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More Marching Today

Julian Readies Groppi Hearing; Arrests Continue

By TOM GERSON
and MAUREEN SANTINI

As civil liberties lawyer Percy Julian prepared to challenge the constitutionality of Father James Groppi's arrest, Wisconsin's wel-

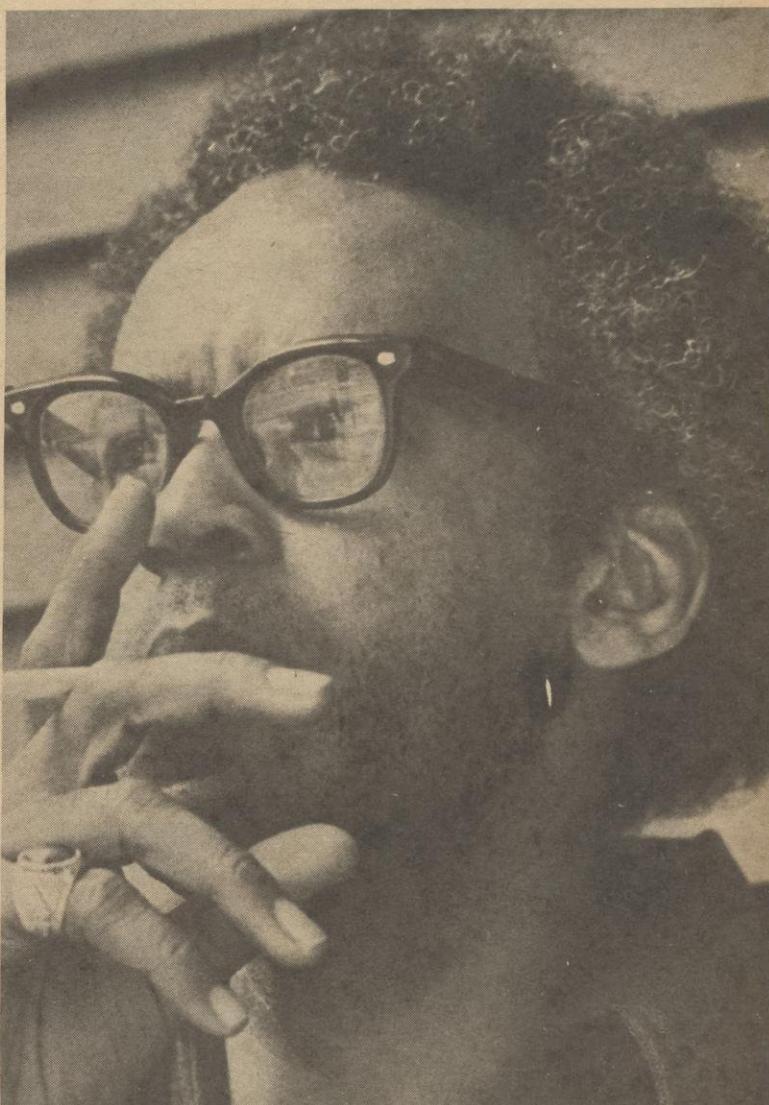
grounds to be illegal, Mrs. Karen Kambitsis, a welfare mother, refused to leave the grounds and was peacefully arrested for disorderly conduct. The others had left when told to.

Later on in the evening Sheriff Jack Leslie and Detective Herman Thomas, accompanied by five other men, entered the church where children, mothers, and students were eating and told Marlene Shepard that she was under arrest for disorderly conduct in the state

Continued on Page 3

fare protests persisted Thursday and two welfare rights mothers were arrested.

After Governor Knowles declared the "live-in" outside the Capitol



C. ELRIE CHRITE is new director of the Afro-American Center. Interview Below. —Cardinal Photo by Robb Johnson.

Head of Black Center Has Unique Background

By LEO F. BURT
and LEN FLEISHER

C. Elrie Chrite is an impressive man, both physically and intellectually. In his bell-bottom pants, mod shirt and shoes and sporting an Afro, Chrite just doesn't look like an administrator. Neither does the new director of the Afro-American Center talk like one. Speaking of himself as an ombudsman communicator and an activist, Chrite commands attention, not just for himself but for what he has to say.

Born in Chicago, Chrite began his college education at Notre Dame in 1952, finishing in 1958. After a few courses in law school and deciding "it wasn't his bag," he headed back to Chicago to take a fellowship at the University of Chicago in 1959. He received his masters in social service administration there in 1961. From 1961 until 1965, Chrite worked in Ann Arbor, Michigan with the juvenile court and later a family service organization.

It was in 1965 that Chrite became involved in the poverty program. While working in

(Continued on page 3)



MARLENE SHEPERD, welfare mother dissident, was arrested last night at a church near the capital grounds. Sheriff Jack Leslie, and Detective Herman Thomas (not shown) led the group which arrested Mrs. Shepard in front of her children. —Cardinal Photo by Scott Manasse

Rowen and Rossér

Interview on Page 14

Mexican Massacre

Story on Page 5

WSA Election

Story on Page 7

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BROTHERHOOD



2 More Arrests Thursday In Welfare Demonstrations

(continued from page 1)
assembly on Monday. Leslie said he had a warrant, but refused to show it.

In other actions Julian, a Madison attorney, will challenge the constitutionality of jailing Groppi without a trial. Julian will present his case in the federal district court of Judge James E. Doyle. Groppi was given a contempt citation after leading the disruption of the Wisconsin State Assembly on Monday. The law, enacted in 1848, was applied the first time Wednesday. Under the

statute Father Groppi may be imprisoned for six months without trial. However, Percy Julian contends that the citation violates due process of law and is therefore unconstitutional.

The Daily Cardinal obtained a statement from Percy Julian via Anthony Ripley of the New York Times. Julian said, "Legislative punishment without trial is intimidating and is harrassing him for opposing the policies of state government. Groppi is expressing unpopular and unorthodox views on public issues of vital concern."

However, Attorney General Robert Warren said, "We would contend the constitutionality of a state statute would have to be heard by a three judge panel." Warren himself and two of his assistants will handle the state defense.

In the church where the protesters are headquartered there was another rally. The group announced plans to march today to some of the legislators' houses and ask them why children have to go hungry. Preceding this will be a rally at the Library Mall at 6:00 p.m.

Head of Black Center Discusses Role at U

(continued from page 1)

Washington County in Ann Arbor on the program, Chrite wrote an article for a state magazine on what was wrong with the poverty program. "The administration just structured the program out of existence," he said. "What we needed was a lobby, a strong lobby, to let people know that other people were suffering."

Chrite's article attracted considerable attention, especially from the federal government. In February, 1967, he was brought to Washington DC as a consultant to the poverty program. "It was one of those things where I was there but they weren't going to do anything. They were more interested in playing politics. The federal staff was split right down the middle. I quit and left."

After leaving the poverty program, Chrite "kicked around in Michigan" for a while, before taking a job at an Afro-American museum in Detroit, and then working as a consultant for the Office of Economic Opportunity, (OEO) in Michigan for four or five months. Finally, Chrite headed for New York City where he "didn't do much."

He said, "I did a little writing for NET TV shows on Afro-American culture, but mostly I just bummed around, working for Manpower to make some bread." It was in New York that Chrite met Toni Morrison, a senior editor at Random House who told him about the job opening in Madison. "I was interested because I was very concerned about the student and black studies thing, the emerging spirit on campus. I really wanted to see what was going on."

Chrite said that he was one of the last candidates for the job, not arriving in Madison until around July 15. His selection was made shortly afterwards by a board comprised of students and faculty (including former director Mrs. Michael Lipsky), although the final decision was made by an executive personnel committee. After his selection, Chrite served as a consultant to Dean Epstein of the College of Letters and Science until his approval by the Board of Regents.

Chrite expressed some initial grievances concerning the job: "I was misled in terms of coming here," he said, "there was to be a budget of \$70,000 for the Afro-American Center, \$26,000 of which was to come from 'other sources' which do not exist. Second, he said he found a situation in which the black students of the campus did not even recognize the steering committee which was to construct their black studies department. He said that in each case the problems have been straightened out."

Chrite sees his role as that of Omnibusman, not just administrator. He pointed out that the major problem of administrators is "they don't have the slightest idea of what students are thinking. The tragedy is that the people on top don't have communication with the students. I see my role here is to relay information as accurately and as factually as possible."

The trouble with the bureaucratic structure itself is obvious said Chrite; it is set up to serve the needs of the people, to cater to their wishes, but in most cases

it takes on an identity in itself and becomes unresponsive. He said that it is therefore his job to get things done. "I'm in a position to follow through on these things, and I will."

Chrite found himself following through within days of his appointment as director. In the months preceding registration, seven or eight black student lead-

ers of last year's strike were finding difficulties in attaining student status for the fall semester. Chrite noted that there was widespread belief among the black students that the University was consciously persecuting black student leaders. The focus of attention was the hearing of Kenny Williamson.

(continued on page 16)

TA, University Bargainers Issue Dissenting Reports

By GORDON DICKINSON

Bargaining teams for the University and the Teaching Assistant Association (TAA) have released separate reports emphasizing their disagreement on the major issues, such as grievance procedure, work loads and TA appointments.

The TAA report complains of "bad faith and sheer deception" on the part of the University team.

Collective bargaining between the University and the TAA began May 28, 1969, as the result of the April 26, 1969 agreement between the University and the TAA. Representative elections held May 15-16 won the TAA the position of exclusive bargaining agent for all TAs at the campus-wide level.

In the report presented at a TAA membership meeting, James Marchetti, Industrial Relations, accused the University of "attempting to erode the rights guaranteed TAs" and of continuing to "frustrate bargaining over the terms of employment by throwing up smoke screens on the extent to which they can bargain and whom

they are bargaining for."

The University report, prepared by the University negotiating team for the faculty, states that "some difficulty has been caused by the expectations of the TAA to bargain over subjects that are not included in the statute (Wis. chaps. 111. 80-94) used as a model by the parties. In the great majority of issues there is no problem of bargaining but often a great distance between present bargaining positions."

According to Marchetti's report much of the trouble is the result of the University's failure to honor the April 26 structure agreement. Both parties agreed to bargain under the Wisconsin Statutes 111. 80-111.94 with the following modifications:

*Only the "collective bargaining" relationship would be covered by the state statutes.

*Work loads would be a subject of bargaining although they are a wage-related issue, and therefore not normally bargained by public employees.

*Mechanisms for participation in educational planning are in-

cluded in the bargainable area.

*The entire section of the State Labor Act covering prohibited bargaining areas would be eliminated.

The TAA report charges the administration "agreed to bargain under the structure arrangement at the height of a crisis" but in subsequent negotiations "attempted to re-define" the arrangement to "serve the administration's interest," and to "define it out of existence when it doesn't serve their interests, and has blatantly violated it."

According to the University report, grievance procedure and arbitration is another area of substantial disagreement. The University proposal for grievance procedure defines a grievance as "a dispute between the parties involving an alleged violation or misapplication of a specific provision of this agreement."

The TAA proposal sets up a grievance procedure that would deal with all complaints that affect a teaching assistant as a teacher. The TAA plan provides for a paid workers' council with final and binding powers. It would consist of six undergraduates, four graduate students, one tenured and one untenured faculty member, and one member of the state legislature.

The "Labor-Management Peace and Stability" clause is another major area of disagreement. The University proposal prohibits the TAA from condoning or taking part in a work stoppage or strike. It provides for disciplinary action against the union if it does not prohibit its members from taking part in a strike.

TAA president Robert Muehlenkamp said about the no strike clause: "No labor union has any-

thing like it or could accept it."

The University has agreed to bargain the work load of TAs, but maintains that some of the TA demands do not relate to work load, and others would require a reduction in the number of teaching assistants.

Among the TAA demands in this area are smaller classes and a maximum of six contact hours per week for all half-time appointments.

The TAA proposed new sick leave provisions that would not require a TA to find his own substitute when unable to teach. The TAA proposal would also forbid replacing TAs who are ill for an extended period of time. The University proposal allows for replacement of a TA who is absent for more than fifteen days. It also requires each TA to find his own substitute.

The "Environmental Research and Analysis Report" is the cause of a major disagreement between the parties. This report is a forty page recommendation for ideal physical facilities. The University understands the report to be a set of mandatory standards presented by the TAA. Muehlenkamp has stated, however, that the report was intended as a guideline for future construction and such immediate improvements as would be possible.

