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THE MIFFLIN Grocery St. Co-op appealed for help from the community this week after robberies totaling more than \$1000. Editorial on page 8. —Cardinal photo by Geoff Manasse

In Telegrams to Landlord

Bargaining Demanded By MTU

By DENISE SIMON

The Madison Tenant Union (MTU) sent a telegram Wednesday afternoon to James T. Devine Sr., demanding recognition of the tenant union as a bargaining agent for Devine's tenants.

The telegram is the second of two sent to Devine this week. The first, sent Monday, requested recognition. The tenant union has set 10 a.m. Friday as the deadline for Devine's response.

MTU spokesman Jeff Kannel said there is a possibility of a rent strike in several of Devine's buildings if Devine does not agree to negotiate by Friday.

Devine, owner of several student highrises, including the Surf and the New Surf, is currently building a 13 story highrise on the 600 block of Langdon St. Ten of the 13 stories are now completed.

Kannel said that Devine's initial figures for rent in his new highrise were \$75 per month, but, "in his own words a few weeks ago, Devine quoted \$100 a person per month and up."

Devine is one of a few landlords in Madison who demands payments of the entire year's rent in advance.

In the New Surf, located on Mendota court, rents range from \$75 a month per person to \$90 a month per person. Each tenant pays total rent in advance along with \$75 a month security deposit.

If it occurs, the strike will be in those

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Regents Touch and Go On WSA Relationship

By GENE WELLS
Cardinal Staff Writer

The controversy about whether the Wisconsin Student Association represents the student body is far from settled, even though—meeting Friday at Green Bay—the regents somewhat softened their continuing criticism

Cardinal News Analysis

while considering measures affecting WSA.

When asked if WSA represented the students, WSA Pres. David Schaefer and Regent Pres. James Nellen gave opposite answers. Schaefer said the views expressed by WSA are representative of the majority of students, but Nellen said they are not.

In accordance with recent statements of several regents that WSA does not represent the students, the regents previously announced that they will feel free to transfer WSA's appointive powers to another student group if they feel that another group is more representative of the student body than WSA.

The Regents assumption of power to replace WSA was included in several motions recently passed by the regents to give WSA powers to appoint students to certain committees. It does not require that the group which could replace WSA be elected by the students.

However, the regents will probably find it difficult to exercise their claimed power to transfer WSA's right to appoint students to committees. At pres-

ent, there is no elected student government other than WSA, and no provision for creating a second elected student government.

This means that WSA could probably be replaced only by a group not elected by students, or a group elected by a much smaller group of students, such as the Lakeshore Halls Association, the Southeast Student Organization, Polygon Board, or the Student Bar Association. Nellen said he personally felt the regents should not transfer WSA's appointive powers to a group not elected by the student body.

Thus it appears likely the regents will continue their present policy of

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Budget Crisis Perplexes Taxpayers, Councilmen

Story on Page 11

Welfare Board Acts on Demands

Story on Page 5

Homecoming '69 Is Campus-Wide

Story on Page 13

ANNIVERSARY SPECIALS

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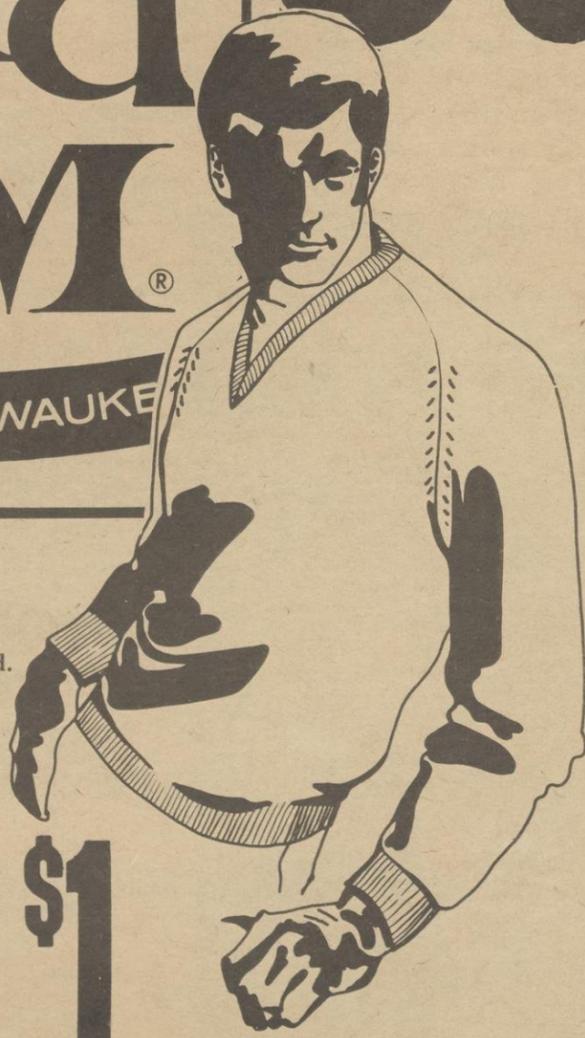
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Visitation Protests to be Peaceful, Dorms Pledge

By LESLIE HORN

Organizations of dormitory residents, in anticipation of the Nov. 14 regents meeting have muffled previously planned acts of civil disobedience and are now working through the system for liberalized visitation rules and against reinstatement of women's hours.

In the name of self determination, several groups have evolved to organize and take action. One of these groups is Residents for Self Determination (RSD), which was formed earlier in the year as an outgrowth of the Madison Tenant Union.

RSD is waiting for regents' action before planning its own course of action. According to a spokesman for the group, "If the regents don't come up with satisfactory proposals, we will propose a method of change, such as declaring house autonomy."

An ad hoc committee has been formed by some residents of Callahan and Detling Houses, the men's and women's academic units in Sellery Hall.

Originally the group had planned a breach of visitation rules in the form of an open door study-in, which was aimed at convincing the regents that weekday visitation could be used responsibly for studying.

The students were persuaded to cancel the study-in when addressed at a meeting by Paul Ginsberg, executive secretary of the Student - Faculty Housing Committee. He advised that the study-in would only jeopardize the chance of the regents passing a favorable visitation policy.

The Detling-Callahan committee has applied for time to have several representatives speak at the November regents meeting and it is trying to reach the regents through direct contact at a buffet supper. It is also procuring written statements of support from administrators in student housing and urges all dorm residents to have their parents write to the regents and to hometown newspapers.

Similar policies of "proper channel" action are being advocated for the time being by Southeast Student Organization (SSO), Lakeshore Halls Association (LHA), Wisconsin Student Association (WSA), Chadbourne, Elizabeth Waters and Barnard.

In a newsletter to its constituents, SSO expressed its position of self determination and house autonomy as having been "put up against the wall by the powers that be." They are officially supporting the faculty plan which would allow students with parental consent to live in one of three

different types of housing units: no visitation, limited hours or self determined hours.

SSO urges students not to participate in civil disobedience before the regents meeting because "it would only insure defeat of our position with the weight of public opinion on the side of the regents."

In a similar statement, the Ogg Hall Presidents' Council advised rejection of any form of civil disobedience "in the light of the current tendency on the part of the regents to retaliate for student disorder with severe repression."

The director of University Residence Halls, L.E. Halle, supported a liberalized visitation policy, notably one which allows visitation seven days a week.

According to Halle, "One day's the same as another." He does not support a 24 hour policy, however, due to the lack of security and student privacy that it would entail.

Since the present rulings on visitation were implemented in 1968, the Committee on Student Life and Interests (SLIC) has evaluated the visitation policy favorably.

In a report from the Division of Student Affairs dated July 7, 1969, SLIC stated: "The program of guest visitation has not only been a successful program, but also one through which students have demonstrated that they have the ability to accept the responsibilities which accompany this kind of privilege."

SLIC also stated: "In evaluating the impact of visitation on the general atmosphere of the living unit, we have found that the decorum improved during visitation. Study conditions and quiet hours showed marked improvement; dress, speech and general behavior all seem to be positively affected. In fact, it appeared that the attitudes of students toward their living units are more positive because of visitation."

In contrast to the present policy which was favorably evaluated by SLIC, the regent study committee on Practices and Policies of University Housing proposes to set maximum hours of visitation from noon to 11 p.m. on weekend nights only.

Students living in residence halls, under the committee's proposals, would also have the option of a hall with "traditional" no visitation. In addition, the committee proposes a curfew of midnight on weekdays and 2 a.m. on Fridays and Saturdays.

These proposals, among others, were presented June 13 by the committee consisting of Regents Walter Renk, Maurice Pasch, Bernard Ziegler and Mrs. Conrad A. Elvehjem.

Is WSA Representative? Regents: No, Then Hedge

(continued from page 1) giving WSA very limited authority in the governing of the University. It is also possible that they will cut back WSA's powers further without transferring the power to another student group.

This approach was suggested by Regent Charles Gelatt, LaCrosse, who voted against the most recent regent motion conveying appointive powers to WSA. He was the lone dissenter in that vote.

Gelatt cited what he called a declaration of independence from the regents in WSA's constitution as a reason for his vote. "We should not give them any more authority until they recognize ours," Gelatt said.

Schaefer said WSA recognizes that the individual members of WSA are under regent authority in their capacity as students, but added that WSA as an organization does not recognize the right of the regents to influence its policies and the political positions it takes.

One of two regent resolutions approved Friday specifies that as WSA president Schaefer will be allowed to sit at the front of the meeting room with University officials, rather than in the visitors section where he sat previously. The resolution also states that Schaefer will be permitted to address the Board at its request, a right he had previously.

Schaefer interpreted the resolution as an indication the regents were pleased with the fact that WSA has consulted with the regents and worked with them on campus problems, although he conceded that giving him a seat at the front of the room was insignificant in itself.

Although Schaefer has spoken at past regent meetings, the res-

olution could be an indication that the regents will call on him to speak more frequently in the future. It was supported by all regents except Walter Renk, Sun Prairie, who noted Schaefer already had the right to speak at regent meetings and said the resolution was meaningless.

The other resolution gave WSA funds for course evaluation and symposium, although the regents noted that they have the right to recall the symposium funds if they later feel that the program for symposium is biased or otherwise unsatisfactory.

Schaefer said he felt this resolution was an expression of confidence in WSA. He noted that the funds were appropriated for specific programs and that the regents could have chosen a group other than WSA to administer the programs.

In spite of these actions, the regents apparently are maintaining their position that WSA does not represent the majority of students. Nellen told the Cardinal at the Friday meeting that he believes WSA is unrepresentative.

Nellen and Schaefer expressed outright disagreement when speculating on the political views of the portion of the student body which does not vote in WSA elections.

Nellen said that "activists" tend to vote in WSA elections, while other students tend not to vote. He clarified this view by definitely stating that the political views of non-voting students are different from the views of those who do vote in WSA elections.

Nellen concluded that WSA is unrepresentative, because only an "activist" minority of students vote in WSA elections. However, he did not offer any definite facts

to support his view that non-voting students generally disapprove of WSA's policies.

Schaefer, on the other hand, suggested that the non-voters could conceivably be more radical than the voters. He noted that statistics show that the vote turnout is heaviest among dormitory residents and is lighter among graduate students and undergraduate apartment residents. He attributed this to the fact that some of the WSA polls are inside dormitories, and it is therefore more convenient for dormitory residents to vote.

Schaefer estimated that about 30 per cent of undergraduates and about 20 per cent of the entire student body voted in last spring's WSA election, in which he was elected president of WSA.

Schaefer also responded to charges of a "secret" election made by the Badger Herald by noting that the election was a special election called to fill vacancies created when some student senators moved out of their districts.

These vacancies are normally filled by a vote of student senate, Schaefer said, adding that the senate this year decided to hold an advisory election to fill the vacancies. The regular fall WSA election is in November.

The Herald also charged that WSA had misappropriated its funds in the form of grants to off-campus groups and bail payments. Schaefer said WSA has not given money to off-campus groups and that bail is paid from separate funds contributed by students for that purpose.

