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Parks resigns

**Afro-American
center seeks
new director**

By JEFF ROSE
of the Cardinal Staff

Eugene Parks, acting director of the Afro-American and Race Relations Center, submitted his resignation Wednesday, as a mounting crisis of indecision seems to grip the center. Parks, whose appointment came last

May, was only a temporary director, as a search and screen committee, recruited from the center's student-faculty advisory committee searched for a new director.

The crisis remained dormant until Tuesday when a group of approximately 50 persons entered the office of Stephen Kleene, Dean of the College of Letters and Sciences, to demand the appointment of Samuel Salter as director.

Kleene has the responsibility of choosing someone for the post, but he has received the names of only two candidates to fill the position. The search and screen committee submitted the names of Salter and Mervin Hall, who has withdrawn his from consideration.

Kleene claims, as the Capital Times reported, that opposing factions within the black student community make a decision, at this time, very difficult.

He said, "The best reading of the situation I have been able to obtain is that some of the black people urgently want Sam Salter appointed now, and others (equally many, so far as I have been able to learn) believe more candidates should first be considered."

Although Kleene's position, in principle, did not waver from Tuesday

to Wednesday, the emphasis of his statements has altered, somewhat.

While he clung to the maintenance of normal procedures for an appointment of this sort, Kleene's emphasis shifted Wednesday as he approached the issues of factionalism at the center and the qualifications of Samuel Salter, a graduate student in educational administration.

"I don't mind telling you," Kleene said, "that the several times I met with Sam Salter, he made a very good impression on me. I think he has much to offer. So, in my mind, he is very seriously in the running. But I propose to keep an open mind until I have before me a slate of several candidates."

Kleene also admitted, "I do not have anything against Sam Salter, unless the current pressure tactics are of his doing or are done with his approval. If that should appear to be the fact, these tactics could hurt his candidacy."

While there is some talk of a political schism at the center, it does not appear evident.

There has yet to be a statement issued from the center or anyone involved. This has been interpreted by some, not as evidence of a split but merely as a waiting technique. The decision, they feel, lies with Kleene.



AN AWARD FOR INGENUITY goes to an unknown demonstrator at Sunday's anti-war rally. A funny mask must have seemed like an o.k. way to celebrate Halloween, while keeping her true "mug" out of police files.

Cardinal photo by Rich Faverty

**County welfare mothers
demand new clothing fund**

By PAT MCGILLIGAN
of the Cardinal Staff

Fifteen welfare mothers representing members of the Dane County Welfare Rights Alliance (DCWRA) confronted Harold Gall, director of federal projects in Madison, at the Board of Education building Wednesday afternoon, and demanded a winter clothing allowance for their children.

The mothers handed Gall a letter stating that they would "call for a massive student boycott of all Madison schools with the intent of closing them" unless a "significant number of purchase orders for dollar amounts adequate to cover clothing needs are in the hands of the parents of those Title I children whose income level qualifies them for assistance" by Wednesday, November 11.

Title I, a federally-financed program for "educationally deprived" children, grants approximately one half million dollars in funds yearly to the city of Madison.

ACCORDING TO JOHN CALKINS, a DCWRA organizer, 80 per cent of those funds are budgeted for teachers' salaries, while most of the rest goes towards equipment and busing. Calkins said

only \$400 is budgeted this year in Madison for clothing needs.

Calkins noted Gall "seemed very sympathetic" to the mothers' demands, but insisted the program would cost more to administer than the people would actually get.

According to one member of the DCWRA, Gall simply "hemmed and hawed around" on receipt of the demands.

The clothing allowance demands date back to August 17, when over two hundred people went to the school administration building on Dayton St. to ask for more clothing money. As a result of that demonstration, they were promised clothing funds, but those funds have not been forthcoming.

The DCWRA statement to Gall read: "We have been met with double talk and half-truths, stalls and unnecessary bureaucratic delays. We will have no more of this! It is cold and getting colder. Our children must have decent warm clothes and must have them now."

THE DCWRA VOWED to "enlist the active support of all political, community and student groups who are sympathetic to our purpose."

Calkins said the welfare mothers

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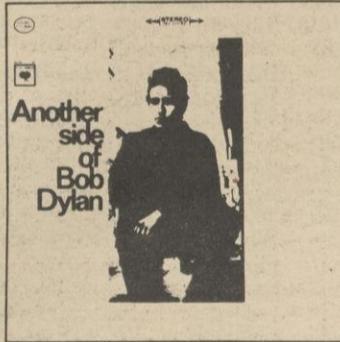
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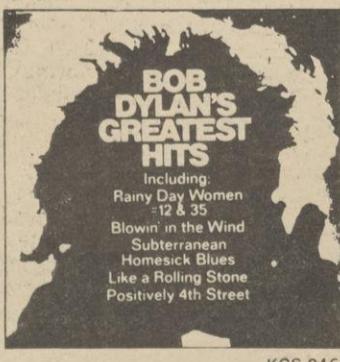
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WENT TO SEE THE GYPSY / IF DOGS RUN FREE



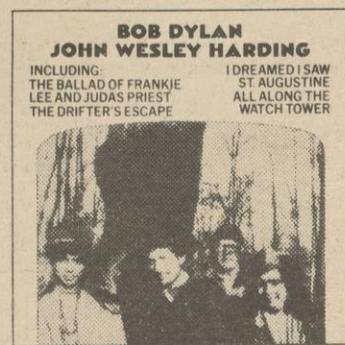
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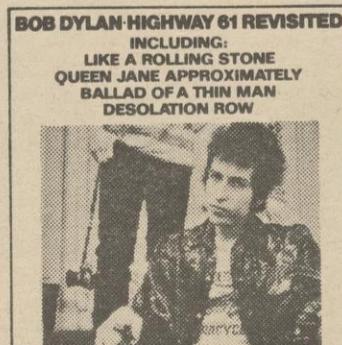
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Background on SDS charges

Is Land Tenure Center exploitative?

By DAVID WEISBROD
of the Cardinal Staff

The poster in the Mifflin St. Coop is an old one. "Students for a Democratic Society demands the immediate removal of a) all ROTC programs, b) the Army Math Research Center, and c) the Land Tenure Center."

Of the three SDS targets, the Land Tenure Center (LTC) is the least dramatic, but perhaps the most subtle. One observer commented, "The campaign against the Land Tenure Center was created by the cleverest, most able minds of the radical student movement."

WHAT IS LTC?

The Land Tenure Center was established in 1962 to teach and research the different systems of land ownership in Latin America. The program studies land-holding systems (such as tenant farming, sharecropping, communal

ownership) in relation to modernization and economic efficiency, and in a general sense, analyzes how land ownership arrangements affect the rural population in underdeveloped countries.

It is an inter-disciplinary program including professors from the departments of Agricultural Journalism, Agricultural Economics, Rural Sociology, and the law school.

The Agency for International Development (AID) provides the Land Tenure Center with 60 percent of its funds. All research workers must be cleared with AID before they leave the U.S. to work on a project, and upon arrival abroad, their work can be terminated by either AID or the State Department.

Furthermore, AID requires a security clearance for anyone who travels abroad. The Land Tenure Center is not however, in the

business of providing the government with top secret information, nor have its members seen such information.

LTC has been charged with being part of an AID conspiracy to insure the capitalistic development of Latin America. The controversy began a year ago, but was overshadowed by SDS's more glaring campaign against the Army Math Research Center. The Land Tenure Center was tagged as a less urgent target.

The Wisconsin Student Association (WSA) decided, however, that the issue was important enough to sponsor public hearings last December.

WSA President Mike Jaliman recently said, "Most of the claims of SDS (made at the hearings) were refuted." But debate continued and protesting students rallied against the center as a symbol of university complicity

with U.S. government efforts to suppress legitimate revolutionary peasant movements.

During the riots last May against U.S. military action in Cambodia, scores of students stormed the King Hall office and smashed windows.

LTC criticized

Rob McBride, an economics graduate student and a strong critic of the LTC, remarks: "The Land Tenure Center includes in their studies how campesinos respond, both to their present situation and to various changes. "On the basis of these studies, LTC personnel make recommendations to the governments concerned and to AID. This is where the basic stabilizing role of the Land Tenure Center is carried out."