The University bargaining team says it represents the chancellor and "has the power to bargain only to the extent of his discretionary authority." It asserts that "This concept is embodied in the April 26 agreement." Any plan worked out by the TAA and the University must be accepted by the Board of Regents.

Legislature Argues Special Session

By DAVID FINE

Speaker of the Assembly Harold V. Froehlich (R-Appleton) was served with a federal court order yesterday to show cause why he is not guilty of illegally imprisoning Father James Groppi, leader of welfare rights protesters here.

Groppi was arrested Wednesday and charged with "contempt of the assembly," a charge which carries a mandatory six months prison sentence without trial. Froehlich, as Speaker, was named in the order obtained by Groppi's attorneys, and faces up to \$10,000 in damages if he is unable to show cause.

Reached on the floor of the assembly, which is still in special session, Froehlich offered these comments: "This is a typical reaction by Groppi and his crew of legal technicians to once more thwart the will of the majority and to turn the Constitution into a worthless piece of paper."

Debate in the assembly centered

on whether or not to stay in the special session called by Governor Warren Knowles, or to return to regular session. The Democrats favored remaining in the special session to act on the Governor's \$33 million urban aid package. Part of this figure includes restoring the controversial welfare cuts which sparked the demonstrations by recipients this week.

The Republicans on the other hand attempted to return the assembly to regular session. The apparent strategy behind this move is to give the so-called "Merkel Committee" more time to make its recommendations on the urban aid package.

The Merkel Committee is a committee appointed by Speaker Froehlich to examine the state's welfare needs. The chairman of the committee is Assemblyman Kenneth J. Merkel (R-Brookfield), a self-proclaimed member of the John Birch Society. The committee's preliminary suggestions urged reducing urban appropriations to \$5 million.

OFF THE WIRE

Compiled from the Associated Press

BONN, Germany — Top leaders of the Social and Free Democratic parties met Thursday to hammer out final details of an agreement to form West Germany's next government together.

Success in the talks would give West Germany its first taste of Social Democratic rule.

As the session started, Free Democrat chief Walter Scheel told newsmen he expected to present the agreement to his party's Bundestag (Parliament) deputies Friday. The deputies must approve the proposal.

WASHINGTON — Some Congressional sources said Thursday Judge Clement F. Haynsworth asked President Nixon to withdraw his nomination to the Supreme Court but the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee denied it.

The White House press office said its latest information "indicates that this report is absolutely untrue."

The Congressional sources who spoke of a proposed withdrawal said the White House had taken an informal poll of the Senate and found at least 40 members prepared at this point to vote against confirmation.

WASHINGTON — Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield said Thursday he favors an immediate cease-fire in Vietnam and recommended that President Nixon speed up troop withdrawals and pressure the South Vietnamese to form a coalition government.

But the Montanan, returning to work after a week of hospital checkups, refused to join sharp criticism of Nixon by other Democratic doves.

"He (Nixon) sure as hell wants to get out," Mansfield told a group of reporters. "He's just finding the ways and means difficult."

Mansfield said the United States should announce its troops would fire only if attacked, adding "Maybe the elements are there for a possibility to achieve something" in view of a sharp decline in North Vietnamese infiltration.

Meanwhile reports from Saigon say that battle action has dropped to the lowest level of the year with American units fighting only four significant skirmishes in the past 24 hours.

Rowen Interviews

Math Center Head

Story on page 14

Regents To Meet With State Atty. General on U Discipline

By ALAN IMMERMANN

The senior member of the Board of Regents, Charles Gelatt from La Crosse, who has called for a meeting of the Regents' Discipline Committee tomorrow, said yesterday that a solution to student unrest at the University might be to stiffen academic requirements. An action of this type might have the effect of giving students less time to participate, said Gelatt.

Gelatt also defended the actions of University administrators, stating that they "have done as well as they could under the circumstances." Nevertheless, the Discipline Committee, of which Gelatt is chairman, will be meeting with Atty. General Robert Warren as a result of regent displeasure with University methods of student discipline.

The expected result of the meeting is that Warren, a consistent critic of University President Fred Harvey Harrington, will recommend that University discipline procedures be tightened considerably. He may possibly include suggestions for a change in personnel.

The meeting will be closed to the public and press, but Gelatt said he will report on it at the Oct. 17 meeting of the regents. He may have recommendations at that time, he explained.

In answer to a question about political activity on campus, Gelatt said there should be some political activity, but qualified the statement, saying, "We have more than is good for the state." He added that, "We shouldn't be the staging ground for revolution."

About the recent welfare demonstrations, Gelatt said many of the participating students are motivated by idealism while others are out for a "lark." He also said they didn't realize how much harm they were doing.

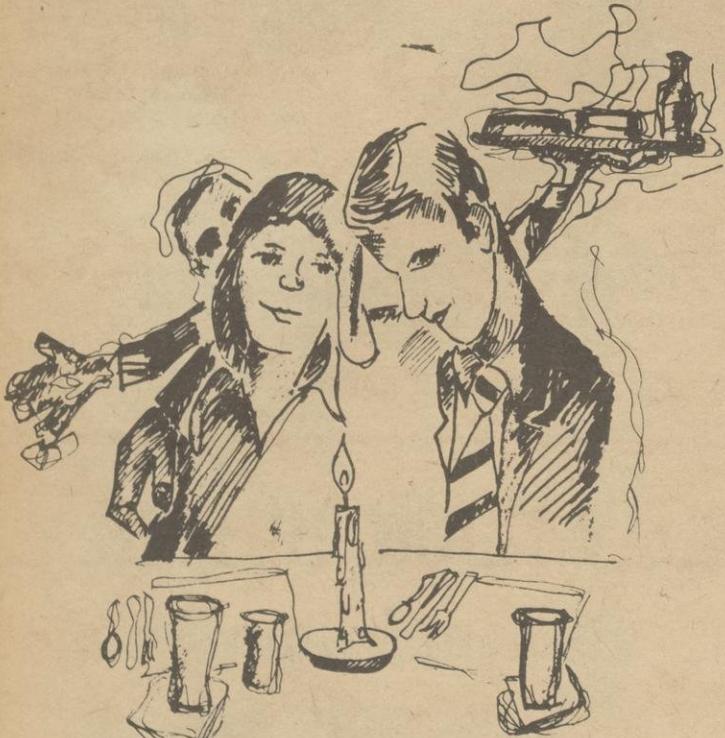
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Student Bar Association Okays Mifflin Report

By CATHY WEBSTER

The Student Bar Association (SBA) Council voted Wednesday to endorse the recommendations of the Currie Commission report on the Mifflin Street disorders of last spring, but called the factual portions of the report "misleading."

The Council's endorsement, proposed by Council member Greg Smith, received unanimous approval. It states, "The Student Bar Association of the University Law School endorses, commends, and urges adoption of the recommendations of the Mayor's Commission on the Mifflin Street disorders. However, the Council regards the factual portions of the report as a misleading description of the confrontation between the University students and the police."

"The Council feels that the commissions has provided an especially valuable service to the community in pointing out blatant misconduct by the police toward both student and nonstudent members of the Mifflin Street area."

The Council's decision on whether to support, reject, or ignore the Currie Commission report came after two evenings of discussion. The SBA's primary concern was that the recommendations made in the report were valuable, while the factual aspects were, to some Council members, a "whitewash of the police."

The stated objection of the Currie Commission report, released Sept. 16, was "to ascertain the causes of the disorders and to suggest ways to avoid a recurrence rather than to impose blame for the past."

Ald. Paul Soglin, Ward 8, said at the SBA meeting Tuesday that the report failed to ascertain the causes of the Mifflin Street disorders and, by omission of vital facts, did impose blame.

Police testimony was accepted as fact, Soglin said, while student evidence was prefaced by, "There

was testimony that..." The report also states that the police used both CS and CN tear gas when previously the police said they used only CN, the mildest form of tear gas.

The SBA Council felt, however, that the recommendations in the report were too valuable to be ignored. "The most important aspect of the Currie Commission report of the Mifflin Street disorders is that its recommendations to the Mayor are both perceptive and important for prevention of further disorder," SBA President Patricia Nelson explained.

In their recommendations the Currie Commission stated, "When the problem is one of preventing civil disorders as distinguished from ordinary crime detection and apprehension, the police should not be expected and required to always enforce to the letter a law when enforcement may precipitate serious public disorders threatening life, property and great financial loss to the city, in a situation where the violence will be but temporary and the police can control the situation without too great an inconvenience to the public."

The Committee also recommended:

*Expanded police training to improve police understanding of University students.

*Adoption of the recommendations made by psychologist Milton Varsos that every police officer's strengths and weaknesses be evaluated and duty assignments made accordingly.

*Increased utilization in the Mifflin area of foot patrolmen to develop greater rapport with students and to keep informed of residents' dissatisfactions.

*The establishment of an office where student complaints may be registered.

The Daily Cardinal

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FOREIGN SERVICE CAREERS

Mr. Charles Brayshaw, a U. S. Foreign Service Officer of the Department of State, will be on campus October 15-16 to discuss career opportunities. Contact Placement Office for meetings.

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for Foreign Service Officers is scheduled December 6th. Candidates must be age 21-31 and U. S. citizens 7½ years.

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Mexican Protestors Fear Gov't Put Down

By HUGH COX

Ed. note: Hugh Cox, a former Cardinal reporter, is studying at the National University in Mexico City this semester.

Students in Mexico City have tentatively planned a "manifestacion" or demonstration for Saturday, Oct. 4, to protest the deaths of perhaps 1000 persons in last year's anti-government movement.

Thursday, Oct. 2, is the anniversary of the massacre of several hundred persons (only the government reportedly knows the exact number) in the Plaza de las Tres Culturas, and some say that date will also be marked with a demonstration.

Definite plans appear non-existent, but student leaders who remain out of prison are generally not expected to show much support for protests in the near future simply because the government has made it very clear that it will not hesitate to resort to the force used last September and October to crush the student movement, which was reportedly gaining the support of workers and was

spreading beyond Mexico City. At least 300 students arrested last year, including the top leaders are still in jail, according to several Mexican students.

Mexico City police, who wear immaculate white gloves, have made their presence felt recently.

Police allegedly used bullets to bust up an afternoon meeting (Sept. 23) at a polytechnical school. The story was not carried in the Mexico City newspapers, which many consider indirectly controlled by the government. A student who said he had a friend at the scene indicated that several students received bullet wounds.

The police have been especially on the alert for any signs of protest at the National University campus, although Mexican students do not start classes until Oct. 6. Paddy wagons and squad cars have been perched throughout this week approximately a mile from the University, which is officially called the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

Because the University is supposed to be autonomous, the law forbids the army and police to

enter the campus, although army tanks helped police round up students last year on University grounds.

According to student estimates, perhaps 2000-3000 students from various schools in the capital were held in jail while the eyes of the world were focused on Mexico, the scene of the 1968 summer Olympics, which began in mid-October.

Police were given an indication this summer, however, that the movement was quite thoroughly crushed last year and that there will not now be a repeat of 1968 events.

A demonstration and march from the National University to the Zocalo, a public square across from the national palace, had been set for July 26, the approximate anniversary of the start of police-student clashes last year and the anniversary of Cuban independence. But the march was called

off when too few students turned out.

Students had sufficient reason to stay home that day. A top ranking police official had said beforehand that anyone stepping out of line on the march would be shot. Furthermore, bus service was cut off that day to the University, which was built by a cautious government on the outskirts of Mexico City.

One student expressed the feeling of many by saying that the situation is currently hopeless and that demonstrations now are not worth the risk of being killed or imprisoned for perhaps 20 years.

He added that the next four or five presidents to succeed Diaz Ordaz will probably be picked by the 30 richest families in Mexico and by the United States companies with big investments here.

Students were much more optimistic last year when they began burning buses in late July.

The buses were the initial targets apparently because of two bus accidents at the National University. One reportedly killed a male student early in 1968, and one took the arm of a female instructor in late July. A student said the protest was aimed at the system which almost forces bus drivers to be reckless by paying them for the number of runs they make instead of by the hour or by percentage of fares collected.