Regent Walter Renk also criticized the bail fund at the Friday regent meeting.

OFF THE WIRE

Compiled from the Associated Press

Scott Calls for Unilateral Ceasefire

WASHINGTON—Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott proposed Wednesday that the United States unilaterally proclaim a cease-fire in Vietnam, but Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird rejected the idea.

"I do not believe that would be a successful approach," Laird told a group of reporters. "As secretary of defense I would caution against a unilateral action on the part of the United States without some firm indication from the other side that we would have assurance that they would go along with it."

Lebanese Prime Minister Resigns

BIERUT, Lebanon—Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami resigned Wednesday after bloody clashes between the Lebanese army and Palestinian guerrillas. The fighting unleashed a storm of protests at home and abroad and brought threats from other Arab nations. Iraq offered the guerrillas military aid. Syria closed its border with Lebanon, and Libya recalled its ambassador.

Thousands of Arabs demonstrated in the streets of Bierut, the Lebanese capital, and Iraqis besieged the Lebanese Embassy in Baghdad. Jordanian demonstrators tore down American and Lebanese flags in Amman.

Foreign Aid to Come Under House Knife

WASHINGTON—The House Foreign Affairs Committee appears poised to chop a hefty first chunk off President Nixon's initial bid for \$2.6 billion in foreign aid.

Just what figure the committee will come up with in its version of the annual authorization bill hasn't been firmed up yet, but members have talked about a range from \$1.9 billion to \$2.2 billion.

And there are indications more rough water and deeper cuts lie ahead for the always embattled global assistance program which Congress slashed below \$2 billion in 1968—the lowest figure since the program started.

The authorization bill, which sets spending ceilings for the stormy program, wound up at the \$1.97-billion level last year after a hectic ride through Congress which slashed President Lyndon B. Johnson's request by about \$1 billion.

Pope Paul Seeks Moderation

VATICAN CITY—While the world bishops' synod moved toward recommending sweeping reforms in the use of papal power, Pope Paul VI said Wednesday he would accept only moderate and gradual change in the Roman Catholic Church.

The Pope criticized what he called a "hurried need for revision" and said the church cannot be "changed at will." He said the crisis in the church boiled down to a "lack of confidence—confidence in the church as it is."

Nixon Says Hike Social Security

WASHINGTON—The government said Wednesday it takes nearly \$4,000 a year for a retired couple to maintain a "moderate" standard of living. President Nixon, in proposing a 10 per cent Social Security hike, said the average retired couple now gets \$2,000 a year in benefits and is allowed to earn another \$1,680 without any loss of benefits, for a maximum allowable income of \$3,720.

Urban Tax Sharing Bill Headed for Early Funeral

The State Senate Wednesday gave the Tarr Task Force tax reform proposals a stay of execution Wednesday, but there seemed little chance that they would survive today's session.

The Tarr proposals essentially would redistribute tax revenues away from rural and suburban areas and into urban centers. Tax rates in Madison or Milwaukee, for example would decrease, while those in the wealthy suburbs where most high level white-collar city workers reside would increase.

For students living in Madison, the reforms would mean lower property taxes paid by the landlords—a major factor in justifying rising rents.

On Wednesday, the Senate voted to adjourn after the morning session, which was largely occupied with the Tarr proposals. The proposals are vigorously supported

by Governor Warren Knowles and by Democratic assemblymen from Milwaukee and Madison. But as the air cleared Wednesday, backers of the reforms, such as Sen. Walter Hollander (R-Rosendale), saw no hope of passage.

On Tuesday Governor Knowles sent a letter to each senator in which he asked for passage of the tax reforms. He said that the reforms would eliminate "the glaring inequities in the present tax sharing programs by removing 'tax islands' and relieving some of the property tax burden unfairly borne by many Wisconsin citizens."

"It would be a tragedy if we were to pass up this opportunity to eliminate the existing inequities in the state tax distribution system and fail to improve the administrative nightmare which now exists—with 8 different formulas resulting in 12 payments computed annually for 1836 municipalities and 72 counties," the Governor said.

Tenant Union Telegrams

(continued from page 1)

tenant union buildings where Devine did not exact a 1 year advance payment. "One of Devine's buildings is completely organized," said Kannel. The tenant union is presently working on several other buildings that Devine owns.

Devine is not the only landlord who has gained the tenant union's attention. One other landlord's tenants are organized under the union and 60 per cent of a third landlord's tenants have also joined.

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Meteorology Society Ponders Man's Effect on Atmosphere

By JOHN KRIECK

The future results of man's influence on his atmospheric environment was the chief concern of the American Meteorological Society's (AMS) "Future of the Atmosphere" symposium, held Tuesday and Wednesday at the Wisconsin Center.

Over 150 members of the AMS from across the US and Canada, many of them professors and researchers, attended the symposium. The meeting was held in conjunction with the dedication of the new \$4.5 million Meteorology and Space Science building earlier this week.

Program chairman Prof. Reid Bryson, who founded the University Meteorology Department in 1948, offered the inscription on the plaque in the new Meteorology building as a theme for the symposium: "The atmospheric sciences at the University of Wisconsin shall be concerned with the welfare of man and his environment."

The two day round of 24 lectures, including five by University faculty, centered around four major themes: past atmospheres, present atmospheres, future atmospheres and the future of the atmospheric sciences.

Session one, past atmospheres, traced the major climatic changes in the earth's five billion year history, centering around the point at which the earth currently stands in its atmospheric evolution.

Prof. L. Marshall, Southern Illinois University, contended the planets were not formed with ready made atmospheres but "were formed by the release of chemicals from internal heating." As the oxygen levels increased, at first from the disassociation of ocean water and later from photosynthetic plants, life "developed in evolutionary steps."

J.M. Mitchell, Environmental Service Data, described the earth's climate as "oscillating between Glacial and Interglacial periods" at approximately 300 million year intervals.

The earth is now "between the extremes of Glacial and Interglacial eras" and could swing back either way toward another Ice Age or Interglacial Age which would

raise the earth's average temperature 25 degrees above today's average.

At present, Dr. Mitchell stated, the earth, although 25 degrees cooler than in the last Interglacial period, is experiencing a long term warming trend (temperatures are about ten degrees warmer than 15,000 years ago), in the face of a noticeable cooling trend since the 1930's.

Mitchell attributed the recent cooling to increased levels of dust and air pollution in the atmosphere, blocking some of the sun's rays.

In session two, present atmospheres, speakers included V.E. Suomi, director of the University Space Sciences and Engineering Center, discussing "Observation of the Atmosphere in the 70's."

Suomi stated that the science of meteorology is experiencing a minor industrial revolution, offering much more sophisticated and reliable recording instruments such as weather satellites and computer data processing. This improvement in recording methods will enable researchers to "concentrate on the data, not the gadgets that give us the data."

Prof. K. Hare, University of Toronto, delivering the keynote lecture on "Future Climates and Future Environments" for the future atmospheres session, set the theme for the second half of the symposium, stating, "We are in imminent danger of destroying ourselves from a long term enduring imbalance between our ambitions and what the environment can offer."

Although air pollution was Hare's major concern, he also expressed a fear that man may inadvertently set off dangerous and uncontrollable "trigger mechanisms" when attempting to control climate for his own ends.

Hare cited recent examples of "trigger mechanisms" as the aggravation of the drought in India and Pakistan as a result of large amounts of dust in the air (caused by air pollution), the possible future melting of the polar ice caps from an increase in the atmospheric carbon dioxide level (which traps heat near the earth's surface).

In his lecture "Air Quality Control, the Need is Now," J.D. Middleton, commissioner of the National Pollution Control Administration, described air pollution as causing an upset in precipitation levels near metropolitan areas and a 15 to 20 per cent reduction in solar radiation in cities along with

a possible imbalance of lead and mercury in the human body.

Middleton also predicted that total world air pollution, if left unchecked, could become 50 times worse than it is now. "Based on projected census and power requirement data, pollution levels may reach or even exceed dangerous concentrations within a few decades," he said.

Middleton proposed that government action, such as the 1967 Clean Air Act, is desperately needed to cut air pollution. This act puts the responsibility of establishing tolerable air pollution levels and plans to enforce those standards on the individual states.

If the states within six months do not implement such programs the Department of Health Education and Welfare (HEW) and the National Air Pollution Control Administration step in.

HEW already has established 19 air pollution districts encircling large metropolitan areas. The agency plans to have 25 more by 1971.

Prof. C. Hosler, dean of the College of Earth and Mineral Sciences, Pennsylvania State University, stressed the "sensitivity" of the atmosphere to air pollution.

He warned that large industrial plants can appreciably change local weather conditions. An example is a power generation plant in Pennsylvania which releases 15 million gallons of water vapor daily and actually generates rain clouds and areas of fog 100 square miles in size. The major roadblock confronting the installation of adequate pollution control devices on such plants is cost, which can run up to \$80 million per plant, Hosler stated.

In the last symposium session, on the future of the atmospheric sciences, Prof. H. Beyer, academic vice president of Texas A & M University, said the science of meteorology has a great potential effect on society.



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State Board Acts on Welfare Demands

The State Board of Health and Social Services yesterday replied to four demands by representatives of the Dane County Welfare Rights Organization made at their last meeting.

The demands called for restoration of "special grants" funds; a special effort by the board to inform welfare recipients of their right to a hearing if they disagree with the decisions made in their cases; a housing allowance pegged to costs for available adequate housing in each county and changes in the makeup of each county's welfare board so that at least one third of the voting members are welfare recipients.

The board members refused to vote on these demands at their Oct. 8 meeting, stating they needed additional time to consider the demands before any action could be taken.

Eleven protestors were arrested at the meeting when they refused to leave the office of Wilbur Schmidt, secretary of the State Department of Health and Social Services.

The demanded "special grants" funds are paid over and above regular welfare to provide for such items as winter clothing and needed home appliances. The demand also called for welfare

recipients help in determining the needs. The grants were cut by the new state budget.

The board voted to uphold a new system of granting special needs which continues some special needs categories, eliminates others completely and replaces others with additional sums of money to be included in the flat grant.

The new system, according to the board, provides greater uniformity and equity for recipients with respect to special needs; increases the department's ability to predict costs and enables all recipients to apply their own judgment and priorities in making expenditures for "special" needs.

The board contended it had always made an effort to inform recipients of their right to a hearing in case of disagreement, and that it would continue to support all department procedures to assure that people have the scope of public assistance programs known to them, have their eligibility evaluated and if eligible have prompt access to the programs, including the right to a fair hearing.

Concerning the third demand, which asked for a housing allowance relevant to costs, the board agreed to support efforts

that would insure adequate housing codes throughout the state and would contain adequate enforcement procedures.

The board also agreed to direct the department to continue its operation with other state agencies and organizations to seek solutions to problems of adequate housing.

The board admitted that these recommendations did not really reply to the demand for an adequate housing allowance, but said their hands were tied by the legislative budget cuts.

"We don't have an answer for these people," said board member Albert Davis, Milwaukee. "We might as well admit it. Unless additional funds are given to us by the legislature, we won't be able to do anything about raising the rent allowance."

The board agreed the cost of housing was not as important as the fact that adequate housing has not been available, but said, "We are not a housing department, and can do nothing about it."

The board said they would not support legislation to enact the fourth demand, which called for changes in the makeup of the county welfare board.

They did say, however, that they would direct the department to in-

tensify its efforts for appointments of welfare recipients to the required Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), child welfare services advisory committees and advisory committees to county public welfare boards and directors.

They also agreed to consider appointment of a state level AFDC-

child welfare services advisory committee.

Arthur Schmidt, board member from Hartland, said he supported the principle of the demand. "There is nothing wrong with a minority of recipients being included on county boards," he said. "It would promote better understanding of the problems of welfare."

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Laos' Prince Says US Must Give Aid

PARIS (AP)— Prince Souvanna Phouma of Laos said Wednesday he has a "tacit agreement" with the United States that Washington will provide aid to defend Laotian independence, neutrality and territorial integrity.