While conceding that LTC researchers are "quite liberal," McBride charges them with being

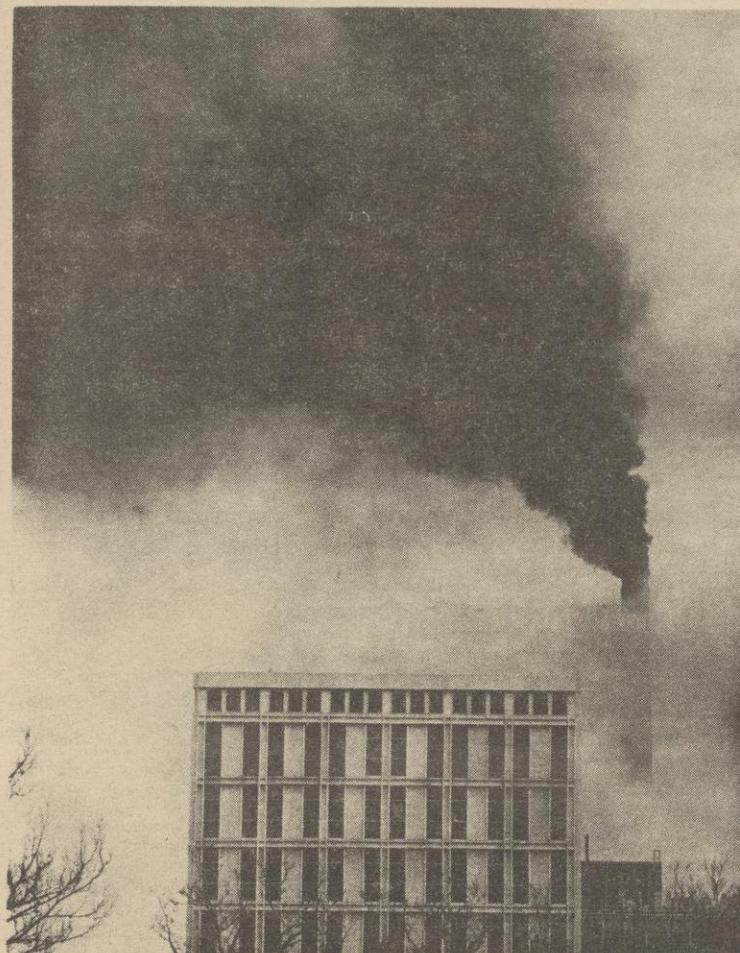
unconscious spies for reactionary governments. McBride also says the LTC "aids the elite to better understand the possibilities of social manipulation of the poor." He criticizes the center for not studying "why a specific land reform is blocked," and for failing to appreciate the "extent and impact of U.S. ownership and trade."

McBride goes on to say that the "possibility of socialist development" is also missing from LTC study. His conclusion is that the program helps AID, "in its counterrevolutionary vigilanism," and "strengthens the powers of oppression by the Latin American elite."

Director hits arguments

Peter Dorner, Land Tenure Center Director, responded to the

(continued on page 9)



MADISON SKIES WERE more "colorful" Tuesday, because the University heating plant released deep black smoke for almost an hour. After 45 minutes the smoke began to lighten in color. The odor from the fumes was strong on "the hill." Another campus building recently discharging black smoke was the State Hygiene Lab.

Cardinal Photo by Chuck Acufine

election round-up

Democrats gain Governor

By GORDON DICKINSON
of the Cardinal Staff

The Democratic party retained control of the Senate and the House and won a majority of the nation's governorships in Tuesday's election although the Republicans won a few significant races.

In the Senate, with the election in Indiana still undecided, the Democrats hold 53 seats, and the Republicans 44. One independent, Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia, and one Conservative, James L. Buckley of New York, also won Senate seats.

Buckley's victory over Republican appointee Charles Goodell and Democrat Richard Ottinger, and William E. Brock's victory over Democrat Albert Gore in Tennessee are major victories for the White House.

THE VICTORIES of Democrat Adlai E. Stevenson III in Illinois and Rep. John V. Tunney in California are major victories for the Democrats.

THE NET LOSS to the Democrats will probably prove to be two seats. In the present Senate there are 57 Democrats and 43 Republicans.

The undecided Indiana race between incumbent Democrat Vance Hartke and Republican Rep. Richard Rudebush will probably not be decided for a few days although Hartke held a slim lead.

The three most likely candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972 won re-election easily. Hubert Humphrey, who will succeed retiring Democratic Senator Eugene McCarthy, beat Clark McGregor.

Humphrey's 1968 presidential running mate, Senator Edmund Muskie was re-elected for a third term in Maine.

Edward Kennedy took 63 per cent of the vote to win in Massachusetts. Kennedy has said he will not run for President in 1972.

In the House the Democrats gained a few more seats now controlling 254 seats to the Republicans 180. The present make-up of the House is 243-187 in favor of the Democrats.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY seized 13 governorships from the Republicans including the big states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Florida.

Adding Texas which the Democratic party retained, this gives Democrats control of four of the nation's 10 most populous states and a total nationwide edge of at least 27 of the 50 governorships compared with the 32-18 margin before Tuesday's election.

Republicans kept control of the six other biggest states with election victories in California, New York and Massachusetts in addition to continued control of Illinois and New Jersey which didn't elect governors this year.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN Lawrence F. O'Brien said the dramatic gains in the state houses will give his party the edge in redistricting of congressional seats necessary to meet population changes in the 1970 census.

The victories also mean President Nixon will face hostile administrations in the majority of states in his 1970 re-election bid.

TWO OF WISCONSIN'S BIGGEST vote-getters, Cong. Robert Kastenmeier (D-Watertown) and U.S. Sen. William Proxmire (D), were once more returned to office with a large vote of confidence from the Wisconsin electorate.

Independent party candidates Edmund Hou-Seye and Elizabeth Boardman represented no threat, winning 6,180 and 2,729 votes respectively.

Winning by the largest margin yet in his 12 year career as Congressman, Kastenmeier (Watertown) swept all 5 counties of the 2nd Congressional District with 103,488 votes to Republican Norman L. Anderson's (Ft. Atkinson) 46,349.

ANOTHER BIG WINNER was Les Aspin (D-Racine) over incumbent Henry Schadeberg (R-Burlington) in the 1st Congressional District. Aspin polled 87,175 votes; Schadeberg 55,091. Victory was a surprise because Aspin just barely won his party's nomination over Douglas LaFollette of Kenosha in the primary.

In other Congressional Districts around the state, Vernon Thompson (R) won by a narrow margin over his opponent Ray Short (D) in the 3rd District. The vote count was 64,725 to 52,040.

Clement Zablocki (D) was elected in the 4th District with about 80% of the vote to his opponent Mronzinski's (R) 19%. In the 5th District, Henry Reuss, a Democrat won. William Steiger (R) defeated his Democratic opponent Franklin Utech in the 6th. Democrat David Obey won his first full 2 year term with 86,913 votes against Andre Le Tendre (R) 40,269 in the 7th.

John Byrnes (R) was re-elected over a Roman Catholic priest, Robert Cornell (D) by a margin of 15,000 votes in the 8th. In the 9th, incumbent Glen Davis (R) also won by about 15,000 votes over Fred Tabak (D). There was a close race in the 10th District between Democrat Thoreson and Republican Alvin O'Konski. O'Konski won, 64,125 votes to 59,817.

THERE WERE SEVERAL upsets in the State Assembly races with the Democrats winning 68 of the 100 Assembly seats.

With two major exceptions, the Dane County Democratic Party topped every county-contested race in Tuesday's election.

Democrats won a majority vote in each of the five county assembly races, and swept the field in lesser county post decisions. Republicans, however, retained control of the important offices of District Attorney and Dane County Sheriff.

REPUBLICAN GERALD NICHOL defeated Democrat Harold Fager 46,146 to 41,527 for the DA's position, and incumbent Sheriff Vernon "Jack" Leslie

edged out a surprisingly strong challenge by Democrat Herman Kerl 49,206 to 39,784. Independent District Attorney candidate Edward Ben Elson, who had promised not to enforce bad laws, finished third with 1,177 votes.

FAGER HAD RUN STRONGLY in the September primary but his campaign had waned in recent weeks, at the same time that Nichol's drive peaked with a series of public endorsements by outgoing Republican DA James Boll, Madison Mayor William Dyke, local policemen, and Wisconsin Attorney General Robert Warren.

Fager found his strongest support throughout the campaign from the University community, various labor groups, and rural Dane County citizens. Nichol, however, built up a strong bipartisan lead early in the voting.

DEMOCRATS CAPTURED ALL FIVE local assembly races. Marjorie "Midge" Miller upset ten-year veteran Robert Uehling in the west side third assembly race 11,597 to 10,275. The vote total in those wards was the highest in years and election observers attributed much of Miller's margin to her support from the west side University community, particularly the Eagle Heights district.

In another upset, Harland Everson, an Edgerton newspaper publisher, beat two-term incumbent Republican Russell Weisensel for the Eastern Dane County legislative seat.

Democrat Edward Nager easily scored over his opponents in central Madison. Nager tallied 9,339 to Republican challenger Rodney Kreunen's 4,414 and Socialist Worker's Party Patrick Quinn's mild 391.

Western Dane gave the edge to Democrat David O'Malley and East Madison elected Democrat Norman Anderson by a four to one margin.

In addition, Democratic candidates captured control of the County Clerk, County Treasurer, Coroner, Clerk of Court, Register of Deeds, and Surveyor posts.

