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Harrington Underlines Individual's Rights



Kenneth L. Greenquist, President of the University Board of Regents, answers a question posed by Senator Robert W. Warren, II district, as Lt. Gov. Jack Olson silences Senator Leland S. McParland, VII district, (left to right, sitting) at the State Senate meeting Tuesday night.

—Cardinal Photo by Irv White

By LARRY STEIN
Cardinal Staff Writer

The Wisconsin State Senate investigating committee received assurance Tuesday night of firm action against the violence of last week's protest and future protests of this kind from University Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington and Regent Pres. Kenneth Greenquist.

Under repeated questioning by Assistant Attorney General James McDermott, both also held that the present relationship of the state laws giving governing power of the University to the Regents, which in turn gives the faculty governing power, is adequate to handle such incidents.

"The University will adhere to the suspension of the 13 students who have received notice of suspension," said Harrington.

Concerning what he called the "right of young people to be interviewed," Harrington said he found it "necessary to respond with force rather than surrender."

"The University was firm, has been firm, and will be firm in dealing with disruptions," said Harrington. He added "in the future the University will be more careful in arranging interviews."

Questioned specifically about the

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13 Suspension Hearings Put Off

Hearings for the 13 students suspended in connection with the disturbances over Dow last week were postponed Tuesday by Law School Dean George Young, who is chairman of the Student Conduct and Appeals Committee.

Young sent registered letters to each of the suspended students in which he revealed that the University has retained Madison attorney Richard Cates to assure that the hearings are properly held. Cates is a lecturer in the Law School and a member of the University Board of Visitors.

Young suggested that students might wish to be represented by attorneys to make certain that their "rights are adequately protected and to help assure the adequacy of the hearings."

Young indicated that the postponement would be brief and is being made to provide those involved with adequate time for preparation.

SENATE HEARINGS

Hearings will be held from 3:30 to 5 p.m. today in the Old Madison Room, concerning Student Senate Bill 15-SS-141.

The bill, proposed by Andy Good, reads as follows:

"It is the sense and recommendation of the Student Senate as the elected and representing body of students that the conduct of any corporation in its production of war material for use in the killing and maiming of human beings is so inconsistent with the basic tenants of any university community and the 'Wisconsin Idea,' that such companies' representatives must be denied access to the University Placement Service. To service in any way the flow of knowledge nurtured in this community to the creators of such war materials is more than deplorable and must be discontinued."

Fullwood Defends Silence

By STEVEN REINER
Cardinal Staff Writer

During last week's turmoil, the Wisconsin Student Association and particularly the Student Senate were conspicuously tacit. Did this

relative silence mean that the WSA was not actively participating in last week's events? Did the lack of action constitute a failure of WSA to fulfill its role as a vital student government? Responding to these questions in his office Tuesday, WSA Pres. Mike Fullwood answered no.

Fullwood, whose position in the fracs has been to condemn both the obstructive tactics and the use of armed riot police, was in Chancellor Sewell's office on Oct. 18. The WSA president was aware not only of the student tactics but of the administrative pressures

Interpretive Report

and decisions that occurred on that day.

Although his perspective was

clear, Fullwood said he could not

issue a statement, in the hours following the melee, speaking for WSA other than on endorsing the general class strike. In going any farther, Fullwood said, he would have lent the name of WSA to protest circulars and directives without that body's official endorsement.

Fullwood said he regretted that the Student Power Bill passed by Senate two weeks ago was not in effect during the chaos. If it had been, according to Fullwood, the faculty would have had to use arrest and not academic sanction as a method for punishing student demonstrators. This, said Fullwood, would have necessitated more police at the scene, but their means of clearing the building

would not have been violent, and riot equipment would not have had to be used. Fullwood was disappointed that the faculty had such an immediate response to violence, but is taking so long to consider the student power question that has been in front of them for months. If they had acted half as quickly in dealing with the power bill, said Fullwood, the violence could have been avoided.

Fulwood also stated that amidst the chaos, and while the faculty was commanding the attention of the entire campus, a Student Senate meeting would not have been feasible. After consulting with his executive board, Fullwood called a special Senate meeting to deal with the week's problems. In essence then, that action, taken Friday was the first official step by student government since the violence erupted. In that meeting, however, no action was taken, and when the session resumed after a dinner recess a quorum was not present.

In another special meeting Sunday night, the Student Senate did pass a resolution stating its position. Fullwood feels that this resolution successfully reflects the consensus of student opinion on the administration and police actions. He expects resolutions relating to this one to be proposed

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Percy Julian— A Conversation

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Funnies Float Down State St.

Snoopy, Popeye, Beany and Ceeil, and other cartoon characters will ride floats around the Capitol Square and down State Street this Friday as University students celebrate Homecoming weekend with "Cartoon Collage."

The parade, which begins at 3 p.m. Friday at the top of Capitol hill, replaces the displays traditionally built in front of the various fraternity and sorority houses.

In addition to the parade, Nancy Wilson and the Harper's Bizarre will entertain at the fieldhouse Friday and Saturday nights. The Union simultaneously features dances with Freddy and the Freelancers Friday night and Question Mark and the Mysterians Saturday night. Tickets for these events are available at the Union Box Office and the Athletic Ticket Office.

The annual pep rally, "Yell Like Hell," begins at 4:15 p.m. in front of the Union Friday, in practice for the 1967 Homecoming game Saturday afternoon against Northwestern.

By JAY WIND
Cardinal Staff Writer

Sparked by the Dow demonstrations and their aftermath, the Committee to Defend Individual Rights is attempting to receive a Student Senate charter as a permanent campus political party.

The committee plans to announce their intention to run a slate of candidates for the November campus elections at their first meeting Thursday. The group, consisting mainly of engineering students and faculty, was formed in opposition to the demonstrators from an ad hoc committee four days ago.

In a petition addressed to the administration, they propose expulsion of any students convicted of disrupting the operations of the University and the revocation of the charter of any group endorsing or participating in such action. According to President Fred Weiss, graduate student in philosophy, the petition needs 2,000 signatures before it can be presented.

"We have much faculty support," said Weiss, "especially from the Engineering School and teaching assistants."

The immediate purpose of the Committee, according to a policy paper, is "To refute the claims of the Dow protesters and marshall student support of disciplinary ac-

tion against demonstrators engaging in obstructive tactics." Their long-range aims are "To advocate rational moral and political ideas and to ensure that the University fosters and protects an atmosphere of reason."

In their statement on the Dow demonstrations, the committee states five points:

* The groups organizing the Dow protests announced they intended to obstruct University activities and break the law. It was not the police who instigated irrationality or who initially chose to disrupt the campus; it was the demonstrators.

* The police would not have been there if the demonstrators had chosen a rational method of expressing their views.

* An investigation should be called to rationally and objectively evaluate the actions of the police and the demonstrators.

* If the University took disciplinary actions against students tried in civil courts it would not constitute double jeopardy.

* If students who disrupt this campus are not expelled or placed on disciplinary probation, the University will be granting its sanction and will be opening the door to repeats of Wednesday, perhaps on a larger scale.

"... that Continual and Fearless Sifting and Winnowing by which alone the truth can be found . . ."

Berlin, Berkeley, and Madison . . . Some Lessons

By PHILIP G. ALTBACH
Dept. of Educational Policy Studies
University of Wisconsin

The recent crisis at the University over the issue of job interviewing by the Dow Chemical Company, which saw 55 students injured in demonstrations, a student strike against the university administration and against police brutality, and a massive disruption of the routine of higher education again focuses attention on the role of students in politics, and the reaction of University authorities and the public to student activism.

The crisis generated a serious split in the faculty, and much resentment against a University administration which has prided itself on its good relations with both faculty and students. While it is likely that the heat of the crisis is over, its implications will be felt for some time. Despite the violence and disruption, however, the crisis may have served at least one useful purpose if it stimulates some careful thinking on some of the challenges which face the University.

Madison is not alone in facing major crises brought about by student activism and administrative response. The political role of students in many of the developing nations is well known. Students in Latin America, Asia, and Africa have occasionally toppled governments, and often play a key role in national politics. In the industrially advanced nations of the West, students are not so politically powerful, but there has been an increase in student activism in many Western nations in recent years. For the most part, student activism in the West has caused internal university crises rather than disruption in the broader society.

