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THE DAILY CARDINAL

University of Wisconsin at Madison

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VOL. LXXXI, No. 24



U DANCE: the art of the dance will be presented today through saturday on campus as the Repertory Dance Theatre of Utah will begin a residence here as part of its six week fall tour.

Claudia Melrose and Chester Wolesnski, above, dance artists from another company, visited campus over the summer. Cardinal photo by r. g. pensinger.

Canada in trouble: a difficult time in a peaceful land

The current crisis in Quebec has its roots in the Canadian political situation as it has evolved over the past decade. The interplay of separatism and Americanism has brought Canada close to internal breakdown. Cardinal background on the news story is on page three.

Special to the Cardinal

Once upon a time there was a co-op store on Mifflin Street that did a quarter of a million dollars worth of business one year, supported eight people at one time, gave away thousands of dollars to different projects that people were getting together, and set a national example of an alternative to capitalist structures from which many similar alternatives have gotten started. Now that store is having trouble paying its bills and cannot afford to pay its already overworked staff or the people who loaned it money for its operation. Some of the circumstances of the financial state of affairs should be made known because they illustrate the degeneration of the Mifflin Co-op into a ghetto business from its original conception as a people's store.

A lot can be said concerning mismanagement: the staff members make no pretensions about knowing how to run the grocery business. The chaotic manner of business worked well last year and the store made lots of money for the people. Anyone who has shopped there, though, has probably been inconvenienced by the lack of certain items they needed; many ill feelings toward the store have resulted.

The people raised \$4,000 last year so they could buy a truck for their store. But someone got wind of a great "deal" and we bought a ten-year-old piece of junk and gave the rest of the money we collected to Broom St. Theatre, Whole Earth Co-op, and the printing press now operated by RPM because those projects needed money to get off the ground. The "deal" cost us \$950 plus \$1200 subsequently just to keep it alive. This last summer our

(continued on page 3)

Mifflin co-op 'degenerates' toward capitalist store



Cardinal photo by Mickey Pfleger

A mifflin partisan writes

about a troubled experiment

City hearing Tuesday

State Street mall: Cars vs. people

By BRIAN POSTER
of the Cardinal Staff

The Madison City Council will hold a public hearing, on Oct. 27, on the proposed mall that would involve State Street between Park and Lake Streets. Emergency vehicles and possibly bus service would be allowed on this two block pedestrian mall.

The student reaction to the proposed State Street Mall is divided, although the consensus seems to favor the elimination of automobile traffic.

Support for the mall concept was summed up by Mary Mannion, a sophomore, "It just gets so crowded on State Street, you can't move around."

Nineteen year old Pat Hayber said, "There's just been too much traffic on State Street."

"There are so many people crossing from the mall to the Humanities Building that traffic should be rerouted," added Keith Ho, a junior.

Opinions differ as to whether

the mall should include more of State Street.

A junior, referring to a mall on all of State Street and the Capitol Square said, "It is a good idea, but I can see the business proprietor's point of view, in loss of business. People shop for convenience, and they need to get to the businesses." Then he conceded, "However, students are the majority of the business."

Freshman Mary Flanner felt there was little problem in crossing State Street by the Square and further said, "I think the businessmen have a fair complaint."

Second year law student Frank Wiener believed more adequate parking facilities should come first before consideration is given to an expanded mall.

Senior Bill Holzman echoed this view, "It would seem to destroy the parking situation (around State Street) even more."

But there was that other side of opinion. Recent graduate Allan Meyers said, "It would be a groovy

place," in reference to a mall on all of State Street and the Capitol Square. "There would be no noise or air pollution from cars," he added.

Ed DeBity, a junior, while favoring a mall on State Street up to West Johnson, pointedly remarked, "I wouldn't mind banning cars from all of the city. What's two blocks?" "If you don't do something about the Capitol Square, it will end up into an automobile jungle," ventured senior Carl Iddings.

Jill Bahcall, also a senior, again pointed out, "A lot of the business is pedestrian."

Consolidating this opinion and also referring to the proposed restriction of having the mall operative only 180 days a year, 22 year old Carl Lang endorsed the elimination of State Street and proposed plants and bushes be planted in place of the street. He continued, "We should have a low cost public mass transit system and bike paths."

Commenting on the 180 day res-

triction, twenty year old Iris Neckowitz said, "I think it is stupid that they (City Traffic Commission) chose an arbitrary figure of 180 days."

Neither does a clear consensus in student opinion emerge in regards as to whether there should be bus service in this two block mall.

Senior Bill Holzman said, "Bus service seems to destroy the concept of a mall. They (Buses) can use University Avenue. State Street should be a wide open mall."

Summing up the opinion of those who would favor the exclusion of bus service is Howard Botnick, a sophomore, who said, "It could be dangerous to have an atmosphere of a mall, then have buses zip down the street. Buses for these two blocks is really sick. People have to begin to use bicycles and start walking."

Some students were hesitant about excluding buses from the proposed mall. Greg Doerksen, a graduate student in economics said,

"It depends on whether you can re-route bus service around the mall."

"I think there is a need for bus service. If bus service is convenient, then it should remain," said Sam Chan, a sophomore.

(continued on page 4)

The Daily Cardinal

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FOUNDED APRIL 4, 1892

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American influence adds to Canada political crisis

By KEITH DAVIS
of the Cardinal Staff

The political situation in Canada has been characterized by the slow building of tension around two issues: American domination of Canada, and the smoldering ethnic problem of Quebec. These two issues have come together in a dramatic way in the current dispute in Quebec.

Since 1963 the Canadian government has been dominated by the Liberal Party. With the support of increasing margins in Parliament, the Liberals established profitable sale of wheat to the Communist bloc, easy money and economic growth, and government reorganization.

The immediate origins of American dominance as an issue lie in the downfall of the Conservative Diefenbaker government in 1963 over the issues of defense coordination with the U.S. As a result of Conservative indecision an erratic policy was followed so that by 1963 an impasse had been reached. Canada had a U.S. missile system, but Diefenbaker's anti-Americanism would not allow him to accept American warheads, since American troops would have to accompany them. Similarly, although air defense was co-ordinated there was no treaty commitment.

After the Cuban missile crisis, the U.S. pressured Canada to arm with the nuclear warheads.

The Liberals, evidently persuaded by the arguments of Washington, reversed their traditional anti-nuclear stand, which ran counter to their policy of continentalism (close co-operation with the U.S.). Conservatives, favoring acceptance of the weapons, could not get past Diefenbaker. Further embarrassed by what they regarded as his noisy anti-Americanism, the conservatives resigned from the cabinet. In the ensuing election the Liberals emerged with a plurality of seats in Parliament and a minority government.

Pierre Trudeau and many other liberals were outraged at Liberal

Premier Lester Pearson's reversal and supported the mildly socialist New Democratic Party (NDP) in the election. In June 1964, 17 months later, Trudeau entered the Pearson cabinet, beginning a rise to power which culminated in his accession to the premiership in 1968.

Trudeau justified his recent action by the rise of the French issue to a crisis level. It dominates the political scene in Canada in such a way that the question for the politicians is not how to control these problems but how to react to them. They are not under political control.

The American question wears many faces—economic, military, cultural; so does the French question—provincial rights, bilingualism, autonomy.

As a result, there are strong and contradictory trends pulling at Canadian politicians: nationalism or continentalism, military sovereignty or alliances, national unity or provincial and ethnic rights. These are the subissues of the basic conflicts.

Diefenbaker's apparent loss of mastery and the disarray and indecision of his government led to his downfall and eventual ouster from party leadership. It led to Pearson's decision to step down after two indecisive electoral battles with Diefenbaker. The elan of Trudeau, a style alien to Canadian politics, was instrumental in his fast rise from obscurity.

While both Conservative and Liberal Parties have distinctive historical roles in Canada, the trend since 1897 has been towards convergence. The parties both attempt to minimize conflict by encompassing a broad ethnic and sociological spectrum of Canadian life, but they do not really try to resolve it.

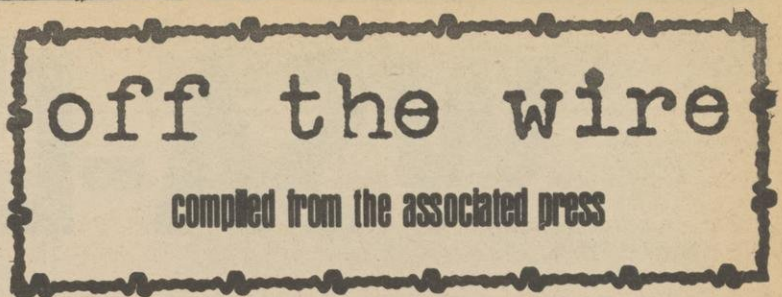
The Liberals are more congenial to American capital, but cannot ignore the fact that the mass of the electorate does not appreciate the expropriation of their country by "Rome on the Potomac," as some call Washington.

Their showcase bill would have limited foreign (i.e., U.S.) control of financial institutions to 25%. At the time the bill was presented, only one bank would have been affected. Further studies have demonstrated that most control exercised over businesses by individuals, or by other businesses, are usually based on far less than a 25% control of stock.

Canada, at present, does not own 25% of its mining or industry; over 70% of each is in American hands. Like the U.S. in the last century, Canada depends on outside capital to grow. It does not have the money to buy itself back from the U.S., and doing so would entail diverting money for new growth for a considerable time, even assuming U.S. investors were willing to give up these safest of investments.

Liberals realize this, and attempt to work with an acceptance of these facts. The Conservatives realize this also, but act as a repository of anti-American sentiment. When it gets excessively anti-American, though, there is Diefenbaker's example to chasten.

The two parallel features of Canadian political life, American dominance and Quebec, show signs of convergence in the present crisis. To a great extent, the forces in Quebec are determined by and rallied around these features of national life.



Kent State officials want free speech

KENT, Ohio -- Kent State University officials, who have been prevented by the threat of contempt of court citations from commenting on the recent grand jury report on last spring's violence there, Monday requested court permission to "Make any statements they desire to make in the exercise of their right of free speech."

The petition was filed on behalf of KSU President Robert I. White. A similar petition filed by the American Civil Liberties Union maintained that since prosecutor Robert Balyeat had been allowed to comment on the report, others should be allowed to.

Thus far ten persons have been arrested as a result of grand jury indictments, and fifteen more are sought.

Dohrn obtains asylum in Algeria

ALGIERS -- Bernardine Dohrn, a former SDS leader who was recently placed on the FBI's "most wanted fugitives" list has taken refuge in Algeria.

