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**THE
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CARDINAL**

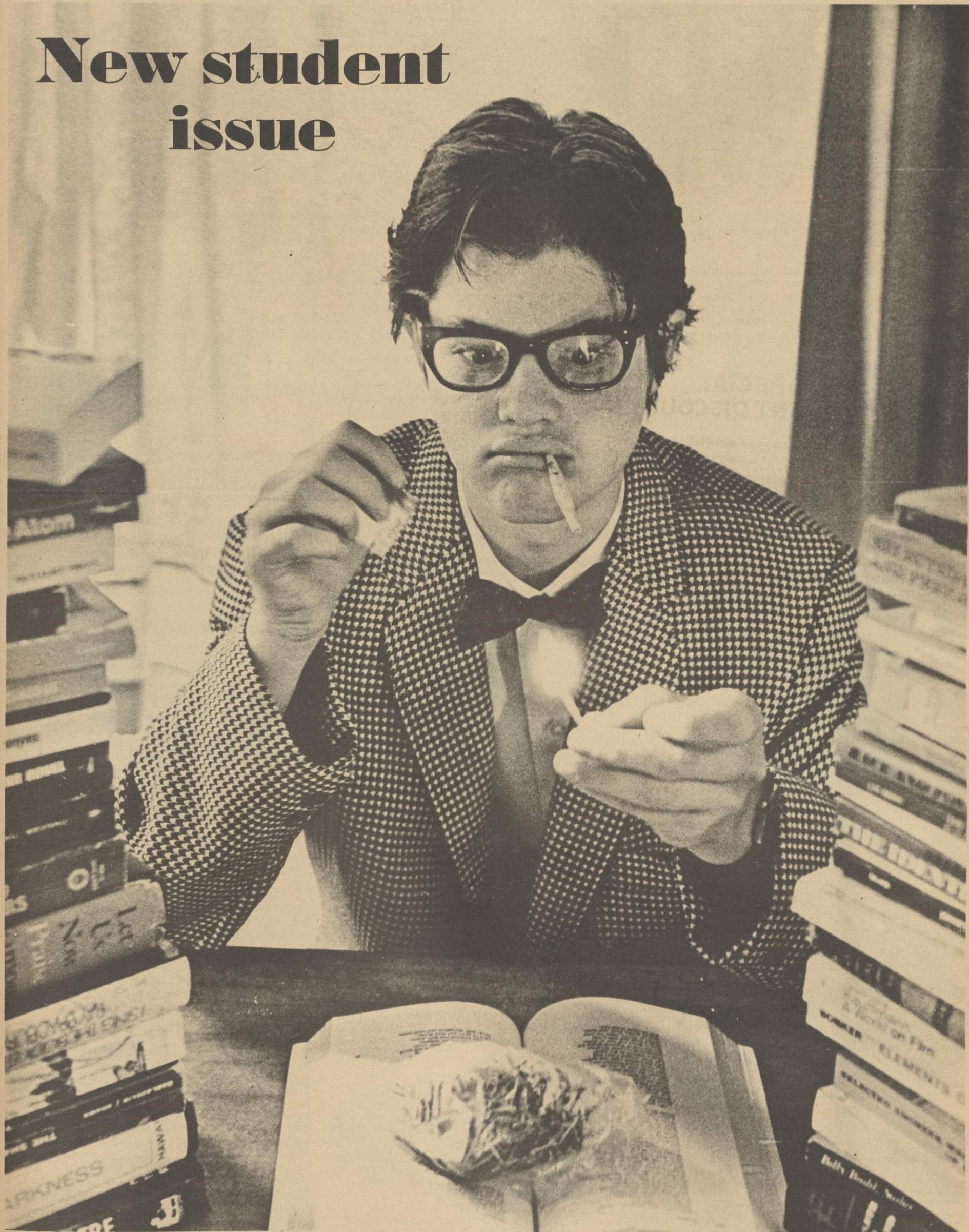
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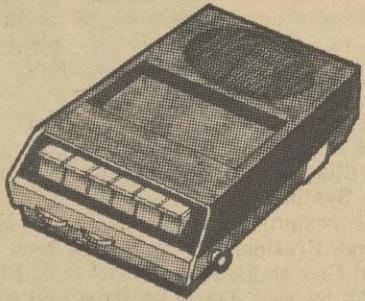
Vol. LXXXI, No. 162