There are two particularly dramatic examples of student activism which come to mind as the University gropes its way out of a serious crisis. Indeed, the patterns which can be seen in each of these situations are strikingly similar, and a discussion of some of these patterns may prove useful. Recent political crises at the University of California at Berkeley, and at the Free University of Berlin will be considered in a comparative context.

IN EACH OF THESE THREE CASES academic crises were created over relatively isolated local incidents which had broader political overtones. Each of the three universities under consideration is financed by public funds—in the two American cases by state governments, and in Berlin by the municipal authorities. And in all three cases, the universities were under scrutiny and substantial criticism by legislators and the press. Threats to cut budgets, complaints about leftism on the campus, allegations concerning "outside agitators," and strong implications that university autonomy was in jeopardy characterized each institution, and university administrators were naturally concerned not only to protect their budgets and salaries, but also to maintain as much academic freedom and university autonomy as possible in what was perceived as a threat to the institution.

Issues of the university and politics were a strong underlying factor in all three cases. In each university, administrators felt it necessary to demonstrate their "control" over the institution, and particularly over the activities of a small minority of leftist students in an effort to mollify critical legislators. As a result of these pressures, an incident which might, under other circumstances or in an institution which was not under such strong public pressure, have remained a minor skirmish, blew up into a major crisis. The Berkeley "revolt," was, after all, started when the University of California administration, under state pressure, rescinded permission for students to freely engage in political propaganda in a small area of the campus. And in Berlin, administrators under similar outside pressures, suddenly withdrew permission for holding political meetings on campus in Spring of 1966, thereby intensifying a political crisis which resulted in an eventual withdrawal of their order as well as substantial student resentment.

It is likely that under more normal circumstances the administration at the University of Wisconsin would have been able to find a modus vivendi during some early stage of the Dow Affair, and could have prevented the use of outside police force. While it is clear that the university administration had an obligation to carry out the mandate of the faculty in permitting business interviewing on campus, the means which the university used are open to serious question.

As a footnote, which is perhaps of some significance in these crises, it should be noted that in all of the cases the top university authorities were well known liberals—and those responsible for seemingly "tough" and "re-

pressive" actions against student activists were liberals devoted to academic freedom. President Clark Kerr of the University of California, who was eventually fired as a result of the Berkeley events, is a well known liberal scholar and administrator, and the Berlin crisis erupted soon after a liberal rector was elected. And, of course, in the case of the University of Wisconsin, the newly appointed chancellor, William Sewell, has been one of the most prominent spokesmen for student rights and academic freedom in the university. It may be, indeed, that conservative administrators are better able to handle crises of this kind precisely because they are under less severe outside pressure to "prove" their authority.

THE MOST IMPORTANT ELEMENTS in these crises were, of course, the student activists, who either initiated the events or reacted to them. There is a new type of student activist on the campuses of the Western nations. The mass media has labelled these individuals as "anarchists" and "political beatniks," and this is clearly an oversimplification. Yet, there seems to be a new breed of student on the campus who has neither loyalty nor respect for the university he attends. The university is, he feels, part of an unjust and reactionary society, and the knowledge for which it stands has been prostituted to the military-industrial complex. Furthermore, the new activist is devoted to revolutionary social change in a society which does not give much latitude to revolutionary politics. As a result of this general orientation, and more specific issues such as the Vietnam war, and the failure of the civil rights struggle, there is a tendency to attack society wherever it is most vulnerable—and the university is a readily available target.

Much of the new "student left" has no ideology, and is devoted to what has been called "confrontation politics." It has thought through neither its role in society nor its relationship to the university and issues of higher education, and as a result is both unpredictable and often irresponsible in its actions. This kind of "pop" politics is a marriage of an ideological vacuum and frustration. In the past, leftist student groups were concerned primarily with building a political consciousness on the campus, and had a fairly concrete idea of their tactics—they were usually unwilling to attack the university directly, since the university provided them a base for recruitment and often at least a minimal of freedom of expression. The debate over *in loco parentis* has further complicated the issue, for the student left has demanded that university jurisdiction over matters of student discipline should be ended, that students should have the power to make their own decisions on these matters, and that they should be subject only to the laws and sanctions of society. This demand in effect goes against 500 years of academic tradition, which has from the Middle Ages held that the university is a sanctuary from the pressures of society, and has the right to govern itself. The students claim that the university is an integral part of society, and that it should therefore be governed by society's laws. Furthermore, they object to being judged twice—once by civil authorities and again by university laws—with the possible result of both jail sentences and expulsion or suspension from the university. One punishment is enough, they say.

Again, there are parallels between Berlin, Berkeley, and Madison. The Free Speech Movement at the University of California was complicated by such factors as the Filthy Speech crisis, and had no clear focus during parts of its campaigns. At least a part of its leadership was as devoted to stopping the wheels of the university as to the specific issues of free speech on campus. At Berlin, issues have become complicated by the existence of a self-styled "Horror Commune" of what can be described as politically minded hippies. This element of Berlin politics, which has some following among the students, is devoted to an extreme type of "confrontation politics" against both the university and society. And at Madison, too, at least some of the leadership of the demonstrations against Dow Chemical Corp. was as much interested in forcing the University to publicly identify with Dow and with the Vietnam War, as with the specific issue of preventing the interviews.

THESE THREE CRISES also bring up several important questions relating to the role of the faculty in university administration, and the relationship of the faculty to the students. In all three cases, the University administration acted without specific faculty approval but under general mandates from the faculty in the initial stages of the crises. Later, after a crises situation had been created, the faculty engaged in bitter

and divisive debate, and eventually supported the administration. In these incidents, there were allegations of unfair maneuvering by the administration in attempts to secure a faculty mandate for administrative actions. The mechanisms of faculty control over university affairs were called into question, and the essential impotence of the faculty to do more than set rather general guidelines for policy was made clear.

It is possible that some of the difficulties encountered at these three universities stem from the fact that they are large, publicly supported institutions, which have aspirations to greatness as universities. These factors increase tensions on the faculty, make them fearful of outside authority and sensitive to the opinions of an often hostile community, and create divisions within the faculty because of promotions policies, salary differentials, and similar issues. The ambivalence shown by the administration over university autonomy may well be reflected in the attitudes of the faculty.

These three crises suggest some of the crucial questions facing universities in an era of technological change and of student political consciousness. While the student activists, regardless of their political views, constitute only a small minority of the student population, it is this minority which often articulates the views of a larger proportion of the student population. Furthermore, a number of studies, both in the United States and abroad, have shown that the activists are among the most able students in the university. To dismiss them as "anarchists" or as a tiny and insignificant minority is a mistake, not only because they can cause difficulties for the institution, but because the activists are among the most thoughtful and academically able students on the campus.

The new generation is questioning some of the basic concepts of the university as they have evolved in the West, although as yet the students have been unable to articulate a coherent set of questions or a consistent program. Certainly they are questioning the concept of *in loco parentis*, and there seems to be a good deal of agreement in the student community that the university should give up its control over the social and personal life of the students. At least some of the students are also questioning the traditional idea of the university as an autonomous institution. And some students want to have a role in academic policy making as well as control over their social affairs.

Underlying these specific questions, however, are some more serious, but as yet unarticulated issues. What is the role of the university in a technological society? The protesting students claim, and the use of massive outside police force on campus seems on the surface at least, to support their contention, that the university is an integral part of the broader society, and that claims of academic autonomy are a sham. In the particular case of the University of Wisconsin, the students wanted to make the University either identify with or repudiate the Vietnam war. The University has attempted to avoid taking a position on the war, and on most other controversial public issues, and was therefore placed in a difficult position by the student protesters. Clark Kerr's definition of a "multiversity," and certainly Wisconsin fits this category, links the academic community ever more closely to the broader society, not only in terms of increasing financial dependence on government research funds, but by serving society by performing directly relevant research and professional training. The older notion of the university as a place for the building of character, and for "pure" research seems to be decreasingly viable in modern society. Yet, with the exceptions of men like Clark Kerr and James Perkins, who are generally sanguine about these changes, and Robert Hutchins, who is not, there has been little understanding of these issues by the general academic community. And clearly the changing role of the university in the West is a cause for the unrest on campus, and demands new ways of looking at a variety of academic issues.