Another exile, Black Panther Leader Eldridge Cleaver, made the announcement Wednesday. According to Cleaver, Dohrn and Timothy Leary, LSD advocate, prison fugitive, and another recent arrival in Algeria, would hold a joint press conference today.

Devlin released from prison

BELFAST, Northern Ireland -- The government of Northern Ireland released Bernadette Devlin from prison today, two days earlier than expected and slipped her out of a side door in an attempt to ward off demonstrations by her Roman Catholic supporters.

The 23-year-old Catholic militant had served four months of a six-month sentence for inciting her followers to riot during bloody Protestant-Catholic street battles in Londonderry last year. She got two months off for good behavior, but her release had not been expected until Friday.

Co-op in trouble

(continued from page 1)

truck died; the store suffered a lot financially because it had to rely on deliveries to keep itself stocked. In August of this year, we sold Miffland Deeds to raise the co-operative capital which, it was finally decided, would buy a brand-new truck. Only the community fell short and the store had to put up \$800 so we could keep on truckin'. This the store

couldn't really afford since its resources had been drained over the summer and over the past spring when too many people were on the payroll. The community's debt to the store hasn't been paid back.

The store lost a lot of business when we decided to stop pushing poison. The sale of cigarettes and soda brought in a lot of business, but it blatantly contradicted what the store wanted to be about. How-

ever, people didn't learn from the action; although alternatives were provided (mild juices, cider, etc.) they didn't replace bad consumer habits. And so the store lost \$200 a day.

People's habits haven't changed. Their store needs to be kept clean, but people haven't answered that need so a garbage service had to be hired to the tune of almost \$600 a year for a 45-minute per week job. A janitor was hired also to sweep and mop and pick up garbage. Something is basically wrong with the very un-co-operative attitude common to most of us which forever expects some underpaid labor to pick up after us. What is evident is the great lack of respect or concern for the condition of the places which are in common usage--the attitude that "someone else will do it."

When the places belong to the people, there is no one else. The degeneration of the store says something very definite about the changes undergone by the neighborhood served by the store. That didn't work well because not many people could operate a register at that time; so those who wanted to could play cashier for everyone else. The job had status in that the people who participated in the co-op this way were responsible for the money from the day's business. Now this is no longer the case; it is merely a dull job. Money must be removed from the till regularly because this year the store has been ripped off for \$1400 in small amounts by cashiers. In addition to the rip-offs from the till, the store has lost \$865 this year in bad checks. The check cashing service had to be discontinued in September. A free public phone service was also provided. Since the summer the phone bill has tripled; September's bill totaled \$106, two-thirds of which was made by people who took advantage of this service. The amount of food stolen from the shelves can't be calculated.

The figures are shocking. The "community" has taken no action to right the crimes committed against it, nor has it been interested enough in its store to get it all back together. The store no longer makes any money for the people to use; it operates on a day-to-day basis, making just enough money to continue to exist another day. It has degenerated into a mere convenience for the people nearby to shop or to rob. The myth is no longer a reality; it's time for changes in the way we supply ourselves with the things we need to live.

Clara LeBatt

GOP plans Lucey smear

A Republican Party smear campaign against Democratic gubernatorial candidate Patrick J. Lucey which involves top Republican office holders and local journalists, including Nick Loniello, editor in chief of the Badger Herald, was revealed yesterday by the Capital Times.

The campaign centers around four fronts:
* Lucey's former properties in the Mifflin Street area of Madison
* Lucey's links with the new left
* Lucey "the pragmatic politician"
* Lucey's irresponsibility on taxes and state spending.

The Capital Times says confidential Republican memos reveal that the campaign was conceived earlier this year with the tacit approval of such high ranking Republicans as Lt. Gov. Jack Olson, presently GOP gubernatorial candidate, David Martin, GOP candidate for Lt. Governor and Reed Coleman, chairman of the State Republican Party.

The memos go on to explain that the smears would be planted in various state newspapers, that other Republican candidates could use the information to further their own campaigns, and who the key individuals are involved in the tactic.

Most of the memos are signed by Jim Harff, a young Northwestern University journalism graduate who is employed as assistant to the president at Plastics Engineering Co. of Sheboygan.

Most of the memos are directed to Olson and Martin for use in their campaign speeches. Harff was the national youth chairman of the Goldwater for President Committee in the 1964 presidential election. Plastics Engineering Co. is owned by the Brotz Brothers, longtime supporters of ultra-conservative Republicans in Wisconsin.

A memo on the first theme was sent to Olson, Martin, Coleman, and John McIver, chairman of the Olson campaign. In it the recipients were told how the GOP can go about linking Lucey to troubles in Miffland.

The memo says, "The information we have has been turned over to the editor of the Badger Herald, Nick Loniello. We have assurances that it will be used in an article on student housing which will appear in the first issue of the Herald on Sept. 15. We have asked for 1,000 reprints of the article for distribution to key persons around the state."

On Sept. 14 the Badger Herald ran a full page story on Lucey's real estate holdings

in the Mifflin-Basset area. It was authored by Nick Loniello.

When Loniello was asked how he came across the information used in the article he said, "I and Greg Smith, one of our feature writers, sat down one day and talked about an article on student housing and we sort of stumbled over the Lucey information."

When asked if the information had come from GOP sources, he replied, "Oh, no. We got it ourselves. But after we ran it they were very interested and some of them--mostly members of the Youth for Olson organization--came to us and asked for reprints."

Loniello did not know at the time that the Capital Times had copies of the memos in its possession.

The memo had also indicated that Harff would "meet with Bill Robbins, (managing editor) at the State Journal and offer all information we have in an effort to get the Journal to pick up on the story and investigate it themselves."

That part of the plan did not materialize because Robbins was uncooperative and not a word of the charges was ever printed in the State Journal.

Patrick Korten, former editor in chief of the Badger Herald, was a member of the Olson-Martin campaign staff up until a few weeks ago. Loniello is involved in the "Bring Bob Home" Committee which is trying to unseat Second Dist. Cong. Robert Kastenmeier.

The tax paid employees of the Republican Assembly and Senate Caucuses followed up on Harff's promise to supply press releases for Olson, Martin and other politicians.

Stock releases were prepared for senatorial candidates by Bud Gourlie, public information officer for the GOP Senate caucus. The releases refers to Lucey as "coddling and catering to the pot-smoking, free-loving student radicals who are behind every UW campus riot which results in fire-bombing, window-breaking and endangers the lives and safety of every law-abiding student and resident of Madison."

All the Republican state senator or senatorial candidate has to do is fill in the blanks provided for his name and hometown and ship the release off to the local newspaper or radio or television station.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

October 1970

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candidate Patrick Lucey of "coddling and catering to the pot-smoking, free-loving student radicals who are behind every UW campus riot which results in fire-bombing, window-breaking, and endangers the lives and safety of every law-abiding student and resident of Madison."

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A sample press release provided by state Republican campaign leaders to any senate candidates who want to know what they said.

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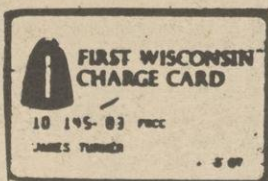
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Olson house opens battle on visitation

By DIANE DUSTON
of the Cardinal Staff

While some dorm residents may be contemplating possible administrative reaction to mass violation of visitation rules, 38 men from a lakeshore dorm can speak from experience.

On Oct. 2, Olson House in Sullivan Hall planned a party which purposely exceeded visitation curfew in protest of the regents rules on pareidal hours.

According to regulation the house social affair was to end at midnight, but Olson House partied until 12:45 a.m.

Michael McAllister, Olson housefellow, said the participants in the violation turned in their names on their own and he then reported them to Residence Halls.

About half of the house members participated in the protest. Residence Halls reacted by sending a letter to each student and a copy to each student's parents.

McAllister said the letter informed the student that breaking visitation rules is a major violation of University policy and three major violations by an individual would necessitate further disciplinary action.

The letter warned that while the student has the right to protest he must beware that he endangers himself when breaking University rules, McAllister said.

Will these forerunners in the visitation protest participate when the campuswide violation organized by the Wisconsin Student Association takes place?

"Some of the students were pretty scared when the letter went to their parents," McAllister said. "Others are remaining adamant and are helping to organize with WSA and the Lakeshore Halls Association."

Street mall debated

(continued from page 2)

There were several additional comments and proposed ideas. Mannion, in referring to the New York City Fifth Avenue mall on weekends commented, "This has helped business because the people aren't pressured or hassled. I know from people there, they really dig it!"

Paul Palmer, special student in engineering, considered all the present proposals inadequate. He said, "I'm in favor of a mall in

the immediate campus area. I favor something being done on University Ave. When you have students crossing it every day, it is foolish to have so much traffic." He proposed, "If you went to a mall, it should be an area enclosed by Lake, State, Park Streets and University Ave."

Bringing all the opinions together, there is a clear student mandate for some type of mall. However, the specific question remains—What type of mall?

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Union growing

Teamsters Local diligently pursues organizing labor

By ROB REUTEMAN
of the Cardinal Staff

Organizing efforts to unionize labor groups ranging from migrant workers to policemen, along with the current negotiations of some 25 labor contracts are keeping Madison Teamsters on their toes these days.

Teamsters Local 695, the Madison-based branch of this country's largest labor union, has an area of jurisdiction extending from Milwaukee County west to the Mississippi and from the southern tip of Dane County north to Wisconsin Dells.

Its membership includes over 5,000 workers bound by 225 separate labor contracts expiring all the time. Although the Teamsters in Madison represent trucking, building trades, and even deputy sheriffs, the bulk of its membership is involved with the manufacture and processing of all dairy products, tin cans, bakery, and vegetables.

Don Eaton, secretary treasurer for the Teamsters here, noted that Teamster membership spans the entire political spectrum. "Our longshoremen in Los Angeles are accused of being extreme left while the building trades are characterized as being extreme right. We co-operate with all of them because they are all workers," he said.

Teamster initiation fees range from five dollars (newly organized labor groups) to \$75 (building trades and construction) with monthly dues of seven dollars. Money collected from dues is used wholly to meet operating expenses—building maintenance, legal services, and salary payments. Local 695 employs eleven full-time business representatives to service contracts.

Jim Marketti, a former Economics TA at the University, who spent last year under fellowship with the Industrial Relations Department, is now a business representative for the Teamsters. He spoke in glowing terms of the Teamsters' role as bargaining agent for the TAA during last year's strike, when they effectively shut down bussing, halted construction, and stopped the delivery of food to the dormitories.

