable to any other sport. It's beyond sailing or skiing."

Badger skydivers speak with enthusiasm about their sport. They are quick to point out they are not the foolish daredevils their forerunners were; reliable equipment and the acquisition of certain skills put the emphasis on safety.

The Badger Skydiving Club was formed in the late 1950's. Most members learn to skydive through the club, which has about 15 active members. Although there is no rule against it, there are no

women in the club at this time.

The only membership requirement is a minimum age of 18 years and parental consent for those under 21.

Each semester the club trains new members. In the fall of 1968, the club gave ground lessons to 80 persons, 25 of whom made at least one jump. Training this many people strained the club; they hope to work with about 20 people this spring.

The club is part of the Pine River Valley Skydivers Club. They jump weekends at Richland County Airport about 50 miles west of Madison, at Sextonville, Wisconsin. Jumpers pay \$2.60 for a lift of 7200 feet. This gives divers a 30 second delay in free fall (the period before parachute is opened), after which divers open their chutes at about 2500

feet and have another two minutes before they hit the ground.

Badger skydivers will teach beginners how to skydive for \$42. This includes nine hours of ground training, use of equipment, the first five jumps and membership in the United States Parachute Association (USPA) and the Pine River Valley Clv'. Membership in USPA automatically gives members liability insurance in case of property damage made when landing. USPA also sets up a rating system for licensing jumpers.

Beginners are first given nine hours of ground training including definition of terms, learning the parts of a chute, handling or steering the chute (done by pulling lines), forward speed (depends on wind velocity and type of chute), spotting (determining the place jumpers will exit and directing the pilot thus), exiting from the plane, landing (parachute landing falls, PLF), malfunctions, emergency landings, throwing reserve chutes and packing main chutes. The reserve chutes must be packed every 60 days by a person licensed by the Federal Aviation Administration.

In the fall of 1968 part of the ground training was done at the natatorium using a trampoline to practice exits and mats to practice PLF's.

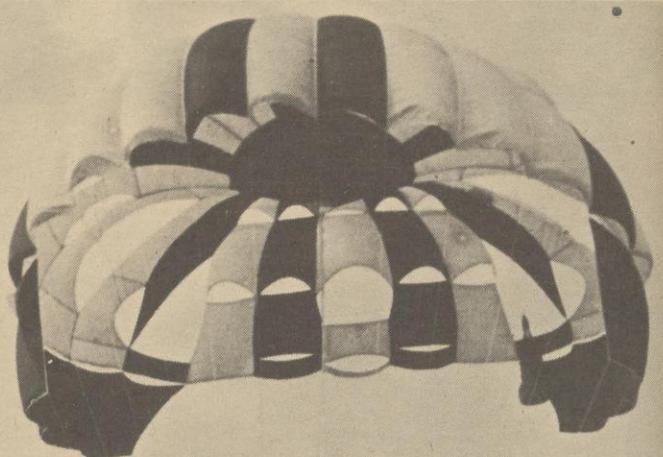
Beginners pack their own parachutes for their first jump. The folding of a chute is important, but contrary to popular fallacy, a minor folding mistake will not cause a malfunction—the incomplete opening or entanglement of the chute with some of the lines. The reason for malfunctions is often unknown but is thought to be connected with body position.

The basic stable body position in freefall is one with the chest facing and parallel to the ground, the back arched, arms extended backward and legs spread and bent in a 90 degree angle at the knees. This position may be varied during freefall to change velocity and direction. For example, bringing the arms to one's sides and legs together so that the body forms a relatively straight line and pointing the head downward increases one's velocity. Extending some parts of the body provides resistance and will reduce speed.

Malfunctions may be caused by pulling the ripcord when the body is not in a stable position.

Beginners are taught to throw their reserves in case of a malfunction, that is, toss their reserve chute in front of them manually rather than pulling its ripcord. This way the reserve chute has less chance of becoming entangled with a partially opened main chute. Experienced jumpers may rid themselves of a tangled main chute before using their reserve, but beginners are taught to leave up what they have.

For the first five jumps, chutes are pulled open automatically by static lines in the airplane. Then jumpers are allowed to exit and pull the ripcord immediately. Finally



Cardinal Photos by Bob Mask



ally jumpers work up to various lengths of free falling. Every jumper keeps a log book in which he records jumps.

According to the USPA licensing program, an A license is automatically granted after ten jumps. A class B license is obtained after 25 free fall jumps with an accuracy requirement of landing within 50 yards of a target on some of them. A class C license requires 75 free falls, five of them for 45 seconds and 15 of them for 30 seconds. Various maneuvers such as a figure eight turn (two alternate 360 degree turns) must be done during the free fall period.

An area safety officer must verify the accomplishment. A strict accuracy requirement is also applied. Jumpers at this level may now jump master or instruct students. Four Badger club members hold class C licenses. Finally, a level D license requires 200 jumps and stiffer accuracy and free fall maneuver requirements.

As in any good sport, there is always something to work toward. Accuracy aims—dead center on a ten centimeter diameter disc—are deservingly rewarding. Working up to lengthening periods of free fall, relative work—and hooking up to other jumpers during free fall—and forming a three man

star also are challenging.

Competitive meets are held throughout the summer and early fall. This fall the Pine River Valley Club held a meet attended by jumpers from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois. Whenever jumpers get together there is always talk of parachute styles and jumping; that one in a hundred malfunction is relieved many times, Badger skydivers enjoy the social advantages of a small group of close friends.

The Badger club rents out equipment to members, but active members generally prefer to buy their own parachutes. A military surplus parachute can be purchased for about \$40. However, after one jumps for a while, he seems to look for better chutes—those with turning slits for better forward speed and direction control.

Some type of heavy boots and a helmet are also required. Enthusiastic skydivers spend about \$200-\$300 for equipment. They generally compare the cost of their sport with that of skiing.

The new clubhouse at the Richland County Airport for the skydivers to fold their chutes will enable them to jump throughout the winter.



Haynsworth Bid Defeated, Nixon Dealt Major Blow

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate dealt President Nixon his most severe rebuff Friday by rejecting his nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. to the Supreme Court.

Coming in climax to a three-month dispute, the rejection was on a 55-45 roll call—a ten-vote margin which surprised even those opposing the 57 year old nominee.

Nixon's defeat was due in large part to refusal of many Republican senators to follow the President's wishes. Seventeen of them joined with 38 Democrats to deny confirmation. Twenty-six Republicans and 19 Democrats—all but one from Southern or Border states—supported Haynsworth.

It took only 11 minutes to complete the tally in a hushed Senate chamber where the only sounds were muted "oohs" and "aahs" from the crowded galleries as one after another of the dozen previously uncommitted senators voted against confirmation.

The biggest response came when Republican Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, symbol of Republican fragmentation, cast "nay" vote, disclosing his stand for the first time.

It was only the 10th Supreme Court nomination in history to be rejected in the Senate.

President Nixon said in a statement he regrets the Senate action—and thinks the nation regrets it too.

Then he made clear that he will nominate someone else who will be cast in the same conservative mold as Haynsworth because "The Supreme Court needs men of his legal philosophy to restore the proper balance to that great institution."

After saying that Haynsworth's services will continue to be available to the nation through his position as chief judge of the 4th U.S. Circuit Court, Nixon concluded:

"When the Congress returns for its second session in January

WSA Elections

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be based on two senators per 2000 students or as close as possible to that rate.

Dave Schaefer, WSA president states that the reapportionment issue will definitely be presented to the student senate in the form of a bill at its December meeting. Because it involves a change in the election by laws, it will require a two thirds vote in two consecutive elections.

Other student opinions traced on the ballots showed support for either decreasing tuition or keeping it at the present level. The most votes in one area on an advisory referendum came in support of having the state legislature increase the University budget. Some 2800 voted for an increased state budget.

Only ten per cent of the student body voted in the election. Roger Markowski, election commissioner, said the 3,519 persons who voted is "about 400 less than the number voting in last fall's election." WSA Pres. Schaefer commented that he was "very, very disappointed" in the election turnout.