Dane County voters narrowly defeated a proposal for the creation of the post of elected county executive 38,024 to 34,857.

welfare mothers

(continued from page 1)

had enough support to carry out their threat of a "massive student boycott" if necessary.

"Our demand will escalate to include not just Title I children, but all low income children in the city of Madison," the DCWRA paper read.

Gall told the Cardinal he will comment later, but, reportedly he is reluctant to release funds for what he considers directly "non-educational" purposes.

Confusion in the system

New Draft advantage not utilized

By FRED BURNS
of the Cardinal Staff

Few Wisconsin draft registrants have taken advantage of a new Selective Service provision enabling them to cancel their deferments, a fact which may be due to the confusion that continues to plague the draft system.

The state's 80 draft boards have received little response so far on an October 26 Selective Service announcement that men with student, occupational, agricultural, and hardship deferments can obtain their cancellation.

This provision would enable thousands of individuals with lottery numbers above this year's announced ceiling of 195 to be reclassified I-A and then, when the year ends, be dropped out of the top

priority induction category.

State Selective Service director Roderick Lippert reports that no state draft board has received more than a minimal number of requests to cancel deferments, despite the fact that the nation was informed as early as August 6 that 195 will most likely be the highest lottery number called this year.

THUS, THOUSANDS of men with high draft numbers are bypassing an opportunity to enter the draft pool this year, when their number won't be called. They instead are taking the risk that when the year that their deferment expires comes and they enter the pool, they won't be called.

The lottery number ceiling to be established in future years, draft

experts emphasize, is impossible to estimate due to the unpredictability of military manpower demands.

"The deferment announcement received good coverage in the press," Lippert said. "People have been well-informed that it only takes a letter to one's draft board to end a deferment. But there's been no stampede by registrants to do so."

There has been increasing indication that considerable confusion has enveloped the new system of random selection since its inception last November 26. Much of the problem, according to University of Wisconsin draft counselors, has been caused by an overabundance of technical draft information, misleading press

accounts and, above all, reluctance of registrants to seek out draft information.

INFORMATION CONCERNING
revised laws, executive orders, and board actions flows steadily from Selective Service national headquarters in Washington to local boards, some of which neglect to provide their registrants with all that applies to them.

Meanwhile, selective service memos, according to University Counseling Center director Dr. Randolph Thrush, contain "extremely difficult college level rhetoric," which even explanatory Selective Service news releases and draft counseling reference materials can't help simplify.

Yet it is these complex original texts by the Selective Service to which registrants are often referred by counselors due to the inaccuracy of many secondary accounts. "Newspapers," noted one experienced draft consultant, "are notoriously inaccurate in describing many draft provisions."

The chief reason behind the mass confusion regarding the draft is believed by many officials to be "draftee laziness."

A number of men don't know of their draft options, says Charles Dietzel, University Counseling Center draft specialist, because they're "turned off by the idea of reading any draft literature over two pages long."

HENCE, LITTLE of the draft reference material provided in

great abundance now by sources ranging from the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors to the Selective Service system itself is consulted extensively.

Reception of the October 26 proclamation concerning the option to cancel deferments is typical of most official draft announcements, Dr. Thrush pointed out.

"As usual, few probably heard the announcement. Of those, fewer understood it, and fewer still had any idea what to do about it," he said.

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Night of the Liberals Political victorys are not what they used to be

By ADRIAN IVANCEVICH
of the Cardinal Staff

Editor's Note: Cardinal Staff writer Adrian Ivancevich was present at Lucey for Governor Headquarters party at the Lorraine Hotel Tuesday night. Here are his impressions of that event.

In contrast to the campaign, the pace at the Lorraine Hotel, site of Patrick Lucey's victory party Tuesday night, is controlled—the jubilation moderate.

The Capitol Room begins to fill up at 9 p.m. Supporters of every height, weight and hair length trickle in. These are the old liberals, coming back from the underground they have occupied since 1968. They have come to see their victory take shape on the television screens and hopefully to see their "great progressive hopes"—Lucey, Kastenmeier, Miller, et al.

Slowly the room begins to fill with corduroy coats, neatly trimmed beards, Tricia-length knit skirts, and the button-down aroma of Sir Walter Raleigh tobacco. Even the sprinkling of "freaks" have shined their shoes for tonight.

Very few blacks are present. But then, it is really not the minorities' celebration. The group in this room is the Rhym II of the silent majority. They feel they've been conspired against, ignored by the Washington central office.

Nevertheless, they're proud they've taken their grievances to the polling booths and not the streets. They're quick to decry the "crazies." The Chicago fiasco has been forgiven and forgotten.

These are the old liberals then: this is their night of glory, their shot in the arm for 2 more years.

By 9:30, CBS puts Lucey in the Governor's seat with 54% of the vote. Yelps of glee resound, not only for the salvation of Wisconsin, but also for the moderate vote seemingly sweeping the country. The uneasy vigil for Lucey begins. People keep looking towards the doors.

Meanwhile, spontaneous but not excessive applause gushes occasionally from the groups clustered around the four TVs as the Illinois and Florida returns come in. Yet these can hardly be called euphoria—they are more of an accidental escape of joy.

Mostly, the supporters are arranged in little social groups—sipping coffee, perhaps recalling the good old days of Jack and Bobby.

Lucey finally enters. The semi-circle around him approvingly applauds. He is the blend of every one in the room, it seems. Dull gray hair, a cheshire-cat smile, and a deliberate personality.

He shakes hands slowly, as if knowing every well-

wisher. But the room of about 300 is orderly to the point of awkwardness. Few rush up to him. Then, suddenly, everyone flashes the "peace" sign. . . . "Varsity" would be more in the mood of this group.

Hearing the margin of his projected victory, Lucey offers, "Well, that's not close at all." Asked at what point he believed he had finally carried the state: "Oh, we felt that last week we began to take control."

Those are his only lengthy analyses for the night. He gives no speech—just 15 minutes of subdued handshakes. His humble role is fulfilled. Yet unbelievably, at times he is left standing practically alone amid the crowd. It seems he almost has to seek out greeters.

When he leaves, no one tries to detain him. Everyone regroups in their cliques to await more televised results. Maybe victory parties just aren't what they used to be. But then political enthusiasm in America may not be the same either.

The highlight of the night is Kastenmeier's arrival. He holds a spirited pep-rally:

"This campaign renews confidence in the American people. . . ."

Thunderous cheers. A wild-eyed 50 year-old raises his clenched fist to scream "Right on!" Others, having already co-opted the far left's ideals if not methodology, join in.

Kastenmeier is obviously the only one capable of whipping this crowd into a frenzy. And he comes near to bringing the house down; but he still can't penetrate that ceiling on emotion that has captured the audience.

The side-burned, granny-glassed congregation spends the rest of the night in a subdued hum punctured only by a few more but weaker "yea's." They've won, but these people feel there's no need to go overboard about the situation. Funny how last week they were underdogs; not they're smugly confident.

Those who feel that the Weathermen are out of touch with reality ought to go and see a political victory party. It's not so much that the politicians are insensitive or opportunistic; in fact Tuesday night they were all quite sincere and enlightened (in their own way). It was their supporters who seemed somewhat lobotomized --reveling in the panacea of the victorious returns.

TODAY!

**THE FILING PERIOD FOR
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OFFICE**

Senate Vacancies

Cardinal Board of Control

WSRM Board of Control

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Here Come Da Judge

Judge Russell Mittelstadt recently sentenced a thirty three year old mother of six children to 15 days in jail.

The charge—disorderly conduct? vagrancy? lewd and lascivious behavior?

No—shoplifting with a capital S. It seems the unfortunate woman pocketed a 99 cent cigarette case at a local store. It was her first offense.

AND THE JUDGE, who had the option open of forcing her to pay a \$59 fine and receive a reprimand from the court, chose to take a hard line. Perhaps he even wished to make an example of her for all American mothers to see.

In any case, the punishment, which was entirely arbitrary, seems to us to be a case of justice by reaction which is practiced much too often in this city.

open forum

greeks are alive

gary mccartan

An open letter to those concerned about the Interfraternity Council of the University of Wisconsin:

For some time, there has been an indefinite attitude about the future of the Interfraternity Council and the Greek System. I am writing this letter to clarify any myths, rumors, or misrepresentations that might currently exist.

CONTRARY TO SOME reports, fraternities are not dead, nor do facts indicate that they will die. They, like so many elements in our society today, are in a transitional stage—working at adapting to a new era. This does not mean that some fraternities will not close in the future; indeed some will, but a nucleus of say 20 can exist and even flourish at Wisconsin. Thus, while the number of fraternities may be less, the indications are that this group of approximately 20 will continue indefinitely depending, of course, upon the responsibility and enthusiasm of these chapters.