The Teamsters refused to fall into the trap Young set by painting the TA's as students. The Teamsters felt that TAA leadership was fully representative of TAA membership.

Eaton saw the whole thing as "simply co-operating with another labor union."

At the top of the Teamsters' current agenda is an organizing effort presently underway at Antonelli Foods, a vegetable canning plant in Clyman, Wisconsin. About half the workers there are Mexican-American migrants and most of the others are relatively new workers, unaccustomed to many of the pitfalls characteristic of today's industrial society.

There are twenty-two non-union canning plants in northern Wisconsin, as opposed to seven that

have been unionized. Vegetable canning is a difficult industry to organize, partly due to the seasonality of the labor, and partly because of the type of workers involved—Chicanos and green recruits.

The effort to organize at the Antonelli plant is especially significant because it is the first such effort since the peak of the season and the first one with the effective participation of the migrant workers.

The seven union plants were organized in the off season with regular workers. As a result, control of the bargaining rests almost exclusively in the hands of the regular workers, leaving the migrant workers unrepresented.

Marketti spoke with angry concern of the situation. "Draw a line 30 miles north of Madison and stretch it all the way across the state. North of that line, in the canning factories, there is more and worse industrial repression than there was in the urban areas during the thirties."

"The migrant workers live in barracks or plain shacks, and a lot of their living quarters are surrounded by barbed wire. You simply would not believe the conditions these people exist under."

"At some plants, the workers are issued food coupons that are only good at the plant cafeteria. The plant cafeteria is only open during the week. On weekends the workers go hungry."

"The canning operations hire some Mexican-Americans as crew leaders. They're sent to Texas, or even Mexico, to recruit workers for the season. Mexicans are still brought over the border illegally, shipped to Wisconsin where they're given jobs, and then, when the season comes to a close, they're threatened with deportation and scared off or run out, and their paychecks are spent. There are kickbacks of all sorts between the crew leaders and management. The whole operation is run on fear—fear of losing a job."

Eaton agreed, "The Mexican-American crew leaders are hired to act as interpreters and to take care of the problems of their workers. In reality, most of them use their positions to take advantage of the workers."

Hillel rally

Israeli folk dancing on Langdon St. and speeches by Prof. Anatole Beck, mathematics, and Joseph Elder, sociology, will highlight an outdoor rally in support of Jews in the Soviet Union tonight in front of the Hillel Foundation.

A permit allowing the 600 block of Langdon Street to be closed from 6:45 to 8 p.m. has been obtained from city authorities. The rally will begin at 7 p.m., followed by Simchat Torah services in the Hillel Foundation.

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Tragic Inadequacy

The sum of public contributions to the reward fund for information leading to the capture of the perpetrators of the Army Research Center building now totals over \$100,000.

The aggregate collected for the family of Robert Fassnacht, who died in that blast stands at somewhat under one-quarter of that figure.

The people of this country are known for their support of causes both good and poor through massive financial outpourings. It can almost be said to be a peculiarly American trait. That tradition, in this latest and most cruel irony, has perverted to the point where revenge takes precedence over compassion.

It is particularly instructive at this time of accelerating motion for dynamic change

in the society to note the accelerating reaction to those efforts. Enmeshed in a foul war abroad and confronted with domestic division at every turn, the American people are beginning to believe the lies of opportunistic political leaders and irresponsible media. Fear is the weapon, and repression for those who opt for change is the name of game. The result: a deaf ear to cries for change and enthusiastic support for law and order in all its ramifications.

No matter how one feels about the bombing of the AMRC, the least we can hope for is for all to seriously confront the issues raised by its destruction through a spirit of renewal rather than through one of revenge. On the balance, the family of Robert Fassnacht and the very memory of the man have been slighted by those who remain blind to the tragic inadequacies of America.

open forum

Fear and misunderstanding

gay liberation

If little girls are made of sugar and spice and little boys are made of snakes and snails and puppydog tails, what are homosexuals made of? On a wall somewhere was written, "My mother made me a homosexual," appended to this in another hand was the question, "If I buy her the yarn will she make me one too?" I don't mean to suggest that homosexuals are less flesh and blood and more yarn than other humans, but this glib interrogative serves to illustrate how difficult it is to say with assurance anything meaningful about the etiology of homosexuality.

Homosexuality as a phenomenon has been extant since before recorded history. There is virtually no culture that has not known it at one time or another and, depending upon the prevailing religious and moral winds, being gay has variously enjoyed prominent social status, been regarded as the depths of moral depravity or has been more or less ignored as a normal biological variant. Often many of these attitudes have been held simultaneously in the same culture by different individuals or groups. Historically, Western culture, imbued as it is with Judeo-Christian tradition, has held homosexuality to be a priori an evil thing. With the advent of psychiatry there has been a quasi-scientific effort to verify the religious tenet that homosexuality is an unnatural entity.

Traditional psychiatry has interpreted homosexuality as faulty psychosexual development. This interpretation originated with Freud and his ideas about phases of sexuality. These phases are developmental steps which all humans take at different times and with varying amounts of difficulty. A great many young people engage in overt homosexual behavior transiently while passing this stage; however, exclusive homosexuality is regarded as something less mature than heterosexual adjustment. The gay person is thought of as arrested at a level somewhat below psychosexual maturity and this lack of development was regarded as a symptom of some sort of psychological disease process. To "cure" homosexuality then, one engaged in long term psychoanalysis to uncover the basic personality defect and overcome it, so that the homosexual could continue on the road to "maturity." This entire outlook is unfortunately still widely held in our society. This is, I suppose, reasonable in light of the degree to which Freudian concepts have permeated the culture. Most twentieth century men, from highly trained psychoanalysts to your favorite bartender have had their experience so colored with Freudian teachings that it is difficult for them to think in any other symbolic context, especially in an area so fundamental as human sexuality. This kind of thinking has arranged for homosexuals to have dominant mothers and unconcerned fathers, or overprotective mothers and hateful fathers, or any other of the variations on the mother-father little boy (girl) themes, all of which contain the basic ingredient of any Freudian stew, that being generous portions of unresolved sexual conflict. Thoughtful people have been disagreeing with Freud since day one, and it has become increasingly apparent that in many cases his theories are oversimplifications of very complex issues. It is obvious that not all homosexuals fit the traditional models and not all people who do are homosexual. It is no longer adequate to interpret homosexuality in purely Freudian terms.

More recently, homosexuality has been treated by learning theorists as an example of conditioned ways of relating to other people. This interpreta-

tion can have more sociological implications than other ways of thinking about the issue. Since behaviorists tend to be less concerned with what is causing a behavior and more concerned with the consequences of that behavior, they tend to be less concerned with historical family interaction. Many behaviorists would regard homosexuality as a problem only if the individual gay person regarded it as a problem. This, of course, brings up the issue of what society does to the homosexual. Without elaborating these influences, it seems clear that without such social pressure to fit the prescribed mold, homosexuals would have no intrinsic drive to somehow "join" the straight world or feel alienated from it.

There have been, off and on, numerous differential studies of cultures and also cross species studies in animals to verify the extent of homosexuality as a phenomenon in nature. Animals often engage in homosexual activity without compunction making it difficult to believe that this behavior is unnatural.

As must be clear by now, human sexuality is a matter of such complexity as to defy simple interpretation. There is no simple answer to the question of what makes a homosexual. In light of this realization, it is curious that homosexuality continues to endure special categorization in medical and legal considerations. To state that a government has no right to legislate restrictions dictating sexual behavior between two consenting adults is so painfully obvious as to warrant no further discussion.

Homosexuals have occupied a special place in the Western mind, perhaps born of fear and misunderstanding. Nevertheless, the homosexual has been traditionally regarded as "sick" simply because he or she is a homosexual. Heterosexuals, however pathologic their sexual relationships, have always been given the honor of judging their behavior against traditional standards of emotional maturity. These standards are the development of adequate love relationships with other human beings, and the ability to function adequately in work and other social interaction. When homosexuals meet these qualifications, as most do, they are still regarded as somehow inadequate, simply by virtue of their sexual orientation.

It seems clear that to take full advantage of the potential of all its members, our culture must come to regard all human beings as critical potential. We must measure everyone by the same rule—that of each individual's contribution to humanity and avoid focusing on such relatively minor issues as sexual preference, and treasure the resultant diversity.



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Letters to the Cardinal

Hits Israel 'Distortion'

In his somewhat confused article on contemporary Jewish consciousness (CARDINAL, Oct. 13, p. 6), Kenneth Weiss made an unfortunate error. He wrote of an Israeli government "ban on student demonstrations" as if such a thing existed. It doesn't.

I spent the past year at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and can recall off-hand, at least a dozen major student demonstrations during that time which I witnessed, took part in, or helped to plan. There were numerous mass demonstrations in front of the Knesset, Israel's parliament, one of which proceeded to block several major streets in Jerusalem. On the day of the October Moratorium here, there was a demonstration by Israeli and visiting American students in front of the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. On December 25, on the Hebrew U. campus, there was a reading of the names of the Americans killed in Vietnam. On February 9, the Arab students at the University who were members of Rakach (the New Communist Left) demonstrated on the campus and circulated a petition against the arrest of one of their members. In the beginning of May, Siach (Israeli New Left) students and kibbutz members demonstrated outside the home of Golda Meir in Jerusalem, against the proposed settlement of 250 Jews in Hebron (West Bank, occupied territory). At the end of May, Daniel Cohn-Bendit spoke twice at the Hebrew U. and once at Jerusalem Hillel, advocating the liquidation of Israel as a state for Jews and the establishment of a socialist confederation of Middle East peoples. (Though his anti-Zionist views were well known in advance, the Israeli government granted him an entry visa—something the U.S. government has consistently refused him—and no bond was required when he spoke.)

I don't know what makes Weiss think there's a ban on student (or any other) demonstrations in Israel. I trust he isn't projecting American experience on Israeli reality; having witnessed the extent to which repression has recently been carried in this country, and knowing that Israel has received political and military support from

the U.S. government, he may be inclined to complete the syllogism with the ostensibly self-evident assumption that such repression must be taking place in Israel as well. The assumption is wrong. Political activity in Israel—parliamentary and extra-parliamentary—is varied, meaningful and really free. Check it out, Weiss, Sam Norich

On Steinzor Letter

Your letter to us (see enclosed) sadly confirms what I have been saying for several years...i.e., that alleged "bright, political activists" are no different than the rest of society when it comes to NOT reading and NOT thinking...except along narrow channels of self interest.