The winners, who will take their senate seats in the general senate meeting in early December are: District 1, David Capp-Independent; District 2, Linda Barto-ARO Short Term and Steven Schiffer-ARO Long Term; District 3, Elaine Thomas-ARO Short Term and Richard Weinberg-ARO Long Term; District 4, Craig Schepp-ARO and District 5, Michael Jaliman-ARO.

Also, District 6, Timothy Wipperman-ARO Short Term and Annie Parker-YSA Long Term; District 7, John Kelley-Independent Short Term and Dick Dana-Independent Long Term; District 8, Curtis Trinko-ARO Long Term and District 9, Jesse Goodman-YSA and ARGO.

Cardinal Board members elected were: sophomore woman, Donna Boss-ARO; sophomore man, James Cohen-ARO; and junior-at-large, Thomas Hawley-ARO.

I will nominate another justice. The criteria I shall apply for this selection, as was the case with my nomination of Judge Haynsworth, will be consistent with my commitments to the American people before my election as President a year ago."

Although the President spoke of Haynsworth's continued service on the appellate court, the judge in a statement issued from his office in Greenville, S. C., said:

"I must now consider whether my usefulness has been so impaired that I should leave the court and return to private life. I do not think I should attempt to decide that question in the emotion of the moment."

Word of the rejection came to Haynsworth via radio and a telephone call from Nixon and he said of it:

"The resolution is an unhappy one for me, but for our country's sake I hope the debate will prove to have been a cleansing agent which will smooth the way for the President's next and later nominees."

Earlier in the day Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell assessed the rejection as "a reflection of the failure of some in the Senate to recognize the President's constitutional prerogatives."

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is why we are preparing to move into departmental bargaining now."

The pamphlet includes instructions for TAA members who want to organize bargaining committees in their departments. It warns "for all their claims about their power to run the University and departmental autonomy, faculty and departmental administrative personnel are extremely frightened of putting their so-called power to the test."

TAs are urged by the pamphlet to decide what demands the TAA in each department should make and decide who will represent the department in negotiations. The second step, the pamphlet continues, is to meet with the Departmental Bargaining Coordinating Committee of the TAA. They will place the demands in contract language. The third step is to submit a written demand to the department that bargaining begin. TAA members in the history department have already organized to begin negotiations, and other departments are expected to organize soon. According to James Marchetti, a TA in the Industrial Relations department, there are signs that the University may agree to allow departmental bargaining, but, of course, that will not affect the progress of the University-wide negotiations. The TAA hopes to negotiate a contract in each department that will specifically state the rights and obligations of the TAs in each department that the TAA represents. These contracts, however, cannot go into effect until a University-wide agreement is reached.

The University negotiations so far have seemed like a game. There has been a great deal of name calling and very little action. Both sides have accused the other of bad faith and refusal to revise their demands.

According to Marchetti, the University is trying to contractualize the status quo. So far the parties have agreed only on the allocation of bulletin board space and seniority.

The TAA was formed to guarantee the rights of the TAs but it has initiated a major conflict between labor and management.

According to Robert Muehlenkamp, TAA president, the administration does not want to bargain issues such as work loads and educational planning because they are not normally labor rights.

Backers of the nomination attributed the defeat in large part to the opposition of organized labor and civil rights groups who argued that Haynsworth's rulings in the Circuit Court often were antilabor and had impeded desegregation in the South.

Many of the senators who voted nay said Haynsworth had shown lack of sensitivity to the canons of judicial ethics by acting on cases in which he had had some direct or indirect financial interest in one of the litigant companies.

None accused Haynsworth, a wealthy man, of any dishonesty or corruption, but they argued that he had failed to keep himself clear of even the appearance of unethical conduct.

Republican whip Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, whose early opposition turned out to be one of the costliest setbacks to the administration, said "I take no personal satisfaction in the outcome."

But, said Griffin, who led the successful fight last year to block elevation of former Justice Abe Fortas to chief justice, said he is "pleased that once again the Senate has fulfilled its long-neglected constitutional responsibility of advise and consent."

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OFF THE WIRE

Compiled from the Associated Press

U.S. Returns Okinawa, Retains Bases

WASHINGTON—Fulfilling an 18-year-old U.S. pledge, President Nixon agreed Friday to turn Okinawa back to Japan during 1972, and without any nuclear weapons.

Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, successfully climaxing a Japanese political goal since the end of World War II, reaffirmed the need for continued U.S. military use of bases on Okinawa and throughout Japan for the security of the Far East.

He left the way open for the use of nuclear weapons through consultation if Japan's security is threatened.

And Sato appeared to broaden the area affecting Japan's security to include the whole Far East.

Army Widens Massacre Investigation

WASHINGTON—The Army reported Friday an additional 24 soldiers and ex-soldiers are being investigated in connection with the alleged massacre

GIs Accused of Slaughter in Vietnam

By ROBERT ORMAN
Associated Press Writer

SON MY, Vietnam (AP)—"My family was eating breakfast when the Americans came. They ordered us out with the other villagers and gathered us together in three big groups. Then they shot us."

Do Chuc, a 48-year-old peasant, was telling newsmen today his version of what happened in the coastal hamlets of Tu Cung and My Lai in mid-March 1968.

Chuc and others who say they survived claim that American soldiers entered the hamlets, herded the inhabitants together, killed 370 of them with rifles and machine guns, then burned their houses.

But the province chief of Quang Ngai Province, Col. Ton That Khien, says he has doubts that the villagers are telling a completely true story. Khien said he believed "perhaps 100" persons had been killed by allied bombs and artillery during a running fight with the Viet Cong and that the civilian deaths were accidental.

The U.S. Command reported at the time that 128 enemy were killed in a battle in the area on March 16, 1968. It said the American troops' advance was preceded by an artillery barrage and helicopter gunship raids.

Four villagers claim that there

had been no fighting and no artillery barrage—only a few mortar rounds—on the morning they said the Americans rounded them up and shot them.

The four villagers, all of whom said they were wounded, were interviewed by American newsmen through an interpreter provided by the province chief. All told essentially the same story.

They said they lived in Tu Cung hamlet, since abandoned, about six miles northeast of Quang Ngai and a short distance from this village, a resettlement center where they now live.

The hamlets where they say the incident took place are now abandoned and most of the buildings destroyed.

The U.S. Army has launched an investigation of the case, 21 months later, and has filed charges against two soldiers in connection with it.

Lt. William L. Calley Jr., 26, Miami, Fla., is facing a possible court-martial on murder charges. Staff Sgt. David Mitchell, 29, St. Francisville, La., is accused of assault with intent to commit murder.

Calley was a platoon leader and Mitchell a platoon sergeant in Charlie Company, 1st battalion, 20th Infantry, of the 11th brigade of the American Division.

On the day in question, the four villagers said, 45 to 100 Americans herded them from their homes in groups of 70, 100 and 200 and then opened fire with rifles and machine guns.

They said they survived, though wounded, because as they fell other bodies tumbled on top of them and the Americans left without making sure that everybody was dead.

Chuc said he was hit in the left leg and his wife, Ha Thi Quy, 44, was wounded in the back.

Do Ba, 14, said he was shot in the neck and two fingers of his right hand were blown off. Pham Dat, 41, is still on crutches because of a leg wound.

The four said that after the Americans left, they sought help and relatives came and buried the victims.

Chuc said U.S. troops had made combat sweeps through his hamlet two times before "and they were very good. They gave candy to the children." His wife said she had given water to the Americans and they had been polite.

Chuc said the alleged massacre occurred when the Americans returned the third time to the hamlet, about 6 a.m. as his family was eating breakfast. A few shells had exploded earlier, Chuc said, but there was no fighting.

He and his family were ordered out and then three squads of 15 soldiers each began herding the villagers together, Chuc said. His wife said, "One American kicked me and I fell down. Then they started shooting and others fell on top of me."

The couple said their daughter 24, and a son, 4, were among those killed. After that, they said, one group of Americans began cutting down the village trees and another group set fire to the houses. Chuc estimated that in all, 20 to 25 persons survived.