According to some students, another initial spark touching off last year's protests came from the violation of the autonomy of a polytechnical school when police unlawfully entered to break up a fight. Furthermore, the police allegedly used their guns in the process.

A national University student who had been involved emphasized that regardless of what had trig-

(Continued on Page 18)

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WSA Senate Vacancy Elections Oct. 7

Students will have the opportunity this year to elect members to fill the vacant spots in the Wisconsin Student Association (WSA) student senate. In the past, the senate has made all appointments to fill vacancies. The polling date is Oct. 7.

Prospective candidates for one of six vacant positions must file their names on the ballot no later than 4 p.m. today in the WSA office. Candidates must live in the district they want to represent.

Two vacancies must be filled in district 2 (Carson Gully, including Tripp, Adams and Slichter, Elizabeth Waters, Chadbourne and Barnard dorms, plus the area bordered by North Randall, West Dayton, Brooks and University

Avenue to the Union); one in district 5 (Witte, Ogg and Sellery dorms); one in district 6 (the area south and east of State Street and East Washington and the area east of Park Street continuing to the city limits); one in district 7 (bordered by Lake Mendota on the north, Lake Street on the west, State Street on the south and Gilman and Henry Streets on the east); and one in district 9 (the general city of Madison, which is everything outside of the boundaries, city limits on the east, including Shorewood Hills south, and west including Middleton).

The former senators from these districts resigned because they had moved out of their districts. In the past, the senate chose sena-

tors pro tempore to serve until the next general election. However, to have better representation from each district by the Oct. 9 meeting, the senate directed the

president to conduct referenda in those districts where vacancies occur.

There are no age or grade point requirements for candidates and

campaigning can begin immediately. Financial statements of campaign expenses are required by noon, Oct. 9 in the WSA office. A maximum of \$15 is in effect.

Progressive Editor Cites Wisconsin "Right" Threat

By BRET LEARMAN

If things go right, Wisconsin may become Mississippi's nearest northern neighbor.

This analysis of the right wing threat to the progressive heritage of Wisconsin was the theme of an address to the Dane County Democrats Wednesday by Arnold Serwer, assistant editor of The Progressive Magazine.

To indicate the national scene of the danger, Serwer cited Gallup poll results showing continued support (10-11 per cent) for George Wallace. Further, he noted the large readership of right wing publications and the \$50-60 million yearly monies of some 2,000 rightist organizations in the United States.

Returning to the immediate "crisis" in Wisconsin, Serwer stressed that such powerful figures as Assembly Speaker Harold Froelich, Assemblyman Kenneth Merkel and John Shabaz, and Senators James Swan and Gordon Roseleip, were not representative of a populace which supported the LaFollettes, Walter Goodland, Gaylord Nelson and John Reynolds. But because right wingers already enjoy considerable prominence, the 1970 election takes on pivotal meaning.

Serwer warned that if Wisconsin voters are not made aware of the real issues at stake, and that "If the Democrats, with the help of concerned Republicans and independents, do not win control of the assembly and elect a democratic governor in 1970, Wisconsin will be fashioned by the reactionaries into one of the most backward states in the union."

Pres. Hayakawa Locks Out the Student Paper

SAN FRANCISCO--(CPS)-- San Francisco State University Pres. S. I. Hayakawa has locked the offices of the San Francisco Daily Gater, student newspaper, "to protect furniture and equipment pending assumption of the office by the new student government."

Hayakawa has a long standing feud with the Gater, which was officially suspended from publication but which will be able to publish on a daily basis this fall from advertising and personal contributions.

The Gater viciously attacked Hayakawa in its first issues claiming, in one headline, "Hayakawa seizes associated students cash office."

Editor Greg deGiere was not extremely upset with the action, but claimed, "We have a right to use the building." DeGiere said the staff will find a base somewhere near the campus. Hayakawa has attempted prosecuting the Gater in court, but action has become bogged down in such technical questions as whether the paper can use the name "Gater" legally.



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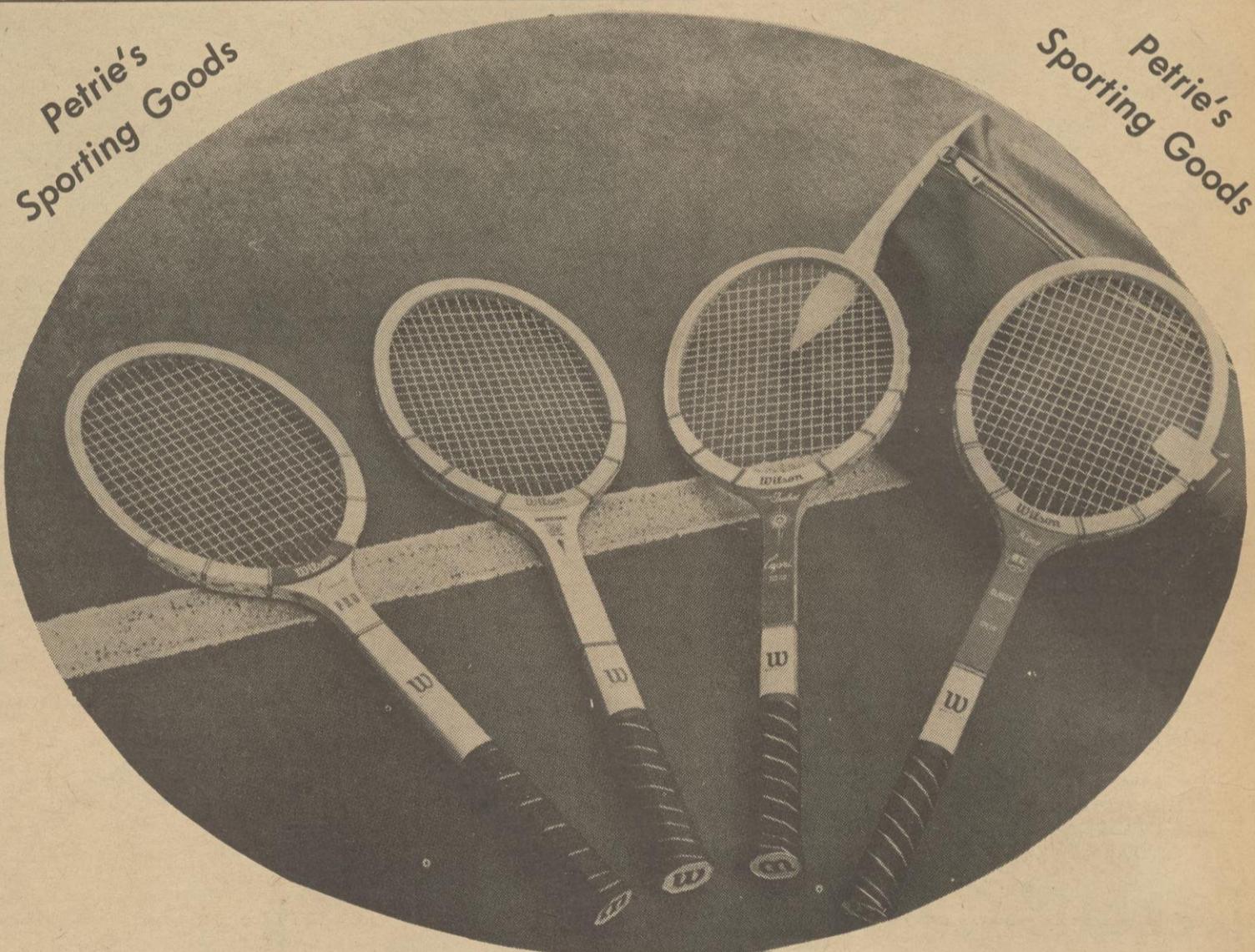
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Concert Tonight Features Singer Eileen Farrell

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The Madison Symphony Orchestra, featuring singer Eileen Farrell, will present its first concert tonight at the University Stock Pavilion.

Miss Farrell, one of the world's great singers, will perform "Ritorna Vincitor" from Aida by Verdi; "Dich, teure halle" from Tannhauser by Wagner, "Un bel di" from Madame Butterfly by Puccini, and three other selections.

On Oct. 25 and 26 at the Madison Area Technical College Auditorium, pianist James Tocco will

join with the orchestra for a performance of Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto.

Tocco, who is on a graduate fellowship at the University, has been highly praised in Europe for his orchestral and recital performances. Included in the program will be Franck's Symphony in D Minor.

On Nov. 22 and 23, Madison will play host to the world premiere of "The Tides of Sleep," written by former University student Lee Hoiby, who received a Pulitzer prize for his compositions. The work will be performed

by the Orchestra and New York Metropolitan Opera star John Reardon. Reardon will also perform three other selections, including Gounod's "Ballade of Queen Mab" from Romeo and Juliet.

The Orchestra's fourth subscription concert will be on Jan. 24 and 25 with violinist Thomas Moore and violincellist Lowell Creitz performing the Brahms Double Concerto with the Orchestra.

The season ends with pianist Gunnar Johansen performing an all-Beethoven program in tribute to the composer's bicentennial year. Johansen will play Beethoven's Fourth Piano Concerto.

Idaho was admitted to the Union in 1890.

YMCA-YWCA to Sponsor "Community Weekend"

By TOM GERSON

In an attempt to promote "a sensitive exchange of ideas between various sectors of society" the University YMCA and YWCA have initiated a community weekend. The purpose of the weekend is to provide an atmosphere where the most diverse social, political and cultural groups may trade opinions and at least understand each other. According to both the YMCA and YWCA, very few people make attempts to see all sides of any issue and this has resulted in a great deal of political extremism.

Linda Friedman, one of the coordinators of the weekend program, says it is not only set up so that antagonistic organizations will better understand each other, but so that students not presently

affiliated with any faction or group will see both sides of the issues.

The activities are open to all, but the sponsors hope a large number of freshmen will attend. Miss Friedman wants many freshmen to take part in the program, because too often in the first year a student becomes indoctrinated by one faction without hearing the opposing arguments. Community weekend was originally planned for the second weekend in September. Since many of the workshops will be set up for freshmen, organizers think that the time the new students have spent on campus will give them a better ability to understand all sides.

"Issues such as the University and the military, campus dissent and its causes plus other controversial issues will be presented by discussion leaders, following the discussion where students will have an opportunity to participate," Miss Friedman commented.

SDS, YAF, and ROTC will have representatives there. Among the notables who will lead the discussions are Ald. Eugene Parks, Ward 5, and suspended fireman Edward Durkin. There will be approximately 20 others representing the prominent local social, political, and cultural institutions.

The University YMCA and YWCA will provide transportation, room and board. The activities will take place at Camp Maria Olbrich on the northwest side of Lake Mendota. Buses will leave from 306 N. Brooks Street at 6 today and will return at 3:30 Sunday afternoon.