THE LESSONS OF THE CRISIS at Madison, as well as those at Berkeley and Berlin are not simple and clear cut, because the situation in which the university finds itself is complex. The student militants, with their limited objectives, have not pinpointed the challenges to the university, and university administrators, in their calculations based on outside political pressures and a desire to "muddle through" have also been unable to focus on the crucial issues. If, however, the crises are able to create a concern for these issues, and a determination to think through answers, then the disruption and violence may produce positive results.

Letter

Protest Criticized

To the Editor:

The dirty "hippy" pigs who protested Dow Chemical Co. deserved the beating they got, and I don't see why everyone feels so sorry for them.

Violence may be unpleasant to watch, but by Jove some things in this world are still necessary even though they may be unpleasant. These obnoxious pigs must be cut down to size.

They are unpatriotic, irresponsible exhibitionists. They are not sincere or they would not deliberately try to be so arrogantly repulsive. Let them walk in the woods and sniff their flowers and renounce our way of life if that's the way they really feel. But when they physically threaten and oblige people who have not redefined our way of life, and pressure people from exercising their rights which are guaranteed

(sic) by that way of life, then they most certainly deserve to have their skulls pounded. They aren't so "hip" anymore curled up on the floor with their teeth kicked out.

Gene Armstrong
Graduate Engineering



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Letter

LHA Vote Explained

To the Editor:

We felt that a letter to the Cardinal concerning the resolution passed by the Lakeshore Halls Association on October 18th on the Dow demonstrations and the actions of the police was in order.

There was considerable opposition to this bill and a large portion of its content was stricken. The remainder passed with heavy dissent. (18 for, 11 against, 3 abstentions) The important fact that we wish to bring out is that a motion to attach the outcome of the vote to the bill was overridden.

Through the failure of this motion, the majority refused to allow the large opposition to this resolution be made public. We feel this tramples on the minority's right to dissent, and further gives the impression that the bill passed unanimously. We think this is not

in the spirit of representative government.

Ray Meyer
Chuck Yankey
Cabinet Representatives

Behavior Foolish

To the Editor:

I am a liberal student. I am vehemently opposed to America's role in Vietnam, and I advocate our immediate withdrawal from that nation.

But I stand aghast at the illegal, immoral, and certainly incredibly foolish behavior of a few of my fellow students in the picketing of Dow Chemical Co.'s campus employment interviews. It can only hurt, it hurt the picketers, it hurt every student at the University. Such mob action is the very antithesis of my faith in individual freedom and peaceful change. I only hope that the citizens of Madison and of the world will know that while these students may speak the views of many, their behavior is abhorred by most of us.

Robert Harris
Undergrad, Physics.

U Handling of Dow Protest Condemned by Percy Julian

By PERCY JULIAN
As told to
JOE LAGODNEY
Cardinal Staff Writer

EDITOR'S NOTE: Percy Julian is one of the outstanding young civil liberties lawyers in the country. In addition to defending both this year's and last year's Dow demonstrators, Julian has taken numerous civil rights cases throughout the country, including some involving Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown.

I arrived near the Social Science building at 12:15 p.m. on Wednesday and noticed approximately 25 riot police armed with loaded guns, lead filled night sticks, and tear gas canisters. Observing this I went with my co-counsel Mike Reiter and Marc Stickgold, assistant dean of the Law School to try to talk with Dean Kauffman. I identified myself to the Madison policeman guarding the door and was ushered in.

I was introduced to Dean Kauffman and to Vice-Chancellor Cleary. I asked Kauffman who was in charge of the police outside. He replied that Chief Hanson was. I then asked Kauffman if he was in charge of Chief Hanson. Kauffman replied that Chancellor Sewell was. At this point Sewell came into Kauffman's office.

I told Sewell that I hoped he

would not use the riot police outside. The basis of this statement was that I had been to Cincinnati and to Nashville and had seen uncontrolled police forces brutally injure hundreds of innocent people. I might add parenthetically that what I saw Wednesday was many times worse than anything I saw in Cincinnati or Nashville.

Sewell was seated with his hand over his mouth and said nothing. I told Sewell, "If you send those riot police in, the blood of many innocent students will be on your hands and on your conscience." Sewell replied, "We'll just have to wait and see."

I then left the office and went outside to a telephone to call Federal Judge Doyle in a desperate attempt to see if he could stop the bloodbath that would inevitably follow. In the phone booth I glanced at my watch and noticed that it was twenty minutes to one. It took some time to be connected to the Judge. I told him I was speaking only as a citizen and as an alumnus of the University and asked him if he could do anything. Doyle replied that it was not within his power to stop the police, since nobody could offer any proof that they would be excessively brutal. I reluctantly agreed.

I went over to the Social Science area where the riot police had been reinforced. Seeing this, I sent

Mike Reiter to Dean Kauffman's office to beg the Chancellor to order the police to remove their weapons. There was no action on this.

Shortly afterward Hanson ordered the riot police, under the command of a Protection and Security sergeant to move into the building. I shouted at Hanson to go into the building and tell the demonstrators what was going to happen. Hanson was repeating hysterically, "I haven't got a bullhorn, I haven't got a bullhorn." There was a student across the street, in full view who had a bullhorn, and I had seen Hanson with one earlier in the day and would doubt if anybody took it away from him.

I then saw Hanson go up to the door and come back. I doubt if he said anything because he was back in about 15 seconds. Then the police began to move in.

I was somewhat surprised when I heard glass breaking and noticed the police were smashing the glass in the doors and moving through. I could see the police shoving and beating people inside. I saw a girl dragged out by the police with her head split open. The police continued to beat her with their clubs as she lay helpless on the

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We then went out to see if we could help any of the people who had been beaten. Outside we ran into Peter Bunn and Evan Stark. Evan asked me to go back to Kauffman's office and act as counsel. The policeman would not let me in because he said no lawyers were allowed. Stark came out shortly afterward.

I then asked Peter Bunn if Hanson could stop this. Bunn said Hanson could not be reached. I assumed he meant that Hanson was inside the Commerce building which had been evacuated and which was surrounded by club-swinging police. I managed to get to one of the back doors which was guarded by five Madison police. I told them to tell Hanson that the Chancellor wanted to see him immediately. I left in a hurry for fear of being beaten.

I then rushed to Kauffman's office and was let in. Sewell was at the window watching the scene. He still had his hand over his mouth. I told him what I had seen and told him that I warned that this would happen. I demanded, "What are you going to tell that girl's parents when they ask why you let her head get split open? What are you going to tell that boy's parents when they want to know why he is in the hospital? How can you allow this to happen?"

Sewell replied, "There's nothing I can do."

I asked, "For God's sake who can do anything? You're in charge here, how can you sit by?"

Sewell continued to look out the window and refused to say anything.

Marc Stickgold, who had come in with me, told Sewell, "I don't care what those protestors did. Is it worth 50 students permanently injured?" Sewell still refused to speak.