Hearing Scheduled Dec. 1 On Regent Bullhorn Ban

MADISON (AP)—Three University students filed a complaint in federal court Thursday contending a ban on unauthorized bullhorns on campus violates freedom of speech.

Attorney Jack Olson asked U.S. Dist. Judge James E. Doyle to seek a three-judge panel to rule on the constitutionality of the statute.

Doyle scheduled a hearing on the request for Dec. 1.

Olson is representing the Wisconsin Student Association (WSA) and three persons arrested last week for allegedly using a sound amplifier during an anti-Vietnam war rally on campus.

Those arrested on a charge of unlawful use of a bullhorn included William Kaplan, 21, Chicago, a campus co-chairman of the Students for a Democratic Society; Margery Tabankin, Newark, N.J., vice president of the WSA, and Charles A. Himes, Jr., 19, Racine, a UW sophomore.

PAPER DRIVE

Pick-up of papers for the Right Street Teen Club paper drive will be on Dec. 13. The money received will be used for a trip for underprivileged teens in the Right Street area. Call Tom Baker, 257-2534.

HELP EX-CONS

Volunteers are needed immediately to help ex-cons coming out of correctional institutions. Typists, "counselors," and office workers are needed to work in independent homes and Dayton House. Interested people should call Rich Davis, 262-0994.

BROOM STREET

"Festival of the Arts" ends Sunday at Broom Street Theater, with a pre-Thanksgiving feast plus entertainment, from 5-7:30.

FIFTH WARD

The Fifth Ward Organization will meet at the Madison YMCA at 5:30 to meet with Ald. Parks and county supervisors. It is an opportunity to find out about city hall and capitol government.

HILLEL

Meet a welfare mother and a Welfare Rights Organization representative to learn what can be done at 1:30 Sunday at Hillel. The Finjan coffee shop will be held at 5:30.

PRAGUE SPEAKER

Dr. Karel Lamberk, director of the Agricultural Information Institute in Prague, will speak at 8 p.m. Monday in room 25 Bacteriology on "Economic and Social Change in Rural Czechoslovakia."

The Daily Cardinal

"A Free Student Newspaper"

FOUNDED APRIL 4, 1892

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New Works Scheduled For Madison Symphony

A wide variety of musical styles and periods will be represented at concerts tomorrow at 8:15 p.m. and Sunday at 3 p.m. by the Madison Symphony Orchestra. Roland Johnson will conduct the third in the season's subscription series at the Madison Area Technical College Auditorium, 200 Wisconsin Avenue. John Reardon, leading baritone of the Metropolitan Opera, will be the featured soloist.

Music to be performed will range from the 1787 "Symphony No. 88" of Franz Josef Haydn, sometimes described as a "pinnacle of perfection," to the world premiere of a new work by Madison-born Lee Hoiby, sung by Reardon. He also will sing arias from the 19th century, including Wagner's "Tannhauser," Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," and Verdi's

"La Traviata." The program will close with the virtuoso orchestral "La Valse" by Ravel.

The Hoiby work is described as a "symphonic song for low voice and orchestra." Its text is taken from Thomas Wolfe's "From Death to Morning." Hoiby was born in Madison in 1926. He is a music graduate of the University and studied piano for six years with School of Music faculty member Gunnar Johansen. He later studied composition with Gian Carlo Menotti and has received both Fulbright and Guggenheim Fellowships for composition.

John Reardon has sung many premiere performances. He has probably created more new operatic roles than any other singer of his generation. He has premiered operas by Douglas Moore, Hugo

Weisgal, Martin David Levy, Gian Carlo Menotti, Lee Hoiby and others.

Reardon sings regularly with many American opera companies. He will come to Madison directly from singing Wagner's "Tannhauser" with the San Diego (California) Opera Association. In January 1966, Reardon sang the role of Scarpia in Puccini's "Tosca" in the Madison Civic Opera concert version performances.

The Saturday and Sunday Madison Symphony Orchestra concerts are co-sponsored by the Madison Civic Music Association and the Madison Area Technical College. Some tickets are still available for both performances and are priced at \$3.64, \$2.60 and \$1.56. Reservations may be made by calling the civic music office, 257-3734.

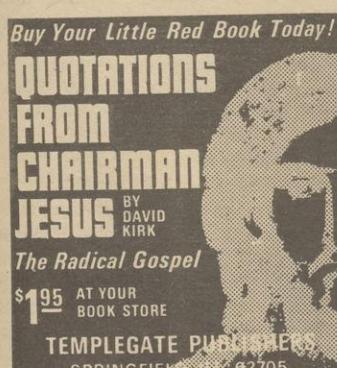
Education Task Force To Prepare Declaration

Racine, Wis.—About 50 students who are helping Task Forces of the Governor's Commission on Education will meet here tomorrow and Sunday to prepare a student statement for the Commission.

The meeting at Wingspread Conference Center is being sponsored by the Commission headed by William R. Kellett, Neenah, and by The Johnson Foundation of Racine. It was called by David Hancock, Chippewa Falls, director of the Commission's Student Project.

"During the summer and fall, in meetings on campuses all over the state, we have explored many subjects of interest to the students," Hancock said in announcing the meeting. "The Task before us now is to consolidate the many fine ideas that have emerged from these meetings and to implement them effectively."

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS



THE MAGIC CIRCLE

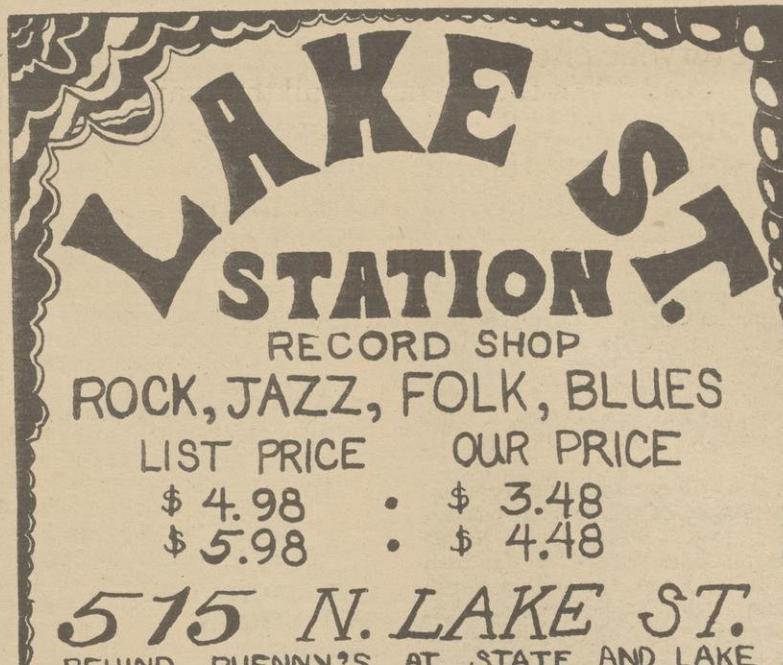


Anyone who communicates with Spirits must be enclosed in the magic circle under penalty of death! The form is not invariable, but it must be a large circle drawn upon the ground with the Magic Wand and marked with chalk, charcoal or salt. It should also include the words ALPHA, ON, EGO, AGLA, and OMEGA, plus the six pointed and five pointed star.

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Christmas and The Revolution

Normally, this newspaper saves its annual Christmas season commentary until that joyous occasion is close at hand. Taking note however that the Madison Chamber of Commerce has seen fit to litter State street in the third week of November with Christmas lights and decorations we should like to suggest two appropriate gifts that can both commemorate the spirit of the seasons and speed the day when the revolution comes.

Our first gift suggestion is the gala December issue of Playboy. In this issue, the December Playmate, lovely Gloria Root, is billed as a "Revolutionary Discovery,"—in between photographs of her cherubic face, her thighs, her legs and her breasts is a half page picture of her walking in a peace demonstration, surrounded by a dove flag and a "bring the troops home now" sign. The revolutionary young lady is quoted as saying "Protest demonstrations are the only social gatherings I can stand; it's a drag to

sit around with a bunch of bored people and to make small talk." Ah! sex and the revolution, we always knew there was a connection.