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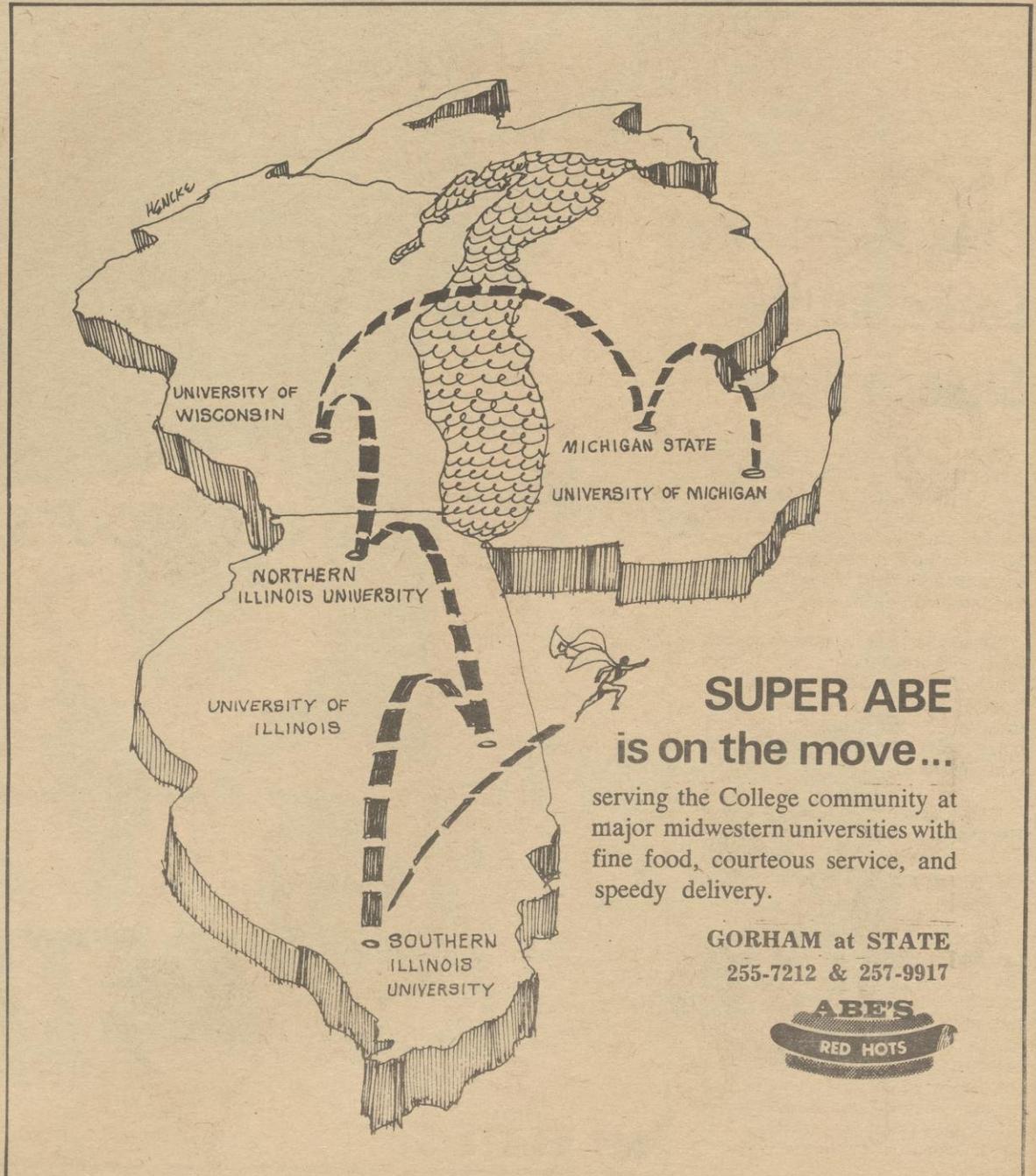
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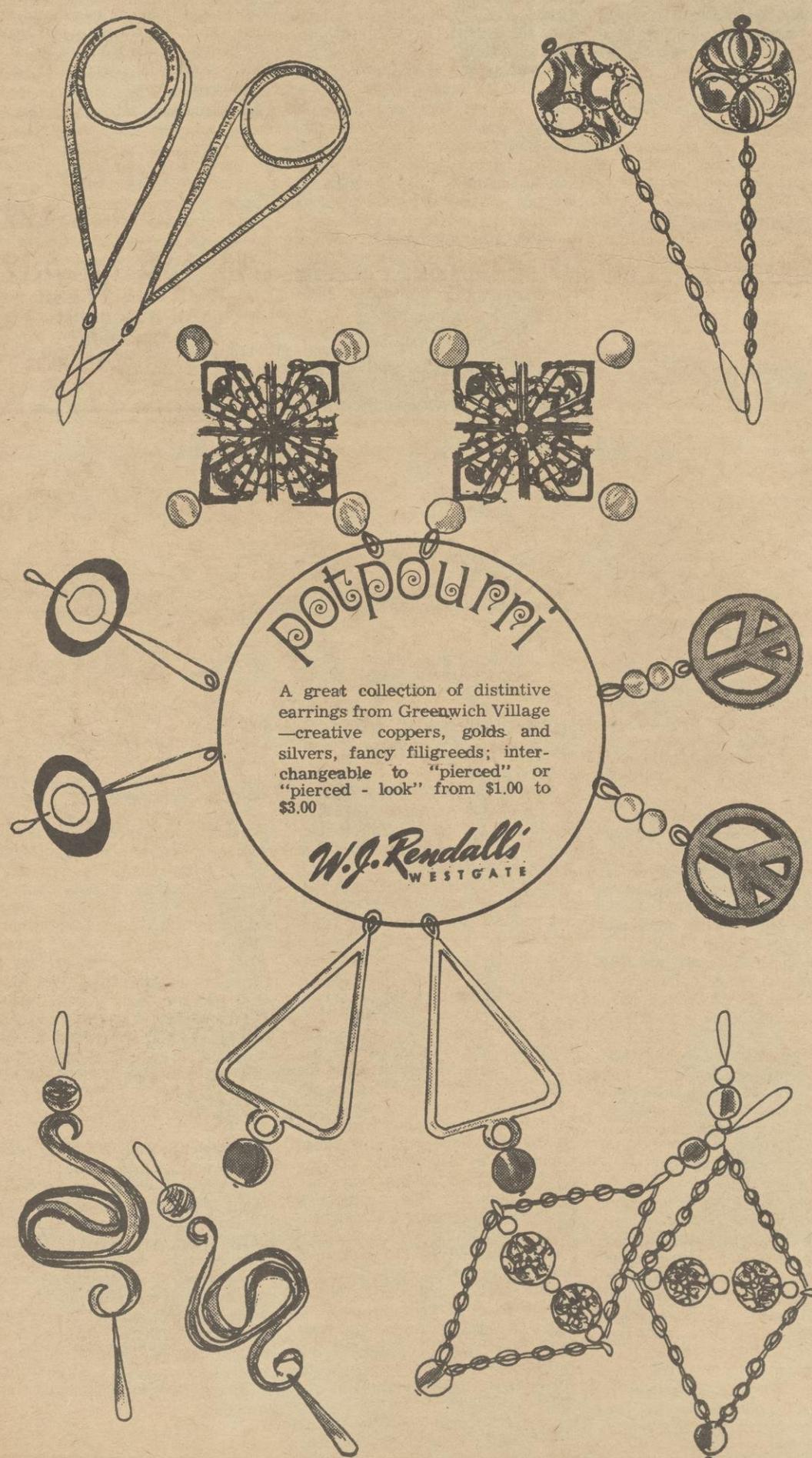


Hunger



"Hunger," starring Per Oscarson will be screened in the Union Play Circle today through Sunday. The film merited the best

acting award at the 1966 Cannes Film Festival. Tickets are 75 cents at the Play Circle box office.



DOWNTOWN | HILDALE

Carmen's

GENTLE RIBBING

The joke's on the girl who doesn't know she can have a nifty collar-to-cuff sweatersuit—and an easy-care fabric.

The skinny-ribbed look is so big this fall that Banff Ltd. knit long, lean pants to match their tab-buttoned shirt with pointy collar. And the really rib-tickling idea is that both are washable Orlon. Cranberry or forest green. Shirt, \$16. Pants, \$16.

THE DAILY CARDINAL

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The Quiet War Against Dissent

The lights are burning bright at the White House and the Pentagon these nights while Nixon administration is working out the calculated and pointed strategies of a war. It is not the Vietnam War, but a war that is directly related to it—the quiet war against dissent in this country.

The Justice Departments brutal war against dissent is already apparent to us. The persecution of local chapters of the Black Panthers and SDS and the kangaroo court now trying eight men for conspiracy at the Chicago Democratic Convention show us clearly that Attorney General Mitchell is making no bones about his desire to impose law and order on dissenting Americans.

The Nixon-Melvin Laird approach is more clever. In token and meaningless disengagements from both the Vietnam War and this nation's past draft policies, they are trying to buy time and quiet dissent while Mitchell awaits to deliver the killing blow, and U. S. bombers wipe out North Vietnam.

All of the administration's troop reductions have left virtually unaltered American fighting strength in Vietnam, to say nothing of our airpower, which steadily increases. Even Nixon's latest co-optive move, the extension of deferments for graduate students is at best a temporary and useless device that addresses none of the inequities in the present system.

A strategy in Vietnam has turned from search and destroy to what "The Nation" magazine calls trim and hold. Nixon and Laird hope that if the number of men in Vietnam is cut back enough and if the

fighting men present are not draftees, American public opinion will be silenced. When public outrage is quelled, they feel, they can support the Thieu dictatorship with American airpower, keeping the war on indefinitely until the North Vietnamese crack.

There are several flaws in this strategy and in the end they will happily kill any chances Nixon has of duping us for another four years. First the Thieu regime is on shaky ground and under constant threats from the South Vietnamese militarists headed by Vice-President Ky. If Ky and his followers see the U. S. is pulling out too fast there will be a military coup and the country will go back to the leadership it had under Diem.

Second, the North Vietnamese will never crack. They are only now mobilizing for full scale war, and the solidarity of the entire nation is behind the fighting men.

Third, and most important, the American public will not give Nixon more and more time to end the war. Already even Republican liberals in the Senate are talking about putting a limit of December 31, 1970 on the Tonkin Gulf Resolution.

What Nixon must do is dump Lodge, dump Bunker, apply pressure to dump Thieu and Ky, and work out a coalition government. But he won't. He doesn't want to go down in the high school textbooks as the American President who lost to the commies.

Like it or not, he will.

STUDENT SOAPBOX

Man and His Digestion

MICHAEL E. FELDMAN

"In these days of indigestion,
 It oft' times comes a question
 Of what to eat and what to leave alone."
 Phil Harris

That now famous phrase of Harris' in his highly esteemed "Digestive Tract," brings clearly into focus the question of man and his digestive system. Whether one stomachs his theories of the Divinity of the stomach or not is not the primary concern of this author. Indeed, one might say that the issue of digestion is a highly fluid one.

Many people believe the stomach to be a relatively recent discovery. Actually, the Romans had a word for stomach disorders (as they had for everything the Greeks invented), namely the verb "indigestar," to churn or to fondle. Due to the ambiguous nature of this verb, modern scholars can never be quite sure what the Romans did to their butter; and, indeed, some believe the term "butter fingers" originated due to this very confusion, although the Author believes this may be spreading it a bit thin.

The subject of food, although seemingly a digression from the digestion question, is nonetheless quite central to it, and worthy of consideration. Food itself was invented by the ancient Hebrews (that is to say those over 40), who, while lost in the desert, were known to beat on rocks, with varying degrees of success, in the hope of obtaining food. (Some years later, these rocks were to be replaced with vending machines, which are somewhat less reliable.) Moses, the man chosen to lead the Jews because of his resemblance to Charlton Heston (who painted the Sistine Chapel), beat with his rod (there is some confusion here, as the Hebraic word for "with" and "on" is the same. (See, Arabia, Lawrence of) on the rock, which was selected by a lottery system since all rocks tend to be similar ("Hershey's Law"), and turned it into matzoh meal. This meal was then sold to the people, at rock bottom prices, and unleavened bread and free enterprise became fruitful and multiplied. Some modern scholars play down this feat, pointing out that matzoh meal and rock dust have the same chemical composition.

In the Middle Ages, food was looked down upon, since people ate on floors, and it can be said that many people in the Dark Ages couldn't see it at all. In short, it was a period of great uncertainty; people didn't know what they were stepping into. (Parenthetically, which accounts for the parentheses, a collection of these one-line jokes is being assembled into a volume which will subsequently

be destroyed.) Middle Aged people, as they were called, disliked eating, and often hired proxies to do it for them (see Service, Selective), while they stood around being aroused by Gothic architecture. Eating did not regain its flavor until Bacon, who, Prof. Corey maintains, was eaten by Shakespeare.

Shakespeare's personal life is highly dubious, if indeed, he had one. He is known to have eaten, however, since there is, on the famous deed containing Shakespeare's signature, a clearly discernable smear of ketchup. Shakespeare died soon after signing that deed, because, as his wife put it, "he signed his life away." Shortly thereafter, the theater died, and has continued to die ever since at an alarming rate. (Theatrical deaths, as everyone knows, are lingering affairs.)

The Restoration man relished his food, and even went so far as to sauce it. The sauce or "sauvete" was invented in a most curious way. Certain members of the European underground, known as the "French hoods", had the habit of swallowing pieces of evidence—bank notes, shoes, etc., prior to being arrested. Knowing the old saying "a little sauce and you'll never know the difference," they developed a special lubricant to aid in swallowing ungainly objects (see Cooking, Jewish). I am determined not to mention that the first shoes thus swallowed were the prototype filets de sole, and that sole food was thus discovered.