I then went down to the base-
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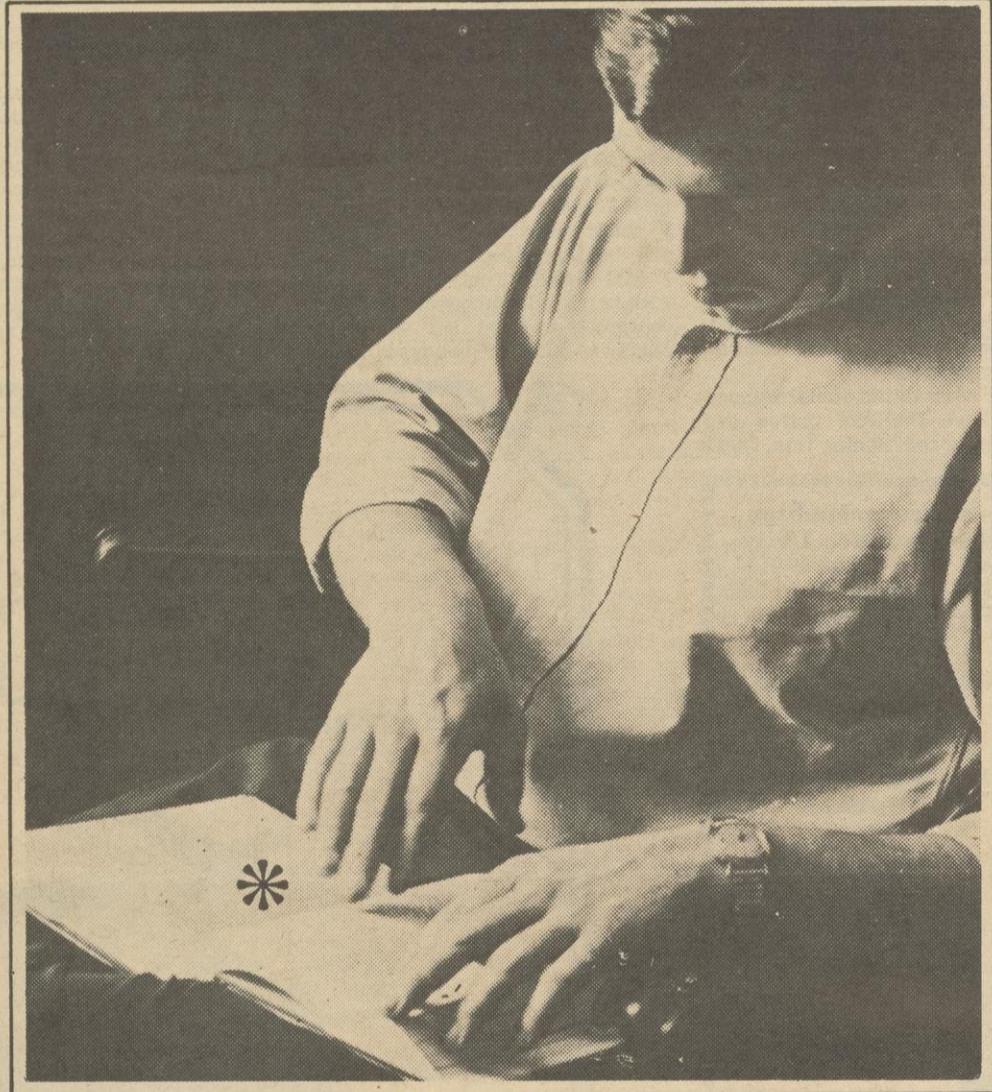
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Campus News Briefs

Harold Stassen, the only living member of the United States' U.N. Charter Committee, will speak about "Vietnam and the United Nations" today at 8:30 p.m. in the Tripp Commons.

The lecture will be followed by a question and answer period. The program is sponsored by the Union Forum Committee.

ELECTRIC FLAG

Mike Bloomfield's Electric Flag will appear tonight at the Factory, 315 W. Gorham St. Also featured will be the White Trash Blues Band. Admission will be \$2.75 at the door or tickets may be purchased in advance at Discount Records.

HOOFERS

The Hoofers Riding Club will meet at 7 p.m. in Hoofers Quarters today.

GYMNAStic CLUB

The Women's Gymnastic Club will meet today at 7:30 p.m. in Lathrop Gym.

GAVARRA MEMORIAL

A talk by Robin David, YSA, will be given today at 8 p.m., Old Madison Room, Union. Free.

SRP NOMINATIONS

Student Rights Party Nominating Convention will be held today at 7:30 p.m., Union. SRP

Platform to be discussed.

* * *

SRP DIRECTORATE

There will be SRP Directorate meeting today at 6:30 p.m. in the Union. Candidates and Platform will be discussed.

* * *

SENATE HEARINGS

Hearings will be held from 3:30 to 5 p.m. today in the Old Madison Room, concerning Student

Senate Bill 15, SS, 141.

* * *

WSA TODAY

WSA Today, radio program of the Wisconsin Student Association will discuss Homecoming today at 10 p.m. on WISM. Robert Stickgold, member of the steering committee of the Committee for Student Rights, will be on Thursday and Friday evenings. Marc Kauffman is the regular moderator, and Randy Wagner the interviewer.

Wednesday, October 25, 1967 THE DAILY CARDINAL—5

WSA CONVENTION

Alliance for Responsible Governmental Objectives will hold its nominating convention WSA elections today at 7:30 p.m. in the Union. Room will be posted on today in the union.

* * *

FREE FILM

Free showings of the film, "In the Heat of the Night," and a lecture by the film's producer, Walter Mirisch, have been scheduled this week at the Union. The film, which stars Rod Steiger and Sidney Poitier, will be shown today at 3:30, 7 and 9 p.m. in the Union Play Circle. Free tickets are now available at the Union Theater box office. Mirisch will speak Friday at 2:30 p.m. in Great Hall. He will discuss the film and comment on the role of the cinema in higher education.

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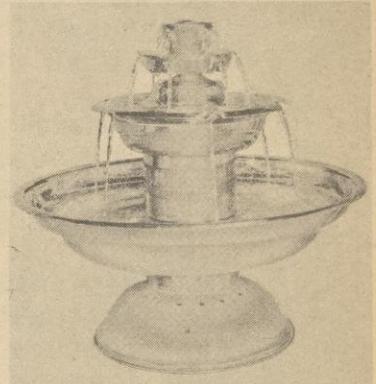
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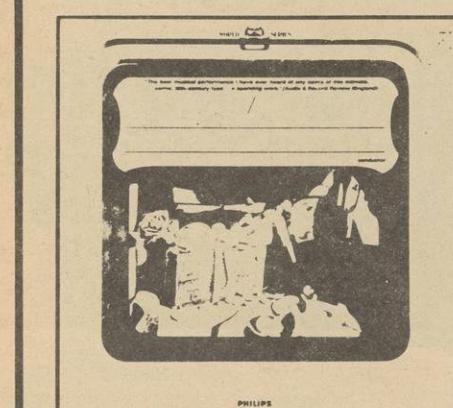
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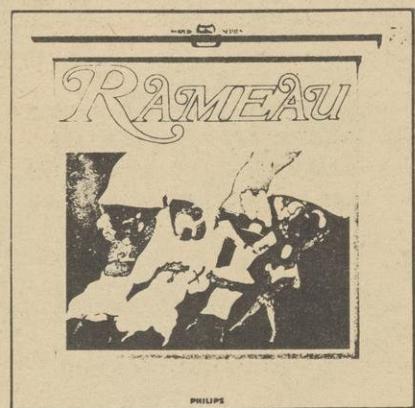
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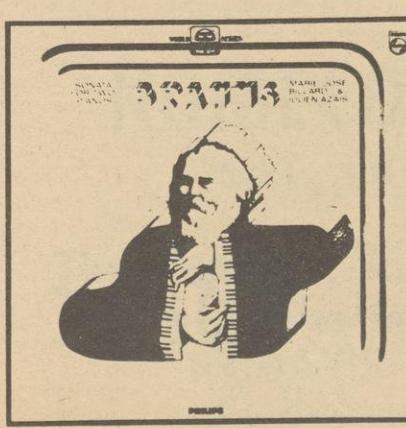
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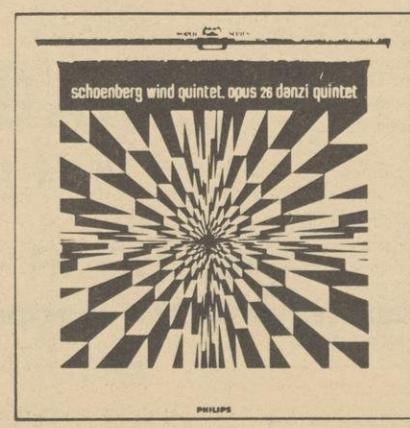
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I sang my harp on the sun's deck
Here at the water in the cool unblossomed year,
And the light notes clung at my hair roots
Like bird cries gathering.

All the day's time leaned
Into lengthening shadows
And moments clung like fresh leaves
On water.

Wind crossed the pond
Leaving stripes and crosses
As though it rolled and cast down,
Cast down its shape for vision.