August 1971

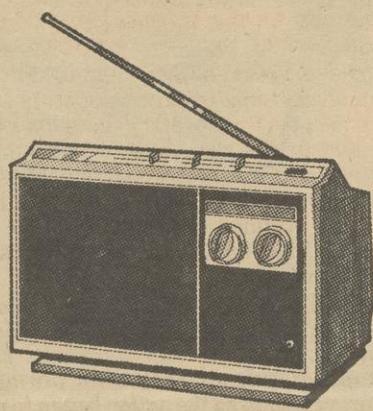
**New student
issue**



Cardinal photo by Jeff Jayson

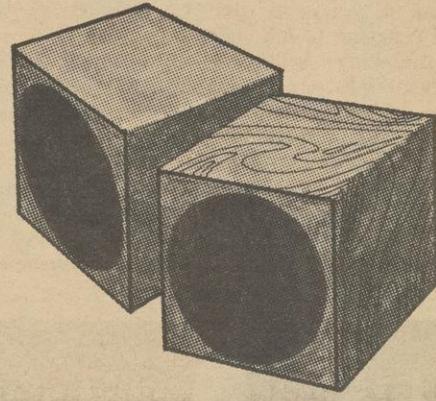

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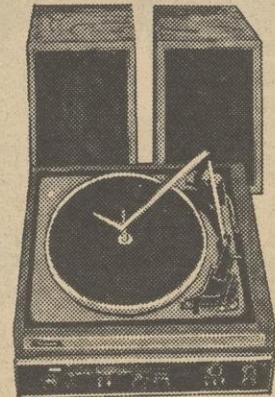
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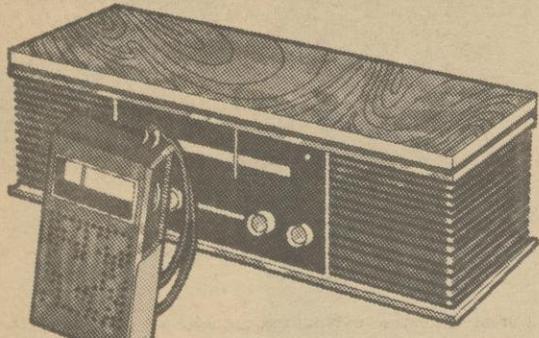
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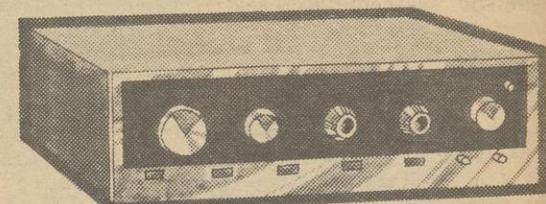
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By DAN SCHWARTZ
of the Cardinal Staff

Sometime during the placid political month of February, the *Cardinal* received a call from CBS News. "CBS news wants to know if the movement is dead," an editor cried out to the office. "Someone stick their head out the window and see."

In many ways, however, the past year was not framed by any eye-opening window of analysis. It represented, on the one hand, a year of political stagnation, in which the turbulent events of the April, 1970 campus-wide TAA strike and the seige in the streets during the May Cambodian invasion lay heavy in the minds of students who had missed two months of classes. It represented, on the other hand, dej vu images of rock-smashed glass on State St. and the rhythmic sound of bursting tear gas canisters on Bascom Hill.

It was a year which began with a late August dawn blast that fulfilled the prophecies of a hundred heated political debates and killed a man. As Godard points out, the line between an intellectual radical and a radical had been drawn.

SURPRISINGLY, FOR SOME logically, it became the year of grave calm. The events that weren't happening, not those that were, interested people. The anti-climactic nature of campus activities was startling. A student strike failed to get off the ground during Nixon's Laos invasion and floundered in a tactical disarray. A Huey Newton speech became tangled in a confusion of security measures and ended up several months later being held in a hastily

sabotage and destruction of government property. Dane County officials said state warrants on charges of murder would be brought against the four men at a "later date." A grand jury eventually began in July, 1971.