But the Laotian premier denied that the United States has "infantry" in Laos, adding "there are only Laotian soldiers getting themselves killed, not any American soldiers."

Souvanna Phouma said in an interview that the United States "is only doing its duty" by "giving us satisfaction."

The basis for US aid to Laos, he said, was an unwritten agreement made at the US embassy in Vientiang in 1964 after the Soviet Union had refused to supply his troops with further munitions.

Here is the text of part of the interview, which took place at the Laotian Embassy here. It was conducted in French.

Q: About American aid, for which it appears you asked President Nixon . . .

A: Yes.

Q: . . . You asked him for more aid. Is there a formal agreement between your government and the American government on this question, and, if so, when was it concluded?

A: It was not a formal agreement. In 1964 when the neutralist troops were attacked and chased from the Plain of Jars by North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao pro-Communist troops, I had no munitions for the arms the Soviets had given me, and Moscow refused to continue giving me munitions.

To permit my soldiers to defend themselves, I asked the Americans to replace the Soviet arms with American arms in the framework of the Geneva agreements of 1962, since in the accords of 1962 it is specified that Laos can receive conventional arms for its defense. We requested arms to defend ourselves, not to carry the war to our neighbors.

The United States, by giving us satisfaction, is only doing its duty, which, according to the Geneva agreements, is to defend the territorial integrity of Laos, its independence and its neutrality.

Q: Therefore, it was an agreement . . .

A: A tacit agreement.

Q: Oral?

A: Oral. It was not written.

Q: Was it made by you personally, with President Johnson or Secretary of State Dean Rusk?

A: It was done by the embassy.

Q: In Washington?

A: No, in Vientiane.

Q: Who was ambassador then?

A: It was William Sullivan.

At another point, Souvanna Phouma was asked about persistent reports that US troops have been committed to the Laos fighting.

Q: You have repeatedly said, I believe, that there are no American troops in Laos.

A: Yes.

Q: Are you counting American planes in the skies above Laos?

A: No, because only troops, infantry, were mentioned. There were no infantrymen. There are only Laotian soldiers who are getting themselves killed, not any American soldiers.

Individual Draft Probability In Lottery System Figured

WASHINGTON—President Nixon's draft lottery system—if it passes Congress—is sure to bring out a talent among 18 year olds for figuring mathematical probabilities.

Critics say the plan will leave most young men guessing about just when they might be called the following year and their chances for escaping the draft entirely.

But armed with a few basic figures those guesses can get pretty close. And some men won't have to guess at all.

The plan for drafting 19 year olds first on a lottery basis is likely to pass the House late this week. It is still an open question in the Senate.

The 365 birthdates for the following year would be drawn out of a fish bowl at a public lottery in late September or early October each year.

There's little guess work for able bodied men whose 19th birthdays fall on the first dates drawn: They'll be among the first men called early the next year.

Men with birthdays on the last

150 or more dates drawn will be likely to escape the draft entirely.

Everybody else will have to take out his scratch pad and pencil and start figuring the odds on the basis of the number of men in the draft pool and the rate at which they're being called up each month.

If the system were in effect now, as Selective Service officials explain it, 18 year olds would figure there would be something like 600,000 available for the draft next year after rejects and deferments.

Draft calls hopefully will drop to something like 200,000 from this year's 300,000 plus.

That would mean men with birthdays on the last 200 or so days drawn in the lottery would likely

escape the draft and those with the first 100 birthdates drawn would probably be called. The remaining 65 birthdates would be borderline cases.

The callups vary from month to month but a man who drew the 100th date could figure he'd be called near the end of the year, a man who drew the 50th would probably be called about midyear.

Students and technical people getting deferments would draw their draft eligibility placement for their 19th years like everyone else and would come back into the draft pool with that same placement when their deferments ended four years later.

The ballad opera is a form of opera peculiar to England.

Q: Therefore, it was an agreement . . .

A: A tacit agreement.

Q: Oral?

A: Oral. It was not written.

Q: Was it made by you personally, with President Johnson or Secretary of State Dean Rusk?

A: It was done by the embassy.

Q: In Washington?

A: No, in Vientiane.

Q: Who was ambassador then?

A: It was William Sullivan.

At another point, Souvanna Phouma was asked about persistent reports that US troops have been committed to the Laos fighting.

Q: You have repeatedly said, I believe, that there are no American troops in Laos.

A: Yes.

Q: Are you counting American planes in the skies above Laos?

A: No, because only troops, infantry, were mentioned. There were no infantrymen. There are only Laotian soldiers who are getting themselves killed, not any American soldiers.

Lifesaving Closed

The University lifesaving operations on Lake Mendota will close for the season at 6 p.m., Sunday, Nov. 2.

The Department of Protection and Security announced that operating hours, now 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., would be reduced to 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Sunday, Oct. 26 for the final week.

The University station has been open since early April.

Transcendental Meditation

"The problem of world peace can be solved only by solving the problem of the individual's peace, and the problem of the individual's peace can only be solved by creating in him a state of happiness. Therefore the problem of peace in the individual, the family, the community, the nation and the whole world would be solved by transcendental meditation, which is the direct way to establish bliss consciousness in life."

Walter Koch, a former space research physicist with NASA, will lecture on the principles of transcendental meditation.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 8pm

225 LAW BUILDING

Arrangements for those interested in beginning this practice will be made following the lecture.



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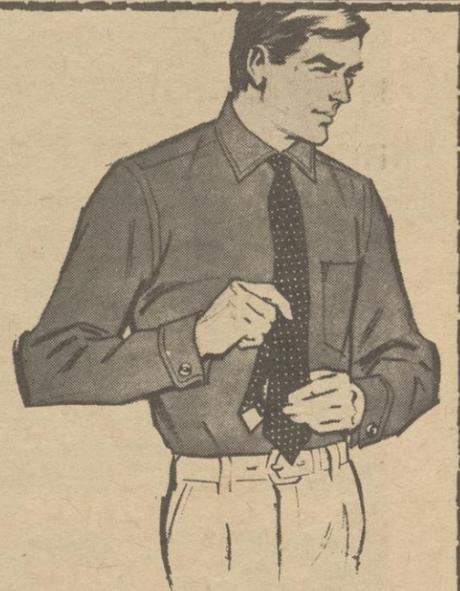
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Government To Push Georgia Integration

WASHINGTON (AP)—The government yesterday asked for a preliminary injunction to force Georgia to desegregate its 192 public school systems by the opening of the 1970-71 school year. Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell said the request was included in a motion filed in an Atlanta federal court that sought to expedite a desegregation suit which the Justice Department brought against Georgia last Aug. 1. The motion urged the court to order Georgia school officials to

take nine specific steps to eliminate segregation and spelled out a timetable for carrying out the plan.

Of Georgia's 192 school systems the government said 109 either have no black pupils, have desegregated voluntarily or are under court order to do so.

The other 83 include districts that have had their federal funds cut off or have failed to carry out voluntary desegregation programs.

Campus Blood Drive Begins This Week

University students, faculty and staff are uniting in their annual fall semester campuswide blood donation drive Oct. 21 to Dec. 5.

The aim of the drive is to collect 2000 pints of blood for patients in 88 hospitals in 45 Wisconsin counties, including all University and Madison hospitals. The blood is collected by the Badger Blood Center of the Red Cross.

The donation will be held in four Madison campus areas during the seven-week period: at Gordon Commons of the Southeast Residence Halls Oct. 21-24; at the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation on Langdon Street Nov. 10-13; at the Mechanical Engineering building lounge Nov. 17-18; and at Holt Commons of the Lakeshore Residence Halls Dec. 2-5.

The project is sponsored in cooperation with faculty and staff by campus student organizations, including the Interfraternity Council, Panhellenic Council, Wisconsin Student Association, Scabbard and Blade and ROTC units, Angel Flight, Lakeshore Halls Association, Southeast Student Organization, Tau Beta Pi engineering fraternity, Alpha Phi Omega service fraternity, Gamma Sigma Sigma service sorority and Coranto journalism sorority.

The student planners are: Georgiann Kliefoth, Janesville, chairman for Southeast Halls; Nancy Nielsen, West Bend, and Michael Ries, Brownsville, for the Langdon Street area; Patricia Doyle, Darlington, Lakeshore Halls; Bryan D. Woods, Homewood, Ill. engineering; Carol Ruxton, Cambridge, Chadbourne-Barnard; James Cudahy, Alpha Phi Omega service fraternity; Joan DeBruin, Kaukauna, Gamma Sigma Sigma service sorority; and Kathleen Ganser, Jefferson, Angel Flight air force auxiliary.



YALE LAW SCHOOL

Interviews with faculty and student representatives for Juniors and seniors interested in applying for admission.

Dates: October 27th & 28th
Place: Bascom Hall

Interested students should sign up in the office of Career Advising and Placement.

Laird: Food and Drug Lab To Be Built in Madison

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird Tuesday in Washington said that a proposed \$20 million Food and Drug Administration laboratory will be built in Madison despite a recent statement by Robert H. Finch, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Finch had questioned the suitability of Madison as the location for the new laboratory, and said he would not make a final recommendation on the lab for sev-

eral months.

Sen. Gaylord Nelson's (D-Wis.) investigations of the drug industry are reported to have possible connections with the opposition to the Madison site.

Laird, who helped get Madison chosen for the FDA lab location, said the facility would be built, but that the Nixon administration's current freeze on federal construction might cause a delay.

Cardinal Staff Meeting
4 P.M. Sunday
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8:15 The BILL COSBY Show
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Sanguine and Effects

When the military proposes the construction of an antiballistic missile system which will cost at least \$5 billion, and when Congress, despite serious questions as to the system's worth and effectiveness gives it the go-ahead by the meanest of margins, when that happens, it is tragic. When the navy is able to begin preliminary work on a potentially hazardous communications system costing perhaps as much or more than ABM, and when the elected representatives of the area in which the project is being developed don't even know of its existence, when that happens, it is absurd. Such is the case with Project Sanguine, another in a continuing series of arms race catalysts brought to you by the Pentagon.

Sanguine, big electrified grid which the navy hopes to bury in much of northern Wisconsin, has raised the ire of ecologists who say that the system will endanger thousands of square miles of land and many thousands of area residents, directly or indirectly. If evidence compiled by Sanguine critics is only partially correct, Sanguine could depopulate upper Wisconsin on its own, without the help of any wartime enemy who in a nuclear strike, would first knock out Sanguine.

Until just recently, the public and their elected representatives were separated from the fact that initial testing for Sanguine was underway. Now the project is open to scrutiny, the navy is defending it as though it were already built and threatened with destruction.

Harmful effects from Sanguine? Defense Secretary Laird says that "In any steps the Navy takes in implementing Project San-

guine, all possible consideration will be given to its effect on natural resources. At the same time, Defense Department responsibilities include investigating developments which may lead to an improvement in the defense posture of our country."

There is also considerable room for doubt as to the navy's testing procedures. Not only are they haphazard in cases, some ecologists point out, but they are being conducted in a potentially unscientific manner. A research lab calls the effects on groundhogs "of little economic concern." Furthermore, Sen. William Proxmire has disclosed that RCA, Sanguine's prime contractor, employs 35 former military officers. The implication is self-evident.

Congress has never really debated the need for Sanguine, and for a military system which may well cost more than the much kicked-about ABM, we reiterate: this is absurd. Although Sanguine may be held up due to budget limitations, the navy is sure to continue pressing for it until money is available. But the Pentagon must not be allowed to ramrod one of its systems into operation without a detailed evaluation by Congress.

Sen. Gaylord Nelson is leading the Sanguine issue to Congress. The State Committee to stop Sanguine is building public opposition. Voices are even beginning to be heard on this campus. They must be made loud enough to be heard in Washington. Sanguine must be stopped until the navy can prove it worthwhile and totally safe for Wisconsin—a doubtful task, but one which ultimately may save this state from the scourge of a home-grown, ABM-type debacle.

The Mifflin St. Co-op

For three generations the Mifflin St. area has been served by a grocery store on the corner of Mifflin and Basset Sts. In the hands of many people, the store has served both transient residents of the area, and families who, have for decades resided in the same house.