Wisteria hung for lavender
In a blossom of perfume,
And on the stone a toad
Settled in sunlight.

Is this saturation of senses enough?
Living together between a time frame,
We creature and non-creature
And I among them.

Susan McCord ©Contact Magazine, 1965

To communicate is the beginning of understanding



Faculty Recital

By A.C. FELIX
Music Reviewer

Two faculty piano recitals were presented in Music Hall last week. The first, a performance of music for two pianos, four hands, was presented Friday by Ms. Ross and Burmeister.

Ross and Burmeister teach class piano here. They sound like they teach class piano. Here, they are what you might call marginal, professional, their performance being barely acceptable technically and absolutely devoid of interpretation. There were problems of rhythmic coordination and balance. Those are almost the only problems you can have on a piano. Fortunately their menage was saved by a program of interesting, seldom-heard pieces by good composers.

First on the program was "Aria and Toccata" by Norman Dello Joio, a neoclassic piece which maintains interest, at least in the toccata, by the use of driving rhythms. It was followed by Maurice Ravel's well-known suite "Ma Mere L'oye." In this work, as in "Histoires Naturelles," he solves the problem of what to do with the piano by sticking rather literally to the text—here, the stories of Sleeping Beauty, Hop-o'-my-Thumb, Ugliella, and so forth—and using tone painting to depict their events.

"Scaramouche," by Darius Milhaud, is a sort of neoclassic, French "Till Eulenspiegel." The brisk tempo, combined with purposefully banal effects and cliched rhythmic and cadential formulas, help convey the image of the ir-

repressible scamp just as strongly as Strauss' more famous work.

After intermission, the program was concluded with Rachmaninoff's "Suite No. 2, Opus 17." Somehow everything by Rachmaninoff sounds like an old war-horse, even if you've never heard it before. The Suite was no exception, being a typical combination of bombast and boredom, lasting as long as the rest of the program put together.

* * *

Ellsworth Snyder is the School of Music's token Avant-garde. Presumably his musical heterodoxy is tolerated in order to forestall comments such as: "The School of Music is so stagnantly reactionary that it has no Avant-garde at all."

Tokenism is better than total exclusion, I suppose, and Professor Snyder makes up for a lack

of company by his brilliant, though infrequent recitals. Sunday's contribution, although not as spectacular as, say, last year's Eric Satie festival, was marked by the diverse programming and excellent performance that one has come to expect from him.

The program opened with the third movement of Ives' celebrated "First Piano Sonata." This is a typical Ivesian slow movement, whose complex rhythms merge to form an absolutely seamless flow broken only by three turbulent forte sections. There are also the "wrong" things, such as absent-minded phrase endings and screwy voice-leading, which would be expected to occur throughout the opus of a man whose compositions remained unplayed until the last few years of his life.

The "Sechs kleine Klavierstücke," op. 19, are definitely minor Schonberg. For all their brevity they are quite uncharacteristically boring, offering little in the way of harmonic or dynamic contrast. I heard Professor Snyder

Wednesday, October 25, 1967

THE DAILY CARDINAL

generated melody (based on imperfections in his manuscript paper), and leaving both the rhythm and the style of performance completely up to the performer, Cage has produced a strangely haunting work by exercising his influence as a composer only upon the dynamics! This makes this small, unpretentious piece something of a tour-de-force, musically—one would not have thought it possible to produce any kind of affect at all with such limited materials.

(continued on page 10)

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AD HOC COMMITTEE TO DEFEND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS: STATEMENT ON DOW DEMONSTRATIONS

Prepared by Fred Weiss

Let us try to be calm and clear on several issues which have tended to be clouded in the past few days:

1. Well before the events of Wednesday afternoon the groups organizing the Dow protests announced that they intended to obstruct university activities, break the law, and violate the rights of other students; and, thus, at the start, they rejected reason and civilized methods of expressing their views. They rejected the peaceful picket line, protest meetings, the press, debates, or forums: "It is time to stop talking and begin acting," they said. What they meant was, "It is time to stop trying to persuade other men to agree with us and to begin forcing them to." It was not the police who instigated irrationality or who initially chose to disrupt this campus—it was the demonstrators.

2. If the demonstrators had chosen a peaceful method of publicizing their position, no mob would ever have gathered, no one would have been injured, and this university would not have experienced the type of situation which one expects in a jungle, but not in a civilized society. Let it not be forgotten that the police would not have been there in the first place if the demonstrators had chosen a rational method of expressing their views.

3. Eyewitness reports on alleged police brutality on Wednesday are remarkable for wide differences and often outright inconsistencies. An investigation should be called to rationally and objectively evaluate the actions of the police—and the demonstrators. But let us keep in mind that whatever the outcome of this investigation, the demonstrators are not exonerated for having created a situation, through their rejection of reason and by their violation of the rights of others, in which violence was almost a necessary consequence.

4. The demonstrators are claiming that their obstruction of the corridor at the Commerce Building was merely an example of proper civil disobedience fully in the "American tradition." However we must distinguish between civil disobedience which has at its root respect for the "test cases" by **single or few** individuals challenging the law and does not violate the rights of others—such as constitutionality of specified laws—and mass civil disobedience which violates the rights of others and has as its purpose the destruction of the law. As soon as the demonstrators prevented individuals from attending interviews with Dow they passed beyond the limits of mere civil disobedience into the area of a brazen violation of the rights of others.

5. Those who have argued against the university taking disciplinary action against the demonstrators have raised the issue of "double jeopardy." Let us be clear that the issue is totally inapplicable here. The university is not a court of law and "double jeopardy" is only applicable in that context: it means that a man cannot be tried twice for the same offense. It does not mean that an individual or institution cannot make a **moral** evaluation of an individual tried in a civil court and take appropriate action if it sees fit. If the university took disciplinary action against students tried in civil courts it would not be "double jeopardy"—the student would not be re-tried by a court of law. The university would merely be taking action on the basis of its evaluation of the civil trial—and this is a moral, not a legal act. (Imagine what would happen if business concerns were forced to re-hire convicted embezzlers on the grounds that not doing so would be "double jeopardy").

6. If students who disrupt this campus are not expelled or placed on disciplinary probation, the university will be granting its sanction, and will be opening the door to repeats of last Wednesday—perhaps on a larger scale. (This statement has been distributed to over 1,000 members of the faculty).

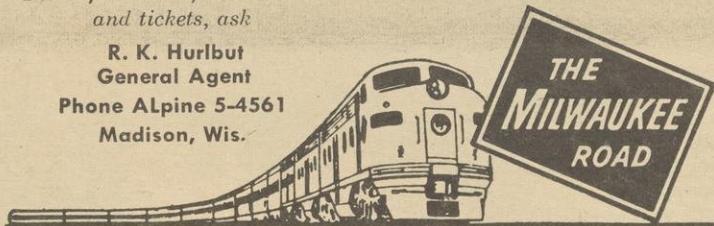
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Hearings

(continued from page 1)

CIA interviews this month, Harrington said "Unusual precaution may be taken."

Harrington agreed off-campus interviews would be a surrender.

Harrington said that while he would proceed against those who participated in violence, the very large number of students who were emotionally upset should not be acted against.

When Lt. Governor Jack Olson, chairman of the committee, asked him why the students and teaching assistants who had been suspended were still going to classes, he said they were exercising their right to due process upon a hearing at the University.

Greenquist assured the committee, "There will be interviews," independent of any student action.

The inquisition will continue tonight.

Fullwood

(continued from page 1)

by other senators in future meetings, particularly Sen. Andy Good's motion calling for denial of placement services to corporations involved in the war.

Now, after resignations from two senators, Bill Kaplan (UCA-V) and Fred Barron (UCA-III), and having another resignation of Mary Witte (IND-V) being submitted for discussion, the Senate is directly feeling the result of last week's frustrations.



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Nevertheless, looking back on last week, Fullwood sees the WSA as doing the best job possible under the circumstances. Pondering the Senate's role in the future, Fullwood sees WSA continuing as a viable and effective organization, for, "the Senate is the only student body the faculty will listen to in a non-riot situation."