By Sept. 9 the four men had been spotted in New York and Canada, but had avoided arrest even after being detained by police. As students returned to campus for registration on Sept. 13 the AMRC told the press, "Our work needs only a paper and pencil, many members are carrying on at home." Later in the year the center moved away from the heart of the campus to the new WARF bulding.

The *Daily Cardinal*, in editorials in the fall registration issue commented on the bombing and former staff members Leo Burt and David Fine.

IN AN EDITORIAL entitled "Where do we go from here?", the staff, which collectively writes the editorials, stated, "In the aftermath of an act of sabotage which shook this society to its foundation, we are left with victory and defeat, failure and success. The bombing of the Army Mathematics Research Center destroyed an object of widespread political hatred and struck a blow to the American military machine. It also killed a man." The editorial then attempted to analyze the political implications of AMRC's presence on campus and the moral question of Robert Fassnacht's death.

A second editorial expressed support for Burt and Fine, without judgment of their guilt. "For Leo and David as we know them," it stated, "are revolutionary in one sense above all—they have a love for life and desire to change this world which is after all is said and done the sanest

NEW STUDENT EDITION

THE DAILY CARDINAL—3

temperatures 2000 demonstrators listened to speeches by John Froines and Rennie Davis, two of the "Chicago Eight," as well as Weatherman Linda Evans. The group then marched to the fieldhouse only to discover the luncheon had already ended. Some trashing and confrontations with police resulted, but the major goal of showing a visible and militant anti-war movement on campus had been achieved.

LAOS

In early February, the invasion of Laos by U.S. and South Vietnamese troops was interpreted as an escalation of the war and a spontaneous protest on campus began.

In heated mass meetings of 3,000 plus people, protesters attempted to develop a tactical plan for protests on the Madison campus. A United Front called for a class boycott and at one point, a takeover of the Social Science building.

While classes generally continued, periodic tear gassings and marches upset any notions of a calm mood on campus. An illegal march to the Capitol on the following Saturday followed a rally of 3,000 anti-war protesters in the Memorial Shell. Seven were arrested.

More than 2,000 people flocked to the Stock Pavilion on February 20 to hear a speech by Black Panther Party leader Huey P. Newton. But a last minute split between University and Afro-American Center negotiators brought about the speech's cancellation and a two month confrontation began between Afro-Center partisans and university officials.

The argument was whether the Panthers could use an electronic metal detection device to check for weapons at a

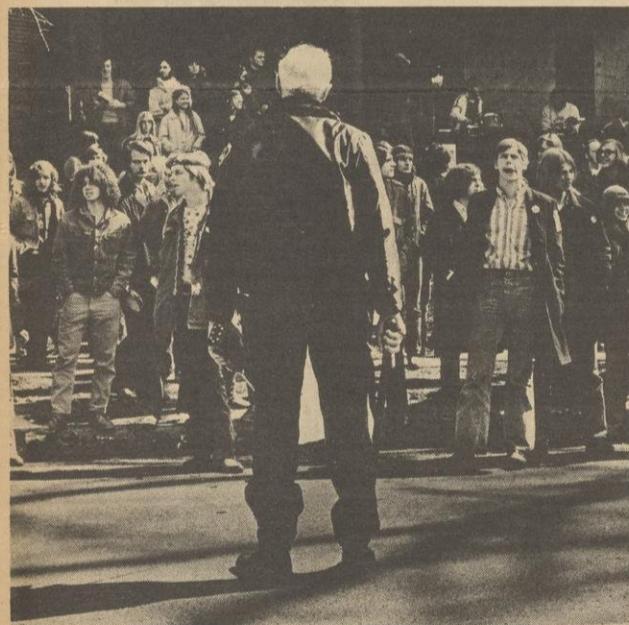
Speaking of last year...

converted music joint on the edge of town. A student government drive for dorm residents' rights stumbled and the government ended the year with a confused financial record and an embarrassing impeachment proceeding. Even Sec'y. of Def. Melvin Laird got into the act, tactfully cancelling a proposed visit to campus, as a massive political reaction to his visit built up.

The following brief description of some of the representative events concerning the Madison community might be interpreted not in terms of the past year, but in ultimate terms of their effect on the future.