In the 19th century, German philosophers believed that food ("der putz") and the Self ("der Self") were one entity, and, being morally opposed to cannibalism (at least of friends), many refused food altogether. Thus, some of the greatest German philosophers died in infancy, while others lived in it.

Of modern food, Isaac Dancer has written in his charming book, *Was Kafka Kosher?*

If Kafka were alive today . . . he wouldn't have eaten for forty years. (Pp. 168-9)

American food, having the unique distinction of being totally without unique distinction, is often not touched by human hands until it enters the eater's mouth (depending on the eater, it may never touch human hands at all). Thus the Greek concept of "fondling one's food" no longer has meaning, since cellophane has a zero rating on the Richter scale of Tactility. Americans do have the distinction of being the first nation to cover their couches, their garbage, and their food with the same substance. American Industry is currently working on the problem of making couches edible. They have already succeeded with garbage.

PERISTALSIS

Stop and Look, Feel

JANINE

Sun shines, and the day is truly lovely, not like the first day in October at all, but the leaves are turning and we here know, we can really feel, the long Wisconsin winter we are in for. Most of the bitch dogs I know are in heat, really aching for it and so are a lot of people. You can smell those warm saline odors in the air and you wonder how, how is it that people can still some of them be so far apart. The tribes are forming, the tribes who will cuddle and live in our lovely old Wisconsin nest homes all through the cold winter all around and when you think about how cozy and good the winter can be...

The leaves are turning and it's a good time to take a drive around in the country near Madison. A good one is out U.S. 12 just past Middleton and turn left on old Middleton Road by the VW place and go out and get lost on the back roads in the hills and valleys. Take along a good friend and a sleeping bag and make it in the crisp autumn woods with the smell of the leaves all around. We do so need to love each other.

Don't think too much about the forces of history and reaction and repression, and don't read those articles about the forgotten little man in America who doesn't understand that he should hate the causes of dissent instead of the dissenter. At least we should merely keep it in the back of our heads and live day to day as if this great storm were not coming down on us. We should raise puppies and kittens and move into the country and live for each precious moment and love and touch and kiss and hug and give and have fun in every way we can. And I don't think we can afford to get into too many disputes between each other to mar these Autumn days, but we should spend our time building our nests and getting closer and closer to stay warm through the coming winter. If we do this the next spring will come with a sudden clarity and sharpness, green and sprouting with amazing rapidity, such totality of natural beauty that we shall all be awestruck, euphoric, and the euphoria may be so great that the spring will ripen into a long summer, the longest summer.

Swimming nude, and raising little animals, and eating good food and motorcycles and bicycling all over rolling countryside and waking up and going to sleep and really good dope and really good raps and the stars and the sun and the sunrise and the sunset and working together and being tired and having lots of energy and above all, above all these things our love for each other. And if we don't feel we are enjoying our lives then why not? Is it because we are not giving fully enough, caring for each other enough or living each moment as pure joy? Are we letting the dull leaden boring commercial death of America eat into our flesh and blood young bodies? Are we giving into the myths of unhappiness around us? So what if we live in a fascist country? So what if there is evil and death marching unrestrained in our land and in the world? If we live our lives fighting this then it cannot truly touch us, it can only kill us. And if we live really whole lives, and really have fun with being alive, then that is fighting the death around us. One short young life lived fully, fullest to the hilt in these times is a monster blow against what tries to kill us.

The leaves are turning, and today has been a nice day. I had a really pleasing long moment looking at the beautiful lake from the terrace. It really felt good after the last two weeks to take off my shirt again and feel the air all around. It has been so easy today to think about things like now fine and beautiful people look when they are naked. And how much fun it is to stroll quietly around and visit with your friends. And to smell the good smells which are all around; the leaves, the dogs' hair close up, smoke, and ink, and people with all their varieties and all the different smells on one person's body. And just how fine and beautiful your head can feel. And how good it would be to be raising children. And how much rewarding work there is for you to do when you feel like it.

I am going to stop writing now and enjoy myself, and relax the rest of the day. I hope everyone does this for themselves as much as they can. We won't be able to forever.

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Letters To The Editor

HITS CARDINAL REVIEW OF PHILHARMONIC

Dear editor:

The argument is that since it was no less than the New York Philharmonic itself, the concert should have been no less than perfect, is apparently The Daily Cardinal's music critic's pompous, childish, and impatient, show-offy, not understanding position. I have considered the various reviews in the various papers about town, and have concluded that The Cardinal did its best to pick out the trivial little problems of any live performance in order to have something to gripe about. After all, he who can find fault with the best is obviously better than any of that best. Nothing sooths the ego as much as showing how clever one is and then have that cleverness supported by having that cleverness published as the "experts" clever opinion. Had anyone gone to the concert with the hopes of finding something wrong, this city could have driven the orchestra into tiny, quivering neurotics. Has the Cardinal's critic lost sight of the purpose of that evening? It was to entertain, not provide material for analysis. However the critic knew a few terms about music and could consequently produce a literate (but unfortunately incomplete) review of a theatrical production. It reeks of freshman one-course veteran psychology stu-

dents.

Now I wish to point out a few minor factors that had a great deal to do with the performance last Thursday evening. One, the platform was merely one inch plywood, uncovered, which is very slippery. Such a platform plays havoc with sound; stamping on it made the whole stage a drum of sorts. Secondly, the music stands being portable, were quite flimsy. Thirdly, there was not the necessary room for the musicians to move around; the bass section had the legs of their chairs within inches of the edge of the platform. That make you a bit nervous? And fourthly, to get off a bus, concert for several hours, and then get back on a bus is not exactly a relaxing style of life.

There are still so many other finer points that could be discussed, but there are also so many other, more important things to worry about. Instead I'm basically angry with the overall attitude with the self appointed bastions of value, and especially when the critic qua bastion neglects to judge an event against the proper, realistic criteria. This performance was not and could never justly be compared to a recording. I should hope the conclusions are obvious.

Marc Simon
 an interested non-student

Letters

The Cardinal welcomes letters to the editor on any subject. Letters should be triple spaced with typewritten margins set at 10-70, and signed. Please give class and year although a name will be withheld by request. We reserve the right to edit letters for length, libel and style. While long letters may be used for the Student Soapbox column, shorter letters are more likely to be printed.

Correction

In Wednesday's column "Tenants and Trustbusters" by Jeff Kannel, the first sentence of the last paragraph should have read: "In light of these things, tenants with leases calling for advance payment, no union, or no strike should not hesitate to join because of any of these clauses." The "not" was omitted.

NO SALE

Whose Music Is It?

JIM ROWEN

Several months ago there was a poster around showing some hip kids listening to a stereo, boasting that "They Can't Bust Our Music." It created several impressions, among them that the music was ours, that it was subversive enough to bring on a bust just for listening (like Radio Free Europe behind the Iron Curtain), and that the kids in the poster listening to the music had a strength which would defeat those attempting the bust. All those impressions are false, manufactured by ad men to sell records to young people who could be made to think that listening to acid-rock on earphones was somehow an act of revolution.

Occasionally they do bust music, but for other reasons than those suggested by the poster. Recall that Madison Culture Critic and Police Inspector Herman Thomas did unplug a stereo on West Mifflin Street one warm day in May, and precipitated a 3-day riot. But they—the powerful corporation executives who make the records—hadn't gotten the word to Herman that they don't want the music busted. For the slumping entertainment industry, record companies are a valuable source of income. If Thomas had known of their vital contribution to the American economy, he might have simply stuck to his old habit of walking into Madison theatres and making the managers censor films to his personal tastes.

Some movie studios are in bad financial straits

and rely on their record companies for income. The President of Warner Brothers-Seven Arts recently sent a letter to stockholders reporting that 64% of their profits now came from the several record companies they own. He specifically mentioned the outstanding earners for Warner Bros.: Jimi Hendrix, Arlo Guthrie, Aretha Franklin and Peter Paul and Mary. So it's not a question of Can They Bust Our Music, but Do They Want Their Music busted, and Warner Brothers stockholders say no.

* * *

We enjoyed the Richie Havens concert, especially because the concert's profits were going to important groups like the Broom Street Theatre, National Association of Black Students, and the Third World Unity Movement. But how much will these organizations receive, we wonder, with Richie Haven's cut at \$6000? We see that setup as another indication that the music is more theirs than ours.

* * *

A far different and better attitude towards the entire subject is evident in an announcement from Vault Records, who is about to release an album by Elaine Brown entitled "Seize The Time." All proceeds from the album's sale will go to the Black Panther Party Breakfast-for-Children program. Liner notes will be written by Eldridge Cleaver.

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ONE OF THE VERY
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HOWARD SMITH, VILLAGE VOICE

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THAT NOT ONLY
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THING SUCCESSFULLY! A
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ROBERT CHISTGAU, VILLAGE VOICE

"EASY TO WATCH, EASY TO
APPLAUD! A HIGHSTRUNG
FILM, TAUT AND SHINING IN
THE SUN LIKE THOSE TELE-
PHONE WIRES STRUNG
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YEAH!"

LITA ELISCU, EAST VILLAGE OTHER

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RICHARD GOLDSTEIN,
N. Y. TIMES



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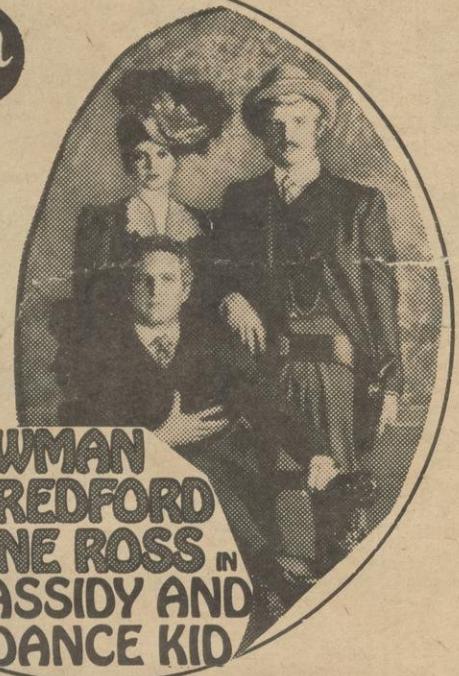
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"The trouble
with girls"

 Shirley MacLaine
 Richard Attenborough

The Bliss of Mrs. Blossom



'U Is in Danger' Charges United Faculty

By SUE MOSELEY

"The University is in danger," reads the "Statement of Principles and Goals" distributed by the United Faculty at their Oct. 1 meeting. The Statement continues, "The

demand for punitive and restrictive legislation emanating from the executive authority of the state, the atmosphere of threat and intimidation generated by the legislature itself, the reactionary ma-

jority on our own Board of Regents, the incapacity of the administration to act forthrightly in defense of the University all threaten the full and free exercise of our educational responsibilities."

The United Faculty is a recently formed association of "concerned" faculty members who have joined together to "protect and advance the interests of the faculty through collective action." The group has a present membership of 75 and is campaigning for new members.

A spokesman for the group said, "We are simply not in a position to articulate pressure if the Regents do not attempt to increase pay."

Other issues outlined in the Statement include opposition to out of state admission quotas, objection to required photo identification cards, and the desire to improve the quality of education on campus.

One of the main issues the United Faculty is concerned with is salary and fringe benefits. According to United Faculty members, the Big Ten and has slipped from 79 to 96 among universities in average compensation pay.

The second half of the Wednesday meeting was a closed executive session at which specific issues and plans were discussed.

More Parking Could Be Ready by Winter

Additional parking at the west end of campus with as many as 600 spaces could be a reality by the beginning of winter according to Vice Chancellor for Administration Robert Atwell.

Construction in three campus parking areas is scheduled to begin almost immediately.

The Madison Campus Planning Committee approved a 240 space expansion of lot 60, which is located north of the Nielsen Tennis Stadium, and a 150 space overflow lot at the base of Picnic Point, which is located in the Elm Drive dormitory area. The committee also approved an additional 150-200 space expansion of lot 62, which is located across from the Natatorium.

Planning Director James Edsall said paving of all three projects could be completed by the end of this fall, depending on when cold weather arrives. The tentative

schedule is to have the construction completed by Nov. 1.