Villemonte

(continued from page 1)

mittee who will select faculty representatives are Prof. Eugene Cameron, Chairman, geology; Prof. Philip P. Cohen, physics and chemistry; Prof. John Ferry, chemistry; Prof. David B. Johnson, economics; Prof. Charles Loomer, agricultural economics; and Prof. James Villemonte, civil engineering.

Villemonte said that a faculty investigation into the events of the demonstration last week "would serve no useful purpose—it would only further divide the factions."

Aspects Of Aging

Aspects of the aging process and the rehabilitative care of older patients will be the subjects of a conference for registered nurses at the Wisconsin Center, Nov. 2 and 3.

Speakers will include: William S. Middleton, M.D., emeritus professor and former dean of the UW Medical School; Lena Plaisted, professor of nursing and director of Master's Rehabilitation Nursing

Program, Boston Univ. School of Nursing; and Robert J. Havighurst, professor of human development at the University of Chicago.

Registration information is available from the University, Room 1006 West Towers, 606 State St., or by calling 262-3883.

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CAMPUS INTERVIEWS SCHEDULED FOR NOVEMBER 6-10, 1967

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Cummins Engine Co., Inc.—ap.math, computer science, others

DeSoto Chemical Coatings Inc.—chemistry

Eastman Kodak—chemistry, physics, ap.math

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Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.—chemistry, math, physics and other majors

General Electric Co.—computer science, math

General Tire & Rubber Co.—physics, math, chemistry, other majors

W. T. Grant Co.—math, other majors

Hughes Aircraft Co.—physics

Institute of Paper Chemistry—chemistry

Kellogg Co.—Food and nutrition majors

Kimberly-Clark Corporation—chemistry, math, physics, other majors

Liberty Mutual Ins. Co.—claims and underwriting

Lincoln National Life Ins. Co.

Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Co.—computer science, math, other majors

New York Central Railroad—math, physics, chemistry, other majors

Northern Natural Gas—ap.math, computer science, math

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*Parker Pen Co.—physics, chemistry

Peoples Gas Light & Coke—math, home, ec.

Polaroid Corporation—MS/PhD Chem.

Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co.—computer science, math, other majors

Sherwin Williams Co.—chemistry, computer science, math

Swift & Co.—chem., math, other majors

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UNIVAC—Sperry Rand

New York University—Admissions

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U.S. Surgeon General will be in the Union—Studio C from 9:00-4:00

U.S. Defense Supply Agency—chemistry, physics, computer science, math

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P.D.Q. Bach: An Inspired Disaster

By EVAN LUSKIN
Music Reviewer

Despite overwhelming public apathy, Professor Peter Schickele, substitute instructor at the University of Southern North Dakota's extension school, brought his Royal P.D.Q. Bach Festival Orchestra to the Union Theater Friday evening.

The Madison audience, which until Friday was fortunately unaware of the existence of P.D.Q. Bach, was introduced to this little known Baroque composer. Luckily, the Professor, an eminent musicologist, came prepared to handle the total ignorance of his audience. Though even the most musically unsophisticated listener could appreciate that something was drastically wrong with each work, Schickele pinpointed every musical failure.

The program opened with the "Serenade in D Major for Devious Instruments" (S. 36-24-36), a real good piece. Prof. Schickele was featured on the windbreaker, though the less said about his superb performance the better.

As the Professor had promised, after the concert the audience walked out whistling melodies from the program's second selection,

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Schickele's "Unbegun Symphony." He brought all his vast knowledge as a musicologist into the composition, the influences of Beethoven and Debussy being especially well blended. The composer's eclecticism seems to have been limited only by his faulty technique.

Little need be said about the "Pervertimento for Bagpipes, Bicycle and Balloons" (S. 66), except to quote the Professor's own introductory remarks: "Pervertimento is less a title than an opinion expressed by the work's various performers." Indeed, one wonders how Friday's orchestra members put up with such thoroughly unrewarding work.

"The Gross Concerto for Divers Flutes" (S. 2) was a bit disappointing. Professor Schickele, while a virtuoso on the windbreaker, was less than satisfactory on the ocarine (sweet potato). Perhaps Rudolph Bing might be prevailed upon to let Octavio Pinto (the ocarinist who raised such a storm with the Met at Newport this summer) join the p.d.q. Bach Festival Orchestra

for a season. I see little reason for Bing not to.

Though most Greek scholars are not aware that Iphigenia was ever in Brooklyn, P.D.Q.'s cantata on this theme was one of his greatest financial successes. This results from the use of a bargain-counter tenor in the composition. Professor Schickele was inspired on the wine bottle, and really got caught up in the spirits of the piece.

Prof. To Play

Prof. John Wright Harvey, University of Wisconsin organist and carillonneur, has been invited to play organ recitals in churches of Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan next month.

On Nov. 4 he will give an evening concert in the First Congregational Church in Hancock, Mich. On Nov. 12 Prof. Harvey will be in Freeport, Ill., to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church.

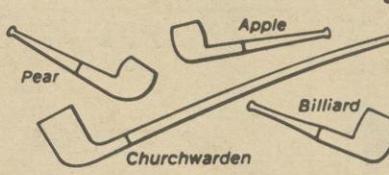
On Nov. 26 at 4 p.m. he will play the dedicatory recital on the

Wednesday, October 25, 1967

THE DAILY CARDINAL-9

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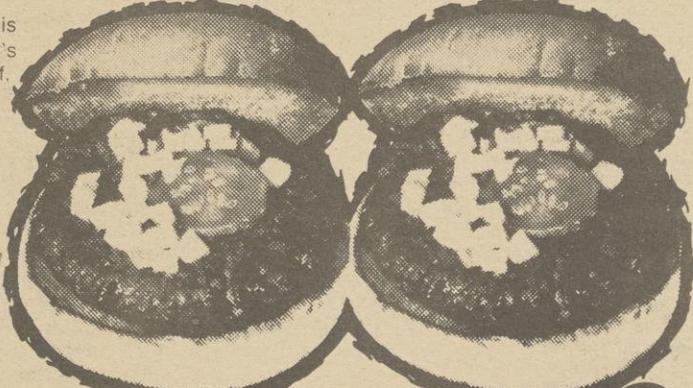


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Recital

(continued from page 7)

Charles Hamm writes musical pop-art. He uses the cliches of Romantic melody and harmony as his basic working materials in pieces which are otherwise quite aleatoric. The 1967 "Something Else for Ellsworth Snyder" is brash and witty, though not as good as the slightly older "Melted Ears" performed at the U. of Michigan last summer.

Professor Snyder concluded with a brilliant performance of Schubert's posthumous "Sonata in B flat Major," a thoroughly delightful work which holds the interest throughout despite its great length.



Percy Julian

(continued from page 3)

ment to use the washroom. As I was in there Tear gas fumes filled the place. I wet my handkerchief, put it over my face and attempted to get out of the building. I saw a boy carrying out an elderly cleaning lady, who was overcome by the fumes.

Outside I found Marc Stickgold who was worried about his wife who had been around the demonstration. A girl who was dazed and bleeding stumbled by us. We at-

tempted to call an ambulance, but none were available. We flagged down a car that took her to the hospital.

I saw Paul Soglin walking around by Lincoln's statue. He was crying. A lot of people, even people who were against the demonstration were crying. Around Bascom Hall there was a general feeling of outrage. I then left.

As an alumnus of this University, I have no confidence in Sewell as Chancellor, I have no confidence in Kauffman as a dean, I have no confidence in Hanson as a police chief. I believe that the University

is a place of great tradition. I believe that that tradition was shattered by the irresponsibility of those administrators who had a chance to stop the beatings that occurred.

They had a walkie-talkie in Kauffman's office to the police outside. They had reports by Peter Bunn and other experts. Sewell is a sociologist. Any sociologist worth his salt could have foreseen what happened.

There is no excuse; there is no

justification for the outrageous statements Sewell made before the faculty Thursday afternoon. That demonstrators were given clear warning as to what would happen. That is false. That the Administration had no alternative to doing what it did. That is false. That the police acted in an orderly manner. That is false.

There is no excuse for the deliberate falsehood that occurred at the faculty meeting this afternoon.