It boggles my mind that a university level journalist wouldn't know that the Journal's editorials and cartoons against the Vietnam war...when stacked against its anti-"lunatic left" editorials...would look like the Smoky Mountains beside an ant hill.

Sadly, that is the kind of sloppy homework that seems to be standard for Mr. Agnew's not-so-silent majority. It is damn silly to come from a young and (I presume) intelligent person.

Bill Sanders
Cartoonist, Milwaukee Journal

A Beginning

One of the many problems which confronts the journalism profession today is the emphasis on reporting straight facts, i.e., "4 Students Slain At Kent State." The motivation for protest on that tragic day, self-determination for the Third World countries, was hardly mentioned on that day or any day since. The issue has been cut off from the event and from following events (President's Commission, Ohio Grand Jury, etc.) Perhaps the Cardinal can help correct this situation by getting student views and editorials reprinted in the higher circulation newspapers of this state. The Cardinal Staff's Letter to the Editor, printed in Friday's Milwaukee Journal, was a beginning. The majority may disagree with your views, but they have the opportunity to read these views direct from the source, Bill Vogel

open forum

'listen to me'

barbara guidotti

Editor's note: This letter comes in response to a letter by Editor-in-Chief Rena Steinzor which appeared in the Oct. 8 issue of the New York Times.

I am writing to you in reply to the letter by you which was recently published in the Wisconsin State Journal.

You and your generation are crying out to be heard. I would like to ask you to spend just five minutes with me in this letter "listening" to me as you so urgently ask others to listen to you.

I am 33 years old, the mother of three children and the wife of a college professor. Before you write me off on these three counts (age, motherhood and part of the academic community), let me say that I agree with you on two points:

1) "A home in Scarsdale and a swimming pool around the corner are not what makes life decent."

2) "Life is more than money and comfort."

But it is quite possible to live in this society without attaching any value whatsoever to material goods, the machine aspect of our society, the "jungle" traps, the dehumanizing elements so prevalent in our modern world.

I submit that the opposite of being a machine is not to become an animal. The human mind can become dehuman if it forgets how to feel, but the human mind is still man's most unique quality. It is what makes it possible for us to distinguish between the bad and the good, those things that will help us grow into better people and those things that will make us into machines, corrupt us, destroy us as humans altogether.

Have you ever stopped to think what you would put in the place of all the institutions you are seeking to destroy? If the universities are destroyed, what would you build in their place? You attack research. Would you replace our educational system with a closed, set body of knowledge not to be evaluated, investigated, questioned?

You attack the "middle class." Do you really think that by destroying the buildings, the machines, the institutions, the army, the police, the

government, etc., etc., you will end up with a better way of life? I submit that you will have a huge pile of rubble and more problems than you ever dreamed possible.

You say that your generation is "confused and up tight." Your generation has no monopoly on confusion and frustration. And promoting more violent upheavals does not lessen this condition.

You speak of the need for a new morality. If your new morality would be to make us more human, more feeling and more thinking (with listening and speaking of equal importance), I agree with you. But if your new morality is to destroy all thoughts, all speech, all research, all individuals and groups in the name of your own cause, then I think you no better than a machine, and I would not follow you one step.

There are many individuals right here in the American society you find to distasteful who are devoting hours, days, their whole lives to trying to make life for others and for themselves richer (and not in terms of money and comfort), fairer (free from prejudice and denial of opportunity), better in all that makes us human. If you destroy the institutions, the society within which these people are working, you will destroy an incredible number of irreplaceable human beings. And when you find yourself crawling around in the rubble of your own destruction, you will be crying out for this very quality of humanity. And there may not be very many left.

Prejudice against those who wear grey flannel suits or short hair, those over 30, professors who value their work, policemen, executives, bankers, women who prefer to be mothers instead of part of the women's liberation front is no better than prejudice against one's color, religion or race.

If you look past the names and appearances of those you attack, you may find a surprising number of individuals with whom you would be proud to work and many you would be glad to have for your friends. We are much more than "the Pentagon, the police and the government."

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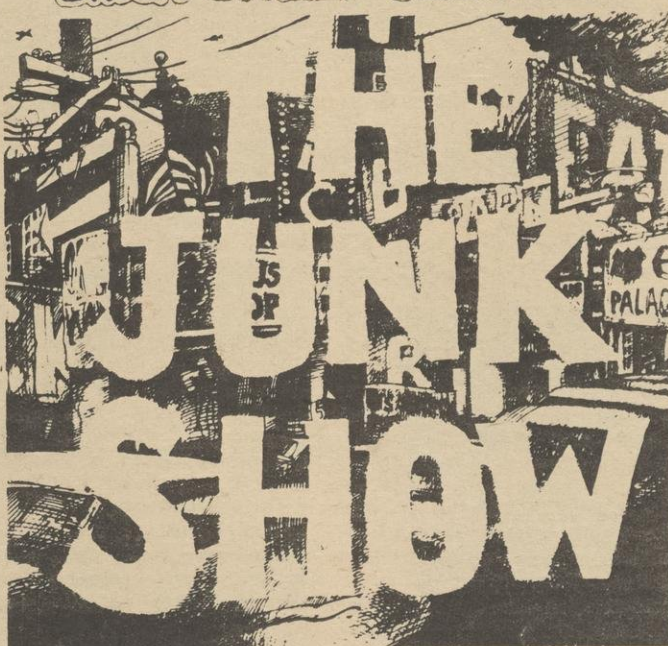
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letters to the cardinal

Thanks

I came here to grad school from Illinois. The first day here I summed up the campus atmosphere as being friendly in the sense that you could do anything you want, and unfriendly in the sense that no one cares what you do. It is much different than Illinois' fraternity-sorority atmosphere where they look to see what color socks you're wearing. I really loved it here at Wisconsin.

Now I cut my hair and shaved my beard to get a job. Just a temporary sacrifice. It'll grow back.

I just want to say thanks a lot for everything—you're much different than the Daily Illini was.

Jay Magidson

P.S. Keep up the good work, but don't destroy the University—I'd like to visit sometime.

From a Housefellow

I am not a cop, a pig, or a policeman.

I have not been re-defined.

I haven't been given a quota. Believe it or not, I am a house-fellow.

Michael Fitzpatrick

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Fine arts

'1776,' musical chairs

By JOYCE ROSEMAN

"1776" is about a revolution when thirteen colonies decide to part company with their mother country. The musical is fast paced rather than incisive, unless you choose to believe the David and Goliath myth that once was the United States and England.

I could understand appreciating 1776 in 1777, but the pride that swells amongst the audience and cast alike is hardly appropos to the present. When the final curtain descends, it's an enlarged replica of that infamous piece of parchment. A tolling of the liberty bell accompanies each delegate's signature to the aforementioned document. Every symbol is utilized for its fullest dramatic effect, which is not to say the play is merely jingoist propaganda—that it isn't—but perhaps anachronistic. This is neither the time nor the place to celebrate eighteenth century patriotism.

Our representatives appear to be a bunch of tired businessmen whose estates are running to ruin while General Washington tries to convince them that there is a war going on, despite their refusal to acknowledge it. John Hancock looks fit to run the insurance company which shall hereupon be named after him, John Adams is "obnoxious and disliked," Richard Henry Lee is a bombastic slob, and nobody wants to stay in Philadelphia to write the declaration.

"America first!" insists a member of Congress when they're trying to decide whether or not to delete the anti-slavery clause from the declaration. A drama so engrossing one is tempted to believe it once happened. South Carolina refuses to vote yea on independence because Jefferson has included civil liberties in his statement before Congress. As a result, South Carolina and Massachusetts wage a self-righteous battle over who is re-

sponsible for slave traffic, the Boston shipowner or his Southern clientele. They resolve the conflict by omitting the controversial amendment. And this is only the plot; we haven't even come to the theme yet.

Ben Franklin provides the rationale for this compromise by reminding his colleagues that "Revolution comes into the world like bastards. . . half improvised, half compromised." He stresses the predicament of Congress insofar as a unanimous vote is necessary to pass the declaration, and Washington is preparing to battle 25,000 British troops armed to the hilt, with 5,000 American children bearing sling shots. "We must all hang together, or surely we will all hang separately," Franklin says to effect a reconciliation between the North and the South. When put into the given context, that is not a statement of solidarity but a justification for a new and special kind of colonialism. Consequently, everyone signs the declaration with the official Philadelphia quill, and all we need to know has been explained. (Although it would appear that almost 200 years later people are still feeling the consequences of that heroic decision.) Not that it would have made a difference if the Congress voted to keep the anti-slavery clause and then their constituents refused to abide by it, but it is strange that men who resent King George's petty and not so petty atrocities would perpetrate their own, on the Ivory Coast. Either Jefferson or Adams say with reference to removing the anti-slavery passage: "If we did that, we ourselves would be quite guilty of what we are rebelling against." Damn straight, gentlemen.

The implications of "America first" (saved as the coup de grace) are so harrowing that I see why the line was stuck between two dances, a reprise, and a case of palpitations from the Delaware delegation. The slavery issue doesn't emerge

until perhaps the last half hour of the program. The first act is largely devoted to personality sketches of the Congressmen, and scenes delineating the struggle between Adams who is agitation for revolution, and the stalwart Pennsylvania and Southern delegations. It is obvious that John Dickenson and Edward Rutledge give Adams more grief that any devoted radical deserves. Adams is depicted as a man of foresight, and so he is, protecting Harvard Square from General Howe's militia.

Despite all attempts to denigrate our annual purification rites, I must admit that "1776" is a charming musical, particularly if you suspend your judgement at the door. (And why not? The Continental Congress did.) The acting was fine save for a stilted performance by Martha Jefferson. Martha did not appear to be very relaxed during her brief appearance, although personally, I'm intrigued by stage kisses where everybody in the cast trembles except for the two people making it. Ben Franklin was ingratiating despite his opportunism, and the play was frequently a showcase for his witticisms, with Adams acting as foil and straight man. Each delegate had a distinctive role, although prototypes are more conducive to gags and sight jokes than they are to any character analysis. Men are not men, but their respective states; that state has a platform and a local character which has to remain constant if one is to get on to the next song without confusing the audience. Yet there was a festive atmosphere to the road show, perhaps because it's a period piece, and it isn't often that twenty four men in knickers get together for Independence Day high jinks. Nor is "1776" without a significant and timely moral. One need only look at the unfamiliar politicians to realize that legislators come and legislators go, but not everyone can get his pictures on a two denominational bill.