A detailed description of the causes that have led to the vast changes within the fraternity system during the past three years would be too lengthy for this letter, but one point should be mentioned. Fraternities, in a sense, have not had control over their own destinies. They have adapted to the times successfully and still stand as the model for communal living. Yet, their changes have not been recognized by the larger community and thus the "old stereotype" has been maintained. Extensive publicity has not helped. For some reason, certain segments of the University community have created a myth that is totally inaccurate and outdated. So, it is not that fraternities have been slow to change, but that the greater community has been slow to recognize or accept their change.

Rush this semester was not a disaster as some would like to claim. Those houses that worked to pledge new members were successful. Those less organized and less enthusiastic, of course, were less successful. It is a reasonable presumption that those who have succeeded in rush for a few consecutive semesters will be the nucleus for the future. This is part of the adaptation process previously mentioned.

ONE IMPORTANT POINT is that each house must learn to view its rushing procedures not in terms of the entire system but in regard to its own needs. The age when the Interfraternity Council could adjust rush to aid certain houses is over. Each must watch

out for himself, and all will be watched-out for. As cold as this sounds, it is the solution to success. Stop worrying about the system and worry about yourself. That way, no one has to worry about you, and foremost—we'll have a system!

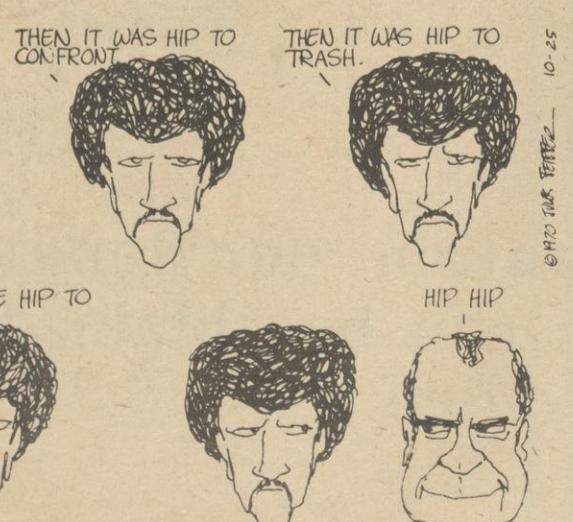
Along with this idea, the Interfraternity Council must become a confederation of autonomous houses. It no longer can function as a police force or a legislative body that dictates rules to the system. It must become a forum for the exchange of ideas. In short, the Interfraternity Council must forfeit all power to the individual fraternities; something which has already been done in fact but must now be done in name. Along with this, the financial resources of the Council will still be under the jurisdiction of all member fraternities. The details of this will be stipulated in a new constitution now being prepared. To build a suitable treasury for the new organization and to defray current costs, two actions are underway:

1. Unpaid bills of member fraternities are being gathered through the IFC advisor.

2. The office in the Union has been vacated. These actions were passed at a meeting of the Council in early September.

Two other actions of the Council during the past two months are of note. A total of \$1,500 was donated to the Homecoming Committee by a unanimous decision at the September meeting. Co-Sponsorship of a November 1 anti-war rally was authorized by me with no financial obligation to the Interfraternity Council. Since the allotment for Homecoming was by unanimous decision, I will not mention it further. The latter decision needs some clarification.

DURING THE FIRST WEEK in October, I was approached by representatives of MAPAC, SMC (Student Mobilization Committee), and WSA. They asked for IFC's support of a peaceful march planned for October 31st. Since that was the day of the traditional Homecoming game, I withheld support until another date might be secured. It was November 1. Believing that a vast majority of fraternity members are opposed to the war and assured that the march would be handled so as to avoid violence, I went with the group to secure use of the Camp Randall Memorial Building (shell) from the Administration.



feiffer

letters to the cardinal

AT A CROSSROADS

Before next spring, Secretary Interior Walter J. Hickel plans to issue the premit to allow the oil companies to construct the pipeline on the North Slope of Alaska. This I feel will be one of the biggest ecological blunders of the century.

The youth in this country who oppose this action should be allowed to participate in some form of protest. With that in mind I plan to contact a number of colleges in this country asking them for a massive petition and letter writing campaign to Secretary Hickel asking him not to issue that premit. You are the first one to receive my request and I hope you see the importance of this matter and start the ball rolling.

In an article on environment he wrote for an outdoor magazine, Hickel wrote that, "Our youth is the nation's sole hope." Well? Is it true?

Alaska is at the crossroads. Youth can allow it to be exploited with the result of further dehumanization of the individual. Or youth can put priorities in their proper perspective and see the value of respect and reverence for nature and try to save it. It is my firm belief that Alaska will become one of the most corrupt and devastated states in the union if oil has its way.

It is said, "There is no use to cry over spilled milk." Well, they are just beginning to spill the milk over this matter and it is the responsibility of Americans to try to stop it. It is not feasible at this time in history to take oil out of the Arctic of Alaska.

It would be appreciated if you would contact other Wisconsin campuses, like Milwaukee and Green Bay, on this matter. Thank you.

Kenneth Quade

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

"History repeats itself" is a lesson that Joyce Roseman seems to have missed while reviewing the road show production of '1776' in the Oct. 22 Cardinal. The events and problems surrounding the Continental Congress are in fact very similar to those which face us today in our politically-split country plagued with indecision on the part of our policy-making government officials both at home and abroad.

Freedom from a foreign country was the theme in 1776; freedom from a foreign war is the theme in 1970. This Declaration of Independence which Miss Roseman terms "infamous" serves as an example to many Americans of what man can accomplish by declaring ideas and uniting thoughts.

The many open letters to Presidents Johnson and Nixon, the pressure by the people on twentieth-century legislators, and the campus unrest and violent reactions echo this important document which asserted 'power to the people'. The "1776" road show was "incisive" and successful at incising this.

Miss Roseman feels that our 1776 representatives: "appear to be a bunch of tired businessmen whose estates are running to ruin, while Gen. Washington tries to convince them that there is a war going on, despite their refusal to acknowledge it." This description is quite accurate, yet how can Miss Roseman say that the situation in 1776 is "hardly apropos to the present"?

The Vietnam War is just as real as the War of Independence, and the refusal to acknowledge its existence is just as shocking.

Yes Miss Roseman, we are still feeling the consequences of that heroic document, and that is why we still have a say in the way our country is run; yet, you disagree with this musical production, saying that "this is neither the time nor the place to celebrate 18th century patriotism."

Frankly, I am interested in your definition of patriotism, for in 1776, Franklin, Adams, and Jefferson were often considered radicals and subversive characters. Would it not be appropriate 100 years hence to see a play entitled '1976' with Bobby Seale, Jerry Rubin, and Abbie Hoffman in the key roles? "1776" is based on actual events.

Miss Roseman might care to glance back at her 7th grade history books in order to quell her skepticism.

Pam Tytell
Mary Ann Piwowarczyk
Mari Ward

CONSTRUCTIVE WAYS
I hope the letters that come addressed to you are noticed because some make very valid points. Tim Nugent's letter about Canada in today's (Oct. 23) Cardinal is one such letter. I too feel that the Cardinal's writers and editors approach many complex issues with a rather naive orientation. What results from this is often not news analysis but tenuous rhetoric. Instead of advocating techniques of change based on revolution through force and destruction, why don't you examine more the constructive ways of changing and improving our society. It is not that inflexible. Eric Brown

TO FURTHER IN FLAME
Editor
Milwaukee Journal
333 West State Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203

Your decision to reprint the full text of pieces in the Daily Cardinal relating to the bombing of Sterling Hall was a distinct public service. You suggested that your readers could make up their own minds about the controversy between you and the editors of the Daily Cardinal. I did so and I conclude that the Cardinal had the better of the argument with you.

I do not agree with every word in the material from the Cardinal, but I think that its approach, by and large, is preferable to yours. I think the ultimate effect of your reaction is to further inflame public opinion unnecessarily.

DAVID J. FRIES

SOCIALIST TRIBUNE

We are about to undertake a great project and need all the help we can get. As you may know the Socialist Party of Wisconsin has become, as defined by Rob Tucker of Philadelphia, "the national office of the Debs Caucus." The Debs Caucus is the Left Wing of the Socialist Party, U.S.A. They are now looking to us for leadership in revitalizing the Socialist Party, U.S.A. A great part of this leadership and direction comes from the organ of the Debs Caucus, the SOCIALIST TRIBUNE. The TRIBUNE was begun sometime after the 1968 National Convention of the S.P. It was started as a result of Michael Harrington's, "toward a democratic Left" approach.

Our great project then is to continue the fine precedent set by Comrade Bill Briggs of California and continue to issue the monthly TRIBUNE. We plan to begin publishing with the December issue. AND WE NEED YOUR HELP! We need lay out people, copywriters, editorial assistants, correspondents, sales people, people to help with circulation etc.