Be a sport.



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THE FACTORY presents A Flea Market & Bazaar every Sun. beginning Oct. 23 from 12 a.m. to 12 p.m. There will be live music, dancing, movies, games & refreshments. Adm. \$1.00. Anyone with items to sell (particularly Artists) Write The Factory, 315 W. Gorham St. or call 255-5944. Goods sold on consignment for those who do not wish to set up booths. 21x15
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broad minded

by diane seidler

Wisconsin is not in last place in the Big Ten. The fact that the Badgers haven't won a game in conference competition doesn't make them unique--neither have the Iowa Hawks, the Northwestern Wildcats, the Illinois Illini nor the Michigan Wolverines. There is, however, that one lousy tie shared with Iowa. For that the Badgers and Hawks are tied for seventh. Whee!

What is unique to Wisconsin is the overall record--the Badgers are the only Big Ten team not to win any game, in or out of the conference. Others' records range from first place Indiana's 5-0 to last place Michigan's 1-4. Now what does this indicate? That despite everyone's contention that a draw never counts, it really does. It fools people into believing that Wisconsin is actually a tie-for-seventh-place team. Who would have guessed it?

awaken, dormant hopes!

I still have a bad taste in my mouth from Saturday's game, and I wasn't even drinking. It was quite obvious that Iowa and Wisconsin were evenly matched. But I haven't decided whether the game meshed because the Badgers played up or down to the Hawks. I have the sneaking suspicion that even when the Hawks are up that's only about 2-high. As someone so shrewdly remarked, if you put Iowa and Wisconsin's best on the same team you still wouldn't have a champion.

The game was, however, one of the most exciting in recent Wisconsin history. The Badgers' opening touchdown drive woke dormant victory hopes especially in the hearts of seniors who entered Wisconsin in the fall of 1964 amid lingering sounds and smells of Rose Bowl, USA. And the running of John Smith, field direction of John Ryan and defensive skill of Ken Criter woke the coaches up to the fact that awards were in order.

Smith and Ryan shared the Bucky award for offensive prowess. Smith had a field day as he wracked up 157 yards on the ground, including a 70 yard run down to the Iowa 8. That's the most rushing yardage in a game since Ron "Pinto" Smith, now with the Atlanta Falcons, carried for 160 yards against Minnesota in 1964.

Ryan did everything as he scored two touchdowns, passed for the third and accounted for 177 yards total offense. With the line helping out for the first time this season, Ryan got a chance to be a quarterback instead of a running back.

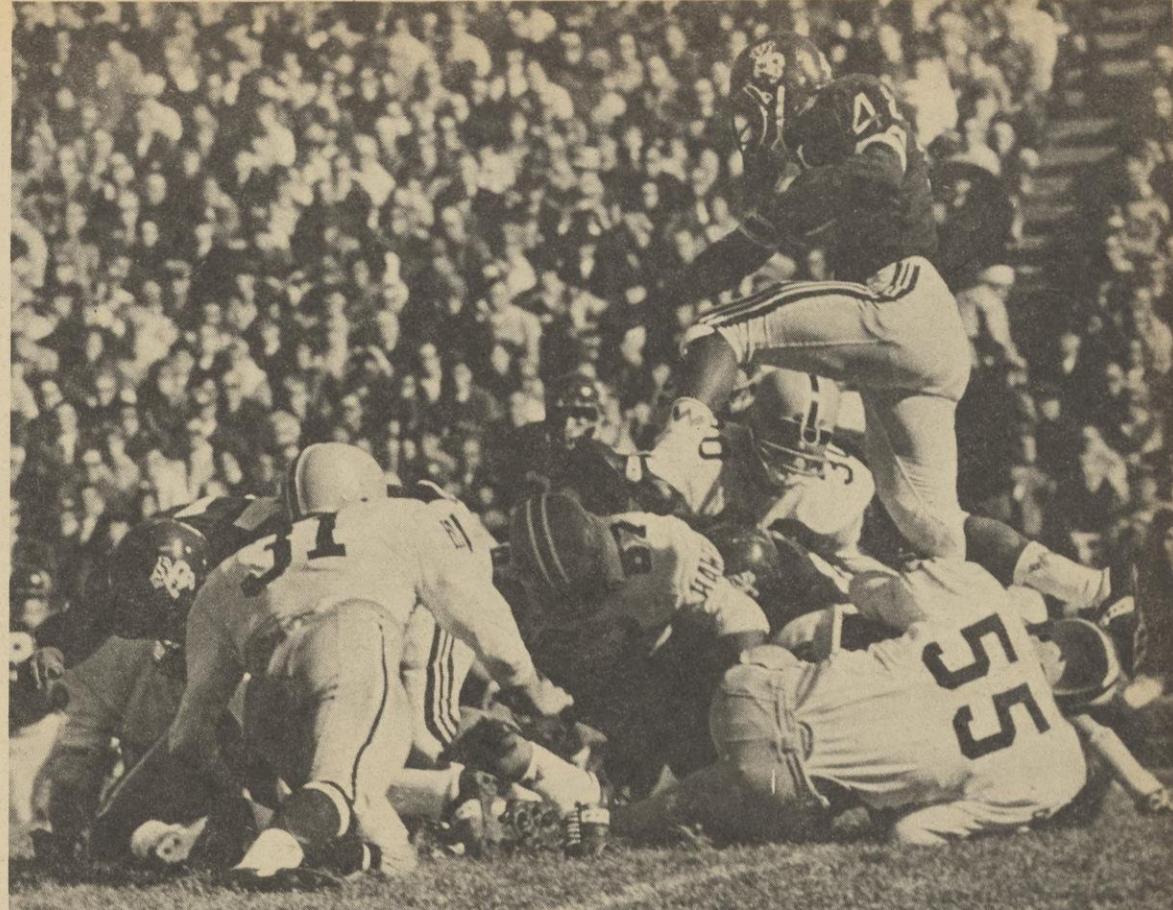
Criter, recipient of the Savage award for defensive play, was credited with 21 tackles, 11 of them solo. The junior linebacker was also appointed co-captain with Dick Schumitsch of Saturday's Homecoming game with Northwestern.

Congratulations to Smith, Ryan and Criter, who truly deserved their awards. And congratulations to the coaches, who finally woke up. Confidence pays off.

More things to think about

Question of the week: Why didn't Wisconsin go for the 2-point conversion after the second touchdown? At that point there was still plenty of time to catch up if the attempt failed. But if not then, certainly why not after the third score? A tie is a tie is a tie. And what good is that?

Overheard in the stands: The Badgers were playing the Polacks at Camp Randall and with three minutes left in the game a jet went over the field and broke the sound barrier. The Polacks thought that was the final gun and left the field. And do you know it took the Badgers nine plays to score a touchdown.



SMITH THE HURDLER—Wisconsin halfback John Smith takes one giant step over the line of scrimmage and scampers for a 17 yard pickup in the second quarter. Smith finally established himself as the kind of runner Coach John Coatta has been looking for all season. He gained 157 yards against the Hawks, and had the longest Wisconsin run of the season from scrimmage, 70 yards.

—Photo by Rich Faverty

From Pen and Mike

Wildcats Are Not as Bad As the Record Indicates

By JOHN BICKERS

"Although the Wildcats have lost four games in a row, we are a much better team than our record--and the Purdue game (25-16 Purdue) and the Missouri game (13-6 Missouri) bear me out," said Walt Paulison, Sports Information Director for Northwestern.

Speaking at the weekly meeting of the Madison Pen and Mike Club, Paulison attempted to explain the Wildcat's letdown at Rice, where they were trampled, 50-6.

"We feel we were a good team and Rice would be good too," he said, "but Rice played a fine game and we didn't."

"We have no scatback who can go all the way," Paulison said, "but we have two fine backs in Chico Kurzawski and Bob Olson."

Paulison claimed that Kurzawski is the most versatile former for

Northwestern since Otto Graham played quarterback for the Wildcats.

Northwestern, like Wisconsin, has two fine receivers in Don Anderson and Bruce Hubbard. Anderson, a senior, has caught 24 passes for 263 yards, while sophomore Hubbard has 6 grabs for 87 yards.