AMRC bombing

On Monday, August 24, a pre-dawn explosion ripped



Cardinal photo by Arthur Pollock

POLICE AND MEMBERS of the community rest during the Miffland block party in April.

through Sterling Hall, killing Robert Fassnacht, a University post doctorate physics researcher, and destroying the six stories of the research wing of the Army Mathematics Research Center (AMRC). The blast was heard for thirty miles and caused extensive damage to windows in the vicinity of the campus.

While public reaction centered on the damage and death, national media references to the AMRC ran from a euphemistic "mathematics research center" to a distorted "computer center."

The center, which was established in 1955 by a grant from the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF), "conducts mathematical research with relevance to problems that exist or are inherent to Army operations." This research has included direct perfection of weapons used by the military.

THE BOMBING, IN a message in *Madison Kaleidoscope*, was claimed by the New Year's Gang. Eventual grand jury investigation of *Kaleidoscope*'s news sources put its editor, Mark Knops in jail for six months for refusal to cooperate.

By Sept. 2 the FBI had formally named four men as suspects in an affidavit. They were Karleton Armstrong, 24, a Madison native and former University student; Dwight Armstrong, 19, brother to Karleton and a high school dropout; David Fine, 18, of Wilmington, Del., a University student and staff member of the *Daily Cardinal*; Leo F. Burt, 22, of Havertown, Pa., a University graduate and a former *Cardinal* staff member.

The FBI ordered a nationwide search for the four men who were charged with sabotage, conspiracy to commit

motivation a person can have for getting up each morning."

BANDY HOUSES

Meanwhile, a rent strike on the 400 block of Mifflin St. turned into alternatively farce and war as landlord William Bandy used poisonous gas and motorcycle gangs in a conflict that often verged on open street war.

The strike began when Patrick Lucey, then a candidate for governor, sold his holdings on the 400 block to Bandy. Oral agreements between Bandy and the tenants originally would have allowed the tenants to operate as a collective, cleaning up the apartments and paying the same rent of \$40 to 50 they had paid under Lucey's ownership.

A tentative lease was negotiated in early August, but by the middle of the month tenants were claiming Bandy had forgotten the original oral agreements and, calling themselves the "Mifflin St. Collective" refused to pay rent and went on strike.

DEMANDS ON BOTH sides became non-negotiable and Bandy could not get court orders for eviction because he didn't know the names of the 25 tenants. So Bandy temporarily transferred his property to the president of the C.C. Rider motorcycle club as the action began to pick up.

Bandy started throwing bottles of poison into the apartments to evict tenants. "They (the tenants) complained of insects, so I got rid of them and other varmints too—two-legged ones," he said. Fights between the motorcycle gang and Miffland residents erupted as the situation became more tense and more complicated, with, at one point, Mifflin residents setting Bandy's truck on fire.

Eventually, after warrants for arrest were issued to the tenants on charges of disorderly conduct and threats were made against their lives, the tenants left the houses on November 6.

In a statement the collective warned "Bandy and all your other capitalistic cohorts watch out. Though we have decided that it's no longer in the best interests of the struggle that we live in a slum, the war over Block 42 on Mifflin St. is not over."

By August the houses had been torn down for a parking lot. A lawyer, Robert Voss, now holds the land in trust for Lucey, and many Mifflin residents are speculating about the highrises that may be built on top of the parking lot.

WEAVER

In October, while WSA worked on the organization of a drive to combat visitation rules (which were eventually liberalized by the regents later in the year), the University community welcomed a new president—John Carrier Weaver.

Weaver, who had developed a "hardline" reputation at the University of Missouri, was described by one long time acquaintance as a "good insurance salesman." Weaver adopted a low visibility for most of the year, only recently becoming outspoken in the complicated merger bargaining.

NOVEMBER

November began with the election of a Democrat, Patrick Lucey, as governor and ended with the firing of English professors in open hearings attended by 500 students.

The vote by the English Departmental Executive Committee raised the issue of academic priorities among student supporters of Asst. Profs. Frank Battaglia, John Sullivan, and Irving Saposnik. Students criticized a "conscious attempt to purge the department," which seemed to stress scholarly research much more than undergraduate teaching.