Our second gift suggestion is one order of one thousand brightly wrapped checks from the First National Bank. Now what's special about these checks? Well they are a cheerful yellow color and are decorated by a large white peace symbol. What a feeling of satisfaction one can get when writing a check to the bank or to Rennebohm's or to the University or to the Madison Police Department and know that in some way you are happily spreading the message of the revolutions. What a grand country!

We are sure other fine American commercial outfits will soon come out with Christmas gift items. Joining the merry spirit of St. Nick with the movement. Perhaps a stuffed toddlers doll of a napalmed Vietnamese child, or a mechanical Bobby Seale with removable shackles and gag.

STAFF FORUM

Democracy In Action

SUSAN MOSELEY

"Democracy in Action" was the theme of last Friday's Regents meeting. At least it was if you have the same conception of democracy as the University (i.e. The Board of Regents) does.

The Regents were democratic to the point of allowing only thirty students (out of a total University enrollment of 33,000) to watch the meeting at one time. Consequently, when the Regents adjourned for lunch the students had to sit outside the meeting room for two and a half hours to make sure they would be readmitted when the meeting reconvened. Supervising the operation were Protection and Security Chief Hanson and five of his men.

When the afternoon session began at 2:30, the first thirty students in line were allowed into the room, while the remaining 25 or so tried to listen from outside.

The afternoon discussion centered around the Renk Committee's proposal to restrict visitation and reinstate women's hours; or as the representatives of the State Council for Home and Family saw it, "the advancement of the good life."

More astonishing than the testimony itself of the speakers favoring the Committee's proposals was their blind conviction that visitation was used for sexual purposes only. Regent Walter Renk considers what goes on during visitation "wrong doing," while Msgr. Edwar Kinney, State Council for Home and Family Representative, refers to it as "sexual aberration." Both agree that visitation "serves no moral purpose."

It is unfortunate that both Mr. Renk and Msgr. Kinney refuse to believe that visitation is used for anything but immoral purposes. In reality, visitation is used by students as the only opportunity they have to be alone and talk or simply enjoy each other's company. While simple enjoyment of one another's company serves no express moral

purpose, it is certainly far from immoral. It seems that both Mr. Renk and Msgr. Kinney are so imbued with the Puritan ethic that they find it necessary for everything to serve a moral purpose, while condemning plain enjoyment as a perverted sin.

Msgr. Kinney and his colleague Rev. Frederick Gilbert also expressed alarm at the morality, or more likely, what they consider the immorality of out-of-state students. Rev. Gilbert said, "We are upset. It is possible that people from out-of-state aren't interested in the home life. We hope not." Msgr. Kinney went on to suggest that "we take on the problems of our own state before we take on the problems of others."

This allegation, that out-of-state students are the cause of everything from political unrest to declining moral standards, has been a convenient excuse for the University when trying to find a scapegoat for its ills. It is also a rather infuriating allegation to someone who pays \$863.00 a semester in tuition so that the Regents can, in turn, use the money for such useless "necessities" as I.D. Cards.

Another example of the Regents democratic action was their open acceptance of the double standard between the sexes. Regent Pres. James Nellen accepted the discriminatory nature of the coed curfew because, as he explained, "the double standard inevitably exists." This seems to be about as democratic as encouraging racial discrimination because among some people it will inevitably exist.

The fact that the Regents acknowledge and accept the inconsistencies of their "democracy" makes a farce out of the whole concept. It is unfortunate that their position gives them the power to compromise their interpretation of the "just process."

Letters To The Editor

EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF SOCIALIST PARTY

Dear Sirs:

Of all people, the Vice-President of the United States should be an authority on the "silent majority", since, for most of American history, vice-presidents have rarely been seen, let alone heard. The ill-considered, divisive and dangerous remarks of Spiro T. Agnew before partisan Republican audiences show that this older tradition, before the advent of talkative Vice-Presidents like Nixon, Humphrey and now Agnew, was a desirable one.

Now that Mr. Agnew has vocally and belligerently spoken out against war protesters and television news coverage, it is clear that the offhand, blundering statements made by him in last year's campaign were mild compared to the planned malice of his prepared speeches this year.

If we could believe that the remarks of Mr. Agnew are only the frustrated outbursts of a Throttlebottom, there would be no particular cause for alarm, but it appears that they have the approval of the President and represent a calculated policy by the Administration toward suppressing dissent and criticism. As usual the first targets of bankrupt policy-makers are those private citizens and news media that dare to oppose them. Mr. Agnew carries this to a new, paranoid extreme by castigating television networks for bias that they are innocent of. Like Richard Daley, Agnew would mesmerize the American people into believing that television news does not really show what is clearly portrayed on its screens.

The Socialist Party, unlike some left-wing organizations, does not lightly use the word "fascist" but it now seems that at least an incipient fascism is coming to the fore in this country. The authoritarian, flag-waving speeches of Administration spokesmen are plainly intended to suppress opposition to war, racism and poverty. The transformation of the Department of Justice into the leading political agency of government, replacing the postal service, is another extremely disturbing portent of this tendency.

We call on all Americans to:

1. Redouble opposition to the war in Vietnam.
2. Work together to use our productive capacities to eliminate racial discrimination and poverty.
3. Stand by constitutional liberties against the attacks of Nixon, Agnew, Mitchell and their cohorts.

Socialist Party Executive
 David J. Fries, Chairman
 Frank P. Zeidler, Secretary

QUESTIONS TV SITUATIONS

Dear Sirs:

Did you see the videotape replay of Spiro last night? I would just like to say a few things about what our own spokesman for democracy said: I'm so glad, Spiro baby, that you are so concerned that the people of America should be presented with an undistorted picture of the news. It is such a shame that the news media, especially television, is so biased.

One can see how right Spiro is: look to Washington D.C. The Yellow Press has done it again. They made it look like every single one of the "250,000" protesters was a dirty commie and that they all wanted nothing but violence in the street. Spiro, you are right! How can the news media so blatantly distort the facts? How can they say what they did when the truth is that there were probably closer to 500,000 and of those probably only one thousand or less wanted violence of any sort.

What I don't understand about Spiro's speech was his unmerciful condemnation of corporate enterprise in the Capitalistic Economic System. What is the second in command of the Republican Party saying? I thought the Republican Party was supposed to represent Corporate enterprise, at least that is what I was taught in my state supported High School. Spiro is telling us that the American people's rights are being disregarded by a monopolized T.V. medium. What I was trying to

figure out is who is monopolizing the medium? There are three separate competing broadcasting corporations and usually in an area where one appears, so do the others to compete on a local level. Well now it comes out and it is what you might expect from Spiro. Since it can't be the Broadcasting corporations who are monopolizing the T.V. medium, it must be those big bad anti-Nixonites monopolizing T.V. time. How odd this seems. According to a poll (a non partial one I'm sure), 77% of THE PEOPLE agree with Nixon's non-policy. I wonder if the situation in television reflects the real popular condition.

HOUSEFELLOW URGES STUDENTS' RIGHTS

Dear Sir:

In the November 20th issue of The Daily Cardinal, there was a description of some of the comments I made to a group of students in Holt Commons on Tuesday, November 18. I was indirectly quoted in the text as follows: "The regents have closed all the normal channels and there is no alternative but confrontation."

The context of the comments, I believe, was misrepresented and in this response I hope to clarify my comments to the community, not only in the proper context of that meeting, but in the proper perspective for the present movement by students to deal with the new regent regulations concerning student life.

The meeting in Holt Commons was primarily an effort to inform students of the present organizational problems and ideas that are being formulated to respond to the regent rules. In my comments to the group I hoped to clarify one essential premise: that since the regents did not operate within various administrative channels for implementing policy change, the students must reject the legitimacy of the regents' decision. Basically my viewpoint here reflects the WSA Senate resolution which was passed Wednesday night.