Late last year the store was temporarily closed. Soon afterwards, area residents, recognizing the continued need for a store, banded together to form the Mifflin St. Co-operative Grocery Store. Their plan worked and for many months the store flourished.

Aside from serving as a store for students in the area the Co-op took special pains to make its presence beneficial to many of the elderly pensioners in the area. Likewise,

recognizing the dilemma of the indigent, the Co-op offered a six percent discount to all those on state welfare rolls.

The Co-op existence is now threatened by a robbery of over \$1,000. Since the store is non-profit and operates on a shoestring budget, this loss may very likely prove disastrous.

More than being a community store, the Mifflin St. Co-op is a store that is very much needed in a community. Both these definitions, however implore us to aid the Co-op in any way we can. For its existence not only immediately benefits the residents of the area, but also continues to add life to hopes for a burgeoning of the cooperative movement throughout the city.

NO SALE

Up Against Wall Street

JIM ROWEN

Most Americans wince at the phrase "American Economic Imperialism." Their 'education' defined that word imperialism as a peculiarly British phenomenon, lumped together with mercantilism, the mother country, and colonialism. Benevolent America, goes High School litany, was too altruistic to indulge in exploitation. Most High School students never learn of the activities of Americans abroad except those of Walter Reed.

We'd like to draw heavily on an article in the Wall Street Journal of October 17, adding that it is imperative for students to read the Wall Street Journal regularly. The article is the column "Heard on the Street," by Charles J. Elia.

"One World," begins Elia. "It used to be a political slogan and despite chronic warfare, it's still a widely accepted sociological concept. Today it's getting new life as an investment approach among institutional money managers."

There is a trend among investors to invest heavily in foreign stocks. This is a feature of modern American economic imperialism.

Elia quotes Mr. Adolphe J. Warner, foreign investments analyst at prestigious Smith, Barney & Co. Warner explains, "There are both strategic and tactical factors which make it difficult to conceive of circumstances in which portfolio management cannot benefit from a global view." There are in foreign countries less stringent regulations on monopolies, and less control on banks, insurance companies and utilities.

"Japan," explains Elia, "remains Smith-Barney's first choice among foreign markets for investment, but Mr. Warner thinks fund managers can mine

other opportunities as they develop."

"Using the world as a stamping ground can be both complicated and frustrating for the portfolio manager, Mr. Barney conceded," but Americans bought \$316 million of foreign stock last year, twice as much as in 1967. The 1969 rate is 30 per cent ahead of last year's.

One trend worrying American industrialists is that foreign competition may become too great for U.S. companies to cope with—the European and Japanese automobile and steel industries are the major examples. So it is no surprise that foreign stock purchases are rapidly increasing. The goal: to obtain a controlling interest now.

The Wall Street Journal advertising is the best reflection of the capitalist mentality. The Information Service of South Africa's ad on page 2 of the issue of the 17th is a gem: Picture boldface type:

WHAT IS THE EFFICIENT CONTRIBUTION THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT CAN MAKE TOWARDS A FREE WORLD IN A GLOBAL CLASH?

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South Africa's contribution to a free world, Really.

Letters To The Editor

CALLS PRES. NIXON LIAR ON WAR

The October 13 issue of Newsweek quoted you as saying: "I'm not going to be the first President to preside over an American defeat." You have rarely been this honest concerning Vietnam with those of us who are the forgotten Americans.

You lied about draft calls. They are up more than 70 per cent since you announced Vietnam troop cutbacks were to begin at the beginning of June. Here are the figures month by month:

Month	1968
June	20,000
July	15,000
August	18,300
Sept.	12,200
Oct.	13,800
Total	79,300

Month	1969
June	25,900
July	22,300
August	29,500
Sept.	29,000
Oct.	29,000
Total	135,700

Source: I. F. Stone's Weekly, Sept. 22, 1969, quoting Pentagon Figures

You lied about troop cutbacks. There were 532,500 troops in Vietnam when you announced troop cutbacks in June. On August 12, the troop figure was 534,200 according to the Pentagon (Facts on File, Aug. 27, 1969)

A report in the New York Times, July 11, 1969, indicated what you are doing:

"814 members of the Third Battalion, 60th Infantry, Ninth Infantry Division landed yesterday at McCord Air Force Base.... Fewer than 200 of the men actually fought in the Third Battalion in the Mekong delta area of Vietnam. When the transfer order came, those with time left to serve in Vietnam were moved to other units and the battalion was filled with men ready to return home. The men will not be specifically replaced in Vietnam. But the day they landed at McCord, more than 1,000 fresh troops left the base for a year's tour in the war zone. This month more than 10,000 others will follow them."

The Capital Times, October 11, 1969, shows that you are continuing your attempts to deceive us. The Defense Department announced that Wisconsin's 826th Ordnance Company was part of the 25,000 man reduction in forces in Southeast Asia. The article quoted one of those troops you claim to "support" as saying: "But we were scheduled to come home anyhow this month. How can they say we're part of a demobilization when we were to get out anyhow?"

Another soldier said, "Something seems fishy. I think they're telling everyone they're taking men out, but they really aren't." The article quoted the service newspaper, Stars And Stripes, as saying that the 25,000 troops with drawn had already been replaced with 28,000 new troops.

You even lied about the Vietnam war moratorium. Newsweek October 11, quoted you as saying, "...under no circumstances will I be affected whatever by it."

Saturday the October 11th edition of The Wisconsin State Journal quoted the chairman of the Republican Party, Morton, as stating that he supported the moratorium. When White House News Secretary, Ziegler, was asked if this position had the support of your administration, he stated you didn't contradict his support of the moratorium.

No tricks can fool all of the people all of the time.

The moratorium is being supported by more and more people. Those supporting it all against the war in Vietnam. We are judging you by your actions, not by your bland words. We demand an immediate end to the war in Vietnam. We demand the right of all peoples to self-determination. We demand an end to militarism, so our taxes can be lowered and used for public health, schools, and the good things of life.

MAP AC
Madison Area Peace Action Council

HITS REVIEW OF "TEOREMA"

Dear Mr. McBride:

I hope that your review of Pier Pasolini's "Teorema" was only a humorous comment and not a shrewd interpretation of a film which in its ambivalence is the best comment on our bourgeois life shattered and destroyed by new values, be they Marxist or Christian.

Pasolini, who not only is a director, but also a critic and film theorist, a novelist and a poet, does not try to shock or to be funny in his works; what he tries to do is to interpret contemporary society and its scientific materialism in the light of Marxist and Christian values.

As shown in the film, that bourgeois idealistic state—a beautiful home, a successful industrialist, an elegant mother, two children and a maid—is shattered by the intrusion of a mysterious boy (God, Love, Pan, or what have you) who, in his sexual encounters with the members of the family—one which had previously been set apart from all of life's harsh realities—brings to them a new knowledge and an understanding of their life. After the departure of this mysterious agent, each character tries to find a solution to his experience: in religion, in art, in insanity, or in death.

To dismiss with a few witty remarks a film which in its ambivalent message becomes almost a mystery shows only an incapacity to understand and comment on a work of one of the most complex and paradoxical film directors of today. Reference need be made only to some of his previous films: "The Gospel According to St. Matthew," "The Hawks and the Sparrows," and "Edipo Re," this last which has yet to be shown outside Italy.

Cordially yours,
Frank Capozzi
T.A.

ASKS FOR MOVE AGAINST KEENE

Dear Sirs:

"We must deal with those campus thugs who threaten a great University and disrupt the education of a majority of the students." This is the statement of David Keene, Wisconsin law student after he recently won the Republican nomination for senator of the 13th District. Keene hopes to be a fellow senator of Froelich and Roseleip. Keene could have been defeated if a united effort had been made. He won the Republican nomination with only one-third of the Republican votes cast, with the majority divided among several other candidates.

Froelich has been recently mentioned as a possible candidate for governor. A united effort must be made to prevent this cataclysm. These candidates must be kept from gaining office. Once in office, little can be done to change their attitudes. The recent Mother's March dramatically demonstrated the inequities of society and the absurdity of the Wisconsin legislators. Efforts must be made to open the legislature to more human people.

Keene has only won the primary—he has yet to be elected. As National Chairman of the Young Americans for Freedom, he commands some respect in the 13th District. Yet opposition can be mounted and there is still hope for the 13th District, Milwaukee Mothers, and the rest of Wisconsin. The 13th District is much closer to Madison than Milwaukee. Let's march to the 13th and act before the Capitol becomes more guarded and narrow-minded. Immediately, we must deal with those political thugs who threaten a great University and disrupt the education of the majority of the students.

Yusef Knotts

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Rowen Elucidates U- Military Cooperation

Editor's note: The following is the text of the Moratorium speech given by James Rowen at the fieldhouse rally, October 15.

I have been asked to speak to you this evening on the University cooperation with the military, which in a sense is a misleading phrase, because it implies that the University is a separate entity, independent from the military except for occasional instances of aid. If there is one concept which I can leave with you tonight, it is that in order to correctly understand the environment around you, you must see that the University of Wisconsin, like other large universities, is part of what can only be called the fourth branch of the military.

There are, of course, obvious examples of the University's partnership with the military. ROTC programs on campus annually graduate scores of Army and Air Force second lieutenants and naval ensigns, some of whom are now serving in Vietnam or in other countries where the Pentagon has sent them. We must all recognize that the University is daily training an elite officer corps for duty around the globe.

The most glaring and complex military involvement on campus is the US Army Math Research Center. The MRC is the major US Army Center for solving military mathematical problems. It sponsors seminars for military personnel from bases across the country, and sends its permanent staff of 11 experts, most of whom have security clearances and all of whom have full faculty status, to speak and advise at installations from White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico to the Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland.

This center does not merely wait to be approached by the Army for assistance; its operating policy, as stated in its 1968 Annual Report, is:

to anticipate the needs of the Army, and when it is able to develop or learn of new techniques to meet these needs, it should forthwith call these to the

Army's attention and help it find the area in which these techniques can be used.

Along with ROTC, the Army Math Research Center is the clearest evidence of the armed forces on campus, and I echo the demand for immediate abolition of these two institutions.

But we should not assume that ROTC and the MRC comprise the entire extent of University-Military complicity. At this moment, there are at least 20 other University departments where faculty members are carrying out research for the military, and the departments are not just those of the hard sciences. I am talking about departments which have totally escaped attention and condemnation for their military contracts—like speech, entomology, veterinary science, journalism, and geology. It is these contracts which illustrate the total University involvement with military, a relationship which ranks Wisconsin according to official Defense Department figures released last year, with more contract funds than well-known research universities such as Chicago, Pennsylvania, both Brooklyn and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institutes, and hundreds more.

I know that many of you cannot relate to the seriousness of research done for the Army at the Math Research Center because of the abstractness of the work. But I know that we all share a common fear of the increasing probability of chemical and biological war, and a common revulsion at the perversion of the ageless struggle humane science has waged against disease and pestilence which that chemical and biological warfare research represents.

At the University, there have been three recent projects performed for the Army's primary chemical and biological warfare laboratories, Edgewood Arsenal and Fort Detrick, both in Maryland. The first, by pharmacy Prof. Takeru Higuchi, tested the most frightful nerve gases, including

GB gas invented by the Nazis in 1936, and deadly VX gas which last year slaughtered thousands of sheep in Utah. The second, by psychology Prof. Vincent Polidora, tested the effects of LSD, amphetamine, and other hallucinogens on the learning ability of animals. The third, still in progress by Food Research Institute Profs. Merlin Bergdoll and Concordia Borja, is analyzing, purifying and testing new staphylococcus germs on monkeys.

It is this kind of research, being conducted under our very noses that should spur students and faculty out of their apathy and inaction to initiate and enforce a moratorium on military research.

And there is even a more fundamental example of University-Military action which usually goes unnoticed, which to appreciate you must understand precisely why the United States maintains such large armies around the globe. The reason is to protect American investments and companies located in foreign countries. That is the core of our imperialistic foreign policy—we must recognize and label it for what it is—and proceed with our analysis and our action from that point. Im-

perialism is not merely Marxist jargon; it is the main economic and political reality of American life.