Although no estimate of the cost of the projects has been made, Edsall said the funds for the additions will come from parking revenue.

Edsall also told the committee that a plan to relocate lot 60 into "pods" north of the Nielsen Tennis Stadium is being considered. Approval of the Board of Regents would be required for this to happen. The committee agreed to ask the Parking and Transportation Board to study the use of lot 60 to aid in planning of future parking facilities.

Persons who park in lot 60 and have also purchased a \$25 bus pass will receive a permit for the lot although there are no restrictions on the use of lot 60.

Because of a larger influx of automobile owners into the outlying areas of the campus, more

strain will be put on the already overloaded system.

Physical plant director Frank Rice told the Planning Committee Monday that the Madison Bus Company is unable to provide additional buses.

Service on the campus is purchased by the University on contract, and bus patrons are charged fares by the University. Atwell said it is hoped the campus bus crisis can be resolved when the city decides what action to take to insure continuation of city bus service.

The city is presently engaged in negotiations with the utility to arrive at a new contract.

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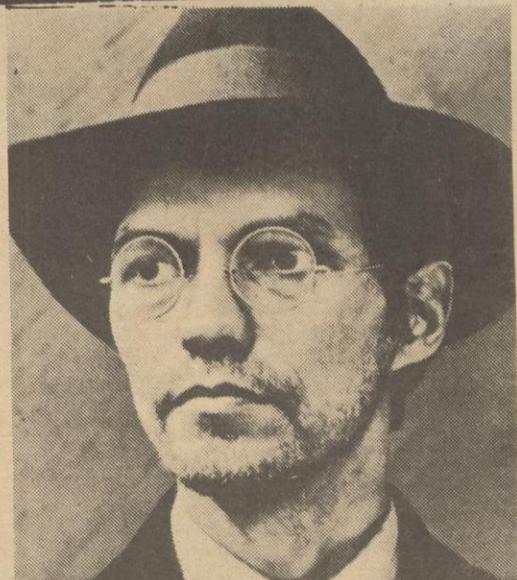


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Army Math Research Defended

By JAMES ROWEN
Contributing Editor

Ed. Note: The following interview was obtained March 25, 1969 by Cardinal reporter Jim Rowen. The transcript, provided by the Math Research Center on July 25, 1969, is printed verbatim with one omission, that being the introduction of those present. The MRC people at the interview were Director Rosser, his secretary Miss Dickert with tape recorder, MRC staff members Karreman, Case, Lukes and Strauss. The interview begins with the first substantive question:

Rowen: I just wanted to find out a little bit about your own background—what you consider to be your major fields of expertise.

Rosser: That's all in the article in WHO'S WHO. If you read that that takes care of that. I am surprised you didn't read that before you came.

Rowen: I did. I wonder if you would sort of just elaborate on what you think or how you conceive of the role of the MRC—just generally.

Rosser: That was stated in the first page of this ANNUAL REPORT which we gave you last Tuesday.

Rowen: You have nothing else to say about it?

Rosser: I attempted at that time to explain as clearly as I could what I thought the role of the MRC was. I don't think any differently now.

Rowen: All right. Would you care to just give me your thoughts on what you consider sort of the ethical responsibilities of scientists—the sort of things that were discussed during the National Day of Research Stoppage on this campus and other campuses. In other words, how do you view the whole area of responsibility for research done that may be contracted for by another party.

Rosser: Well, a gentleman one time asked about coming here to do some work. I suggested we would like to have him come, but then he said, "Well, but then he didn't want his work to be of any use to the Army." I said, "Well you know this work you do is going to be of use to the Army whether you do it at the Mathematics Research Center or whether you do it somewhere else. So the only thing I can suggest is that if you don't want your work to be of value to the Army you'd just better stop doing research altogether. But you better not go farm because farming is also of use to the Army." I had no advice for the gentleman what he was going to do if he didn't want to do something that would be of use to the Army.



Professor J. Barkley Rosser, Director of the Army Math Research Center, ballisticsian, director of military projects since 1944.

Rowen: Do the people at the Center ever follow up exactly who and what's become of the theoretical research that they have done? Do they make any effort on their own, for instance?

Rosser: A great majority of them later publish these things which appear as Technical Summary Reports—usually publish them in the open literature—and often carry on this work for a few years after they have been here. This is the customary procedure, for our Technical Summary Reports to appear later as usual papers in the scientific literature.

Rowen: Do you consider that process—Rosser: I might also add that the Center pays for the page charges.

Rowen: Pardon me—

Rosser: The Center pays for the page charges on these reports that are done at the Center.

Rowen: I mean do you consider that the process by which people at the Center who do work, find out what's become of it—just the routine publication?

Rosser: I would like to object to your suggestion that in some way the work they do is hidden from them.—If you don't mind—I would like to object to that statement.

Rowen: That wasn't implied in the ques-

tion at all.

Rosser: State your question again.

Rowen: The question was: Do you consider the normal process of publication of the material in the open literature a sufficient process for feedback as to what's become of the work? In other words, do you feel that with that process the individual researcher here gets an adequate knowledge or understanding of who is using his research, where, and for what?

Rosser: I have to repeat what I said earlier to this gentleman who wrote in and said: "How can you help doing work that helps the Army?" This is how every scientist operates. He does work, publishes in the open literature, and if some person in the Army happens to read it and uses it for Army purposes, how is he going to stop him?

Rowen: O.K.

Rosser: It could be the Russian Army, too.

Rowen: Do you think that's very likely?

Rosser: We have had letters from the Russians asking for our reports.

Rowen: Is all the work done here published in the open literature? In other words, a 100% of it?

Rosser: Well, sometimes people have been a little delinquent in writing up their work, but insofar as I can persuade all members of the Center to write their work up it appears completely open. In any case where it does not appear it simply is accounted as a delinquency of the person who did the work and didn't write it up.

Rowen: Has there ever been a classified project in operation?

Rosser: Not since I've been here; I can't answer for what happened before I came.

Rowen: Now, when the Technical Summary Reports are published they have a declassification sheet in the back. How soon is all that declassified?

Rosser: We have printed up a sheet—perhaps I should ask you (Miss Dickert) to bring in that sheet—

Rowen: Now most of the work or all of the work is done under the one contract that's listed—any one of those—

Rosser: This is the standard sheet that we put in all of our reports. It says "Unclassified" at the top, it says "Unclassified" at the bottom; we use no other sheet in any of our reports. It is unclassified from the very first word.

Rowen: Are there any members of the Center doing research under any other contract?

Rosser: Yes, and quite a number of members of the Center as a matter of fact are only part-time here and have their major appointments elsewhere.

Rowen: Could you give us a list of those contracts?

Rosser: I am not sure that I could, because I don't ask them.

Rowen: Is there an accounting of it available?

Rosser: Not that I know of.

Rowen: But if you requested the information I just assume that you would be able to obtain it.

Rosser: Your original question was quite ambiguous because for instance there are certain people who have contracts on which they support graduate students but don't support themselves on the contract. It is required that any person who does additional work over and above what he does for the Center should report this, and this is reported in the Quarterly Reports. (Inaudible) But it is reported. Rowen: But if you as the Director of the Center simply requested that the members of the staff, either permanent or non-permanent who were working under contracts other than the major contract listed there, they would simply supply those numbers to your office. You would be able to obtain that kind of....

Rosser: I think you misunderstand how the Center operates. I don't boss the staff around. If I were to ask this question they would be perfectly privileged to tell me it was none of my business.

Rowen: Now the literature that you sent us—No one is required to have a security clearance here?

Rosser: Certainly not.

Rowen: Could you tell me how many of the people here do have security clearances?

Rosser: No. I can name a certain number who do. So far as the visitors are concerned, I don't know whether they have security clearance or not. I don't ask them.

Rowen: How about the permanent staff?

Rosser: A certain number of the permanent staff have security clearances.

Rowen: How many is that?

Rosser: All but Professor Noble.

Rowen: So that makes what—11?

Rosser: 10, maybe 9; 9.

Rowen: And how often would you say that the permanent members of the staff with security clearances become engaged in

work in which a security clearance is necessary?

Rosser: Again I object to the form of your question. The use which is made of the security clearance which members of the permanent staff have is if they happen to be visiting an Army installation and a chap at the Army installation wants to talk with him about something that is classified he is able to say, "Look, come over, I want to talk with you about this." I guess once a year—perhaps. Never here on the campus; never here on campus.

Rowen: I wondered if you would just sort of elaborate on the purposes of the Conference which was held October 30-November 1, 1967 at the New Mexico State University, the White Sands Missile Range Conference on Unguided Rocket Ballistics at which you were present. I wonder if you would just elaborate on the purpose of that seminar, colloquium and what you conceived of as your role there?

Rosser: As for the purpose, you will have to ask the people who organized it. I did get some ideas while I was there. My function there was solely as a visitor. I was scarcely a participant, I did not give a paper. I did come. I did talk with some of the people about mathematical problems which might arise. The general area of the Conference was quite accurately given by the title—unguided missiles—what they could do about getting accuracy of unguided missiles, you have to worry about wind effects and that sort of thing. There are sticky statistical questions and that sort of thing, and I talked with them about some of these mathematical problems that arise. I only stayed for half the Conference. That's all I know.

Rowen: My knowledge may be pretty incorrect, but I understand the major use of unguided missiles at this point are the multiple warheads which come out of an ICBM, MIRV'S, and I wondered if this Conference had anything to do either theoretically or practically with this kind of application.

Rosser: I can answer that question. These were entirely, and exclusively, missiles which were fired from the ground. This is why there were such difficult problems of atmospheric resistance. Warheads are fired from above rather than in the atmosphere, and the atmospheric problems are totally different, and that type of question does not come up at all.

Rowen: Exactly what kind of missiles did this kind of research then apply? When you say missiles that come from the ground...?

Rosser: Fired from the surface of the ground. Not fired from airplanes or intercontinental ballistic missiles or anything like that but from launchers sitting on the ground to a target sitting on the ground, or to aircraft.

Rowen: I am just trying to get an idea what sort of equipment it is. Does it have a name?

Rosser: Oh, yes. Long John—something like that. They are part of what the Army uses for "close-in" fighting. Somebody is over the other side of the hill there (inaudible).

Rowen: And I wondered if you would elaborate on what the SCAMP project was. It was referred to in WHO'S WHO. What does it stand for?

Rosser: Special Committee to Answer Mathematical Problems.

Rowen: Whose Committee is that? Is that the Defense Department, Department of the Army?

Rosser: That is a committee that was set up by the Communications Research Division of the Institute for Defense Analyses.

Rosser: Sorry.

Rowen: Is this kind of a standard procedure?

Rosser: No. We don't usually have interviews like this; this interview is not a standard procedure.

Rowen: Can we have a copy of the tape?

Rosser: I see no reason why not.

Dickert: I of course am not taking this verbatim because I'm not a court reporter.

Rosser: We'll do the best we can.

Rowen: And what was the ART project referred to?

Rosser: Accuracy of Rocket Trajectories. This was a project that I had directed with the Army in which they were concerned with trying to build rockets which are far more accurate. Primarily from the air to the ground.

Rowen: And this was a Department of the Army.

Rosser: The contract was actually direct with the Army.

Rowen: Before I ask some of these gentlemen something I just wondered why you asked these particular (inaudible).

Rosser: Sure, I'll be happy to tell you. It came to my ears that you had announced at a meeting that you were going to estab-

"The effective employment of rockets and missiles requires stochastic optimization and control techniques, since an actual missile flight will be subject to random influences. In the case of interception of enemy missiles, complete dynamical information will not be available so the operation will have to be carried out in such a way as to maximize the probability of success . . . Three non-permanent members, Case, Danskin, and Lukes were appointed for the Fiscal Year 1968 to work particularly in this area." (MRC Annual Report, June 30, 1968, p. 4)

lish that we work on the anti-ballistic missile here—I wondered what on earth you read in this report that made you think we had anything to do with the anti-ballistic missile. The only thing I could find or see in there that has any conceivable connection with the anti-ballistic missile was our work on control theory and differential games. These are the four members of our staff who are best informed on this subject. I thought you would be asking some questions about it and they are here to answer these questions.

Rowen: I am interested by the phrase, "came to my ears."

Rosser: Some other things also came to my ears at the same time.