It is my contention that confrontation at this point means very little. The critical issue is whether or not students will organize themselves as a unified body against the regents' declarations of their right to autonomously govern the university community. Confrontation is a meaningless word without a certain understanding and perspective. In the present situation, confrontation refers to the units in residence halls' acting together in order to formulate their own social and moral codes. At a definitional level, it means nothing more, because it must be clearly understood that any action by students in a political context that mobilizes a rejection or strong argument against administrative policy is by nature a confrontation.

It is my hope that students will carefully consider their present organizational and tactical problems. For the first time in many years, thousands of students are standing together on an issue that reaches far beyond any question of visiting hours. They have, by the nature of their cohesion and their strength, in numbers, raised a defiant voice in the face of administrative and legislative repression. Let the students stand together and say NO before it is too late, before further civil liberties are removed, in the name of justice and social tranquility.

John August
 House Fellow-Elm Drive

Due to an error in copyreading, a column in yesterday's Daily Cardinal entitled "Out of Time The Rolling Stones" contained some descriptive phrases that are out of line with the Daily Cardinal's position on the usage of four letter words.

Although the Cardinal believes that no language restrictions should rightly be placed on any prose, we have for political reasons, that have already been enumerated on these pages, chosen not to make an issue out of the use of four letter words and subsequently have officially banned four letter words from appearing in descriptive phrases of our news and opinion articles.

LETTERS AND FORUMS

The Daily Cardinal welcomes letters to the Editor on any subject. To be published, letters must be triple spaced, a maximum of three typewritten pages, and signed. Please give class and year although a name will be withheld by request. Longer letters on topical and non-topical subjects, although less likely to be printed, will be run under Forum Columns. We reserve the right to edit letters for length, libel, and style. Letters are to be sent

to Allen Swerdlow, editorial editor, care of the Daily Cardinal, 425 Henry Mall, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

CARTOONS AND POETRY

The Daily Cardinal welcomes coherent cartoons and poetry on any subject. Space considerations limit The Cardinal to print only the best examples received. Cartoons and poetry are to be sent to Allen Swerdlow, care of the Daily Cardinal, 425 Henry Mall, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

OPEN FORUM

The War At Wisconsin

JACKIE DI SALVO

ed. note—The following is the text of an address made by Jackie DiSalvo of Madison SDS at the Wednesday rally beginning the direct action phase to implement the 3 demands for abolition of the Army Math Research Center, Land Tenure, and ROTC.

There's a war on in Vietnam. That war was waged by our government through its military advisors for years before the American people knew about it. Now there are liberal politicians who say they want to end the war in Vietnam. I think they also want to end the movement of opposition built up against that war because it has gone beyond criticism of the war to expose and challenge the very nature of our society.

We know now that there's a war on. There's a war on in Thailand, in Laos, in Cambodia, in Brazil, in Bolivia and in all those countries where the U.S. is providing the arms, the military advisors and the special service forces to unite with ruling elites, military dictators to exploit the people. There is a war on against imperialist exploitation and that is why the U.S. has military bases in 42 countries around the world. And so long as that war is on, there's a war on at the U. of Wis.

People have said in newspaper cliches that America is falling apart at the seams. No, America is falling apart at the dreams because the radical anti-war movement has exposed myths and illusions about our society.

We are no longer a bunch of Holden Caulfield's with a vague sense of widespread hypocrisies. We know what the lies are and we have unmasked the liars. We have exposed that our so called democracy does not exist.

Free speech is free speech only for those who say what the people in power want Americans to hear. Nixon has free speech and free TV time every time he wants to go on the air to lie to millions of Americans. But when Bobby Seale tries to defend himself in court he is bound and gagged; when four people tried to speak at the Library Mall against the war they were arrested.

On Monday the English Dept. carried out an incredible act of political repression. There's no free speech for David Siff, the one faculty member who has been in the forefront in exposing the imperialist nature of the university. He was fired. We aren't told why.

The English Dept. has a policy of publish or perish, but David Siff has been publishing some fine critiques of the Army Math Research Center. Those ivory tower careerists in Bascom Hall should know that we consider the termination of his contract an attack on the people and that there will be a war on in the English Dept.

The most important thing that has been exposed is the nature of power in imperialist America. In this country 1% of the people control 70% of stocks and bonds. That means that they have 100% control over economic decisions here and control over the government as well.

This corporate minority has been expanding its investments overseas. It has decided to own and control the rest of the world too. That is why there is a war on. The American military is spread over the world to protect American profits against the peasants and workers who stand up to fight against their exploitation. There is no land reform and no unions allowed in Vietnam. The Vietnamese have fought to gain control of their own country and to reappropriate the wealth of that once fertile land to the Vietnamese people.

So long as such wars go on there's going to be war in America. Just read the newspapers. There are struggles going on throughout the land. The myth of eternal progress and unlimited upward mobility has been exposed by our recognition of the total racial oppression of blacks; the last hired, the first fired, and at the lowest pay.

There's no American dream for the Blacks, and Puerto Ricans and Mexicans in our urban ghettos as those people fight for jobs, for housing, for life.

There's a war on in every ghetto high school in NYC where students are realizing that they are not being educated; they are being tracked and trained to fail so they can serve as cheap labor to push carts in the garment district. But there is also a war on in the elite schools and universities where students like ourselves are saying we refuse to be trained to push black people around as teachers and social workers and government functionaries in racist institutions.

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Nine Arrested in Riots at Milwaukee High School

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Nine persons were taken into custody Friday as racial strife continued for the fourth consecutive day at Washington High School.

Two-thirds of the school's 2,750 students were absent from classes.

Police were at the scene early in the day to prevent outsiders from entering the building. The officers were ordered to don helmets and carry riot sticks when they moved in to disperse hundreds of young people—black and white—who were milling around the school during the noon hour.

Some of the youths fought with police when ordered to leave, while others ran. Five persons were arrested.

Earlier, four girls who refused an order to either go to their classes or leave the school were taken into custody.

Authorities said groups of students—mostly white—from other schools began gathering around Washington early in the day. One group of white students broke a window at an entrance while at-

tempting to get in, but they were chased away.

Several students were injured and two teenagers taken into custody Thursday after an incident which started in the school cafeteria.

Some white students who were eating lunch tried to flee through windows and the fire escape when about 100 black students entered. Several girls said they were struck by the students. Others said they were hit by chairs or had food thrown at them. Six students were released from hospitals after treatment of injuries.

Principal Walter Brauer said the school's 300 black students "have some problems I think we can do something about."

Brauer and other officials met Thursday and Friday with black students and with groups of parents.

Robert Baer, acting head of administrative services for the Milwaukee school system, said the meeting with parents gave officials a chance to dispel rumors about mugging and extor-

tion.

Teachers at Washington had filed a grievance through the Milwaukee Education Association, complaining about students being assaulted and shaken down for money and being intimidated by other students and outsiders who entered the building.

Black students have been demanding more black teachers, more black history courses, more black representatives on the student council and more black hall monitors.

More than 600 prints and drawings have been entered in the 35th Wisconsin Salon of Art sponsored annually by the University of Wisconsin Union Gallery Committee. The artwork was judged Nov. 15 and 16, and selected pieces will be exhibited in the Union beginning Nov. 23.

Formerly open to all art media works by Wisconsin artists, the show was limited this year to prints and drawings in an attempt to show the best works being done in those media in the state.

1000 City Families Affected by Aid Cut

City Welfare Director Lowell Messerschmidt has temporarily cut off all supplementary welfare aid to families and children receiving "categorical" aid from the state under the new reduced budget.

Regardless of establishment of need, families now on the lower state aid will not be considered for additional city relief money, although the city's welfare standards are supposedly based upon the applicant's need.

The ban became effective Nov. 12 when Messerschmidt issued a staff directive which in effect told city social workers not even to consider applications from persons on categorical aid.

The ban affects about 1000 Madison families now receiving lower relief payments under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. Before issuing the ban, Messerschmidt consulted with Mayor William Dyke and received his approval.

"I told the mayor what I thought should be done," Messerschmidt said Friday, "and he approved it and told me to go ahead."

The legislature eliminated several categories of state aid in September, including relief for families with either step parents or unemployed fathers, and aid to 18-20 year olds still in high school.