The Northwestern defense has held up well throughout the season, Paulison indicated, although it is faced with some key injuries from the Rice and Ohio State games. Three defensive tackles, Bill Galler, Frank Mullins and John Brandt, will not be playing against the Badgers.

Paul Shaw, chief Wisconsin scout, also spoke at the meeting. Shaw scouted Northwestern at Rice and was at Evanston last weekend for Northwestern's Homecoming loss to Ohio State, 6-2. Shaw thinks the game will be a toss-up.

"In order to win, a team needs physical ability, mental preparedness and emotional drive," Shaw said. "In this Northwestern game the Badgers will not be outmanned personnel-wise, but we must cut our mental errors to a minimum."

"Emotion is the most impor-

ALL-ACADEMIC

Five Badger gridironers are among the 84 candidates chosen for the Big Ten's 15th annual academic football team.

Guards Don Murphy and Wally Schoessow, center Karl Rudat and safeties Tom Schinke and Jim Pearce will represent Wisconsin in the competition.

Candidates for the team are selected on the basis of their classroom performances, showing at least a B average for the entire 1966-67 academic year.

tant factor in victory and if the Badgers want to win more than Northwestern does, they will win."

Saturday's homecoming game will be the 55th contest between the two schools in a rivalry that dates back to 1890. Wisconsin leads the all-time series, 32-17-5.

Boomers Top Illinois, 4-1

By MILES GERSTEIN

In their first encounter with a Big Ten team, the Wisconsin booters rode to a 4-1 victory Saturday over Illinois.

The first quarter opened as the Illini, a University-supported team, scored on a penalty kick. Action remained furious but both teams were checkmated until the second quarter when the Badgers exploded for 3 tallies.

First Dag Lundervold scored on a pass from Sony Nwosu. Then Ed Peabody converted a goal unassisted. Lundervold came back to score the third goal, a perfect kick which left the Illinois goaltender standing still, gazing at the ball as it went through the goal posts.

The booters iced the victory in the third period when Ed Peabody took a pass from Dave Fromer to convert another score.

Although Wisconsin is not a member of the NCAA, the possibility has risen that Lundervold and Peabody could be nominated for All-Star berths on the NCAA squad. The matter is still up in the air and Coach Reddan and other officials of the soccer club are trying to reach agreement with the NCAA.

Cage Pairings Announced

Wisconsin's basketball team will open the 7th annual Quaker City Basketball tournament against the University of Pennsylvania, Wednesday, Dec. 27 at 2 p.m. at the Philadelphia Spectrum, Coach John Erickson said Tuesday.

The Wisconsin game will be followed by Temple vs. Providence at 4, Arizona vs. St. Francis of Pennsylvania at 7, and Villanova vs. Duquesne at 9.

On Thursday, Dec. 28, the losers of the quarter final games will meet at 2 and 4 p.m. while the winners will play in semifinal games at 7 and 9.

There are no games Friday, Dec. 29, but the final game will be held Saturday, Dec. 30, at 5:30, 7:30, and 9:30 p.m.

A long overdue letter to U.S. Servicemen in Viet Nam --from the Silent Millions back home in America

★ ★ ★

Today must be a sad day in Viet Nam—

Because today, we are ashamed to admit, some of your own countrymen are marching on Washington.

The marchers' sponsoring group has announced:

"We will shut down the Pentagon. We will fill the hallways and block the entrances. Thousands of people will disrupt the center of the American war machine."

It must be a little discomforting for you fellows ducking sniper bullets in the rice paddies to learn that some of your "fellow Americans" are trying to foul things up at your headquarters.

You must wonder what the folks back home really think.

This letter is to let you know that MOST of us are WITH you—100%.

We want you to know that you are *not* the forgotten men.

You are in our thoughts every day.

You may not realize this, because normally we don't spout our feelings. In fact, we are typical of the Silent Millions of NON-demonstrators—those who back you with quiet concern and prayerful pride. We are painfully aware of the personal sacrifices you are making for the cause of liberty.

For a long time we've been meaning to write to you—but haven't. Finally, this march on Washington did it. We've decided we could no longer remain silently on the sidelines.

Those who are marching in protest, those who desecrate our flag, those who burn draft cards—all make a lot of noise. They also make the headlines. And they present to the world a distorted picture of America. But, thank God, they are *not* typical.

At best, they are a misguided minority whom we'll just have to ask you to defend along with the rest of us. Granted, the motives of some of these people may be pure. But they seem to think they have a unique right to protest in any way they take a notion—with faint respect for fellow citizens or servicemen, for their country's laws, for their elected authorities, or even for others' opinions.

There is room for honest differences and doubts, but when demonstrations stir up sabotage, vandalism, and violence parading under the banner of rightful dissent, they threaten to tear our country apart.

These protesters act as if they're the *only* ones who possess any morality. But we *all* have a conscience. And it might not be too surprising to find that some of us ordinary guys have even a

little more conscience than some of the sign bearers.

Let's face it: NOBODY we know *wants* war.

EVERYBODY we know *hates* war.

EVERYBODY we know wishes this war were over.

EVERYBODY we know wants you home as soon as possible.

We can't think of *one* person who enjoys war. We don't.

Our friends don't.

Obviously, the protesters don't.

You don't, that's for sure. Yet—some of these people call you names like "murderers" and "hired killers," implying that you're having a sadistic field day.

Government officials don't enjoy war either. So it's ridiculous for anyone to chant vulgarities like: "Hey, hey, LBJ—how many kids did you kill today?"

But there's one thing that all of us *do* enjoy.

That's the **FREEDOM** of the most fortunate land in the world. It is a historic privilege to be a free citizen of America. This freedom is part of the heritage we cherish and for which we have and always will pay any price, including our lives.

Despite our country's admitted shortcomings, most of us appreciate the opportunity of living here. Most of us wouldn't trade places—or systems—with the people of *any* other country.

Most of us are grateful to the brave men of other generations who have fought and died to preserve this priceless freedom.

Most of us today are humbly indebted to you and to our sons and brothers and husbands and fathers who are fighting—and dying—in Viet Nam for freedom and for us.

Yes, the majority of Americans love America and the American way.

Even the protesters enjoy their unearned freedom—although they might not admit it. They're too busy shouting about the virtues of "the other side."

But no one knows better than you about "the other side."

You know—and we do, too—that international communism is determined to obliterate us and enslave the world. Communism *must* be contained. This is vital to our world, our lives, our future, and our children.

You know—and we do, too—that Hanoi's blind hunger for the subjugation of the free people of Viet Nam has made peace negotiations impossible to date, even with several bombing pauses.

You know—and we do, too—that "the other side" has deliberately assassinated and tortured



many, many more innocent civilians in the South than our air raids have accidentally killed near military targets in the North.

You know—and we do, too—that if you and your companions were to leave Viet Nam today, the iron hand of communism would clamp down tomorrow. And South Viet Nam would become another East Germany—another cowed Cuba.

You know—and we do, too—that your presence in South Viet Nam is a guarantee to freedom-loving people everywhere that they will not be forsaken. And so a remarkable number of you have voluntarily re-enlisted to return to Viet Nam.

You know—and we do, too—that a strong stand in Viet Nam by the champions of human rights reduces the chances of a larger war. And it is holding off communist take-overs of other nations in southeast Asia.

You know—and we do, too—that appeasement has never worked and never will.

We hope that all who read this letter over here and feel the way we feel will do three things:

1. **We hope they'll tear out this page**—and airmail it to you, maybe with a letter of their own—to give you a bit of moral encouragement.
2. **We hope they'll write letters**—and express their points of view to their Government officials, to their friends and relatives, and to all the news media.
3. **We hope they'll speak up**—and quit apologizing for how much they love this country. Get off the defensive. On to the offensive.

We believe that when sound-thinking people want to say something, they should *say* it. When they want to do something, they should *do* it.

If more solid citizens would speak out to the protesters, perhaps we could even set *them* straight.

We believe the time is here for the voice of responsible patriotism to be heard.

The sooner this is done and the sooner we present a united front, the sooner you'll be coming home from a peaceful Viet Nam.

In behalf of the Silent Millions