If this past weekend is any indication of what Madison music freaks can expect in the future then the outlook is bright. Eddie Shaw (above) and his blues group were the people making good sounds at the Nitty Gritty, while the MC 5 did their outrageous best at Dewey's.

Monday night at Snoopy's the fine Seigall-Schwall Band from Chicago again came through with an outstanding show.

All three of these night spots have top-notch groups scheduled for the weeks to come, with the Gritty sticking underhyped but excellent blues groups, and Snoopy's and Dewey's bringing in big name rock and R&B. Good local groups who need and deserve our support also play at these places virtually every night.

'Free the Soledad Brothers'

By MAUREEN TURIM

When a man is black within a white society, he and his people are exploited by its capitalist economy, when he has spent half of his 29 years in prisons, is presently sentenced to life imprisonment and faces the death penalty for allegedly killing a white prison guard, his anger at the system that enslaves him is bound to be great. He would also appear to be defenseless and without hope. Such a man is George Jackson. And yet George Jackson has created a powerful weapon with which to combat the system which has tried to strip him of his human dignity, his freedom and now is attempting to strip him of his life. That weapon is his writing, a collection of letters from prison cells which have now been published as a book, SOLEDAD BROTHER; THE PRISON LETTERS OF GEORGE JACKSON.

George Jackson's letters were never intended to be a book, even subconsciously. They are the personal correspondences of a black man who considers himself a supporter of revolution, a revolutionary soldier, but not a theoretician. The highly personal nature of the letters and the unassuming stance taken by their author are precisely what creates their poetic and revolutionary qualities. The straightforward expression of George's being is in itself poetic—as Jean Genet says in his introduction the letters are "a striking poem of love and of combat. . . In this case I see no miracle except the miracle of truth itself, the naked truth revealed."

It is impossible to talk about the book and its effects without providing the recent political history surrounding its author. When George Jackson was eighteen, he was sentenced to one year to life for stealing \$70 from a gas station. During the ninth year of his imprisonment on this charge, on January 13, 1969, three black prisoners were killed by a tower guard at Soledad Prison where George was being held in segregation. A grand jury ruled three days later that the killings were "justifiable homicide." A white prison guard was found beaten to

death after the ruling was announced.

Three black prisoners, known for their revolutionary politics, Fleeta Drumgo, John Clutchette and George Jackson were moved to San Quentin and secretly charged with the guard's murder. After two secret hearings, Clutchette was able to get word to his mother of the situation. Their families, with the help of Huey Newton, got lawyers and notified the press. The three became known as the Soledad Brothers and their trial joined the current political legal battles of Huey Newton, Bobby Seale, La Siete de La Raza and the New York 21 in the pages of the underground press and in the hearts of radicals.

Then on August 7, 1970, Jon Jackson, George Jackson's 17 year old brother entered the San Rafael Courthouse and handed three black prisoners awaiting trial there guns that he smuggled in. The four kidnapped Judge Haley, demanding the release of the Soledad brothers by 12:30. The kidnap attempt was stopped as the police began a shoot-out. Judge Haley was shot as the police killed three of the blacks including Jon, and arrested the fourth. Later Angela Davis, former Philosophy professor at UCLA who was dismissed by the regents for her communist affiliations, was charged with "aiding and abetting the kidnap attempt" because she allegedly purchased the guns that Jon carried into the courthouse. Also Angela had corresponded with George Jackson, was known to be his close personal friend and had often included the Soledad Brothers in speeches she gave, demanding their freedom. Angela went underground when the charges were announced, but was found by the FBI in New York City on October 13, 1970.

If the Soledad Brothers are found guilty, George Jackson will be executed. As George puts it in the first letter in the book, "This charge carries the automatic death penalty for me. I can't get life. I already have that." And under California law, the charges against Angela carry the same penalties as if she were actually charged with the kidnap

and murder of Judge Haley—either life imprisonment or death.

In this context, George Jackson has published his prison letters dating from 1964 to August 9, 1970 or as he says "Real Date, 2 days A.D." meaning that this last letter was written only 2 days after his brother Jon was killed.

The first few letters that appear in the book are called "Recent letters and an Autobiography." These letters serve as a means of introduction. The autobiography which is written to the editor of the book is the only letter written with the purpose of the book in mind. Here we get a picture of George's childhood in the Chicago ghetto—"It always starts with Mama, mine loved me. As testimony of her love, and her fear for the fate of the manchild all slave mothers hold, she attempted to press, hide, push, capture me in the womb." Then the Jacksons move to California, and George's life revolves increasingly around the streets. His first arrest came when he was 15, for allegedly breaking into a department store—"A cop shot me six times point-blank on that job, as I was standing with my hands in the air. After the second shot, when I was certain that he was trying to murder me, I charged him."

The letters following this first section are arranged in chronological order and called letters 1964-1970. A hundred pages of these, all the letters from '64 to '69 are written exclusively to George's mother and father. These two people comprise his sole contact with the outside world. The letters are a tortured combination of understanding and frustration. George understands his parents' backgrounds and the reason they believe and act the way they do, and yet their passive acceptance of their condition and their wish to proscribe an "acceptable" pattern for his life, anger him. Within this relationship there is much for any youth to identify with. Especially since George undertakes an extensive program of self-education in prison in which he reads much history and the emerging thought of black and world revolutionaries,

his discussions with his parents are very similar to those of a college student writing home. In a very early letter, December '65 George has already begun to formulate the political consciousness that builds throughout his prison life. "You know in fact I'm fast awakening to the idea that I may not own anyone anything and that they even might owe me," he writes his father. "I have given four and a half years of my life in which I've had to accept the unacceptable for \$70 I didn't take. I protest. I protest. . . The events of the Congo, Vietnam, Malaya, Korea and here in the US are taking place all for the same reason."

Later letters are written to Jon and these mark the strange, beautiful development of these brothers' love for each other. Jon was seven when his brother went to prison on the last charge. George urges Jon to study hard because "There are several things that we as a group, a revolutionary group, need badly; chemists, electronics engineers, surgeons, etc." Later, in a letter to Angela David he says, "Jon is a young brother and he is just a little withdrawn, but he is loyal and intelligent. . . he is at that dangerous age where confusion sets in and sends brothers either to the undertaker or to prison." And then at the end of the book, the short gripping letter written after Jon's death—"the baddest brother this world has had the privilege to meet, and it's just not popular or safe—to say I love him."

After the murder charge is made at Soledad, George comes in contact with new people from the outside world. They are three women who have a profound effect on him, Fay Stender, his lawyer, Joan, a member of the Soledad defense committee, and Angela David. George's concept of women prior to this time has been the most traditional form of male supremacist attitudes, conditioned by his reaction to the family structure in which he grew up. He makes such statements to his mother as "As a woman I can understand your being naturally disposed to servitude." "Women just don't suffer the mental mortifica-

tion of defeat and emasculation men do;" "When I explained to Francis (George's sister) that she was not supposed to hold any opinions other than those of her menfolk, she stopped writing." George's change of attitude toward women is a result of his exposure to women like Angela Davis and his readings about women in revolutionary society. Finally to Angela Davis he explains his realization of women's oppression. "In our last communication I made a statement about women and their part in revolutionary culture (people's war). It wasn't a clear statement. . . I understand exactly what a woman's role should be. The very same as a man's. Intellectually there is very little difference between male and female. The differences we see in bourgeois society are all conditioned and artificial."

The section of the book that gives George's analysis of society most profoundly are the letters to Fay Stender. Huey Newton is said to have called George Jackson "The greatest writer of us all," and it is in this section from which that statement gains its validity. Here George tells of the structure of authority and its racism within the prison system, discusses his extensive reading and gives a very together discussion of the futility of non-violence as a tactic for changing our society. He is very sensitive to oppression of people in other areas of the world by the U.S. and to oppression historically, like that of the Jews under Hitler. He signs several letters "from Dachau, with love," which is representative of the association he makes between black people in American and conditions in Nazi Germany.

SOLEDAD BROTHER holds the promise of not only the creation of the angry, righteous revolutionary soldier, but also of the revolutionary woman and man and their emerging life style based on love and justice. But the death sentence looms over the entire book as a reminder of what we're up against. After all Soledad is like Dachau but Soledad is also like Quebec. We will need the strength offered by our brother George in days to come.

Black says contact with Africa important

By LESLIE EDWARDS
of the Cardinal Staff

"The Palestinians are a dispossessed people. Black students have an obligation to acquaint themselves with the situation in the Middle East," said Charles Hightower, a Washington representative for the American Committee on Africa, in a lecture sponsored by the Afro-American Studies Department.

In an interview Mr. Hightower, a black national, outlined the crisis and its implications for black Americans.

"The Afro-American community should understand the Middle East crisis as part of a world-wide revolution. We should know the political details. We should be able to counteract the brainwashing, the lack of information which is officially induced," he said.

"Black people don't have an organization with contacts to the new independent African states, the African Liberation Movement, and established facilities comparable to the Committee's. Blacks have got to gain first hand contacts for we have a unique role. We've got skills to provide and Africa can give us the land base. Actually we'll have to leave and be quite prepared to set up our own organizations," said the black nationalist.

Vigorous discussion, dispute and debate followed his disclosure that "Israel is supported and is developing with South Africa economic and social ties as evidenced in the South Africa-Israel Committee and the South African Foundation as official alliances to facilitate these

ties. Settler countries who have removed indigenous people from their land have the support of the West and serve aims of western imperialist nations."

He noted, "Israel has 5,000 detained political prisoners and South Africa has about 5,000 black political prisoners."

Mr. Hightower later stressed that "Afro-Americans should know who are their friends and who are their enemies."

The American Committee on Africa, set up in 1952, is the leading specialized non-government organization in foreign affairs. Its most important role has been the channeling of funds creating the Mozambique Institute which acts as a hospital, social and educational center.

Saturday

(continued from page 10)

hind the band are students, dragging their lagging parents on a musical 20-minute tour of the University in the late afternoon. A quick stop at the rear of the Children's hospital and a brief three-song concert by the band adds a nice touch to an otherwise vulgar afternoon. The band then proceeds, however, to Charter Street, passing Sterling Hall, and then, surprisingly, turns left on Lathrop Drive. As they pass the rubble of the AMRC and the back wing of the Pharmacy School, playing a muted medley of Wisconsin school songs, one looks at the disjointed steel girders, the mangled pipes, and plaster hanging like torn skin and wonders what went on an hour earlier at the stadium.