In addition, the legislature reduced the total aid for the remaining welfare categories. For the typical family of four, this represented a cut of \$32 per month.

Messerschmidt described the ban as "the most painful decision I have ever made," but said he had no other choice after the city council failed to approve a resolution authorizing supplemental payments. He added that his decision was also based on an interpretation of general state policy.

State administrative directives issued in 1961 and 1967 define city standards of general relief as "a residual program available to those in need who do not meet qualifications of categorical, i.e., old age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children and aid to totally and permanently disabled persons."

The directive, which is only advisory, continued, "General relief should be granted only in the event the dependent person cannot be granted categorical aid."

If the council had authorized the city to make up the legislature's cuts, the cost to the city would have been \$360,000 to \$375,000 more than Messerschmidt's recommended 1970 budget.

Some \$48,000 was cut by Dyke from Messerschmidt's recommended budget before it was submitted to the Board of Estimates.

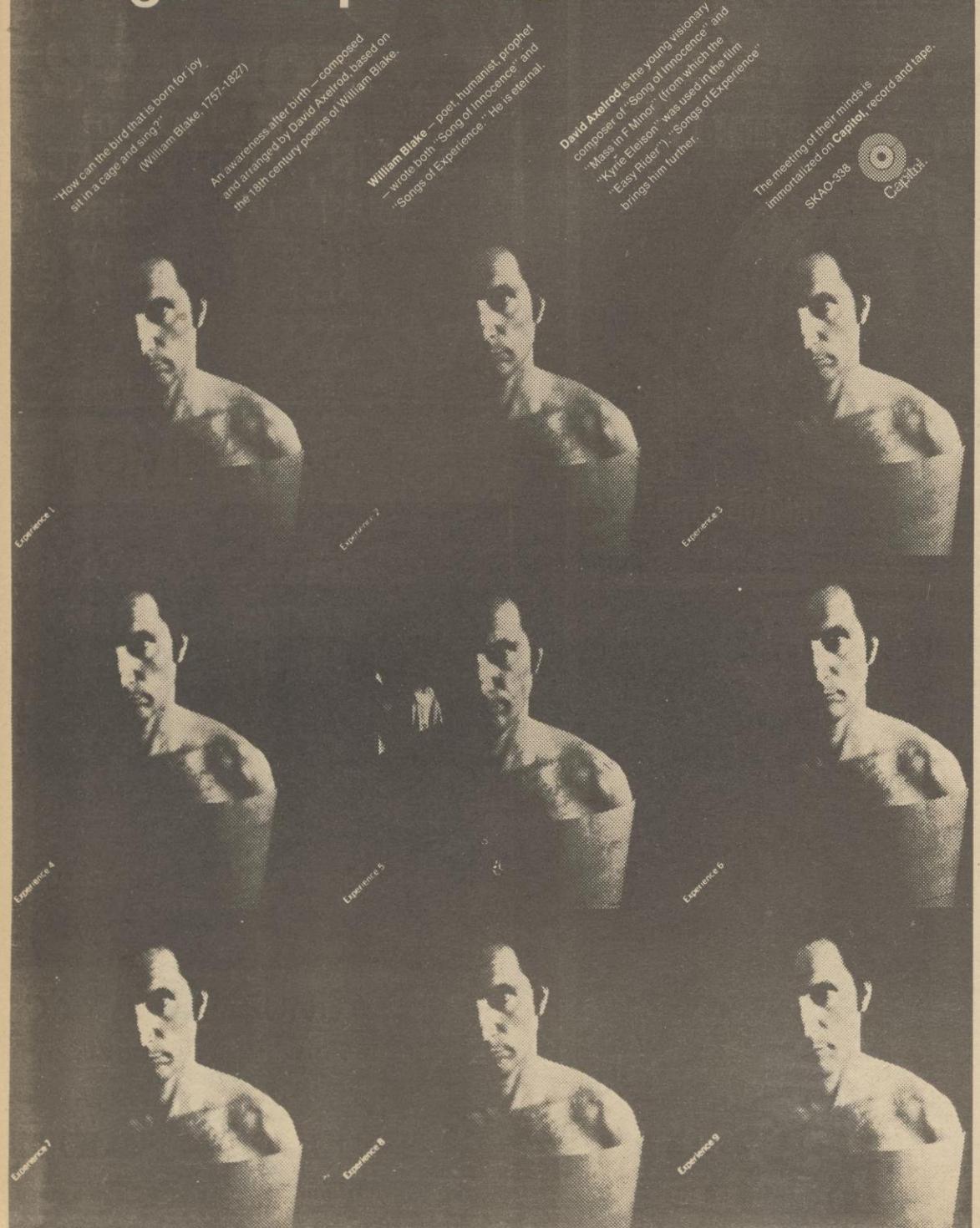
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Blacks, Unions Haggle Over Chicago Contract

By GARY DREZKA
Cardinal Staff Writer

The Rev. C. T. Vivian, president of the Chicago Black Center for Strategy Training Development, spoke Thursday night on the current fight to get more black workers into building trade unions in Chicago.

Vivian, along with other leaders of the Chicago black community, have been meeting with heads of predominantly white unions, management and city officials to secure a contract which would eventually give blacks a majority of working positions in their community construction.

A proposed contract, which had already been verbally agreed upon, called for 4000 jobs in the form of training slots each year for five years. The jobs were to be in 19 building trades under a \$6 million program by Jan. 1, 1970. The black negotiators were under the impression this was the agreed on program. However, when the contract was drawn up to be

signed it was considerably altered, and the blacks refused to sign it or any contract not meeting the minimum levels of the previously agreed on contract.

The group was to meet with Mayor Richard Daley and negotiators again Friday possibly to sign a suitable contract.

Vivian said the civil rights movement of old is meaningless today because blacks are no longer "reaching for pieces of paper but pieces of power." They demand at the very least community control of that which is designed to aid in their community development. Vivian added that the only way to get this control is through "black unity" and coalitions organized to insure the well being of the community.

This unity was shown recently when a chain of grocery stores closed down under pressure by residents who boycotted the chain's franchises because of inferior food, expensive prices and unfair hiring practices.

The black unity concept was also very apparent in the early stages of the current labor dispute when three rival gangs resolved their differences long enough to act as a group and help close down a few major construction projects in the inner city. Vivian pointed this out as an instance of youth actively participating in mapping their own future. He said gangs of Irish youths similarly forced their way into the early unions when they were being ethnically oppressed.

Those same Irish immigrants controlled the unions and were selective in their hiring so that blacks were not given good union-controlled jobs. Needed skills were not taught to blacks, and building projects in the inner city were controlled by whites.

Vivian and his group are making sure that instead of giving jobs to blacks, training slots in union programs controlled by blacks will be given. In this way harassment of black trainees will be eliminated and blacks will be trained to take over all inner city building projects, such as the Model Cities program.

Blacks comprise 40 per cent of Chicago's population, but have only three per cent representation in union journeymen programs. It is hoped that with new contracts blacks will attain equal representation, thus insuring effective bargaining status and control of community building.

This week 300 black, brown and white Americans, including eight from the University, will travel to Cuba for two months to play a part in the essential ten million ton sugar cane harvest.

Since the day when Fidel Castro and the Rebel Army seized state power ten years ago, the Cuban people have continued the revolution on several fronts. They waged a literacy campaign and taught the people to read and write.

They built schools and hospitals where there were none. They cleared uncultivated land, irrigated and fertilized other land, and planted new crops. They also built new factories and roads.

The Cubans have now set a new goal for themselves in their battle for economic development—a ten million ton sugar harvest for 1970. This is almost twice as large as previous harvests. The harvest will not only give Cuba a larger voice in the world sugar market, it will also enable

the country to buy machines to mechanize its agriculture and equipment for new factories.

Young people are out in front in the Cuban Revolution. Today young people form vanguard brigades to clear swampland, plant orchards of citrus trees, or run cattle ranches.