The University of Wisconsin claims it is a value-neutral institution, yet it has trust funds totaling the enormous fortune of \$43 million, most of it in the stocks and bonds of US corporations which have plants or holdings throughout Europe, Asia, Latin America and Africa, including the racist country of South Africa.

In addition, the University is a major investor in corporations which are directly responsible for the production of weapons, such as American Telephone and Tele-

graph whose companies hold the prime contracts for production of the anti-ballistic missile system.

There you have the University of Wisconsin—researcher and advisor for the military and bank-roller for the corporations which the military protects. There should be no one—not one person—in this field house tonight, who will ever again accept the patently false and contrived mythology of the neutral university.

It is up to you—the people—in this community, primarily the students and faculty, each and every day to militantly confront the warmakers and their cohorts on this campus.

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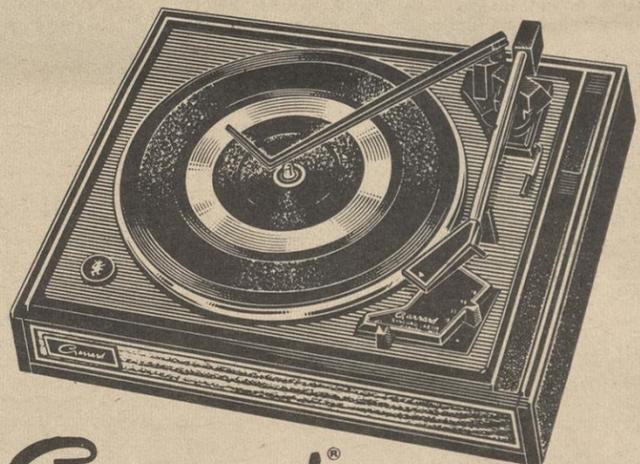
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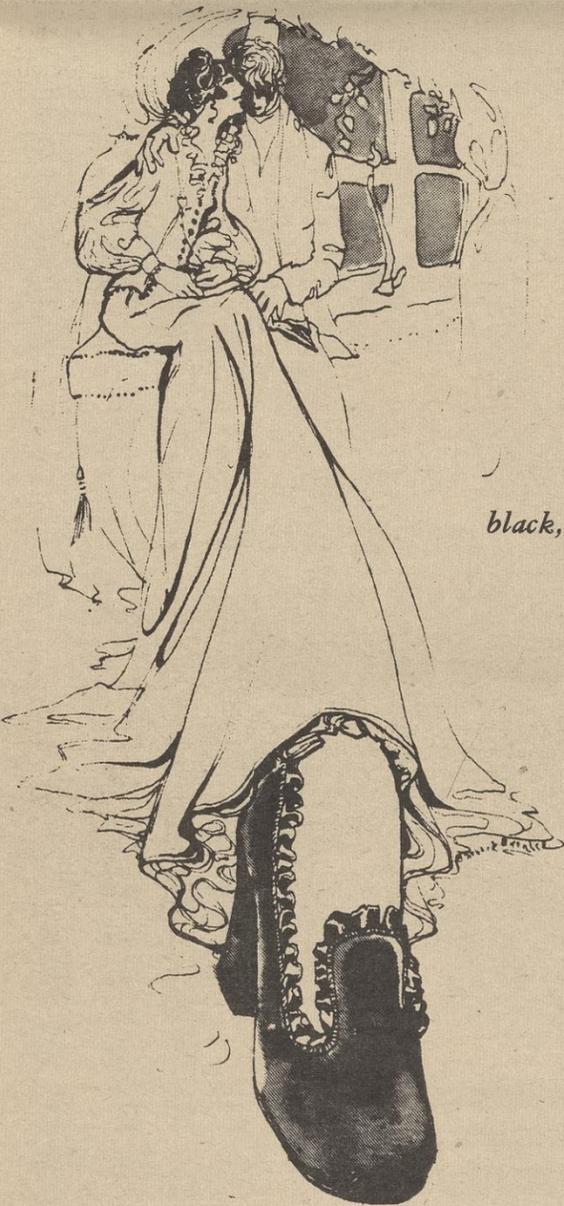
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A TRILOGY DIRECTED BY JOEL GERSMANN
Oct. 23-26, Oct. 30-Nov. 2, Nov. 6-9

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This Year's Grad Record Examination Dates Told

PRINCETON, N.J.—Educational Testing Service (ETS) announced that undergraduates and others preparing to go to graduate school may take the Graduate Record Examinations (GRE) on any of six different test dates during the current academic year.

The first testing date for the GRE is Oct. 25, 1969. Scores from this administration will be reported to the graduate schools before Dec. 1. Students planning to register for the October test

date are advised that applications received by ETS after Oct. 7 will incur a three dollar late registration fee. After Oct. 10 there is no guarantee that applications for the October test date can be processed.

The other five test dates are Dec. 13, 1969; Jan. 17, Feb. 28, April 25 and July 11, 1970. Equivalent late fee and registration deadlines apply to these dates. Choice of test dates should be determined by the requirements

of graduate schools for fellowships to which one is applying. Scores are usually reported to graduate schools five weeks after a test date.

The GRE include an aptitude test of general scholastic ability and advanced tests measuring achievement in 21 major fields of study.

Full details and registration forms for the GRE are contained in the 1969-70 "Bulletin of Information for Candidates." The bulletin also contains forms and instructions for requesting transcript service on GRE scores already on file with ETS. This booklet may be available on your campus for may be ordered from: Educational Testing Service, Box 955, Princeton, New Jersey 08540; Educational Testing Service, Box 1502, Berkeley, California 94701; Educational Testing Service, 960 Grove Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201.

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College Relations Branch, National Security Agency, Ft. George G. Meade, Maryland 20755. Attn: M321: An equal opportunity employer, M/F.

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where imagination is the essential qualification.

Budget Crisis Glares at Taxpayers

By MAUREEN SANTINI
Copy Editor

Although the dismal forecast that the city may face an increase in the 1970 property tax rate of up to ten mills has renewed the sempiternal budget battle, both Madison taxpayers and city officials alike are finding that their tactics to fight the enemy are severely limited.

This limitation of tactics exists partly because of the difficulty in pinpointing a common enemy.

Enraged taxpayers often assume the mayor is to blame. Some city officials, including the mayor, feel the legislature has shirked its responsibility by refusing to restore welfare cuts and by stalling on other bills designed primarily to aid the cities.

Still others maintain that the city has not properly investigated potential revenue raising sources other than the property tax.

Regardless of the nature of the enemy, however, the entire community including city hall officials is united in its opposition to the hike.

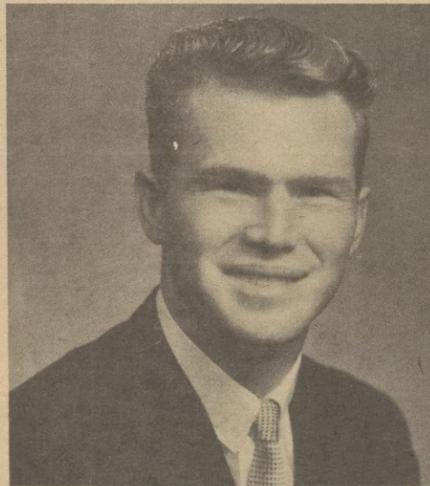
In fact, some taxpayers, amid talk of a "tax revolt," said they would rather have city services curtailed than a huge tax rate hike. City renters, including students, fear that higher property tax for landlords means higher rent payments for them.

WHAT THE MILL RATE MEANS

The property tax is the main revenue producing source for the city. Both real and personal taxable property are assessed by the city rate at 65 per cent of the market value. Wisconsin law dictates that assessment should be based on a full 100 per cent valuation, but the state Supreme Court has ruled that any percentage is acceptable as long as the same rate is applied to an entire district.

The amount of property tax paid is set by the city's mill rate. The 1969 rate of 53 mills meant Madison taxpayers put out \$53 for each \$1000 of assessed property valuation.

For example a person owning a home worth \$20,000 assessed at \$13,000 (65 per cent), paid \$689 (53 times 13) in 1969. Should the proposed ten mill boost stick, which is unlikely according to city officials,



Harold Klubertanz
County Supervisor, Ward 17

tax on this same home would amount to \$819 in 1970, or an 18.8 per cent increase over 1969.

THREE UNITS DIVIDE REVENUE

Revenue derived from property tax in Madison is divided mainly among three units: the city, which receives about 23 per cent; the Board of Education, receiving about 55 per cent and Dane County, getting about 15 per cent.

The 23 per cent earmarked for city use is the only portion of property tax revenue the mayor and city council can work with to cover city expenses.

The city Board of Estimates will review the city budget proposals for the coming year when it is submitted by the mayor. This board also will go over the school budget with the Board of Education. The Board of Estimates will propose a final budget to the city council in November for adoption.

The Dane County budget is not reviewed by the city Board of Estimates, and cannot be altered by the city. The city's share of county expenses is added to the amount of the city and school budget.

The city and school budgets will be looked over by the city council before a final mill rate for 1970 is set, probably in early December.

DANE COUNTY BUDGET

It is expected that the county's 1970 budget will be increased from its 1969 budget of \$26 million, but a budget estimation will not be available until tomorrow. On Oct. 28, the prepared budget will go to the county board.

County Administrator George Reinke predicted Tuesday that the county tax rate would increase about a half mill based on equalized valuation of local unit property. This would tack three fourths of

a mill on to Madison's property tax rate. The county's mill rate has remained fairly stable for the last 20 years, however. The 1969 rate of 5.13 was a slight reduction from the 5.14 in 1968.

According to Reinke, welfare and hospital costs take the major chunk of the county's funds. In spite of the fact that three county welfare programs were cut by the state legislature, the anticipated county welfare cost is \$22,100 higher than in 1969.

County welfare head Allen Zoeller said this increase was due to the rising costs of the nursing homes and to a reduction in federal aid.

Welfare programs now administered through the county are old age, disability, blind and aid to families with dependent children. County welfare expenses for its four programs was estimated at \$3,530,774 for 1970.

Dane County Sheriff Vernon (Jack) Leslie has requested \$447,000 more for his department in 1970 than this year. This represents a 45 per cent hike over 1969. Most of the extra money is to be used for a county officer duty requirements for crowd and riot control.

The sheriff also asked for 29 new employees. Other large factors figuring in the sheriff's budget are higher salaries wages and overtime expenses.

Other large areas covered in the county budget are the highway department and the traffic department, which requested a 1970 increase of 24 per cent.

BOARD OF EDUCATION BUDGET

The 1970 prepared school budget totaling \$33,648,384, almost \$4.8 million higher than the 1969 budget, was unanimously adopted by the Board of Education Monday.

On the surface the school budget would require a rise of six mills, but by subtracting the revenue to be obtained from the \$55 million of valuation added to the city's tax rolls through reassessment this year, the necessary increase was reduced to 2.32 mills, as compared to 1.46 in 1969.

Almost 80 per cent of the education budget jump is needed to pay the 1600 city teachers and administrators. Loan repayment demands the second largest boost.

The school district includes Shorewood Hills, Maple Bluff and the Towns of Madison, Fitchburg, Blooming Grove and Burke.

THE CITY BUDGET

Preparation of the 1970 city budget began last summer when each city department submitted its 1970 budget to Darrell Dillman, administrative analyst for the city Finance Department. Dillman made a "searching analysis" of each budget to insure that the departments were economical.

City departmental heads requested a total \$1.9 million, of which \$1.1 million was slashed, leaving \$790,000. This sheared figure reduced average departmental rises from the original 11 per cent to five per cent.

After further work, the city Finance Department submitted a total 1970 city budget to Mayor William Dyke Oct. 7 amounting to \$33.1 million, \$7 million over 1969 costs.

The mayor, after making additional deletions, will present his executive budget to the city Board of Estimates, probably on Monday.