If you have any interest in seeing that Democratic Socialism has an effective voice competing with others on the Left or if you are concerned with the direction of the Socialist Party, U.S.A., further if you'd like to see the Socialist Party of Wisconsin take on new and enhanced stature please come to the SOCIALIST PARTY OF WISCONSIN OFFICE; 1012 NORTH 3RD STREET, ROOM 317; SATURDAY NOVEMBER 7TH at 3:30 P.M. for a SOCIALIST TRIBUNE staff meeting.

Bill Munger



Remember
how simple
life used to be?

open forum

mark of excellence

nancy bornstein and bill huttan

Part I of a series on G.M. and the auto strike in anticipation of next week's labor conference. Articles will follow concerning G.M.'s imperialism, and the emerging black workers revolt in the auto industry.

"Rampaging students attack taxpayers' property" . . . with such purple prose the bourgeoisie press and the political demagogues distort the student movement. Next week, the appearance of a General Motors recruiter raises again the question of whose university is under attack.

The emissary from the world's largest corporation comes at a time when the company's auto plants have been shut down by 350,000 United Auto Workers. The walk-out by one of the strongest American unions will be a test case of whether workers can resist the attempt to make them shoulder the costs of war-time inflation. Not only have 600,000 jobs been cut since last February (putting unemployment of black youths up to 35%), but war taxes and prices have wiped out any gains made in the last round of contracts.

THE CORPORATIONS ARE CRYING that the strike demands are "inflationary" but they have been reaping higher profits than ever. G.M. picked up \$373,000,000 more in profits in the first quarter of 1970 than of 1969. In the period of '58-68, G.M. paid out \$10 billion to its stockholders, about \$2 million each going to 10% of those stockholders.

It's clear off whose backs those profits came. Last year, G.M. sold about \$30,000 worth of products per worker who in turn were paid a gross wage of \$8,000. That's \$24,000 robbed, before taxes. But G.M. claims it cannot afford to meet demands for a cost of living increment to keep wages equal to inflation.

G.M. is an enemy of the working people whose taxes support this university, of the Janesville workers who have been on strike for fifty days, of the workers at the Case Works in Racine.

The company is coming to recruit managers from the Business School who will administer the legal robbery of the workers and devise schemes to extract even more profits from an overworked labor force (auto workers on the line can't even take time to make a phone call). They are coming to recruit engineers who will design shoddier cars and cost saving automation which will

enable more job cutting but will not improve the conditions or shorten the hours of the workers. Now is the time for college educated technical workers to begin to ally with industrial workers by boycotting those interviews.

The University's willingness to offer its facilities to G.M. (as well as DOW, IBM, G.E., Harvard Business School etc.) only shows once again that the university is not the property of the Wisconsin workers but of their bosses. The primary function of the university is to subsidize, with workers taxes, the training of personnel and the doing of expensive research for the corporations. The recruitment service is not an ancillary function but the completion of its basic role.

THE UNIVERSITY NOT ONLY services the corporations technically, however; it directly aids them in their attack on their workers. For example, the Extension Center is presently offering a course to management in Dodge County on how to prevent unionization. And by now everyone knows that the University provides ROTC to train overseers of the working class enlisted men forced to fight in Vietnam.

In addition the university doors are thrown open to G.M., but not to the working people of Madison. Well dressed businessmen hold banquets in the Union and attend expensive concerts, but working class teenagers are arrested for coming on campus. The Law School trains servants for the corporations, but it does not make skilled help available to working people who are being cheated by their landlords, their bosses, and whose kids must go into the courts without defense. Ad infinitum.

The popular backlash against the university then becomes understandable. A large chunk of the Wisconsin's worker's paycheck goes to support an institution which serves only his bosses and their children. Almost 50% of the state budget goes for education. Workers bear the bulk of this expense in property and sales taxes.

The supposedly graduated state income tax is actually to the advantage of the wealthy whose rate remains at 10% for all income above \$14,000, and corporations who pay only 7% for all income over \$6000. The result is that an increasing amount of the tax burden has shifted to the individual worker; from '64-'69 he paid 67% of the tax increase while corporations

paid only 19%.

Thus, the working man is suffering a quantitative setback as inflation whittles at his living standards; he eats less meat, turns down the heat, puts off buying a house, and owes a few more years of his life to the banks.

But there is also a qualitative set-back. As Marx said long ago, the workers product itself becomes a power against him. Workers produced the wealth which has created institutions like the university over which he has no power. His production supports an increasingly parasitic bureaucracy which for its indifference to human needs begins to resemble the surrealist world of Dickens' Circumlocution Office. This reality underlies the current clichés about the "silent majority" and the "forgotten American," the "little guy" to whom Wallace and Agnew direct their right wing demagoguery. But the Agnews are on the side of the "big guys," and workers generally know it.

There is a new mood among workers. It is not represented by the film "Joe," but by the masses of workers, many of them young, many of them black, who threw out 50% of their local union officials last year, turned thumbs down on one out of eight contracts negotiated by the unions, and for the past two years have been wildcating on a scale unprecedented in decades.

This new militancy has not yet paid off in any victories for workers who are barely holding the line. The G.M. strike exemplifies the powerlessness of what could be the most powerful and may be the most organized working class in the world. G.M. is an international conglomerate; while the workers here strike, plants overseas are running overtime. Moreover, while auto production is idling, and the workers receive no pay checks, G.M. is still reaping in profits from its thousands of other products.

Moreover, the capitalists are organized politically as a class. None of the Democratic or Republican candidates in this

week's elections came out in support of the auto strike. The bosses have the political parties; they have the legislature to pass legislation such as that presently pending which would take from the rank and file the right to ratify their own contracts.

WORKERS CANNOT HOLD OUT against this massive power union by union. Strike funds are running out for G.M. workers. Without support, they are unlikely to win even their modest anti-inflationary demands let alone gain power over production, the conditions of work, or the nature of the product (like unpolluted factories and non-polluting cars). Workers are not organized as a class, but upon that possibility lies every hope for social change in the American empire. The capitalists will do anything to prevent organization along class lines. That is why they ban secondary boycotts by which unions could call

for support from fellow workers. That's why they play black against white, student against worker.

All political hope rests on solidarity in the working class. The task of the student movement at this time is solidarity with the working class. By protesting the presence of G.M. on campus we can expose the class nature of the university and demonstrate clearly to the community that it is that class control which we are out to destroy. By rallying behind the workers we can break the press black out on their struggle and give encouragement to men who are willing to stay out and fight.

We can at least demonstrate our commitment to build the kind of political solidarity of class against class which will take us beyond the politics of desperate protest into a real contest for power.

IT'S THAT 'GAL' AGAIN!

ARGENTINA'S NATIONAL TREASURE "CHEST"



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IS NOT
A WOMAN
UNTIL...

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A Haven International release

Isabel Sarli (x)

The star of "Fuego" & "Heat"
1:15, 3:00, 4:40, 6:22, 7:55, 9:40
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Wisconsin Players

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— PLACEMENT —

INTERVIEWING SCHEDULE CAMPUS INTERVIEWS SCHEDULED FOR NOVEMBER 16 through NOVEMBER 20, 1970.

LETTERS & SCIENCE (All majors unless otherwise indicated) 117 Bascom Hall, Chemistry at 1225 New Chem. Bldg.

Computer Sciences Corp—math, computer sciences, statistics

DeSoto Inc—chemistry

Johnson Wax—chemistry

Kraft Foods—check with placement office

3M Co—chemistry—all degree levels

St. Regis Paper Co—math, indus. relns. chemistry

Scott Paper Co.

State Farm Ins. Co.

State of Illinois—Personnel—Math, physics, chemistry and others

Transcon Lines—check with office

UARCO Inc—chemistry

U S Gypsum—chemistry

UNIVAC Federal Systems and Data Divs.—math and computer science

Wyeth Labs—chemistry, biostatistics

National Labor Relations Board—economics and Indus. Relns.

U S Naval Weapons—math, ap. math

Dept. of Commerce—E.D.A.

University of Iowa Dept. of Sociology for undergraduates interested in Graduate School at Iowa.

AGRICULTURAL & LIFE SCIENCES 116 Agr. Hall

St. Regis Paper

Wyeth

JOURNALISM 425 Henry Mall

Sarkes Tarzian

Kellogg Co. will be interviewing Food Science majors in the Food Science Department.

Opportunities with the State of Illinois for Library Science, Pharmacy and Law students—schedule at 117 Bascom Hall.

PHD Biochemistry 110 Biochem. Wyeth Labs interviewing

BUSINESS 107 Commerce

DeSoto Inc.

Ingersoll-Rand Co

Johnson Wax

3M Co.

Oscor Drug Inc

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co

St. Regis Paper Co.