Rowen: Which are—

Rosser: Namely, that you reported that you had managed to get my private copy of the Annual Report by promising to bring it back, but that you had not brought it back as yet. Also that you had some contacts in New York which had given you all sorts of information about me, namely, for instance that I was involved in missile work in World War I. This of course already appeared in WHO'S WHO.

Rowen: Well, I don't know who's giving you your information, but it's pretty inaccurate.

Rosser: It purported to be an ear witness account.

Rowen: It's about two-thirds inaccurate, right off the bat.

Rosser: That's about par for the course. What you printed about us is also inaccurate. It's a stand off.

Rowen: You wouldn't care to tell me who your informant is?

Rosser: Certainly not.

Rowen: I noticed your sign underneath the article. Wouldn't you say that the advice that you, say, personally give to Army mathematicians or Army scientists, for instance, or information that you exchange at a conference on unguided rocket ballistics, for instance, is useful to the Army in perfecting whatever system that they're working on. It makes a contribution.

Rosser: It is very definitely my impression that the mathematical work we do is useful to the Army. I would say that if it were not useful to the Army, the Army would stop supporting us. I might point out that it is useful for numerous things, like here in the morning paper the Governor has asked the Army Corps of Engineers to help him with flood control. I may say we have on a number of occasions worked quite diligently with people in the Army Engineers about this whole question of flood control and all that sort of thing. And I would like to say absolutely, without any hesitation, that we are clearly under the impression that the work we do will be of use to the Army. Yes.

Rowen: So did you consider the caption under the photograph which you paraphrased on your sign to be a gross inaccuracy? (Note—referring to a Cardinal caption on an MRC bulletin board charging complicity with weapons planning)

Rosser: Yes, we do not perfect weapons systems, we have nothing to do with military paraphernalia, we work on mathematical research.

Rowen: But you just said that the mathematical research which you do is helpful to the Army.

Rosser: Also, I didn't say which Army, whether it was American or Russian.

Rowen: Well, and you also—so it seems to me that—

Rosser: It's equally helpful to both.

Rosser: —with the Army engaged in one of the functions of the Army is to produce and perfect weapons that—

Rosser: Quite so.

Rosser: You do make a contribution.

Rosser: Which Army are you talking about?

Rowen: I am talking about the United States Army.

Rosser: The Russian Army has the same.

Rowen: O.K., well if you are helping the Russian Army that's your choice.

Rosser: But—

Rosser: You don't understand. Our choice is to do mathematical research.

Rowen: We are talking about the ends of the mathematical research that you do.

Rosser: All right, when you want to

(continued on page 15)

(continued from page 14)

talk about the ends—the Russian Army is in it just as much as our Army. Rowen: So I'm just—I looked at your caption, you know, and it sort of struck me that you took the whole thing kind of lightly. Did I misinterpret the intent?

Rosser: I did not take it in the least bit lightly. I considered this a most serious affront. Many members of the staff have come to me and expressed exceeding indignation at your completely false reporting of what goes on here. It is not being considered lightly. It is NOT being considered lightly.

Rowen: Well, it seems to me—

Rosser: Is that clear?

Rowen: It looked like the intent of the sign you put up—if I misinterpreted I didn't mean to.

Rowen: Does stochastic optimization control have a military use, a military application?

Case: Yes.

Rowen: What would you say the military applications are?

Case: I think the obvious example is random deflections of a missile due to the atmosphere.

Rowen: —Now—

Case: There are others I suppose. I don't know.

Rowen: Were you going to say something? (to Karreman)

Karreman: No, no, I completely agree with Dr. Case.

Rowen: Now, what kinds of missiles would be subject to these random influences? All kinds?

Case: I can't imagine a kind that wouldn't be.

Rowen: Now I don't know what the specific research is that you do. I just wondered if you knew what the specific applications of your research has been with the United States Army?

Case: I don't know that there have been any.

Rowen: If there were any, would you know about them?

Case: Probably yes, or at least quite possibly.

Rowen: From what source?

Case: People would write a letter to me and ask for a reprint of one of my articles if they wanted to use something that I have done. Since I have no publications in the open literature this is the only way that they could get hold of what I have done.

Rowen: How many out of the four of you have ever, let's say, answered specific requests for information or consultation from the Army or an Army installation?

Karreman: I have done that. Rowen: What sort of help did they want that they came to you?

Karreman: Well, last week for instance, I was at an Army installation that was interested in articles that I published about 12 years ago. They wanted to use them. They were published in the open literature. And they asked me what I had done. So I told them.

Rowen: What was the general topic of the articles involved?

Karreman: They wanted to know how they could use certain techniques like dynamic programming in their work.

Rowen: What was the installation?

Karreman: This was Edgewood Arsenal.

Rowen: Did you know exactly what they wanted to know?

Karreman: Yes. They wanted to know how they could meet requirements of the Army in the future, the munitions requirements, more economically than they had done in the past. In other words, they wanted to save money.

Rosser: Specifically, wasn't it a bullet factory that had burned down and the question was whether they should rebuild it.

Karreman: Yes, this started it off. Part of a plant was wiped out by an explosion, and they were wondering whether they should replace that or not. And then the whole future requirements—munitions requirements—came into the picture.

Rowen: Where was the plant that had burned down?

Karreman: It was somewhere in Louisiana. I didn't ask for the details.

Rowen: And after you discussed the feasibility or likelihood of replacing the portion of the plant that was destroyed, what other kinds of things did you discuss with them? I mean when you said the future of the munitions requirements of the Army, what other kinds of specifics did you discuss?

Karreman: Well, once more let me state: they were interested to find out what was the most economical way to provide the Army with the munitions that they will need in the next, say, 10-15 years in the future.

Rowen: I just wonder when you talk about munitions are you talking about small arms, or are you talking about artillery, or are you talking about missiles?

Karreman: No, not missiles, not even bombs. It is all artillery and small arms. Because the Army is not engaged in the other part.

Rowen: Pardon me.

Karreman: The Army is not engaged in the other part—that's more Air Force and

Friday, Oct. 3, 1969

THE DAILY CARDINAL—15

White Sands Missile Range did you...?

Karreman: You can imagine yourself. Rowen: Well, I would rather not imagine. I would rather you—you know. Could you be specific?

Rosser: May I suggest that you might also talk to some of the other gentlemen who were there?

Rowen: Well, as long as Mr. Karreman is here.

Rosser: You want at the present time, in the presence of all of us, to hear a blow by blow account of his three day tour?

Rowen: No. I just wondered if he could state some of the kinds of things—well, let's put it this way. When you were at White Sands what sort of things did you talk about to people there? For instance?

Karreman: I was not there for consulting, of course. I was just there to be informed on the type of things that they are doing there. And they are testing, of course, missiles and anti-missiles. Destruction of incoming missiles, it was particularly shown how they were destroyed.

Rowen: So they simply informed you as to the kind of work they were doing.

Karreman: That's right.

Rowen: For instance, the kind of thing you just mentioned. And was there any...

Rowen: Do you have a copy there of the '68 report?

(Handed over a copy.)

Rowen: Can I just read from this report?

"At the NORAD Center, he (meaning Professor Karreman) discussed the work of the MRC on the probability of survival of a subterranean target under air attack with Lt. General Robert Hackett. In answer to requests made during his visits, Professor Karreman upon his return sent information about the activities and capabilities of MRC and about their in-service educational program to Major General George V. Underwood, Colonel Rodgers, etc., etc., etc."

Now when this report says that at the NORAD Center he discussed the work of the MRC on the probability of survival of a subterranean target under air attack, what work of the MRC does that refer to?

Karreman: This was a study that, ... we were approached at one time.

Rosser: I am not quite sure whether that report is recorded in this Annual Report for the previous year.

Karreman: But it was recorded in one of the previous reports.

Rosser: Would you step outside, please, and get a copy of that report, and give it to him?

Rowen: Well, I just said to these people that's about all the questions I had to ask. So, thanks for coming.

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Chrите

(continued from page 3)

"What we did," said Chrите, "was to write down as factually as possible the information about the hearing. Then with the help of WSA, we printed up some leaflets and distributed them. We also talked to some civic and civil rights groups around Madison, and as a result we had 700 or more people at the hearing for a week. The charges were eventually dropped."

Chrите emphasized that although

the decision to drop the charges was not necessarily a result of the Center's work, its campaign was important in building public interest in the hearing. Chrите added that, with the exception of two or three, the blacks who thought themselves in jeopardy were all back on campus.

Another topic of concern to students was the cut-back on out-of-state students through a substantial tuition hike. A major effect of the tuition boost could be to reduce black student numbers substantially. "It may or may not be racism," he said, "but it's obviously a reaction. Instead of facing things squarely, we all

go back to the thirties and wear raccoon coats. It's a tragedy it's total irrational thinking. It's going to be rough. Some students are going to find it tough returning."

In his new job as director of the Center, said Chrите, there are not really any major disagreements, only minor ones. An example is the possible reinstatement of women's hours. He said that many black women came back to school this fall horrified at the possibility of reinstatement. Though he did not offer any solution to prevent such an occurrence, Chrите said "It would be a terrible mistake for the University to re-

institute something that would place such restrictions on a student's personal life."

Chrите said that the Afro-American Center, located at 935 University Avenue, will focus on three areas. The first is social activities.

The second is educational. The Center will conduct support services and tutorial projects for black students under the direction of graduate student Evrima Janha. In addition the Center will feature a sound working library of Afro-American, Third World and, eventually, African topics.

The third aspect of the Center will be the most important according to Chrите. "The Center," he said, "will serve as a clearing house for black thought and opinion, for faculty, students and all black people. We will address social and political problems. We will speak with a clear and strong voice. We will say 'this is what black people are saying, hearing and thinking.' And if people want to know what black people are thinking, they can come here and find out."

The three-story building in which the Center is located is cramped but satisfactory for its purposes. In addition to housing facilities for black students, an office has been given over for use by Third World students and the Grape Boycott organization. Of the Grape Boycott people, Chrите said "We're short for space already but I feel that what they're doing is essential."

The staff at the Center numbers about 25, although 15 are students in the work-study program who work varying hours. The four regular staff members include a librarian, a secretary, an assistant program director (Ald. Eugene Parks, Ward 5), and Chrите. As the "administrator" at the Center, Chrите has a free hand with the funds allotted. "There are regulations, of course, but they are relatively simple," he said.

Among the projects undertaken by the Center will be a newspaper. "It will be a major project," said Chrите, "a first rate job supervised by ten of our students in journalism." In addition, the Center will be headquarters for an association of black law students and the regional office of the National Association of Black Students (NABS). Raising money for NABS, a splinter group of the National Student Association will also be a major project.

Chrите summed up what he hoped the center could do. "We're going to take our time here and act in a sound kind of way so that all black students can feel something is being done and really become involved."

Chrите seemed impressed by the black students he is working with. "Contrary to what most people say, the students are groovy, quite reasonable. One example is that black studies thing." Referring to the black studies steering committee which originally contained a majority of whites and a white chairman, Chrите said "It would have been simple, the simplest thing in the world, to get a black chairman and four black cats to serve on the committee last spring." Chrите said that things have been straightened out and that the Black Council was presently working on its no-

minations for student positions on the steering committee.

"Students have very little power," said Chrите, addressing the question of student power, "they make demands and see what happens. There's not much more they can do." He said that the problem of students getting what they want or deserve is a general problem of change. "There's going to be change," he said, "one way or the other. People are just afraid of change." And for this reason, he added, they react rather than act.

The problem, he stressed, is one of issues. "If people would stick to issues, we should get things done. Not where you think other people stand or what you think they are, but where you stand on a particular issue." Chrите said that this could be carried over to students as well. "The trouble now is that there's a contest to see who's more free of middle class background, who has the longest hair, etc., but that's not always change. Real change must come from assessment of oneself, and realization of problems within the self, just as long hair and no shoes don't make a man free."

Chrите stressed that the problem of issues is important because there are so many decisions we must make. In answering a question concerning black student alliances with white radicals, Chrите said "We must all take stands on issues that are of direct concern to us, and in addressing those issues it may be valuable to ally with groups of similar positions."

In short, the question is not to ally or refrain from allying on the basis of what one thinks a group is, but what position is to be taken on a particular issue. For this reason, Chrите said he would like to see some "rap sessions" between various campus groups.