This year 600 Americans (two brigades of 300) will work side by side with Cuban youth in the sugar harvest. The Venceremos Brigade will bring young Americans together with people who struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The brigade now will leave from Mexico City because U.S. pressure prevented departure from Montreal. This drastically changes the expenses involved. To get all eight people from Wisconsin to work in the brigade, it is essential that they raise \$600 in Madison by Thursday evening.

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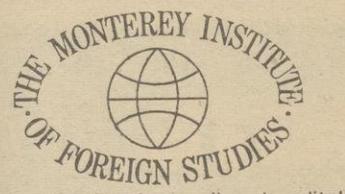
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(The following is a letter sent to Chairman of the English Department Prof. S.K. Heninger by junior faculty members of the department concerning the firing of David Siff.)

We, the undersigned members of the English Department faculty, are seriously concerned by what we suspect may be a violation of departmental promotional procedures in the case of David Siff.

Since there have been no official charges given to Mr. Siff, and since it has been reported that Mr. Siff received the favorable recommendation of the advisory committee, we can only assume that extraordinary reasons must be involved in the executive committee decision not to extend his contract for a fourth year.

The official departmental document on promotional procedures makes clear that "As a normal pattern, each new assistant professor or instructor, unless he proves obviously unsatisfactory, can expect a one year extension of his initial three year appointment." We would like to be informed of the evidence that convinced the executive committee that Mr. Siff is "obviously unsatisfactory."

As faculty members who themselves are subject to the same promotional procedures, we cannot help but be concerned by a possible violation of what we understand to be departmental policy. As faculty members who carry more than half the teaching load of the department, we cannot help but be affected by a situation which is not only disturbing but demoralizing. We therefore request an immediate clarification of the executive committee decision.

Irving S. Saposnik

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Black Studies Successful at SF State

SAN FRANCISCO—(CPS)—San Francisco State College Pres. S.I. Hayakawa is in a real jam. Despite his best efforts the college's Black Studies Department is flourishing.

It is flourishing so well it is autonomous. It is headed by a man fired in June by Hayakawa; it gives credit to students for publishing a newspaper banned by the university; and more than

1,000 students are enrolled for its courses.

Not a single administrator outside of the department itself can tell what is happening on the inside. The college's public affairs office refuses comment. Hayakawa is unusually reserved. And the dean of undergraduate studies, Urban Whitaker, spends most of his time in New York where he is collaborating tactics with univer-

sity officials there who were successful last year in securing control over their restive black studies department.

The department is becoming so popular and well-known among revolutionaries in the Bay Area that Hayakawa could remain silent no longer. At a hastily produced news conference last week, Hayakawa lamented "a reign of terror," which he said was plag-

uing the school.

"A small clique is attempting to seize control of the department in order to convert it into an agency for revolutionary propaganda," he declared.

The tam-o'-shanter president hinted he might just shut the department down.

"If only he could," pronounced one administrator who insisted to remain off the record.

The possibility of closing the department up for the winter is fairly remote. The announcement was probably a curve thrown tactfully at the press so that the California public won't lose faith in their hard-line führer who boasts his mail runs 25 to 1 in favor of his policies.

An attempt to close the department down would bring riots. The department had its genesis out of demands during last year's student-faculty strike. Moreover, it continues to function with policies directly opposed to Hayakawa's, serving five times the anticipated student load with less than half the promised funds.

Nathan Hare, the negotiated chairman, was fired June 30 by Hayakawa, but continues to function as "chairman in exile." A Black Panther dominated publication, "Black Fire," was banned earlier this year by the administration but the department gives students six credits for working on it.

Classes, administration, schedules, assignments, grades, credit are all completely conducted by a tight core of revolutionaries under Hare.

At a news conference, Hare announced, "We will soon blossom to become the most meaningful and relevant institution in educating black people to the contradictions and gross hypocrisy that prevail in this oppressive country.

When asked about Hayakawa's threatened closure, Hare responded, "We will do whatever is necessary to build the department into the best in the whole world."

According to "Black Fire," which Taylor has admitted is the official spokesman organ for the department, all classes lead to revolution. Classes are typically filled with heavy revolutionary rhetoric seasoned with a pinch of soul.

"We are becoming the hub of the classroom revolutionaries. We are preparing the way for a transfer of power to the people."

The Black Panthers, securing control over Black Fire, have also claimed virtual control in the selection of course topics and instructors. There doesn't seem, however, to be any friction between the Panthers and the departmental heads.

Those who disobey department dictums become the target for extreme mental intimidation and sometimes physical abuse. But the reign of terror Hayakawa talks about just doesn't exist. The level of violence is at the lowest the college has seen in many years. This is no doubt due to the control the department is securing over militant groups.

One leading college administrator, still talking off the record, said, "It may take another riot to break the hold they've got."

It may at that. But the mustached linguist will have to pull off the rebellion mighty quick. The association of western colleges has threatened to decredit the college if the department does not become more open to scrutiny. And Hayakawa is still cavorting with the idea of challenging George Murphy for the Senate.

But he will first have to regain the reign of the department. "I will not permit any self-appointed spokesman to dictate class room procedures," Hayakawa says of Hare.

"He is a puppet... he is nothing at all," Hare says of Hayakawa.

Racial Unrest Present Among Black Athletes

By MIKE RATHET
Assoc. Press Sports Writer

Washington, Wyoming, Indiana, Brigham Young, San Jose State.

Scattered colleges on the map—but each a scene of racial unrest this football season.

Are they isolated incidents or are there underlying reasons that suggest a mushrooming problem?

Joe Paterno of Penn State and Tommy Prothro of UCLA were among coaches who responded to an Associated Press survey. They tried to answer the questions faced by coaches in all sports throughout the country.

"There isn't a place in the country where black athletes have as many things available to them as whites," Paterno said. "It's a great matter for debate on how to make things better. Each school has to solve the problem on its own with pressures from as much as 2000 miles away."

"Coaches are being put in a situation where they have to declare one way or another. This cuts them off from a part of the community. Coaches thus are being asked to make abrupt decisions. We can't change an entire campus."

"We know there is a natural situation of racial tension," said Prothro. "I think players and coaches have a great relationship. It's like a relationship between stern fathers and sons, and they, too, have great disagreement."

"I don't think you should look for opportunities to show that you're boss. The player-coach relationship should be exactly what the term says it is. It's bad for the game, the coaches, the players—black and white—to let it disintegrate into a racial thing."

That racial thing has raised its head on a number of occasions this season.

At Seattle, four University of Washington black players were suspended by Coach Jim Owens for reportedly saying they were unable to make a total commitment to the football program. Three were reinstated, but a black assistant coach, Carver Gayton, resigned.

At Cheyenne, 14 black players were suspended by Wyoming Coach Lloyd Eaton after refusing to heed a ban on players participating in student demonstrations. The players wanted to wear black armbands during a game with Brigham Young to protest racial policies of the Mormon Church.

Three black trackmen turned in

their equipment and the 14 football players sued for \$1.1 million.

At Bloomington, Ind., ten black players were suspended by Indiana Coach John Pont after they missed two consecutive practice sessions. Pont said the dispute involved playing time; the players issued a statement listing eight grievances.

At Provo, Utah, Brigham Young University, run by the Mormon Church, came under attack for alleged discrimination. Recently, a group of black students from the University of Arizona asked that BYU be dropped from the Western Athletic Conference because of its policies.

At San Jose, Cal., where seven black players boycotted a game with BYU last year, the players went through with a game against the school this season—but the entire team, black and white, wore black armbands in a protest against the policies of the Mormon Church.

At Palo Alto, Cal., last Wednesday, Stanford University announced it will no longer schedule Brigham Young in any sport, although two basketball games next month will go on as scheduled.

Stanford Pres. Kenneth S. Pitzer said a list of future athletic scheduling will be circulated in advance on the campus, and those schools who are scheduled will be asked to affirm non-discrimination in any of their activities.

One coach, San Jose State's Joe McMullen, joined his players in protest, wearing an armband when they played BYU.

He was supported by the school administration. Acting Pres. Hobart W. Burns said, "For young to choose this form of protest to display their conscientious objections to a moral question is within the traditions of a free society."