To the original \$33 million budget submitted to the mayor must be added unanticipated increases in retirement benefits for police and firemen, and in city employee health insurance policies.

Together these increases add \$655,000 to the prepared budget. To finance both the budget as prepared by the Finance Department, and these new expenses, a 7.3 mill boost in the present 53 mill rate would be needed.

The four areas mainly responsible for the city budget hike are:

- * Welfare service, resulting from the legislature's failure to restore welfare cuts, amounting to an estimated rise of \$1.25 million over the city's 1969 welfare allocation of \$429,000.

- * Employee pay raises, which now amount to \$540,000 with two city unions still at the bargaining table.

- * Debt service hike of \$800,000 beyond this year's \$6 million.

- * Direct appropriation for capital improvements, requesting \$2.8 million as compared to \$1 million in 1969.

CITY BUDGET UNACCEPTABLE TO MAYOR

Mayor Dyke as said he will not support the Finance Department's submitted city budget, necessitating the 7.3 mill rate boost if accepted as it stands.

He has two alternatives: either major reductions be made in the budget, which would probably require a cutback in city services or other sources of revenue must be tapped.

Dyke's election last April was based largely on a "balance the budget" campaign.

He criticized former mayor Otto Festge as the cause of Madison's "four most expensive years." During Festge's four year term, the property tax rate increased by 11 mills, five of which came this year.

City analysts have noted that virtually nothing can be done about the debt service cost and employe raises.

Two civil service unions, locals 60 and 236, have not yet agreed to 1970 contracts with the city.

According to city Personnel Director Charles Reott, local 60—city employees—is close to a settlement. But local 236—street workers, garbage workers and engineers—is going into mediation today. Reott said local 236 asked for an extra \$165 per month when the bargaining began



Madison Mayor William Dyke

six weeks ago, and that is still what it is asking.

If the two unions haven't settled by the end of the month when the Board of Estimates puts together a final budget, the outcome of the contracts will have to be estimated. "This could be dangerous," said Reott.

One of several contributors to the rise in employe salaries is the new two year contract of the Madison Professional Policemens' Association, under which police will get an added \$60 per month in 1970 and \$43 per month in 1971.

This raise will bring the maximum base salary to \$10,000 at the end of 1970. However, the 1971 increase is subject to approval by the city council next year.

The total police contract for both 1970 and 1971 amounts to \$370,000. Of this, \$233,000 is included in the city's 1970 budget; the remaining \$137,000, if approved, will go into the 1971 city budget.

Personnel Director Reott said the city went to the unprecedented two year contract because it thought the end cost would be less than that of two separate contracts. As evidence of this, Reott said police salaries in 1969 alone cost \$356,000 only \$14,000 less than the two year contract.

Captains, inspectors and Chief Wilbur Emery, termed management personnel, are not included in the police union contract. The management had a choice between the \$60 raise or 7.5 per cent salary increase, whichever was greater. All chose the 7.5 per cent raise.

With an eye to reducing the ten mill hike proposal, Mayor Dyke is expected to remove the capital improvement increase of \$1.8 million from the budget by recommending that this money be borrowed, or that certain improvements be delayed.

WELFARE INCREASE MAY BE CUT

For further budget trimming, the mayor said he may recommend that new welfare expenses not be covered by the city. "My main intention in providing for 1970 budget needs is to give attention to those services which are traditionally provided by municipalities," Dyke said. He noted that he still was hoping the legislature would restore welfare cuts.

Welfare needs will be considered "after we complete our basic responsibilities," said Dyke in what some observers took as his anticipated policy statement on the issue.

The deletion of the \$1.25 million welfare increase from the 1970 budget would reduce the mill rate by 1.5 on the estimation that one mill brings in \$825-850,000.

The city welfare department estimated this raise as necessary to fulfill needs of persons now ineligible for county aid, but Ald. Harold Klubertanz, Ward 17, said this figure was a farce.

Klubertanz, a past chairman of county welfare board, said he believed the estimate was made in good faith, but that an accurate estimate could be determined only after a study is made involving the county welfare personnel.

He brought a resolution to the city council Tuesday asking for a comprehensive study to arrive at a proper amount to include in the 1970 budget.

According to Allen T. Zoeller, head of Dane County Department of Social Services,

if the local unit refuses to appropriate necessary funds, "There is no place those people can go."

"It would be illegal for us to pay those cases that were cut," said Zoeller.

TAXPAYER REACTION

Almost everyone is expected to feel the repercussions of a mill hike, not only those directly taxed.

At present, the loudest yelps are being heard from citizens mainly in wards 15 and 19, whose property was reassessed this year.

Although the reassessments added about \$55 million to the total city valuation—which was previously \$780 million—it also means some individuals face a dreary tax boost of 30-50 per cent, and that's without a mill rate increase.

By 1971, the city hopes to have its computer programmed for annual citywide reassessment, whereas property now is assessed about once every seven years.

Landlords in reassessed areas, more so than those facing only a mill rise, may decide that the prospect of such a gigantic increase justifies a rise in rent.

Ald. Paul Soglin, Ward 8, judged that students will face a two to six dollar rent hike per month with a five mill increase.

Ald. Morris said an unprecedented 500 people attended a meeting in his nineteenth ward to discuss the tax. "They were ready to revolt," said Morris. "They wanted city services cut and they felt the Board of Education had too many frills," he said.

"All we can do is set it up on priorities," said Morris. He predicted that the city would see a hike of four mills, and that would require cutting services, he maintained.

Ald. Eugene Parks, Ward 5, guessed that a rise of five or six mills was the lowest it would be possible to go.

"I probably won't vote for the budget unless Dyke picks up the welfare tab," said Parks. Seventeen of the 22 aldermen must concur for budget finalization.

Parks will sponsor a resolution in early November asking the state to provide the city government with more ways of obtaining money, with the hope of eliminating the city's property tax altogether, because he feels it is inequitable.

"I want to provoke discussion," said Parks, who feels taxpayers are so pressured now that something could come of it.

According to Parks, if a citywide income tax was substituted for the property tax—a change which would require alterations in state law—many of the inequities inherent in the property tax would be resolved.

As an example, Parks said an income tax would eliminate tax islands such as Maple Bluff because most residents of these havens work in the city and would be taxed. Now they do not contribute to its finances.

Another benefit, said Parks, would be that citizens on fixed incomes would not face the enormous bill they have now, which often forces them to sell their homes.

What the outcome of the 1970 budget will be is anyone's guess. Besides the



Ald. John Morris
Ward 19

mayor, eight of the 22 council members were newly elected last April. They all will be confronted with the job of setting the finances for the first time.

And while you can't please everyone, the 11 aldermen who are up for reelection this April sure will try.

City officials who are willing to predict, put the ultimate increase that would be accepted by the council at four to six. And even holding the line to this level, they emphasize, will cut basic city services.

Tomorrow: Alternatives for the City

Campus News Briefs

BLACK STUDIES LECTURES
Rukudzo Murata, from the black studies program at Cornell University, will lecture on "Black Political Philosophy Tensions of Integrationism and Separatism" at 3:30 today in 165 Bascom. He will also speak tonight at 8:15 in 6210 Social Science on "Marcus Garvey, Political Philosopher Activist."

WOMEN'S SWIM TEAM
There will be an organizational meeting for the women's swimming team tonight at 6:30 in room 138 Lathrop. If you cannot come, call 262-1640.

AFRICANISTS ASSOC.
There will be a meeting of the Wisconsin Africanists Association and anyone else who is interested to discuss the black demands submitted to the Montreal international conference. The meeting will be in 260 Bascom at 8 tonight. A discussion as to what can be done to support the demands will

follow.

STUDENT SENATE MEETING
The Student Senate will meet tonight at 7 in the Union.

APOLLO 11 FILM
The Apollo 11 film "Eagle has Landed" will be shown today and Friday at the Space Science and Engineering center, 1225 W. Dayton St., at 3:30 in room 823. All interested persons are welcome.

NEW DEMO COALITION
The New Democratic Coalition will meet tonight at 7:30 in the Twelfth Night room in the Union. The meeting will be for a general policy discussion.

SDS MEETING
SDS will have an educational and organizational meeting tonight at 7:30.

GARBO FILM
"As You Desire Me," starring Greta Garbo will be shown in 105 Psychology tonight at 7 and 9. This film is one of the Garbo series.

ENGLISH LECTURE
J.R. de Jackson, associate professor of English, Victoria College, University of Toronto, will

lecture on "From Grammar to God: James Harris and Coleridge" at 4:30 in 165 Bascom today.

BAHA'I ASSOCIATION
There will be an informal discussion meeting tonight from 7:30 to 10:30 in the Union. The topic "Perspective on the Oneness of Mankind" will be given by Bill Wilson, a black Baha'i activist from the University of Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB
"Foreign Spouse, An Asset or Liability?" is the topic of the International Club Forum to be presented tonight at 8 in the Old Madison room of the Union. A panel of four married women will lead the discussion. The public is invited.

FREE MIDDAY FILM
The Union Film Committee will present chapter four of the continuing serial "Daredevils of the Red Circle" today. Showings are free at 11:15, 11:45, 12:15 and 12:45.

THIRD WORLD UNITY
A meeting will be held at the Afro center at 8 tonight to discuss the group's participation in the Black Studies Committee, the forthcoming Third World confer-

ence and plans for the Nov. moratorium. Members are invited to give some thought to the mentioned activities and attend the discussion.

SCIENCE STUDENTS UNION
The Science Students Union will meet to discuss land tenure center, Project Sanguine and the Army Math Research Center. This will also be an organizational meeting. Those interested in the SSU group are invited to attend the meeting at 7 tonight in 1121 Humanities.

YOGURT COOP
Anyone interested in making and eating yogurt, come to an organizational meeting of the Underground Yogurt Co-op tonight at 8 at the International Co-op, 140

W. Gilman.
STUDENT EXCHANGE CLUB
The North - South Student Exchange Club will hold a meeting tonight at 7:30. All former and present members should come. Persons desiring to become a part of the exchange program are also urged to attend. See "Today in the Union" for room.

GERMAN ELECTION TALK
Lewis J. Edinger, professor of government at Columbia University, will speak tonight at 8 on "The German Federal Republic after the 1969 Election." The speech will be given in room 225 of the Law School.

BROOM STREET THEATER

ANNOUNCES ITS
FIRST ANNUAL PLAYWRITING CONTEST
DEADLINE FOR ALL MANUSCRIPTS DEC. 10
WINNING PLAY WILL BE PRODUCED DURING SPRING-SUMMER 1970
Prospective Playwrights — Submit your Entry Now! Send all Manuscripts to BROOM STREET THEATER, 152 W. JOHNSON. Call 257-0054 For Information.

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JEAN VIGO
ZERO DE CONDVITE
AND
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(With Michel Simon)
TODAY THRU SUNDAY
CONTINUOUS FROM NOON
ADMISSION 78c
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Daily Cardinal's Action Ads

Pad Ads . . .