A group of worried parents, this time dragging their lagging sons and daughters, walks by. At first, a look of amazement as

Thursday, Oct. 22, 1970

THE DAILY CARDINAL—9

their mouths quickly open wide in disbelief. And just as quickly, the mouths close as the mothers and fathers decide to keep up with the band. One father finishes a roll of film by taking a picture of his kid standing before the gaping hole, and then they run to

catch up with the rest of their group.

It is the end of another Madison Saturday afternoon. The play is over, and the day has read like a script. And the actors have gone home to await other performances.

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The Daily Cardinal Action Ads

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CAMPUS-3 brm, air cond, beautifully furnished apt. for 4 or 5. Avail. Nov. 1. 233-2588 xxx

CARROLLON 620 N. Carroll, 1 bedroom apartment for 2 or 3 persons, 257-3736 or 257-5174. xxx

ROOMS 616 N. Carroll singles & doubles private bath, refrigerator. 255-6344 or 257-5174. xxx

ROOMS for rent, 619 Mendota Ct. Call 256-5078. xxx

ROOMS FOR WOMEN good location, \$50-mo. Phone 257-4912. 7x23

SUBLET MALE own rm in 2 bdr. apt. ready Dec. \$550 for rest of sch. yr. Call 257-7650. 6x23

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SUBLET well-furn. single with frig. \$100. Call betw. 11:00-4:00 wkdays 256-3013, apt. #1403A. 7x27

GIRLS SINGLE kit priv. cheap on campus, 256-6706. 10x3

FOR RENT single in priv hse 3 meals dly reduced fr. \$140-110 inq. Cochrane Hse, 255-0363, 6x28

2 MALE STUDENTS need roommate nice apt., exc location, 251-6568. 4x24

APT. for two to sublet, W. Johnson, 251-9672 after 5. 7x29

APT. SUBLET one bedrm living, kitchen, yard, basement, nice, 251-3293. 6x28

2 MALE ROOMMATES needed to share house, car needed, 238-1159. 6x28

FOR RENT-men-single room avail Now priv. bath, on the lake, parking also avail, 257-7277 or 255-3918. 6x28

ROOMMATE WANTED to share 2 br apt. w-one. S. Baldwin St. \$57.50-mo. (utilities pd.) Julie 251-1631. 6x29

FURNISH ROOM W. Gorham St. 251-6694. 3x24

WANTED 1 girl to share apt. \$55 per month, 205 N. Frances. Call 251-0893. 6x29

WANTED 1 girl to sublet apt. with 3. Available now. \$64-mo. Will negotiate, 1114 Mound, Eves, 274-1134 or 231-1466. 3x24

FOR SALE

"USED FURNITURE reasonable" "Sally 249-0556, 849-4774." 17x24

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FOR SALE OR TRADE 67 Sunbeam Alpine new tires, battery. Call 233-4212 also ski rack. 6x23

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APT FURNITURE bedroom etc. dishes, 324 N. Henry St. 255-8337. 6x29

CUTE SIAMESE kittens, cheap. Mother cat free to good home, call 255-6212. 3x24

LEATHER-4'x5' sheets of good leather available Nov. 1 \$8.00. For orders or more info, write 145 Iota Ct. #104, Madison 53703. 6x28

FOR SALE

BASSMAN top and bottom new spkrs \$200 Bass \$100, 249-4982. 6x24

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ELECTRIC BLANKET, dual control, blue \$12, 257-7027 p.m. 3x22

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CLOSEOUT-sheepskin coats now \$60 vests cheap. 257-5283. 3x23

DOUBLE BED FRAME-box spring \$10 cardboard 2 drawer file \$3 table or chair \$3.50. 257-5283. 2x22

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NORM HAMBERG, Petosky sophomore, got pregnant last week while playing the new "UW Game" Get it on State Street. 6x29

1965 RAMBLER \$475, Uher 4000 L tape recorder \$275, used furniture, household goods, stereo record player \$90. 4x27

LUTE-SHAPED GUITAR by Framus, Mellow tone only \$75. 233-9167 after 4. 1x22

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67 JAGUAR XKE 241-1983 10x22

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60 BUGEYE SPRITE rebuilt eng. and trans. needs some work. \$450, 238-0012 eves. 6x23

63 FORD GALAXY 500 exc. cond. best offer. 262-4539, 238-5049. 6x27

65 CHEV IMPALA \$299, 255-3435. 3x22

MGB 1966, excellent inside-out Green must sell. 251-4972 4x23

GITANE 10 speed 23" white, 2 months old. \$90, 256-4980 eves 3x22

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PARKING corner Bassett & W. Johnson, also Henry & Langdon 256-5871, 255-0785. xxx

COVERED PARKING, close to campus, 2302 Univ. Ave. 238-8966. xxx

THE COMMUNITY RAP CENTER INC. If you have a problem and want to talk about it you can call 257-3522 or come to 923 Spring St. 8 pm to midnite. xxx

OFF-STREET Parking near stadium. Now until June 12, 231-2929. xxx

SUMMER IN Europe R-T flights from NY & Chic. to Lon & Amstrdm. \$199-239 more info call Helene 257-1939 5-9 p.m. 3x23

WANTED PARKING near 121 W. Gilman, 251-9550 after 5. 6x28

MUST get to New York-to Campaign. Will help drive, pay. Please call 262-4194. 4x24

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WANT TO BUY (at 1/2 price) wood & leather African crafts? Call 251-6685 after 5:00 p.m. 6x24

TRY COOP EATING at the Green Lantern 12 meals-wk, \$10, Dinner or lunch mbrships too. No contract 12 & 5:45 p.m. 604 Univ 6x23

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FOR MORE INFORMATION
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CHEAP DATE!! One girl, one six pack, one "UW GAME" Burp! 6x29

HELP WANTED

MEN with car to work for Alcoa subsidiary 3 nights a week and Saturdays, avg. over \$48 weekly. Call 221-1881 for interviews. 29x31

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY for a student. 251-0548. 30x23

PART-TIME; married grad; close to campus, car. Delivery, no selling. Write UPSA, PO Box 2270, Boulder Colorado, 80302, for information. 3x22

NEEDED-Spanish tutor for conversation. Linda 256-5668. 2x22

FEMALE STUDENT to care for 2 yr old girl Tues. morn, Wed., Thurs. afternoon, 233-8359. 4x24

GUITAR lessons wanted—for beginner. 835-5203. 2x23

THE GAME is here! The "UW Game" is here! Check on State. 6x29

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

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FOLK GUITAR LESSONS \$2.50-hr. Call Mark 251-6492 after 9 p.m. 6x22

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MATH TUTOR: grad will help w-calc, etc. reas. 251-6836. 5x24

news briefs

BIG SISTERS
Black female students are urgently needed to act as Big Sisters to little girls in the Madison area. Call Gal Pals, 256-4917 if interested.

"THE WILD ONE"
"The Wild One," with Marlon Brando will be shown Thurs., Oct. 22 at 7, 9, and 10:30 p.m. at the Green Lantern Eating Co-op.

BAHA'I
"Prophecy" will be the topic of discussion at the Baha'i Association informal meeting at 7:30 p.m.

SERVICES

RECORD your group live-demo tapes-on stage or street. Call Don at 238-8655. 8x31

BEER SALES reported up 300% since the "UW Game" hit town. 6x29

LOST & FOUND

LOST-1/2 Siamese kitten 1300 blk Spring St. Call 251-5520. 3x23

LOST: Glasses with brown frames on Mon. Oct. 19. If found call Bob at 238-2138. 2x23

PERSONALS

LITTLE POOBAH someone who loves you very much says Happy Birthday. 1x22

Thurs. in the Union. See Today in the Union for the room.

WOMEN'S LIB

The Women's Action Movement, a women's liberation group, will meet Thurs., Oct. 22, at 7:30 p.m. See Today in the Union.

PATTERNS

Thursday is open night at the Patterns Coffeehouse, 515 Lake St. Bring your strings. There is a 50¢ cover charge. Open from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m.

AFS RETURNEE CLUB

The American Field Service Returnee Club will meet Thurs., Oct. 22, in the Union. See Today in the Union for the room.

Saturday

(continued from page 12)

is thrown out of the stadium and the end is near. People begin weaving out of their seats, and head for the bars to finish what they've started.

On the way, traffic is heavy. A game drunk leans out of the back window of his Firebird as a policeman stops the auto to let the crowd move towards the Badger Tavern and the Kollege Keg. "Hey officer," the man yells at the cop vainly trying to direct traffic, "I've gotta get home to my wife. . . can ya hurry?" Before the policeman can respond, another drunk, about ten years younger, runs by, suggesting that "you better find another wife."

One block away the band has begun its post-game march. Be-
(continued on page 9)

Psychology Experiment

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251-5628 3-8 P.M.

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'But we should Survive'

Miffland Myth should die

Editor's note: This article was written by Bob Golden of the Mifflin St. Community Co-op.

What seems like long ago now—but actually only two years past—some activists (as we were called then) started talking about opening a coop grocery store on the corner of Bassett and Mifflin. By December '68 the money was together, the legal papers were signed, the storefront was leased, and the mifflin street community cooperative opened, January 13, 1969. The people had two chief notions for becoming enterprising grocers:

- to sell as cheap or cheaper than Krogers;
- to establish some sort of base or center that we could call our own.

People from many blocks away dug the store and made a point of shopping there. The emery-thomas-michelson faction of the mpd dug it too causing an extensive battling at the intersection thus making mifflin-bassett and its little corner store famous thru the u.s. of a, after the war everybody shopped at the coop causing much business. The battle wiped out a meeting planned to get more people saying and doing what they wanted their cooperative to do, then the college crowd went summering and the coop painted its inside, installed a new floor, sold lots of beer and soda, had a fantastic working relationship with the lady of the land, Mrs. James Carouso, expanded its stock, began to off name brands, over worked its workers gave Broom St some money fiananced the opening of the Whole Earth, enjoyed a crazy internal power struggle and started becoming a hang-out for the hanging folk and the coop bought a red truck.

Then came September; and summering was done, the workers doubled themselves the coop closed for the panther strike and stayed open for the moratoriums and sometimes the coop locked its doors and drafted the customers into helping put the food out, and the coop got a baby, and the coop offered a discount to anybody receiving state assistance, and the coop got ripped off for a 1,000 dollars and the truck broke a couple times, and when it got cold the coop was cold because the lady of the land wanted the coop to buy the heat and the coop politely refused and the lands lady got nasty to the coops lady and that was the end of our working relationship.