Some issues which the Center is discussing this fall include the Grape Boycott, the Welfare Mothers march and the march on the White House on November 15.

BALLLET TICKETS

Tickets are now available at the Union Theater box office for the Pennsylvania Ballet. This exciting, modern dance company is making its debut Saturday, Oct. 11 at 8 p.m. in the Union Theatre.

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Vice-Council To Speak At Nigerian Celebration

A Nigerian independence celebration will begin at 7:30 tonight with a lecture at the Wisconsin Center. Speaker will be the vice-counsel of the Nigerian counsellate in New York. The lecture will be followed by a movie on Nigeria. At 10 p.m. there will be a party at the Afro-American Center. All activities are open to everyone.

UNION DANCE

The Union Social Committee will sponsor a dance with a live band tonight from 9 to midnight in the Great Hall of the Union. Admission is one dollar.

SPORTS NIGHT

The Grad Club will sponsor a Sports Night tonight from 8-12. From 8-9:30 there will be a swimming party at the Natatorium. This will be followed by a party in the Rosewood Room of the Union from 9:30 to midnight with refreshments and dancing. All grad students invited.

ART FACULTY EXHIBITION

The Union Gallery Committee will sponsor an opening reception for the Art Faculty Exhibition in the Union Main Gallery. Faculty members whose works are in the show will be at the reception in the Main Gallery from 4:30-5:30 today. All students, faculty and Union members are invited.

COMMUNITIVITY WEEKEND

Prof. Robert Lampman, economics, will be one of the speakers at Communitivity Weekend today through Sunday at Camp Maria Ohlbrich. For further information call the University-Y at 257-2534.

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Friday, Oct. 3, 1969

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Mexico

(continued from page 5)
gered it all, the movement was essentially anti-government.

"We live under an oligarchy," he said. "Also, we Mexican students only have to pay 200 pesos (\$16) a year, and we feel we have an obligation to help improve the condition of those who cannot go to school," he added.

As the scope of the protests expanded, students also decried the government's expenditure of millions of dollars on new buildings for the Olympics, not to mention \$300 million for a subway system which many say is not needed and was intended mainly to impress Olympic visitors. The system was completed late, however, carrying its first passengers only a few weeks ago.

Olympic expenditures by the Mexican government and the sharp disparity of wealth and opportunity were apparently not the major concerns of the vast majority

of the 75,000 National University students who did not get involved in the protests. Most Mexicans are quite money conscious, and many students will talk openly and proudly about the salaries they will receive after graduation.

In any event, after the students started burning buses at the University and downtown, and when the movement started to gain momentum, army tanks and police arrived on the University campus and soon took control of the University radio station.

The crushing blow to the movement came the night of Oct. 2 when plainclothes police allegedly surrounded approximately 1000 persons in the Plaza de las Tres Culturas in Tlatelolco in Mexico City and opened machine gun fire on the group.

Students say the police were given the signal to start shooting by two helicopters which began flashing red and green lights, the national colors.

When the lights started flashing the plainclothesmen reportedly donned their lefthand white glove

to avoid mistaking each other. But students say that even some police were hit in the ensuing cross-fire. A resident of the area said the police were hidden in buildings enclosing the Plaza.

Although large signs are posted throughout Mexico City saying, "Conserva Limpia la Ciudad" (Keep the City Clean), police bullets and those emitted from the helicopters left the Plaza littered with perhaps half of the 1000 present, including non-involved residents of the area.

"Some of the police were human beings," said one student, "and shot over everyone's head. If they hadn't, nobody would have escaped."

The city newspapers reportedly said only about 40 persons were killed Oct. 2, but many people simply laugh at the idea of believing the press or government reports.

According to one student the newspapers tried to turn the heavily Catholic population against the students by reporting that student demonstrators desecrated

a church on one occasion when in fact, this student said, they had only entered the church to use the bells.

He added that the press labeled the students' red and black flag "communist," although it was supposedly only a student strike symbol.

The strike managed to force the suspension of classes in various schools throughout the city. The National University remained closed for the Mexican students from July 29 to the end of November, a period including the scheduled end of their first semester, the semester break and the beginning of the second semester.

The government's decision to crack down hard last year was perhaps precipitated by the increasing number of anti-government demonstrators.

Army tanks were called out in late September and several persons were reportedly killed when an estimated 100,000 persons appeared in a silent demonstration at the Zocalo in front of the national palace.

Along the way to the Zocalo, according to a student, approximately 100 cars bearing the student movement symbol had their tires slashed or were otherwise disabled by plainclothes army men.

The Zocalo demonstration was preceded by the killing of an estimated 25 students in a demonstration at a polytechnical school Sept. 23.

Orange

(continued from page 20)
who think they're not that strong."

The Syracuse defense has been working overtime, and has impressed Coatta. "Syracuse is stronger defensively than both of the teams we've faced. They're extremely big."

The Orange use a basic 5-3-3 defense which is strong up front and should prove a solid test for the Badger rushing attack.

Junior Bucky McGill (6-3, 225) and either John Lobon (6-2, 208) or Dick Kokosky (6-1, 210) are the ends. Ray White, a 6-2, 223 pounder whom the Orange brass feels is a genuine all-American candidate, and promising sophomore Joe Ehrmann (6-5, 256) man the tackle posts. Sophomore Ted Lachowicz (6-2, 219) plays head-up on the center at middle guard.

The all-senior letterman line-backing crew consists of Don Dorr (6-1, 207) and Bob Bancroft (6-1, 208) on the outside and John Protz (6-2, 224) in the middle.

Duane Walker and Tom Myers, who has two interceptions, play the corner back posts with Gary Bletsch at safety.

A plus for the Orange is the booting of soccer-stylist George Jakowenko. Last season, Jakowenko hit seven of 11 field goals and 25 of 30 extra points.

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Orangeman Aren't Patsies

By MARK SHAPIRO
Sports Editor

Standing between Wisconsin's football team and that long-awaited victory is Syracuse, a team as unlikely as any to roll over and play dead for the Badgers.

Venerable head coach Ben Schwartzwalder and his Orangemen have made winning a habit at the upstate New York campus. Schwartzwalder's Syracuse teams have won 131 while losing just 63 in 20 years and have gone to seven bowls, won four Lambert trophies (symbolic of supremacy in the East) and a national championship.

But in 1969, the Orangemen are off to a 1-1 start, having barely defeated Iowa State 14-13 and lost to Kansas, 13-0.

For this reason, Saturday's game may be more important to Syracuse than to Wisconsin. Two losses this early in the season would go a long way toward dashing any 1969 hopes for a bowl bid or even a possible Eastern title.

Wisconsin head coach John Coatta calls Syracuse "not as explosive offensively as either UCLA or Oklahoma." The Orange's failure to move the football must be considered a mystery, since the unit is composed almost entirely of returning regulars from last year's unit which scored 254 points.

Junior Randy Zur was thrown into the quarterback position when Paul Paolisso failed to respond to an injury he sustained last year, and the 6-1, 187 pounder has done a creditable job this year.

Zur has completed 22 of 38 passes for 176 yards.

Schwartzwalder has always believed that the best way to advance the pigskin is along the ground, so the key man in the Orange attack is 6-2, 230 pound fullback Al Newton. Newton leads

for 59 yards on 16 carries—can't play, the job will go to either Rich Phillips or Robin Griffith.

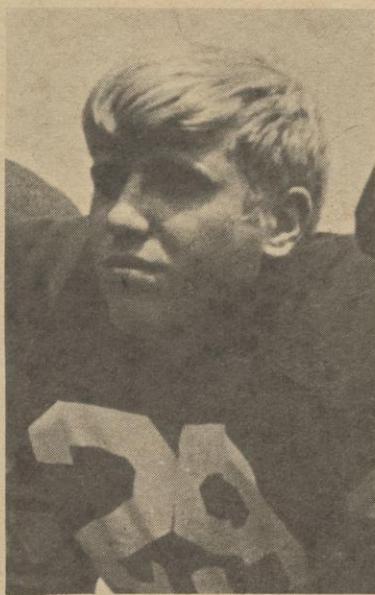
Greg Allen, who has scampered for 102 yards on just 18 carries, figures to open at wingback.

Although Syracuse doesn't stress a passing attack, the Orange corps of receivers is perhaps their best in a decade. Tony Gabriel, a 6-4, 209 pounder who has caught seven passes for 60 yards, opens at split end. Huge Bill Maddox, a 6-5, 243 pound tight end, is an effective blocker as well as receiver. John Massis, who last year broke the Syracuse school record with 29 receptions, thus far has 6 for 47 yards and should see considerable action.

Syracuse's offense operates behind an unbalanced line which sees tackles John Cherundolo (6-2, 254) and Andy Fusco (6-1, 263) and guard Jerry Pritzlaff (6-1, 234) lining up on one side of center Gerry Vogt (6-1, 204) with just guard Dave McCord (6-2, 238) and Maddox operating on the other side. All the linemen are returning regulars, although a knee injury to Vogt makes him a questionable starter Saturday. The unit is considered one of the nation's best.

The Orange have outgained their Big Eight opponents 581 to 395, but have stalled inside the 20 too often. Inexperience at quarterback is one explanation, a strong Kansas defense is another. Still, Coatta is wary of the Orange, saying "they might surprise people

(Continued from page 18)



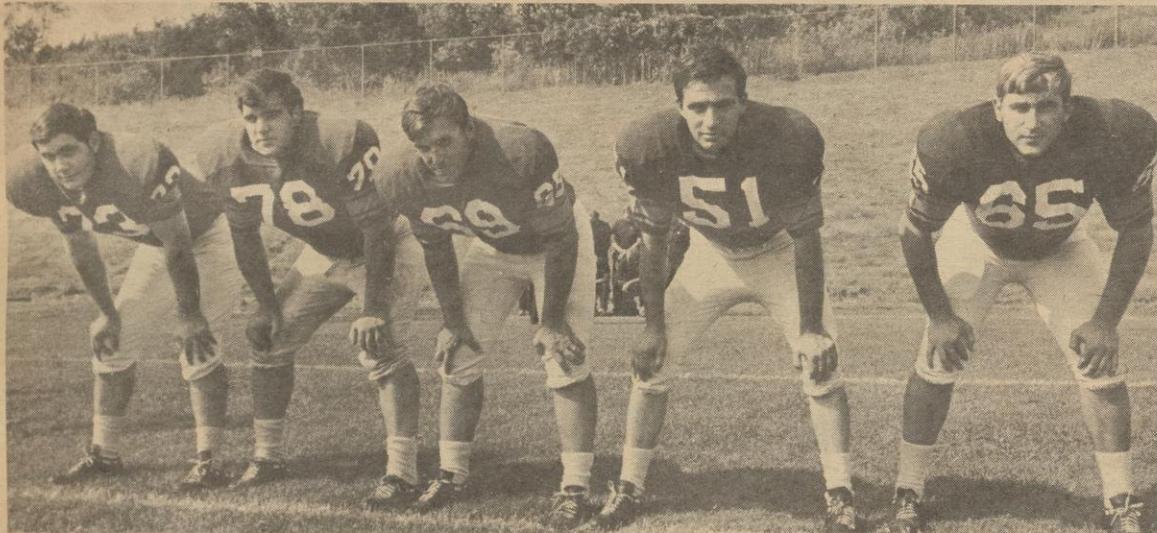
RANDY ZUR
Orange quarterback

the Orange rushers with 142 yards on 32 carries for a 4.4 mark. Coatta calls Newton "a really excellent fullback.... big, strong and quick."

The tailback position is an uncertainty, due to a leg injury to starter Marty Januszewicz. If Januszewicz — who has rushed



SYRACUSE FULLBACK Al Newton was a sophomore when this Syracuse-Navy game was played, but he's back this year as a junior and the Orange's leading rusher. The 6-2, 230 pounder has rushed for 142 yards in two games this season, with a 4.4 average.



THE SUCCESS of Syracuse's rushing-oriented offense will rest on the shoulders of these five men Saturday. From left are tackles John Cherundolo and Andy Fusco, guard Jim Pritzlaff, center Gerry Vogt, and guard Dave McCord. All five are lettermen and were starters last year in the Orange unbalanced forward wall.

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