CAMPUS 1 1/2 blks to Union & lib. Ladies or men. Singles or doubles. Devine or Surf Apts. 256-3013, 251-0212. xxx

MUST sell Surf contract at sacrifice. Call Barb 251-0212. xxx

LARGE TOWNHOUSE
(1001 Fiedler Lane)
1 1/2 baths, 2 or 3 Bedrooms
Newly carpeted and decorated dishwasher
ideal for 3-5 people
Off street parking, close to bus
DUANE HENDRICKSON
REALTY
257-4221-257-5285

SUBLET room at Regent, must move, will take loss. 267-6767. 10x22

MUST SELL Surf contract. Left city. Sacrifice. Call 257-9752. 6x23

GIRL to share large apt with 2. \$42. 255-5071. W. Washington Ave. 6X24

APART. contract \$60 mo. One block from stadium. 257-6940. 5X23

MUST sell contract for unit in Carroll Hall. Large rooms, good food, pier on lake — for super sacrifice call 251-1741. 5X23

LARGE women's single. Campus Hall. Kitchen priv. 256-7993. 6X25

211 MARION, 1st, available Oct. 31, 2 bedroom, living room, kitchen, bath semi-furnished, \$175 including utilities for 3. Call 255-4833. 7X28

VERONA—1 bedroom furnished, heated apartment. \$135 mo. 845-6479 after 5 p.m. References 3x23

UNFURN. apt. Near campus & capitol. Pool, air cond. disposal. 1 bdrm. \$150. 726 W. Main, 257-6361 after 6:00 pm. 7X30

STUDIO apt near campus to sublet. Nice. 233-3994 aft. 5. 2X23

LARGE room with kit priv. Private. W. Gilman St. Adrienne. 255-5407, 255-0239. 3X24

SINGLE effic. apt. 100 Block W. Gilman. Lease to Sept. 1, 1970. \$95 per mo. 256-2740, 256-5871. xxx

ROOM wanted for someone coming to do alternative service in Madison starting Oct. 26. Call Kathy S. 257-8984. Please leave message. 3X25

GIRL to share Henry-Gilman apt. 1st sem. Days cal 251-1600, eves. 238-4122. 6X30

SUBLET 2 bdrm unfurn. till Jan. 31 or longer. Call 838-3727. 2X25

For Sale . . .

IBM Selectric & Elec. Adder
New Machine Guarantee
SAVE

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In the Rest Well Motel
Middleton, Wis.—Ph. 836-6464
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USED BIKES — Haack's Cycle, 3729 E. Wash. Ave. 249-1246. 14X1

For Sale . . .

NEW AND USED DESKS
files, chairs, tables
SEELIGER'S OFFICE
EQUIPMENT
4622 Femrite Drive
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NEW STEREO EQUIP. ANY make. Tapes TV's & radios too. M-Th, 8-10 pm, Sat 12-5 256-1565 10X28

MAGNOVOX stereo AM-FM receiver. Micromatic turntable, 100 watts. 2—3-way speakers. '69 model, perf. cond. \$350. 262-8347. 3X23

GET XMAS GIFTS EARLY: Mirrors, cubes, tables. Colorful, mod. 2750 Kendall Ave., 238-7279 4X25

CELESTRON 6" 1000mm mirror lens. Diffraction limited. Fts. any slr. 262-9129. 4x25

GIRLS' suits, size 12. 255-7325. 1X23

20" FAN—Call 262-3694, ask for room 106 evenings. 1X23

Wheels . . . For Sale

1969 TRIUMPH Spitfire. 231-2246. 8x22

'62 CHEV. II. \$300, 231-2142. 5X25

'66 CORVAIR CORSA, 140 hp. 4 spd. Metallic blue, black molded roof. \$800. 233-8684 after 6. 5X25

1969 TRIUMPH Daytona, must sell. Only 1100 miles. 241-1005. 7X28

'65 VOLKS BUG, 47000 miles, mechanics good, reasonable. Sale imperative Call 271-1158. 2X23

MUST sell '59 Pont. Bonneville. \$100 or best offer. 262-5524. 4X28

Wanted . . .

GOOD home(s) with much TLC for 2 cute kittens, 5 wks. Black and white. 271-0292. 4X25

WILL the person who borrowed the 2-speed bike on Monday, Oct. 6, please return it. Thank you. Occupant No. 4, 420 Pounack Place. 2X24

Help Wanted . . .

GRAD English student needed to edit thesis material. Call 257-0963. 3X24

INTERESTED in \$1.60 hour? Deliver papers on emergency call early in morning. We also have an adult route opening in Eagle Heights that nets \$70 wk for abt. 2 hrs work each morning. Call Mr. Davies at 256-5511 between 7-8 am, or noon—1 pm. Must work on holidays and car is advantage. 3X24

IS HELPING YOUR BAG? WANTED—Organization to volunteer help for people with multiple sclerosis. Call MS Society 257-5544 or write Box 2152, Madison 53701. 1X23

EARN \$20-50 wk. Part-time. Work for yourself. Printing Press & Access. \$125. 255-3947. 2X24

Services . . .

THESIS Reproduction — xerox multilith, or typing. The Thesis Center 257-4411. Carole Leslie. xxx

THESIS typing & papers done in my home. 244-1049. xxx

RUSH passport photo service. In by noon, ready by 3 p.m. All sizes. Ph 238-1381, 1517 Monroe St., Parking. xxx

TYPE-O-MAT, 606 Univ. Ave. Typing—profess., manuscripts. Xeroxing, lowest rates. 257-3511. xxx

EXPERT typing, will correct spelling, fast service. 244-3831. 14X1

GERMAN TUTOR. Have degree. Call 231-2773 after 5 p.m. 10X1

HORSES boarded \$30—stall, \$20—shelter. Both include board. Horse for sale. Call 836-6681. 3X24

COMMUNITY MEDICAL INFORMATION CENTER at the BLUE BUS on Mifflin, open daily, 9 pm.-12 a.m. Call 262-5889. 24X22

WILL do typing—238-2990. 5X28

DO your own thing with clothes that are really you. Sewing by Sacki. 257-6849. 6X30

TYPING—Professional. 251-3117. 13X8

Etc. & Etc. . .

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EUROPE THIS SUMMER? Our fourth annual flight is TWA, NY-Lon, June 15 and Paris-NY, Aug. 29, all for \$239. Badger Student Flights, 222-4544. XXX

EUROPE—cheapest way possible. Guaranteed job. Opp. to travel. Call Don, 222-3805. 5X25

INDIANA students arrested during Chicago protest need money for bail and lawyers. Send what you can to Purdue 4 Bail Fund, P.O. Box 2026, West Lafayette, Ind. 47906. 3X23

FREE—male kitten. 836-5533. 3X24

Parking . . .

PARKING—507 W. Johnson St. \$100 to June 10, 1970. Garages 1114 Erin Street—\$120 to June 10, 1970. 251-1876 or 255-8358. xxx

PARKING available two blocks from engineering campus. Property Managers, 257-4283. XXX

Personals . . .

TIM WALSH: Friday is Eileen's birthday. She wants you at her party. Travel expenses fully paid. 3X24

USE THE DAILY CARDINAL ACTION ADS—FOR RESULTS!

Homecoming '69 Planned To Include Entire Campus

By ANDREW PACHTMAN

The theme of Homecoming 1969 is directed at the entire University community—"All Together Now." The events of the weekend all center around this basic theme and exemplify this new concept.

In the past, some people thought homecoming was mainly for fraternities and sororities. This year, however, homecoming has expanded to encompass all organized housing and integrated groups or individuals.

Kicking off the weekend is the Homecoming Bash Friday afternoon from 2:30-4 p.m. at the Library Mall, where all students are invited to swing with the music provided by the "New Soul Rush."

Immediately following is "Yell like Hell," the traditional campus pep rally outside the Union, which has been extended to include any combined group of men and women from the campus. Each unit combines their poetic imaginations in writing a cheer to give at the rally, the prize going to the loudest and the clearest. At the rally, the newest addition will be an appearance by Coach John Coatta and the football team.

The homecoming court will be officially introduced at the rally on the Union steps and the queen will be crowned at the homecoming show that evening.

The candidates are Valerie Bailey, Ann Gordon, Valerie Poellnitz, Charlotte Wilhite, Carolyn Williams, and Liza Stauffacher.

The spirit will be going on into the evening, when Freddie and the Freeloaders, a popular Milwaukee music group, play for a dance in the Southeast dorm area at Gordon Commons, from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. Admission is one dollar for any student, and beer will be served.

The highlight of the weekend will be the actual homecoming show at the field house, 8:15

Friday evening, featuring Bill Cosby with the Ramsey Lewis Trio. This show will have a new concept in theatrical productions, theatre in the round.

For some years, Bill Cosby has vowed that he would eventually quit show business to become a physical education teacher. In the meantime, he will combine both interests by starring in his own TV series—"The Bill Cosby Show"—in the role of a high school athletic coach.

The versatile Cosby, who made the transition from comedy monologist to actor in the NBC-TV series "I Spy" (for which he has won three Emmy awards), will appear as Chet Kincaid, faculty member of a Los Angeles high school.

In grammar school in his native Philadelphia, Cosby exhibited a comedic bent as early as the fifth grade when he performed his first impromptu routine for his classmates. He often neglected his studies for athletics, and after repeating the tenth grade, left school to join the Navy. He finished high school while still in the service. When he was discharged, he enrolled at Temple University with the intention of becoming a physical education teacher.

To support himself during his college days, Cosby tended bar at

night, where he found an audience for his brand of home grown humor. His customers' enthusiasm convinced him that he might have a chance as a comedian, so he accepted an offer to appear at the Gaslight Coffee House in New York's Greenwich Village, temporarily leaving Temple to do so.

Following the engagement, he returned to college. But when offers began coming in from New York nightclubs, he again left Temple, this time to pursue a career as an entertainer.

Thus, Bill Cosby will give a one night show with the Ramsey Lewis Trio, the well known instrumental jazz group, for two hours of entertainment.

During intermission, winners of the overall homecoming competition among the houses will be announced, as well as the homecoming queen and her court.

On Saturday, the Badgers may put on possibly one of the most interesting homecoming games in four years. After their recent success this season, the team is eager to face the Hoosiers. Strangely enough, this gridiron classic will be a rematch of last year's homecoming game.

The Hoosiers barely triumphed last season by a 28-27 victory after the Badgers missed their final field goal attempt.



"I say, old chap, do view the derring-do of **The Jet Set**

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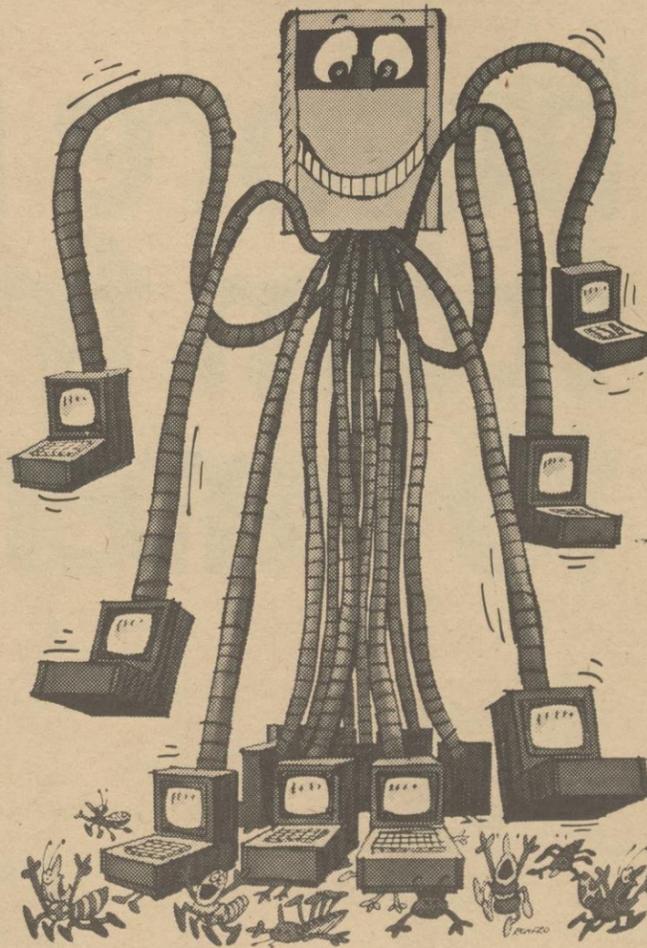
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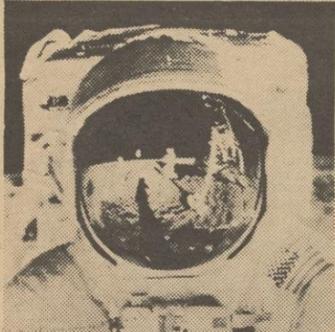
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Muddy Waters--Sad Joy of Great Blues

By RANDOLF GREEN
Music Reviewer

Muddy Waters has a face which tells the whole story. The blood-shot eyes staring ironically out of the wrinkled, timeless face express the sad joy of great blues. Although he has substituted, as a concession to the younger, militant generation, an Afro haircut for his processed pompadour, Waters is the archetypal bluesman.