There are no signs of open unrest at any other school, although Tom Jones, a defensive back for Illinois, pointed out:

"This is not specifically an Illinois situation, but a black player has to work much harder to gain a starting position."

And Athletic Director Gene Vance said, "I think both blacks and whites wind up in some problem situations but we try to do whatever is reasonable and try to treat all athletes as equal. It would not be to the advantage of any coach not to play a man who

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Gridders 'Ready' for Minnesota

Both Teams Eyeing 1st Division in Finale

By MARK SHAPIRO
Sports Editor

Wisconsin and Minnesota, two football teams whom experts not many weeks ago thought might still be fighting for that first victory, battle instead for a piece of the Big Ten's first division at Memorial Stadium in Minneapolis today at 1:00 p.m. CST.

Both the Badgers and Gophers got off to terrible starts, the Gophers going six games without a victory, but it's been a different story in recent weeks. Each has a 3-3 conference record, and the winner is guaranteed a tie for fourth place, a third place tie if Indiana can upset Purdue.

Both Coaches, John Coatta of the Badgers and Murray Warmath of the Gophers expect a "typical Wisconsin-Minnesota game." In the past this has meant an always hard-fought, usually close contest.

In 32 of 78 games, the outcome has been decided by a touchdown or less. Minnesota leads the series 43-27-8. This year the Gophers, largely because of the home field advantage, are ten-point favorites.

"We're determined to go up there and play a good football game," Coatta said Thursday. "They've got some good personnel that's really come around in recent weeks. We'll have to play a good game to beat them."

Coatta is most concerned with the Gopher defense, and is still undecided about which of his fine sophomore quarterbacks, Neil Graff or Gary Losse, can pick it apart.

Graff, the regular starter, is the second leading passer in the Big Ten, and has completed 91 of 194 passes for 1,066 yards and seven touchdowns. Losse came into last week's game in the second quarter and did well, passing for nine of fifteen completions

and guiding the Badgers to most of their 55 points.

Alan Thompson, 20th nationally in rushing with 795 yards on 190 carries, will open at fullback with Joe Dawkins (116 carries, 585 yards) at tailback. Thompson needs 152 yards to break the all-time Wisconsin rushing mark. Danny Crooks, third leading Badger rusher who broke an 87 yard kickoff return last week against Illinois, has been slow to recover from a leg injury but will be available. Crooks is fourth in the Big Ten in kickoff returns and Greg "Grape Juice" Johnson, another possibility at tailback, is seventh.

Making their final bows will be the fine receiving trio of split end Mel Reddick, tight end Stu Voigt, and flanker Ike Isom. Reddick and Voigt are three-fourth in Big Ten receiving, and each has grabbed 33 on the season. Reddick needs one catch to tie Pat Richter's career record.

Because of an injury to Mike McCloud, sophomores Elbert Walker and Roger Jaeger will start at tackle. McCloud will probably play some, however. Jaeger is the second leading Badger scorer behind Thompson with 42 points on 18 of 18 extra point kicks and 8 of 11 field goal tries.

Mike Musha and Brad Monroe will start at guard, Jim Nowak will open at center.

The defense will remain intact from the unit that allowed the Illini just 14 points last Saturday. Either junior Gary Buss or sophomore Terry Whitaker will start at left end with Rudy Schmidt on the other flank. Bill Gregory and Jeff Kreger will start at the tackle spots.

Chuck Winfrey and Scott Lindsey will be at inside linebacking posts with Ed Albright playing

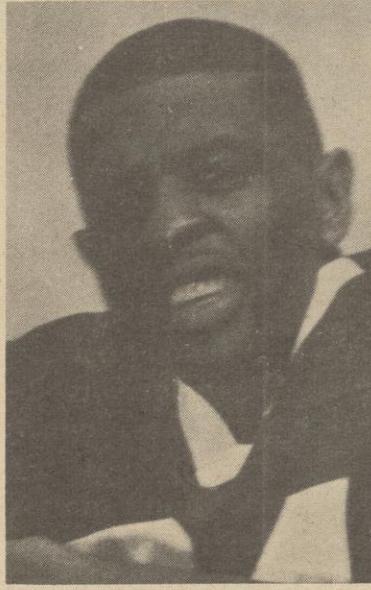
the outside spot and Bill Yarbrough manning the roverback position. Neovia Gruer and Lee Wilder will start at the corners with Dick Hyland at safety.

Coatta plans no major changes in strategy for this, the season closer. He indicated that the Badgers may go into an "odd," five man line more often to combat Minnesota's inside running strength.

Offensively, the Badgers will be forced to rely more heavily on the ground game if the temperatures in Minneapolis stay in the teens as they have most of the week.

Practice sessions, according to Coatta, have been "intense," as they were prior to the Illinois game. "We've been reacting well all week. I think we'll be ready," Coatta said.

Aiming for Records



MEL REDDICK
One catch to match Richter



ALAN THOMPSON
Needs 152 yards

SPORTS

Harrier Honored; Lands New Capt.

By JOHN LANGE

Visions of national recognition for the Wisconsin track team were conjured up by Badger Coach Bob Brennan in a speech at the 47th Annual Wisconsin Cross Country Banquet Thursday night. The banquet was attended by the entire Wisconsin team, the Class A State High School Cross Country Champions from Madison Memorial, the Class B State Champions from Sauk Prairie, various alumni, and members of the Athletic Department.

Brennan, coach of both track and cross country, spoke of his hopes for the future. "From California to New York to Florida, I want national recognition for our people," he stated. "We developed a feeling for one another this past cross country season. In fact, we have never had any better spirit in our cross country or track men than we have right now. By developing this spirit and with the material we have, I think we'll have lots of people noticing the Wisconsin track team next June."

Wisconsin co-captain Dean Martell made a few remarks about the fine season the Badgers had, and co-captain Don Vandrey paid special tribute to the two seniors on the squad, Alan Voss and Tom Thomas. Although they competed in only one meet, both practiced with the squad all season long to be ready in case one of the seven starters could not race.

The Alumni Award to the Outstanding Freshman went to Glenn Herold, Wisconsin's top finisher in all but two meets. The Tom Jones Award to the Most Valuable Varsity Runner was presented to Fred Lands, who finished fifth in the Big Ten meet and placed consistently among the leaders. Lands was also named captain of next year's team by his teammates.

Mark Larson, Bob Scharnke, John Cordes and manager Bill Shafer were also honored for their work throughout the season.

Wisconsin finished its cross country season last week when they placed third in the Big Ten meet at Bloomington, Indiana. The Badgers were one of three teams bunched at the top, scoring 78 points to 73 for second-place Illinois and 40 for champion Minnesota.

JV Travel a la Wagon Wheel

Wisconsin's Junior Varsity skaters, still looking for their first win, travel to Rockton, Ill. Saturday for a battle with Wagon Wheel College.

The JV squad dropped 4-3 and 7-4 decisions at Rainy River Junior College in International Falls, Minn., last weekend, and lost to the Varsity, 6-3, Tuesday night.

Assistant Coach Jeff Sauer will rejoin the team after recovering from an eye injury suffered during a practice session.

Sauer will skate two outstanding lines, however, including the freshman line of Lloyd Bentley, Tim Dool, and Norm Cherrey. Mike Koch will center a veteran line of Stu Henrickson and Matt Tocherman.

Brian (Grim Reaper) Wright, Brian Erickson, Rob Uihlein and Ernie Blackburn will be on defense.

John Powless' 1969-70 Wisconsin basketball team makes its debut at 7:30 tonight in the annual Varsity-Freshman game at the Fieldhouse.

Tickets will be on sale at the gate at \$1.00 for adults and 50 cents for students, faculty, and children.

Powless is expected to start a lineup of Al Henry, 6-8, at center, 6-9 Craig Mayberry and 6-5 Dave Zink at forwards, and 6-1 Clarence Sherrod and 6-2 Dennis Conlon at guards.

Frosh coach Dave VanderMuelen will counter with 6-7 Gary Watson at center, 6-6 Pat Rohan and 6-4 Leon Howard at forwards, and 6-2 John Ford and 6-1 Dave Baumgarten at guards.

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