And the coop wrote some laws that started by telling everybody: The Mifflin Street Community Cooperative exists to embody a belief in community self-determination, and to encourage struggles in our community and elsewhere which we understand to further these goals. Our assets, as people and money are committed to this struggle by any means necessary.

On Jan. 1, 1970 everybody got sick of their parents and came back to Madison hungry and the coop grossed 29,000 that month and bought a brand new cash register for 1,000 dollars. And the coop had a birthday party where everybody got drunk. In January, February, March and April the staff worried about money. In January the coop offered soda and beer in cans and throwaways. And in May, during the Cambodian offensive, the coop called for a meeting and the people offed soda because of its shit contents, shit promo and cause it would be too much work handling all those bottles in the summertime. And in February old lady Jones moved into the neighborhood. And in March we had another party. And in May while the university nearly burned the law n' order fed us all c.s. gas as a bedtime snack, closing the coop for three days. Lots of people got their asses together and put the f--ker back together again. One week in April Gail Rubin bounced 80,00 dollars in bad checks and the summering crowd left and the hanging crowd came, and drank alot of beer. It seemed as if the coop had stopped selling groceries in order to be an under 21 beer bar. But the great red truck broke for good, forever, and the coop could not get to where the groceries were at. Which was unfortunate for many reasons but this was the best: about 60 people wanted to participate in the management of the store but there was not any work to do so instead we drank a lot of beer. We had a party in honor of the cuban people. We begged some money to buy the piss poor building but carouso wouldn't sell for what we wanted to pay and after much discussion the people decided not to pay her price but to use the money raised to buy a new truck. So now it is October. The lease is over in December. The people lost more than 300,00 dollars in September because somebody was ripping the till. No longer can people use the coop as a place to cash checks because so many of them bounced. (Since that policy was started there have been very few bounced checks) and people get f--king drunk on the coop step. This is the peoples store?

The coop grocery was. It was an ongoing activity that people related to in very personal as well as political ways as a positive approach to uniting people for group activity, communal actions. This it did. How well is debatable. But it did nevertheless by existing and by not being overly doctrinally leftist. It fostered a myth of miffland to be created as a place where the bad-assed revolution lived. It did little acting. That is, taking on programs for people to work on together. Acting of this sort for community ends has occurred though—drug education, the block parties, peoples office—due I think because of the myth laid down by the coop existing. This myth has been about



There will be a meeting on the issues raised in this article at the Madison Public Library tonight at 7:30.

embodying a belief in community. And the belief or need for community has been accepted as a strategy for causing revolution.

The myth of Miffland and its grocery no longer creates situations that pulls people together. Its existing is isolating all of us from all of them and is forcing us to defend our own bullshit, it is causing us to be depicted as what's wrong with the world. It has given the repressive force ammunition for their ends. These things would be interpreted to show that we are doing the right thing but this kind of interpretation is false because too many of us have forgotten that our myth is not real. Too many of us are misinterpreting the situation we as a group face in respect to the bandy-dandy, fear of violence laid down on the citizenry by the press, because our understanding of our reality is based on the non-reality of our mythical community. Yes we are as f--ked up as usual and I think it is time we recognized the fact that our myth has reached its logical limitations.

I think to survive the revolutionary community needs 1) no specific geography; 2) services serving all people in manner not automatically alienating or frightening working families; 3) an industry to support its people; 4) a stable and evenly balanced (not all kids, not all wasted fools, not all runaways, not all workers) population; 5) a financial institution; 6) love and patience; 7) liberated women; 8) social arrangements that force communication among divergent groups of the community. I do not think the myth of miffland can initiate these needs. I think it has caused these needs to be needed. I think we should survive; therefore the myth of Miffland should die. The grocery and the myth are one and the same. So we should shut the grocery down and use the building for some other purpose (like, a hall or office space for a law commune or mtu office). I think the grocery should become a wholesaler to different buying clubs or conspiracies.

HOW A BUYING SYNDICATE MIGHT WORK

Some people that live together or do something together pool their food needs. They combine orders with other groups and they all buy together. People pay the projected cost of the groceries, a fee for overhead, a fee for a capital accumulation fund. Refunds would be given when an order was short or the price changed. This type of arrangement demands that people work together which is one good reason for questioning if it could work: it is also antagonistic to our food buying habits since many of us don't plan more than our next meal in advance.

But I think the food buying and eating habits of some of us stink and need radicalizing in order for us to escape mindless consumption, and I think we need to be working together more as groups of people making up a community, so maybe it should be tried.

— PLACEMENT —

INTERVIEWING SCHEDULE
CAMPUS INTERVIEWING SCHEDULED FOR NOVEMBER 2-6, 1970

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

Addressograph Multigraph Corp.-chemistry, physics and computer science
Allstate Ins. Co.-math, other majors
Atlantic Richfield-chemistry
Ayerst Labs-check with office
Burroughs Corp.-comp. sci., math, statistics and indus. relns.
CNA Insurance-math statistics and other majors
Employers Insurance
Firestone Tire & Rubber-physcis, math, chemistry and computer science
Gateway Transportation
General Electric-math, physics, chemistry, others
General Foods-math, computer science, data processing, statistics, chemistry, and other majors
Hercules Inc.-chemistry
Geo. A Hormel & Co-math, chemistry and other majors
Oscar Mayer & Co
Minnesota Mutual Life Ins. Co.- math, computer science, other majors
National Lead-chemistry, physics
Northern Illinois Gas-math, computer science, statistics
H C Prange
RCA - math, computer science, and other majors
Republic Steel-math, chemistry, physics, others
Schlitz Brewing-Indus. Relns. and Int'l Relns
Shell Cos
Dartmouth-Thayer School of Engineering-ap. math, chemistry, physics and computer science
Xerox Corporation-Sales
Youngstown Sheet & Tube-math, computer science
U S Internal Revenue
U S Army & Air Force Exchange - computer science, others
U S Social Security Admin

AGRICULTURAL & LIFE SCIENCES 116 Agr. Hall
General Foods
Geo. A. Hormel

LAW 236 Law School
Allstate Insurance

BUSINESS 107 Commerce
Allstate Insurance Co
Anderson Clayton-Foods Division
Atlantic Richfield
Burroughs Corp
CNA Insurance
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City of Mpls. Civil Service
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Combustion Engineering Inc
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Mobil Oil
National Lead
Nekoosa-Edwards
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Schlitz Brewing
Scott Paper check with office
Shell Cos.
Southern California Edison
State of Wis. Transportation
Sundstrand Corporation
Twin Disc
Underwriters Labs
UCC PhD recruiting
Dartmouth-Thayer School of Engineering
Waukesha Motor
Wisconsin Power & Light
Wyandotte Chemicals Corp.
Youngstown Sheet & Tube
U S Army & Air Force Exchange 117 Bascom
U S Navy Capital Area Personnel Services

VISTA WILL BE ON CAMPUS Nov. 9-11 9AM, to 5PM daily Mon. and Tues. Nov. 9 and 10-Union Cafeteria Lobby Wed. Nov. 11-Union Play Circle Lobby

PEACE CORPS WILL BE ON CAMPUS Nov. 16-20 Union Play Circle Lobby 9AM to 5PM daily

exhibition
& sale of
original
graphics
for collectors

by
Chagall,
Baskin,
Rouault,
Daumier
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others

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MADISON ART CENTER
720 E. Gorham

FRIDAY, OCT. 23
12 Noon to 5 p.m.
7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24
9 a.m. to 5 p.m.



Jim Cohen



Uncle Milt

After that first day of freshman basketball practice, I knew I had at least one friend—Milt Bruhn.

I knew what kind of person Uncle Milt was when I saw him hanging uniforms up to dry after practice in a smelly little room adjacent to the practice floor. A pretty big drop from head football coach, but Bruhn, as assistant athletic director (whatever that meant), was devoted to the department and was willing to do anything for it.

That's why Milt was the one to volunteer to help the basketball program when John Powless needed an assistant freshman coach. That is, one who was willing to work for no pay.

And that's why Milt was the logical choice to take Dynie Mansfield's place as baseball coach when Mansfield was hospitalized two seasons ago.

Milt was very popular among the players, something Mansfield never claimed (or cared) to be. "He's not a no. one baseball coach," said captain Jim Trebbin two years ago. "But Milt keeps guys happy, and that's the most important thing. Milt just wants to be a regular guy."

"He does a hell of a job of giving a guy confidence," said pitcher Mike McEvilly, who became a reliable starter under Bruhn. "He's behind you all the way. He's just more personable and tries to understand you as a person."

Stu Voigt, one of the most respected athletes to graduate from Wisconsin in many years, said, "It's got to be a two-way street. Milt communicates with us and has us doing some work. When you play with Dynie, you really don't care about winning the game. You just care about not making any mistakes so you can play the next game. That's not the way it should be."

Gary Buss, star linebacker and part time outfielder, sums it up best. "You just can't find anyone who dislikes Milt. He'll take advice. He plays for the guys instead of himself like Dynie. A college baseball coach has to make the guys want to play; they already know the game." Buss concluded, "Milt's like one of the guys, but still a coach."

That's the same impression I received as a freshman reporter while I watched this grown man doing the duties of a student basketball manager. It took me a while to realize that Milt was actually very capable of doing bigger things. He was just a humble, dedicated man who was willing to pick up the crap left behind by spoiled athletes and egotistical executives.

"Hi, I'm Milt Bruhn," or something like that was the first thing he said to me. A nervous freshman, I volunteered, "Hi, I'm Jim Cohen. I'm going to be writing freshman basketball for the Cardinal."

"Oh," he said, "Where do you come from?"

"Northampton, Massachusetts."

"I used to coach around there, at Amherst College."

"Oh, really? Do you know...?"

As it turned out we talked for quite a while about mutual interests from the New England area. As he talked, I couldn't help but think how great it was for this guy, who brought two teams to a Rose Bowl, to talk to some puny freshman who wanted to write some puny story about some puny freshman basketball team.

I realized that Milt Bruhn was a man—someone who cared about people and tried to understand them instead of using those people for his own good. Milt Bruhn was a true friend for anyone who knew him during his stay at Camp Randall.

But Milt Bruhn was fired after a lifetime of service.