DECEMBER

A 16 inch snowfall did what hundreds of rallies, marches and National Guardsmen could never do. The University closed down for a day.

Wisconsin Student Association (WSA) politics were snowballing too as a growing tension between student senate and WSA Pres. Michael Jaliman mushroomed into an impeachment proceeding. While the attempt failed in a six hour meeting, the issue of WSA's confused finances and organizational complications would become a major concern in the spring WSA elections.

JANUARY

A proposed speech in the fieldhouse by Melvin Laird, Secretary of Defense, to area service clubs, united the Madison political movement into organizing for a militant confrontation.

When Laird sent Brig. Gen. Daniel "Chappie" James in his place the protest continued anyway. Despite sub-zero

Newton appearance. The University said no, the Panthers said it was absolutely essential for the safety of their Supreme Commander.

Afro-American Center Director Kwame Salter steadfastly negotiated with the University and with 17 other Madison organizations before successfully finding a location where Newton could speak on terms set down by him and the Panthers. And so, on April 3 at J's Bar, a teenage dancehall on Highway 151, Newton finally gave his long long anticipated talk to 600 people.

MARCH

In March, as the April Madison mayor's race shaped up to a fight between liberal Ald. Leo Cooper and incumbent Mayor William Dyke, campus activities were dominated by the WSA Symposium.

The Symposium brought 60 speakers to Madison over a 15 day period. Presidential candidates Sens. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) and George McGovern (D-S.D.), Pete Seeger, John Holt, Paul Sweeny, Germain Bree and many others participated. Some criticism was expressed, however, by women's groups, and the speakers themselves, of the small amount of women and radical personalities participating in the event.

APRIL

Mayor Dyke, playing out a political maneuver, won an election and forced a violent confrontation on Mifflin Street by vetoing a block party request.

For six hours police and young people battled over the right to dance in the street. When the night settled, gas exploded, rocks threw and the area became a tense scene of confrontation. Eighteen were arrested, many were clubbed, 200 police worked overtime, many being hit by rocks.

MAY

May, as always, was the height of political activity in Madison.

In WSA politics, a new party, SURGE, won the



Cardinal photo by Jeff Jayson

CAST AWAY SIGNS depict the ending of the RHSLO strike in May.

presidency and a bare majority of the senators in a campaign filled with charges and counter-charges that confused the results and even the election date itself.

In Madison May Day activities paralleled the action in Washington. Tear gas saturated the campus for three days, as in marches and in roving bands demonstrators fought with police over protests to end the war in Southeast Asia. One firebombing, some trashing and 29 arrests were the vital statistics. Many Madisonians were also jailed in protests in Washington, including a *Cardinal* photographer and a reporter on assignment.

(continued on page 6)

The grand jury wants you

By JON WOLMAN
of the Cardinal Staff

The Army Mathematics Research Center-Sterling Hall bombing of last August 24 is the primary focus of a Dane County Grand Jury convened in secrecy on July 30. Several days after the blast, then District Attorney James Boll told reporters that "state warrants involving murder" would be issued "at the appropriate time." Boll's successor, Gerald Nichol requested the present grand jury on July 1, and together with the Madison police and State Attorney General's offices has guided it to life.

Robert Fassnacht, a University research physicist, was killed in the early morning bombing, and four men were named in federal warrants for sabotage, destruction of government property, and conspiracy to commit sabotage. Still being sought are Karleton Armstrong, 24, and Dwight Armstrong, 19, his brother, both of Madison; David S. Fine, of Wilmington, Del., and Leo F. Burt, of Havertown, Pa. The four were also named in a five count indictment which was issued by a federal grand jury that met in Madison last fall.

If caught, the four will probably face the latter five charges in court, rather than those of sabotage that came out of the hastily drawn federal warrant. The five charges brought by the grand jury are: destruction of government property, specifically a

computer and an accelerator; possession of an unregistered firearm (bomb); use of a firearm in the commission of a felony; depriving a class of persons of their civil rights by use of force or violence, specifically those working in the Army Mathematics Research project, which received federal aid; and conspiracy to commit three of the above four felonies, not to include the conspiracy charge.

CUMULATIVE PENALTIES for those charges other than the civil rights violation is 35 years imprisonment. The civil rights count carries with it the possible sentence of life imprisonment when the action results in a death.