Sarkes Tarzian Inc

Scott Paper Co

State Farm Insurance Co

State of Illinois—Personnel

U S Defense Contract Admin. Services

NLRB
Dept. of Commerce—Economic Development Ad-
ministration

Nursing Schedules:

Nurse Program Dept. of the Navy

State of Minn. Migrant Health Services

Henry Ford Hospital

Yale-New Haven Hospital

Veterans Administration Hospital

ENGINEERING 1150 Engr. Bldg.

Allegheny Ludlum steel Corp.

City of Philadelphia

Cleveland Electric Illuminating

Computer Sciences Corp.

DeSoto Inc

Eaton Yale & Towne Inc

Foster Wheeler Co

Ingersoll-Rand Co

Johnson Wax

Kellogg Company

Koehring Co

Oscar Mayer & Co

3M Co.

North American Rockwell

Pan American Petroleum Corp.

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.

Public Service Elec. & Gas Co.

St. Regis Paper Co.

State of Ohio Highways

UARCO Inc.

U S Gypsum

UNIVAC Federal Systems and Data Divs.

Westenhoff & Novick Inc.

U S Army Materiel Command

U S Marines

U S Navy

U S Air Force

U S Naval Weapons Lab

USDA R.E.A.

VISTA will have schedules for sign up in Law. Check with Placement Offices (Nov. 9)

PEACE CORPS in the Union Play Circle Lobby Nov. 16-20 9:00 to 5:00 daily.

HUD will be interviewing on December 2, 1970 for Business, Agricultural, Engineering, Journalism and Letters & Science majors. Schedules in 107 Commerce and 117 Bascom.

NSA will be interviewing on December 2, 1970 in 117 Bascom and December 3, 1970 in Engineering.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL will have a representative on campus December 9th, 1970 to meet with students interested in studying Law at Harvard. Schedule will be at 117 Bascom.

Lost a dog?

Animals in the shelter Monday
November 2, 1970.

Airdale-Mix	Tan	Male
Terrier-Mix	Bl-Wh	Male
Poodle	White	Female
Collie	Bl-Wh	Female
Terrier	Bl-Br-W	Male
Spitz	Black	Female
Terrier-Mix	Bl-Br-W	Male
Terrier-Mix	Wht-Br	Male
Sheep Dog	Gray	Male
Shepard	Bl-Br	Male
Retriever-Mix	Gold-Wh	Male
Collie	Brn-Wh	Male
Collie-Mix	Bl-Wh	Male
Bassett-Mix	Wht-Brn	Male

These animals can be identified
and redeemed at the Dane County
Humane Society building at 2250
Pennsylvania Avenue from 11:00 to
5:30 P.M. everyday but Sundays
and holidays.

campus news briefs

DON'T BANK ON AMERIKA

"Don't Bank on Amerika," the controversial documentary film on the burning of the Bank of America in Isla Nesta last Feb. will be shown tonite at 7:30, 8:45 and 10 in Great Hall. Donation 75¢. Proceeds will go to WSA bail fund.

FREE ANGELA

WSA Committee To Free Angela Davis will meet at 7:30 tonight in B102 Van Vleck.

BROOM ST. THEATER

Tryouts for the Broom Street Theater Acting Company will be held this Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, November 4, 5, and 6, at 7 pm in the Wisconsin Union. Joel Gersmann will direct the company. Everyone is welcome.

CAPTAIN BLOOD

Errol Flynn, Basil Rathbone,

THE BAND IN CONCERT



All Seats Reserved \$3.50 \$4.50 \$5.50

Order by mail: Send stamped self-addressed envelope to Ticket Center c/o The Band, Dane County Memorial Coliseum—Madison, Wis. 53713. Add 25¢ handling charge per order. Make checks payable to Ticket Center.

Tickets available at Coliseum Ticket Center or may be ordered at Montgomery, Inc. (Downtown) Hilldale State Bank, Coopers Dept. Store and Hansen's Meadowood Pharmacy.

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LTC: unconscious spies?

(continued from page 3)

SDS charges of last year in a letter to The Daily Cardinal dated Nov. 3, 1969. "SDS argues that by contributing to ameliorative programs which benefit those oppressed by the land tenure systems in Latin America, LTC research is, in effect, prolonging and adding to such oppression," Dorner said. "The assumption underlying this charge is that misery begets revolution and that 'we must make things worse so they can get better.' This view is supported by neither logic nor history. It flies in the face of empirical evidence that so-called ameliorative reforms often in fact create strong pressures for radical change."

Dorner continued, "The presumption that research on policy issues can only support predetermined aims of those in power--of the establishment--rests on a false premise. That premise is that everyone within the 'establishment' is of one mind on all policy issues."

LTC in Bolivia

Opponents of the Land Tenure Center have examined some of its activities in Bolivia. They argue that in 1967, a time of Bolivian peasant unrest, AID received a request from the Bolivian government, asking for a program to alleviate peasant discontent. AID referred the problem to the Land Tenure Center, which wrote a standard report encouraging the government to institute a land reform program.

The peasants were most concerned with securing a clear title to the land which they were living on. The Land Tenure Center, having a good deal of experience with land titling, devised a plan whereby Bolivian officials would go out to the villages in mobile units, instead of requiring the peasants to travel to the district capitals.

Critics of LTC say that the whole operation only gave the peasants a

piece of paper, and no substantial benefits. They stress that the purpose of the policy was to co-opt a popular peasant revolution.

Prof. Don Kanel, an agricultural economist associated with the Land Tenure Center, sharply disagrees with the SDS formulation. "It is another instance,"

Prof. Don Kanel, an agricultural economist associated with the Land Tenure Center, sharply disagrees with the SDS formulation. "It is another instance," says Kanel, "of their complete failure to come up with any specific facts." Kanel points to the 1952 revolution in Bolivia which resulted in the "most rapid and massive land reform program undertaken anywhere in Latin America."

He adds that the distribution of land titles must be seen within the context of this genuine land reform, and not as a trick to divert the attention of the peasants. Says Kanel, "The issuing of land titles was simply a response to the genuine desires of the peasants."

Another Center research worker said, "The purpose of the title distribution program is to avoid situations where the former lan-

lord illegally 'sold' peasants land titles to land which had been expropriated under the Agrarian Reform Act of 1953."

However, Kanel said, "There is no attempt to turn the clock back on land reform."

'Unfair propaganda'

SDS obviously reads Bolivian history differently than most LTC people. According to the radical interpretation, the Bolivian national revolution (of 1952) was faced with an unfair propaganda campaign from the moment it took power--including threats of blackmail on the part of the great monopolistic consortia.

In 1955 the Petroleum Code was instituted, allowing a flood of U.S. oil companies to enter Bolivia, most notably the powerful Bolivian Gulf Oil.

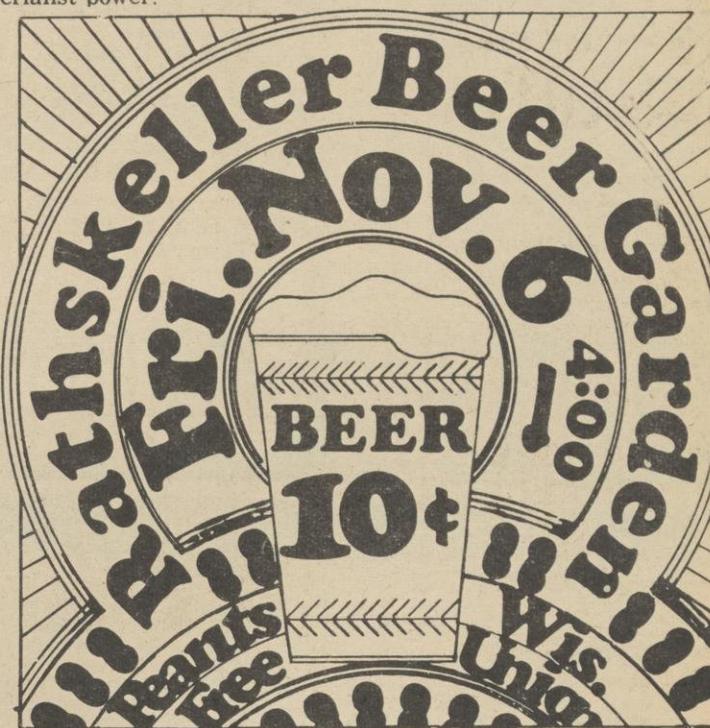
In 1968, 20 per cent of Bolivia's oil needs were supplied by Gulf Oil, and the Bolivian National Oil Company became increasingly dependent on Gulf Oil. Collaboration also increased between the Bolivian government and the U.S. State Department. The noble aims of the 1952 revolution were dying within this climate of economic coercion.

Thursday, Nov. 5, 1970

THE DAILY CARDINA

A military coup replaced the decaying revolutionary government in 1964. LTC opponents claim that the revolution died because it had "taken on the characteristics of the middle class", and because of its "slow submission to imperialist power."