I guess having a guy that someone can look up to isn't worth 25,000 dollars for the Athletic Department. After all, we need nine assistant football coaches so we can have a good (?) football team. But we can't afford a nice guy because maybe that's all he is.

Wrestlers start over Kleven takes command

By MIKE LUCAS
Contributing Sports Editor

Duane Kleven was a year old when the late George Martin was in his fifth year as Wisconsin wrestling coach.

Since then, Duane Kleven has come of age.

When Martin drowned this summer in a Canadian canoeing accident, athletic director Elroy Hirsch promptly picked the 30-year old Kleven as his successor.

And naturally the young coach was elated.

"I'm just really happy to be here, and I fully realize that my job is much easier thanks to the tremendous efforts of George Martin and others," praised the former Badger wrestler. "The state high school program has really blossomed because of Martin's hard work and it is at a point now where it ranks fourth or fifth in the nation as far as the number of schools that offer wrestling programs."

"There is considerable quantity here. What we are after at the present is a stimulation of even more interest and the increase in quality that comes with it."

Kleven coached five years at Racine Park High School where he guided the Panthers to a 39-5-2 dual meet record. He had

five state champions and two state championship teams.

Last season, he jumped to Oshkosh State and led the school to a second in the State Collegiate meet; a third in the WSU conference meet, and 13th in the NAIA national meet.

Unlike Martin, Kleven intends to set up a sound recruiting structure to get the best athletes available.

"Without a doubt we are after the best boys we can get. And once we get them here we intend to train them to the best of our abilities," he said. "I will not hesitate to give an excellent student and wrestler a scholarship. Of course, what I do is all dictated by my budget."

Kleven has also found an adjustment problem on the bigger Madison campus. "The vastness of this place really amazes me. The student population is so spread out that it's really difficult to get everyone together. We still have guys on the team that have never met before, which is quite different from the atmosphere I used to be associated with."

The Badgers started workouts Tuesday with a strict emphasis on fundamentals. Kleven is especially stressing the standing and take-down techniques.

"I've found that Wisconsin kids do have a weakness in their standing positions and that's exactly

what we will work on for the next few weeks.

Wisconsin mat teams for years have fattened their records and egos on rather poor state university squads. But that's going to change.

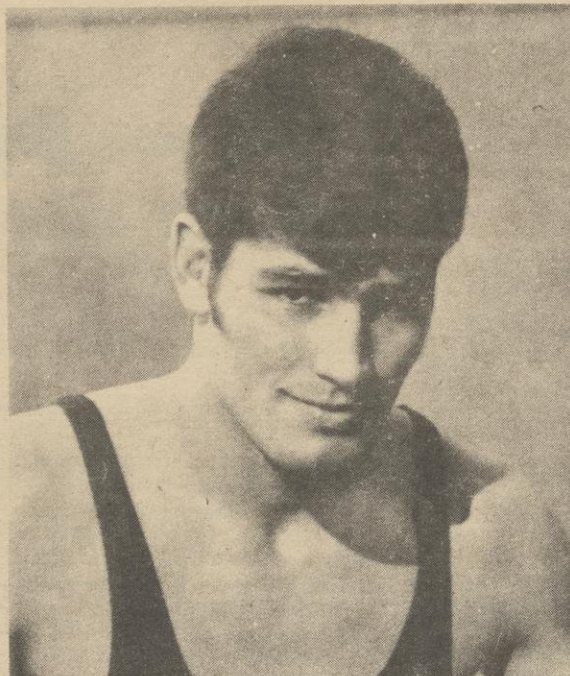
"My philosophy has always been that you must face tough competition to improve yourself, this is the only true test of character," Kleven said. "I can't make any changes now, but I will not schedule any more state schools. Starting next year, I hope to have a home and home series with Iowa State, one of the best teams in the country and former national champs."

The Badgers open their season with the Alumni November 14, and Kleven has a set goal for the year—improvement.

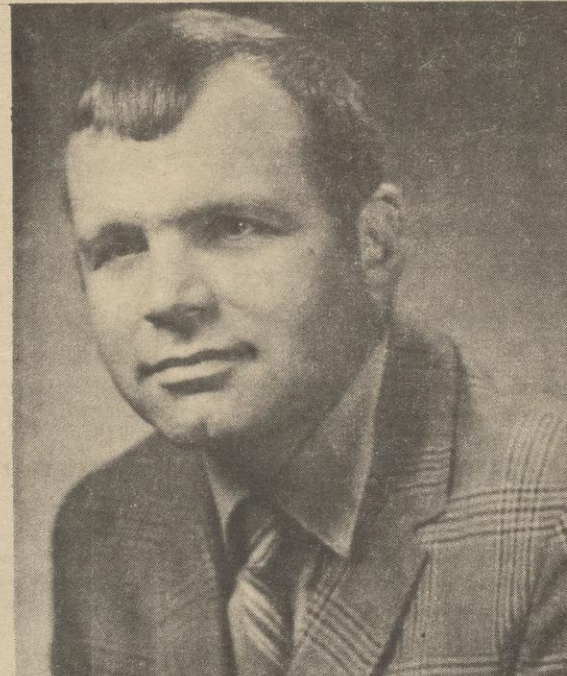
"That's it, progress. We have to improve that's what I'm driving for. We are going to be a very green team and there's a strong possibility that two or three freshmen will start," he said.

"We have the potential if not the experience. Our captain Pete Lesikau is the only returner that placed in the Big Ten and we have only one senior on the team."

"We haven't set any places on where we are going to finish. All I care about is that we constantly step forward this year."



BADGER MAT CAPTAIN PETE LEISKAU



NEW WRESTLING COACH DUANE KLEVEN

Saturday afternoon....

By PETER GREENBERG

Madison, Wisconsin is a changed city on fall Saturdays when the Badgers play at home. Streets are blocked off, hotel rooms are booked, liquor and flower sales are up, and tens of charter buses and hundreds of rented cars line up on Regent and Dayton streets to get into, and to see what for them is the University of Wisconsin at its best.

For thousands of people, with their reserved seat tickets, red "Bucky" bags, and "W" flasks, Saturdays like this are their only exposure to the University of Wisconsin and its students.

It is 12:30 p.m., one half hour before the start of the game. Outside Camp Randall stadium, constant movement as people look for their gates and lost friends. Faded memories of Ebbets Field or the Polo grounds on a hot afternoon late in August as seedy-looking guys with faded flannel shirts scalp tickets daringly right in front of the gates and the knowing eyes of ushers; and small kids scale concrete and iron in an attempt to see their team free—and their friends, who scaled the wall five minutes earlier.

Inside, the band is into its pre-game show and the announcer speaks: "a well known Wisconsin tradition... we salute the men of our armed forces," and the band swings into "This is My Country," "Service Song Medley," and "Your Land and My Land." In the stands, another well-known tradition commences, as the pint-sized liquor bottles emerge from bulging sweaters and coats, and the 14 year-old coke vendors are pressed into service.

As the teams take the field, a Madison

policeman leans against the chicken-wire fence enclosing the north end zone. He surveys the crowd around him searching for seats, and the crowd in the stands—the mass of heads, all seemingly pointed in one direction as the opposition kicks off. "You know, they had 65,000 advance for this game," he says in a determined voice. It is almost as if he is trying to prove something to you.

One hundred feet up, the men in the press box, looking like mannequined robots, are immobilized as they sit, eyes glued to the field, oblivious to the crowd down below.

The sun beats down as the game progresses, and the small white mums with the red pipe cleaner "W's" begin disappearing as jackets are removed. The crowd, which groans or yells after every play—even if it can't see it, appears to be sitting in one of two positions. Either they are looking up, straining their heads and necks to see the action on the field, or they are looking down, straining harder to find the caps to their bottles and flasks.

In some sections, the alcohol ritual of Wisconsin football seems to have been supplemented by an awkward mixture of brandy and dope. In others, alcohol has been completely replaced. Sooner or later these sections, whatever their high, adopt the philosophy of "it doesn't really matter whether we win or lose," simply because it doesn't matter.

Everyone seems to be overly willing to gamble on a happy drunk, or a justified high. Behind me, a well-dressed girl with a bad platinum-blond dye-job picks up the

cue from the cheerleaders, and begins screaming "A-Train! A-Train!" I turn and ask her if she knows who A-Train is. She pauses long enough to say she doesn't and resumes her delirious chant.

Suddenly, a Wisconsin fumble, and the first unmistakable group-inspired "ooooooooo shit" of the afternoon. Three rows down, another girl, obviously feeling the effects of something, garbles "was that good for us or bad for us?" Her boyfriend, a little spaced himself, puts his arm out to stabilize her as they both begin to rock back and forth as the first half ends, the players head for the lockers, and the bands take the field.

Half-time shows are usually boring, with the marchers usually choreographing their way into musical tributes to mayonnaise. The shows seem to be produced for those folks in the stands too timid to assault the stadium bathrooms with the rest of the masses. The biggest excitement is now circling over the field—a small, tan Piper cub trailing a "Serve and Savor Wisconsin Potatoes" sign. On the field itself, bored yellow-uniformed ushers throw a football on the sidelines as the visiting band, in its garish uniforms and with bodies that seem to correspond to the instruments they play, goes through its stimulating routine.

The exodus from the bathrooms and locker rooms has begun. Wisconsin's Assistant coaches, in their matched red Lord Jim pants, precede the team by seconds. The crowd has stumbled up for the singing of Varsity and is about three bars late in keeping with the song. Two minutes later they are again standing up or are being helped up,

for the kickoff. To my left, a man who miraculously remained sober throughout the first half has buried himself in his program as he attempts to follow the game and the players. "I finally figured out why the defense is so good," he muses. "They get to play so much!"

The Sousaphone crew starts down the sidelines, in their traditional funeral march. Someone runs up and shoves an empty quart of rum down the opening of one of the horns. He is led away by waiting policemen. "That's crazy Harvey," someone shouts. "That makes it the second time this year he's done that."

Suddenly, loud cheers from the South end as a Wisconsin run nets a touchdown. We find ourselves standing, with the sound of broken glass punctuating the post-score "U-Rah-Rahs."

It's getting late, and a crucial measurement goes unnoticed, until the chain accidentally breaks near the Wisconsin bench. Jardine approaches the official, and to my right someone jokes loudly. "Look," he begins, "Jardine is handing the ref a twenty!" The guy next to him laughs. "Now—the Athletic Department doesn't have twenties. If they have fresh fives they're lucky."

Soon, however, we are taken out of our misery. An opposition touchdown, the twenty dollar ball

(continued on page 10)