The Madison grand jury is only one of nearly fifteen that are presently in session around the country to investigate the many facets of radical activities. Many are interconnected; the testimony of Leslie Bacon in a federal grand jury meeting in Seattle led to the convening of similar panels in Detroit and New York City. Bacon refused to testify when the scope of the inquiry became apparent, and a burgeoning policy of non-collaboration (refusal to testify) has grown out of that action.

In Madison, the Wisconsin Committee to Quash Grand Juries, with an office in Milwaukee, has been organized to meet the threat the grand jury provides the Madison movement. Five individuals active or formerly active in Madison radical politics have

already been issued subpoenas, none are in Madison, and none of the five subpoenas have been served. Three of those subpoenas were issued to individuals who left Madison nine or more months ago, while the other two were issued to active members of the Young Socialist Alliance involved in local activities as recently as June.

Those who have already testified before the grand jury (in early August) have included H. Edwin Young, Lynn Marie Schultz, and a member of the University Physics

around which, if any, subjects the grand jury might be asked to tackle next. The state has provided that the maximum life of the grand jury will be one year, but one source has indicated that the AMRC bombing investigation will entail only about ten sessions. This might lend some credence to speculation that Attorney General Robert Warren and DA Nichol are intending that more indictments be issued on or about the first anniversary of the blast . . . August 24.

them stick, and at one point in the investigation the state was said to have been considering arson charges instead. Second degree murder implies a basis of intent (to murder), and state officials have publicly admitted to that their evidence might not support such a charge.

There is also some speculation that indictment and evidence will be presented intended to implicate other individuals (aside from the already sought four) in some phases of the bombing. There is

"The range of individuals to whom subpoenas have already been issued muddles up every and all theories as to where the jury might go in its investigation."

department. Young is the Chancellor of the Madison campus.

Miss Schultz is a former girl friend of Karl Armstrong (her testimony together with that of a former roommate of Karl Armstrong, Scott L. Nelson, is responsible for state warrants charging Karl Armstrong with three Madison campus firebombings in December 1969-January 1970). The physics department, located in Sterling Hall, incurred heavy material damage as a result of the blast, and several were injured in addition to the one death.

THE GRAND JURY is meeting in the shadow of an elaborate security system, which includes the doorway to the meeting room being taped at the cracks. Two bailiffs guard the doorway to ensure absolute privacy, and the room itself is located across the hallway from the office of Wilbur Emery, Madison Chief of Police. State Statute provides that all persons, excepting witnesses, are forbidden to comment on the jury proceedings; and presiding Judge Norris Maloney has indicated that witnesses will be enjoined from divulging what goes on behind those doors as well.

There has been much conjecture

The preliminary work that generally precedes such an ambitious project such as the fishing expedition many have come to expect just hasn't materialized thus far. Instead the preliminary work that has been done has almost exclusively been related to the bombing itself. A state investigating team, headed by Nichol, has travelled throughout the country gathering evidence, including having Air Force serviceman Scott Nelson flown to Washington D.C. from his post in Spain.

The range of individuals to whom subpoenas have already been issued muddles up every and all theories as to where the jury might go in its investigation.

Of those who haven't been served their subpoenas, none appears to have had any connection whatsoever with the blast, while of those who have been known to testify, all, including Nelson in D.C., have had more than a passing involvement with the evidence or the situation.

It isn't even clear that the state will ask that murder indictments be brought against the four. Many doubt that the state could bring murder indictments and make

little evidence that this will be the case, yet the direction and orientation of the grand jury have yet to be determined and nothing, perhaps, should be ruled out.

To use the Chinese metaphor, the guerrilla force, instead of closing up like a fist in order to strike at the enemy and tear off one of his fingers, opens up and spreads its own five fingers; and then it is the enemy that has the strength of a fist against each of the fingers.

—Regis Debray
from *Revolution in the Revolution*
1967, Grove Press

It has simply been forgotten that *Patria o Muerte* is not a slogan with which to end speeches but a principle of conduct which the Cuban fighters followed to the letter in all their actions, from the attack on the small La Plata fort to the capture of Santa Clara. Strategically, they staked all and in the end they won all.