Tomorrow: controversy a



MOVIE TIME MOVIE TIME MOVIE TIME MOVIE TIME



JEANNE MOREAU
"THE BRIDE
WORE BLACK"

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MICHEL BOUQUET JEAN CLAUDE BRIALY CHARLES DENNER CLAUDE RICH
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THURS. CONTINUOUS FROM 6:00 P.M.
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Don't Bank on Amerika

The Documentary Film on the Battle of Isla Vista

Time: 7:30, 8:45, 10:00
Thursday, Nov. 5

Place: Great Hall

Admission: 75¢

Presented By: W.S.A.
(donation for bail fund)



COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

Madison Community Schools are holding their first Creative Arts Festival, Friday Nov. 6 and Sunday, Nov. 8 at 8 pm at the First Congregational Church, 1609 University Ave. Featured will be a one act play, "Land of Heart's Desire," by W.B. Yeats. There will be arts and crafts, baked goods and homemade clothing. The cost will be \$1 for adults and 50¢ for students.

CO-OP THREADS

Cooperative Threads members: please vote on the referendum at the store between Nov. 4 and Nov. 11.

TENANT UNION

The Madison Tenant Union is seeking information for its conspiracy suit against forty Madison landlords. If you have any information concerning rent policies, landlord association or statements implying conspiracy or collusion, please call the MTU office, at 257-0006.

RAP CENTER

The Community Rap Center is now open weekday afternoons from 8-12 pm. If you have a problem and want to talk with someone about it, call 257-3522.

'Gondwanaland' in Antarctica

By MARGO WILSON

One raw November afternoon following his lecture, Geology 100 Professor J. Campbell Craddock apologized to his class for being unable to finish out the semester since he was leaving in a few days for Antarctica. He generated more than the usual amount of class discussion at the end of that hour.

Two years, a map series, and a Bellingshausen-Lazarev Medal later, Professor Craddock explains

he didn't want to unnecessarily alarm the students, since he had arranged for a competent substitute. And with four previous Antarctic expeditions to his credit, perhaps Craddock was entitled to appear somewhat blasé that day.

Since the winter of 1959-60, Craddock has been part of five U.S. research teams working along the Pacific coastal region of Antarctica gathering data for structural maps of the area.

The teams' findings, coupled with that of geologists from seven other countries, have resulted in the American Geophysical Society's publication last summer of "Folio 12, Geological Maps of Antarctica."

For his work in compiling several of the maps, including one of Gondwanaland—the proto-continent that continental drift theorists believe existed before being split into today's con-

tinents—Craddock was awarded the Bellingshausen-Lazarev bronze medal at the International Symposium on Antarctic Geology, sponsored by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR), held in Oslo, Norway during the summer.

THE ONLY other American to receive the award was Professor Lawrence McKinley Gould of the University of Arizona, who was second in command on Admiral Byrd's Antarctic expedition in 1928-30 and has directed many U.S. Antarctic programs including that of the International Geophysical Year from 1957-59.

Craddock said several Soviet geologists approached him at the convention asking how soon the maps would be published. The Soviets wouldn't let on that they

were concerned for reasons other than professional interest. The folio was at the printers at the time, and there was some question as to whether or not the series would be finished before the convention was. The maps were completed in time, however, and Craddock received his medal as did 49 scientists from outside the Soviet Union and 150 Soviets.

"I don't know who all those medals went to," Craddock said, referring to the 150 medals the Soviets kept. "Probably politicians." He said a Soviet Antarctic geologist told him that he had had to do a lot of fast talking just to borrow a medal to show his family.

THE MEDAL commemorates the discovery of Antarctica 150 years ago in (1820) by Admirals Bellingshausen and Lazarev, both in the employ of Czar Alexander I. Inasmuch as the British and Americans claim their sailors also spotted Antarctica in 1820, the Soviets are in part using the medal to cement their claim, Craddock said.

Craddock's last expedition, from November to February of 1968-69, was part of the U.S. Antarctic Research Program under the guidance of the National Science Foundation. Craddock termed Congress' appropriating 25 million dollars a year for the program "a conscious decision." The U.S. is responsible for 40 per cent of all work done in Antarctica.

Setting out for Antarctica, according to Craddock, one leaves from Washington and fly to Hawaii. Then, depending on whether or not "you're lucky enough to get a kind pilot," an individual may have a lay-over in Hawaii from where he flies to Christchurch, New Zealand.

He may stay in Christchurch "as little as one day or as much as one month, depending on when a bed is emptied at McMurdo," the major U.S. base in Antarctica located at the furthest point inland a ship can reach.

Transportation on the continent is by a four-engine ski-equipped



J. CAMPBELL CRADDOCK

plane, and local transportation is by helicopter or snowmobile.

Upwards of 1,000 researchers may be stationed at McMurdo during the summer season and around 125 during the winter. When ship was the only way to reach the continent, scientists would arrive just in time for the winter season and wouldn't be able to work until the following summer.

While most individuals would probably agree a three month stint in Antarctica would be quite long enough, Craddock mentioned a Soviet exchange scientist from Leningrad working out of McMurdo when Craddock was last there. Though the Soviet got along well enough with the Americans, he had been with them for 400 days and must have "been longing for some good Russian comradeship," Craddock commented.

THE AREA around the Ellsworth Mountains was the region in which Craddock did most of his research in 1968-69. And it was here that Craddock and his group discovered a layer of mesozoic rocks, a rock strata never before recorded in Antarctica. It was this discovery which Craddock termed, "the single most important thing" he's done in his ten years of Antarctic research.

It is this discovery which added credence to the continental drift theory. Craddock admitted that he, like most U.S. geologists, was always skeptical about the theory. He said he is now convinced it is a basically sound proposal.

A strip of mesozoic rock had been found on the eastern coast of South America, and a strip had been recorded along the tip of South Africa, "but it was always an enigma where it went from there," Craddock said. With the discovery of the mesozoic strip, it can be reasoned that originally, An-

(continued on page 11)

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Election analysis—

Is GOP loss Democrats' victory?

By PATRICK MCGILLIGAN
of the Cardinal Staff

Any observations on Tuesday's election in Wisconsin must come slowly and unsurely. If there is anything that is clear, it is that 1970 is, like most off-election years, a year for the opposition party—this time around, the Democrats.

The Wisconsin Democratic Party tolled victories for U.S. Senator, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Treasurer, 13 of 20 State Senate seats, at least 63 of 100 state Assembly seats, and five out of ten U.S. Congressional posts.

DANE COUNTY Democrats swept all five local assembly races and garnered the decision in six out of eight county administrative posts.

But the few conspicuous Republican wins follow an intriguing pattern—statewide, it was the Attorney General race; county-wide it was the District Attorney and Dane County Sheriff contests.

These are the candidates who campaigned most emphatically upon the theme song "law and order." These are the positions most directly related to and affected by "law and order" questions.

Wisconsin voters, who by now must be totally paranoid about riots and drugs and justice-related problems, have chosen Republicans (and the Republican philosophy) to direct their policing.

DEMOCRATS HAVE been empowered by the voters to make the laws, but they have not been entrusted to enforce them.

And so, apparently, this means that

Wisconsinites, in general, must be happy with the way things are going with law enforcement in the dairy state. Voters have, by proxy, given their assent to militant Father James Groppi's jailing, and Kaleidoscope editor Mark Knops' imprisonment. They have okayed conduct by Dane County Police and local courts during Madison's civil disturbances. They have endorsed the sluggish legal moves against state polluters.

But, as a CBS commentator observed Tuesday night, the "law and order" hymn now belongs exclusively to Republicans, and, if things aren't better by next election day, then that old "law and order" refrain will be invalidated.

Even more striking is evidence that the television blitz, which did so much once for Richard Nixon, may now have reached its logical extension.

MASSIVE VIDEO outpourings for Republicans Jack Olson, John Erickson, and Norman Anderson evidently did not stir the hearts of voters. On the contrary, their Democratic opponents scored heavily in the vote totals, proving that television commercials are not entirely the answer to a successful campaign.

Democrats, too, televised their drive, though, and so the voting edge must lie in other factors; television saturation, it appears, serves only to confirm that which the voters already believe to be right.

It should be obvious, too, that Spiro Agnew's Milwaukee banquet or Nixon's "Bart Starr Day" debacle likewise produced little in the way of positive results for Wisconsin Republicans.

Both candidates which Nixon personally went out of the way to endorse on television—"Minor Parties Treated Unfairly," and in newspaper ads—Olson and Erickson—yesterday explored the obstacles in the path of minor party candidates, including the question of Wisconsin ballot design (which had been ruled unconstitutional by Federal Judge James E. Doyle) which gave "an unfair advantage to the two major parties."

In what amounted to a public confession, the Capital Times said "the news media, including The Capital Times, also treated the minor party candidates unfairly."

Most minor party candidates contend that there is much more than just ballot irregularities blocking their "equal chances of election."