His career spans the whole history of the blues. He began as a Mississippi Delta singer, then moved up north and became one of the seminal urban blues musicians. He was one of the first to use amplified instruments back in the early forties, and is a pervasive influence on today's younger musicians, black and white. For the plastic-fantastic generation which has grown up thinking that Fleetwood Mac or Ten Years After invented the blues, Waters will probably seem passe and

unhip. But his relaxed singing and unpretentious stage presence express emotional depth and genuine passion which all the amplifiers and Moogs in the world can't accomplish.

Waters has perhaps the finest voice of any blues singer. It is rich and deep, gravelly but not harsh or coarse, and he can shout without losing the melody. Saturday night at the Nitty Gritty (Frances Street at Johnson) Waters sang traditional delta blues like "Baby Please Don't Go," and songs which made him famous, such as "Hoochie Coochie Man," "Long Distance Call," and "Forty Days." And when he sang, "Hey people, you know I am the blues," Waters epitomized the whole blues experience.

He played mostly bottleneck guitar, and was by far the most exciting musician in the band. As for the rest of the band, they just didn't make it. It's unfair, but

still impossible not to compare the present group with the great ones Muddy first recorded with, and it's difficult not to be disappointed. The lead guitarist's use of the wah-wah peddle was intrusive at best, and the harpist was not even a good imitation of James Cotton, much less Little Walter. With the exception of the drummer, the rest of the band was content to comp innocuously in the background. I'm sure that Muddy must be able to put together a better band.

Marsh Shapiro, by the way, is to be commended for transforming his bar into a blues club. Muddy Waters is the most recent and most famous musician to appear there, but many others such as Johnny Young, Otis Spann and Charles Musselwhite have been there and are worth hearing. The Nitty Gritty provides this format.

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Mrs. Eynsford-Hill and her son, Freddy, look on as Mrs. Henry Higgins and Colonel Pickering welcome Eliza to Ascot.

Steve Swanson, Penelope Zeman, Meg Millen, Helen Tuten and John Fischer portray the roles in the Wisconsin Players production "My Fair Lady" opening tonight in the Wisconsin Union Theater.

Tickets for this weekend and next week, Oct. 29-Nov. 1 including a matinee Nov. 1 at 2:30 p.m. are available at the Union Box Office.

Cardinal Staff Meeting
4 P.M. Sunday
11 South Broom
2nd Floor

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Baha'i Assoc. Meetings Thursday, 7:30 Union

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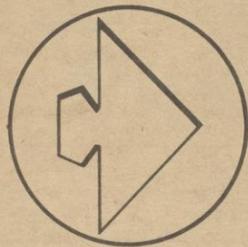
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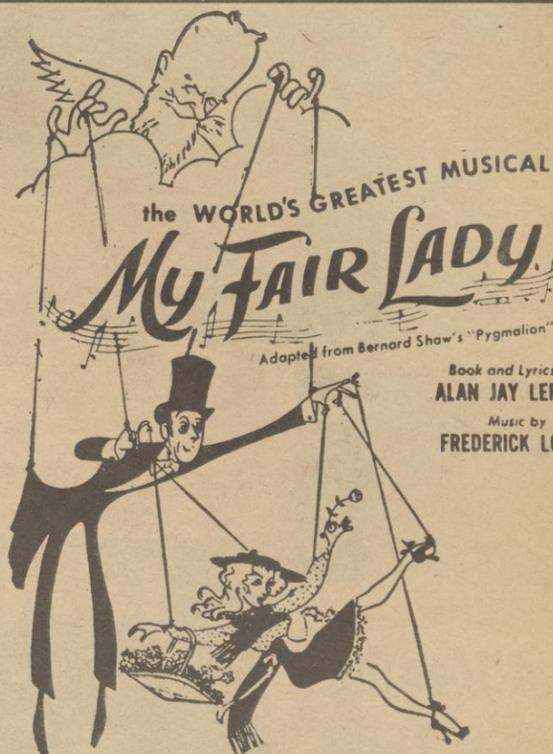
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A Wisconsin Players Production

"Musical Chairs" Coatta Shakes Up Defense

SPORTS

By MARK SHAPIRO
Sports Editor

Wisconsin head football coach John Coatta has decided to shake up the defense that yielded 440 yards on the ground Saturday in a 27-7 loss at Northwestern.

Coatta announced that Chuck Winfrey, Scott Lindsey and Bill Yarborough would move in at Linebacking spots, replacing Harry Alford, Dennis Stephenson and Pete Higgins.

The deep secondary spots are still up for grabs, with Tom Schinick and Lee Wilder fighting at left cornerback, Neovia Greyer and Nate Butler on the right side, and Dick Hyland and Jim Dunn at safety.

Coatta has announced that Winfrey and halfback Greg "Grape Juice" Johnson, both of whom missed the Northwestern game, will be ready to play Saturday.

Flanker Randy Marks will not be ready to start, however.

The Badgers went through some "live" blocking and tackling in Tuesday's workout, but tapered off from contact in yesterday's two hour session.

As usual, the varsity worked against freshman scout squads, using Indiana's formations and plays.

The highest Badger in weekly Big Ten statistics is senior split end Mel Reddick, with eleven catches in league play to rank him second only to Michigan's Jim Mandich who has 19. Reddick has 18 catches overall for 197 yards, and is 16 receptions short of

Pat Richter's career record. Tight end Stu Voigt is second on the Badger squad with 17 catches for 173 yards.

Alan "A Train" Thompson is fifth in league rushing with 189 yards in 47 trips. Thompson leads the Badgers with 546 yards in 123 carries for a 4.4 average. The sophomore from Dallas, Tex-

as, is ahead of the single season record pace of Alan "The Horse" Ameche, who rushed for 946 yards in 1952.

Joe Dawkins is the second leading Badger rusher with 324 yards on 59 carries for a 5.5 average. Danny Crooks is third with 127 yards on 23 carries for a 4.8

mark.

Sophomore quarterback Neil Graff is seventh in Big Ten passing with 23 completions in 50 attempts. Overall, Graff has hit on 48 of 108 passes for 476 yards and two touchdowns. Graff is also ninth in Big Ten total offense with 252 yards.

Thompson leads Badger scorers with 42 points on seven touchdowns while placekicker Roger Jaeger stands second with 17 points on eight extra points and three of five field goals. Thompson's total represents the most a Badger has scored in a season since Louis Holland's 66 total in 1962.

OUT ON A LIMB

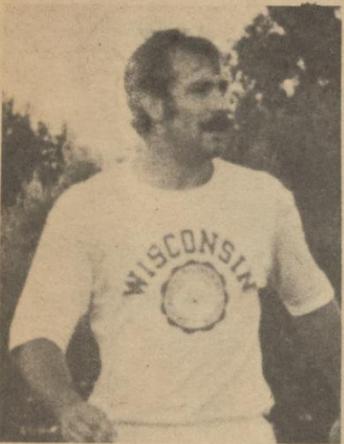
	MARK SHAPIRO Sports Editor	TOM HAWLEY Associate Sports Editor	JIM COHEN Contributing Sports Editor	STEVE KLEIN Sports Staff	BARRY TEMKIN Sports Staff	Ira Fistell GOV. WARREN KNOWLES
INDIANA AT WISCONSIN	INDIANA	INDIANA	INDIANA	WISCONSIN	WISCONSIN	WISCONSIN
Michigan St. at Iowa	Michigan St.	Michigan St.	Iowa	Michigan St.	Iowa	Michigan St.
Michigan at Minnesota	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan
Northwestern at Purdue	Purdue	Purdue	Purdue	Purdue	Purdue	Purdue
Illinois at Ohio St.	Ohio St.	Ohio St.	Ohio St.	Ohio St.	Ohio St.	Ohio St.
Mississippi at Houston	Houston	Mississippi	Houston	Houston	Mississippi	Mississippi
UCLA at Stanford	UCLA	Stanford	Stanford	Stanford	Stanford	UCLA
Oklahoma at Kansas St.	Oklahoma	Oklahoma	Oklahoma	Oklahoma	Oklahoma	Oklahoma
Auburn at LSU	LSU	LSU	LSU	LSU	LSU	LSU
Utah at Oregon St.	Oregon St.	Oregon St.	Oregon St.	Oregon St.	Oregon St.	Oregon St.
Record Last Week	7-3	7-3	8-2	6-4	7-3	7-3
Record to Date	31-19	35-15	38-12	32-18	34-16	29-21

Homecoming Also Limb Lines Spells R-U-G-B-Y

By TOM HAWLEY
Associate Sports Editor

The Wisconsin Rugby Club will be facing its most crucial test of the season Saturday, entertaining Indiana at the club's Lot 60 home. Game time is 10 a.m., giving everyone plenty of time to get over to the football kickoff at 1:30.

The game is not the toughest on the gentlemen's fall schedule—the two toughest both defeated Wisconsin already—but another loss would put the club under .500 (2-3) and eliminate the cushion which the ruggers customarily



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dangerous runner

Swim Mentor Hickman Quits

University of Wisconsin swimming coach John Hickman has given up his coaching assignment effective immediately and will continue as Director of Student Personnel Services for Intercollegiate Athletics, Elroy Hirsch, Athletic Director, announced here today.

Hickman, Badger swimming coach since 1951, and captain of the school's 1934 and 1935 swimming teams, compiled an overall 76-71 dual meet record during his 18 seasons as head coach. His record was 37-17 during the past six years since the completion of the Wisconsin Natatorium during the 1963-64 season, and his teams have consistently placed in the Big Ten's first division in recent years.

ride into the much tougher spring season. It would also dim even more the team's hopes to repeat as Midwest champs a third year in a row.

Indiana figures to be no push-over. The Hoosiers whopped Wisconsin, 19-5, last spring in the Big Ten tournament and fell, 11-5, in the Chicago Lions Tournament in the fall only after the Badgers staged a late comeback.

Center of attention will again be the new faces in the Wisconsin lineup. Five-year veteran all-star Dave Kinyon may or may not play, but is definitely leaving the team after the game, creating a gap which will be tough to fill.

Rick Walgenbach will take over as regular flyhalf when Kinyon leaves for the Peace Corps this weekend. Tom Trozein and Bruce Johnson are also rookies in the backfield, although both—especially Johnson—have looked good so far. Skip Muzik, who has sparked this fall, will center the attack.

The losses of Bill Siehr and Bob Lynch to injuries have both created openings in the forward line. Veterans Al Gottschalk and Bill Kruger, along with Bob Whitney, are able replacements.

The limb lines season passes the halfway point this week with Jim Cohen holding his lead and continuing at a record 76% rate.

Cohen, who has a good shot at passing the six-year top mark of 73.2%, picked up at least one game on everyone last week. Only Barry Temkin, last year's champ, and Tom Hawley remain within reasonable striking distance; Steve Klein, the fourth place man, is presently running six games out.

With some late help from this week's guest prognosticator, Gov. Knowles, the split went 3-3 on both the Wisconsin - Indiana and Mississippi-Houston games.

The Governor, who went 7-3 last year, originally picked Houston and then called back a few hours before the Cardinal deadline to change it to Mississippi. Two years ago, Knowles picked a tie, the first and only tie ever prognosticated in limb history.

The Wisconsin split is sure to help someone—the limb as a whole has gone 0-18 on the past three Badger games.



Knowles

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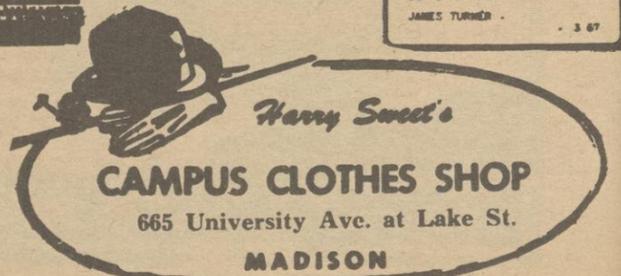


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