IN WISCONSIN, at least, it appears that life goes on. For many, it never stopped. Voters were, obviously, only a percentage of those eligible and those eligible were only a percentage of the total population of Wisconsinites.

Blacks were one group which did not visibly participate in the election. Students, also, did not emerge as the much-talked about force they were supposed to be. Many, as one University student put it, "couldn't care less."

In this election, there were more than two sides. It was more than just the Democrats versus the Republicans—there were the dubious, the disinterested, and the antagonistic.

There were those who were very wrapped up in the election and election results, and there were those who picked up their Wednesday morning newspaper (if, indeed, they subscribed) and turned first to the comics page, like always.

invents continent

(continued from page 10)

tarctica and Africa were one and through the mechanism of continental drift split apart.

CRADDOCK'S MAP of Gondwanaland would tend to make a true believer out of the most dogged opponent of continental drift. South America slides into place along Africa's west coast; Antarctica correspondingly fits into Africa's east coast pocket. The Indian sub-continent drawn in above Antarctica, and Australia, filling in underneath Antarctica, round out the puzzle. The mesozoic belt, which Craddock has colored green, traces a semi-circle through South America, Africa, and Antarctica.

The editor of the "Bulletin of the American Atomic Scientist" is so taken with the Gondwanaland map, he is considering running it as the front cover of the next issue.

To be published about the first of December, the magazine will also feature an article by Craddock. The "Bulletin," born in the wake of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, is dedicated to promoting moral responsibility among scientists and is interested in forwarding international peace and scientific cooperation.

While the magazine may have

limited effects, Craddock said, he sees Antarctic research as a foundation on which to base international scientific cooperation. Antarctica is the only place on the globe to which no nation claims exclusive ownership and on which no boundaries are recognized. The Antarctic Treaty, signed in 1961, internationalizes the continent for 30 years.

WHILE IT IS true that most Antarctic research teams aren't international in make-up, each country does its own research—SCAR puts out a list of all the publications on Antarctica by all the nations involved in Antarctic research.

SCAR also has a program by which member nations exchange scientists—the geologist from Leningrad being one such fellow—and sponsors symposiums like the one in Oslo.

Craddock said he views the Antarctic as a "political lab as well as a scientific lab," and suggests that perhaps the results of international scientific cooperation 6,000 miles from U.S. shores may ultimately lead to international programs in ocean and space exploration, as well as in giving impetus to international means of

preserving the world's eco-system.

"In the future, perhaps the greatest accomplishment of the Antarctic researchers of today will be their contribution towards international cooperation," Craddock hypothesizes.

The professor, veteran of Antarctic slush, points at his dusty shoes and tells how he had to pass under a viaduct and traverse a railroad track on his way to and from Science Hall each day.

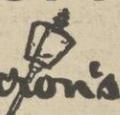
"When I first came here, I had a spot in Lot 8, which was right on the lake, next door. I thought, 'Not bad.' Then the undergraduate library took over the parking lot, and I was moved to Lot 43 on Johnson Street." When Professor Craddock returned from Antarctica, the University saw fit to reward him with a parking space amidst the grime of Spring Street's Lot 50. "I must have been displaced by some old guys," the professor concluded.



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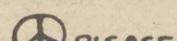
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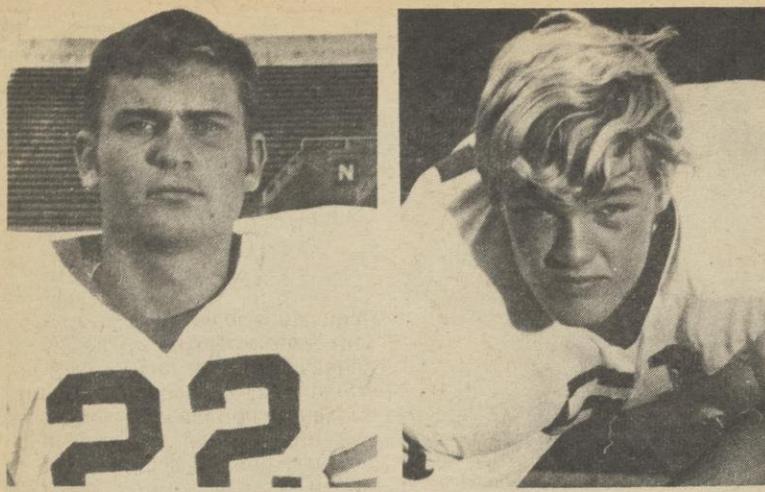
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Badgers ready physically, mentally for Buckeyes

By JIM COHEN
Sports Editor

Most coaches, after getting beaten by Michigan and only three days away from the invasion of Ohio State, would be nervous wrecks.

But not John Jardine. He's as philosophical as ever.

"We'll be ready for Ohio State," said the Badger coach after a brisk workout Wednesday. "We've had

three good days of practice, and the team has shown some good hustle and spirit."

"They almost surprise me," Jardine added in a typically serious tone.

AFTER LOSING to the Wolverines by "only" 14 points while coming close to beating them, the Badgers' confidence could be solidified. But Jardine

isn't sure how to interpret Michigan's mild victory.

"They found out they could stay on the same field with them," said Jardine. "It might have helped, but I really can't say for sure."

Although Jardine is pleased with the squad's attitude, he admitted that he thought his Badgers were getting tired. "We look a little tired. The offense jumped offsides a few times today, and that's what happens when you're tired."

BUT JARDINE added, "We don't appear to have anyone in bad shape, physically." Mike Smolcich, offensive tackle who has missed the last three games, is "physically ready" and will play behind Elbert Walker at weak tackle. This moves Jim Johnson back to the second-string tight end job.

The only lineup switch for Saturday's game here will find Albert Hannah starting ahead of Randy Marks at flanker.

Although Jardine had a few tricks up his sleeve for Michigan, he claims, "I don't think we have any surprises for Ohio State."

"Today, (Wednesday) we just concentrated on polishing our offense and practiced our line blocking. The defense concentrated on playing against the option.

"I think we're as well prepared now as we were last week this time. A lot of the things Ohio State does, we've already seen this year," Jardine added.

On the possibility that the Buckeyes would not be ready for the Badgers whom they have crushed the last two years, Jardine commented, "It's hard to say if they'll be ready."



ELROY L. HIRSCH

Athletic Director

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Friday at 1:30

Frosh host Gophers

By JEFFREY STANDAERT

Associate Sports Editor

The Wisconsin freshman football team will meet rugged Minnesota here Friday afternoon at 1:30 in the Badgers' second game of the year. Wisconsin is 1-0 after defeating Northwestern, 24-21, on a last minute touchdown pass from quarterback Larry Clawson to tight end Wayne Kopish. The Gophers, 1-1, lost to Iowa last week, 24-21, as the Hawkeyes struck for a field goal with one second left in the game.

Wisconsin coach Norm Dow expects a tougher game this week than against Northwestern. "Minnesota is a very rough opponent," Dow said. "They have a real fine running attack and a great fullback," John King of Harvest, Ala. The starting Gopher flanker will be Todd Randall of Middleton.

DOW'S TEAM exhibited a punishing attack of its own in the victory over the Wildcats. "A lack of over-all speed is one of our biggest problems," Dow said, but the Badgers do have two very strong runners in fullback Dennis Manic and tailback Jim Bachhuber. Bachhuber gained 116 yards against Northwestern and Manic's blocking was devastating.

Walk-on Joe Van Gemert of Madison Edgewood will start ahead of Clawson at quarterback against Minnesota. "Clawson has been injured and has missed a lot of time," Dow explained, "but he'll be on the bench if we need him."

The key to the Wisconsin offense is its line. The locking must be that much better without a breakaway sprinter in the backfield. Two of the best linemen are center Mike Webster of Rhinelander and Fond du Lac guard Mike Becker.

"I wouldn't want to come right out and say that any of these players are going to be definite

starters next year, that might be insulting toward some of this year's varsity," said Dow. "But Webster and Becker, and people like linebacker Todd Nordwig and defensive tackles Jim Schymanski and Angie Messina are excellent ball players."

"We have a lot of good athletes who are going to be able to step in and fill vacancies on next year's varsity," he added.

NIK MLADNOVIC of Milwaukee South and Chuck Deerwester of Country Club Hills, Ill., will probably start at offensive tackles with Mark Levenhagen of Wauwatosa at the other guard slot. 245-pound Greg Apkarian should also see action at tackle.

John Confer, Bob Mierendorf and Greg Salen are the other receivers.

Defensively, Joe Guenther of Antigo and Kevin Froelich of Kalamazoo, Mich., are at ends, with Schymanski and Messina at the tackles. Brian Harney of Fond du Lac, Greg Schofield, Antigo, and Clintonville's Nordwig will be the linebackers.

Christ Davis of Wauwatosa, Bob Hanssen, Chilton, walk-on Bob Lochner and John Smith will be the defensive backs.

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