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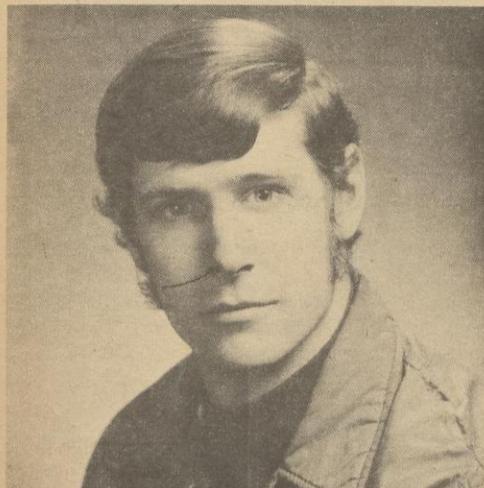
Higgins stresses economic power

WSA turns to new goals

By RICHARD GROSSMAN
of the Cardinal Staff

The Wisconsin Student Association (WSA), the source and site of much controversy over the years, is continuing in that tradition with another sharp turn in direction, led by the administration of WSA Pres. Tim Higgins, who was elected last May.

Higgins is striving toward goals for the student government that are quite divergent from those of the previous WSA president, Michael Jaliman. Jaliman saw WSA primarily as a source of political leadership



WSA PRES. TIM HIGGINS

and finance, but Higgins has a broader view, stressing WSA's role as a leader in the student economic community.

IF WSA CAN influence and wield economic power, Higgins believes that students will be much stronger in all dealings with the University and with others whether the dealings are economic, political, or other kind.

But before any economic power can be wielded, WSA must put its own economics in order. This year presents more than the usual amount of difficulty. WSA is being sued for breach of contract by a former supplier of student life insurance, Danny

Tzakis. WSA is sponsoring a new life insurance plan, one with the Globe Insurance Co. of Chicago. However, Tzakis' policies, which are underwritten by the Maccabees Mutual Life Insurance Co., are now being sponsored by the **Badger Herald**. (See comparison this page.)

The suit will probably put a crimp in WSA's activities this year, as legal expenses can run high, but it is probably not a life and death matter for WSA; it is doubtful WSA will lose so much as to go bankrupt.

WSA is also facing competition in the health insurance field. The University is sponsoring its own competing plan. But unlike the life insurance plans, the health plans are not similar—WSA's is definitely the better buy. (See comparison this page.)

THE BROCHURES FOR the health plan have gone out, and Higgins reported a very good response. He also noted that a large number of students were foregoing the insurance, but were buying the \$4 WSA activities card, which would come with the insurance.

At the present time Higgins is planning on an income for WSA of \$5000 this year. This figure, modest compared to previous years', may go up, if insurance sales are good, or if any profit is realized on the concerts WSA is trying to arrange. Higgins also indicated that a deal with Encyclopedia Britannica is being studied. If it is shown that the Britannica operations will not include the high pressure, tricky, sometimes illegal sales pitches often used by encyclopedia companies, WSA will sponsor the Britannica books, getting about \$1000 for it.

Reservations were expressed by Higgins, though, about WSA sponsoring products like encyclopedias. He would only approve of such deals as expedites in time of financial stress, and only if the products are good and the sales tactics acceptable. Otherwise he feels WSA should stay out of product sponsorship.

THE BUILDING OF a student economic base is the fundamental step towards the gaining of student power in the University and Madison as a whole, according to Higgins. The general reasoning behind this theory seems to be that money talks, and the

student body that spends its money together talks together, with a very loud voice.

Presently most of WSA's economic activities are carried out through the WSA Store (720 State St.). It has its own board of directors, but a majority are appointed by WSA.

The store now sells records, health and beauty aids, candy and cigarettes, and some household and school supplies. It also has a xerox service, at 5¢ per copy. Other operations in the store are a class note service, charter flights, and an unaffiliated book co-op.

The store is also trying to expand into other areas, such as groceries.

WSA IS PLANNING six to eight concerts this year, according to Vice Pres. Fred Caplan. He is trying to get bigger names than in the past, and is now working on an Oct. 10 James Taylor show. But planning has been hampered by a controversy over the rental price of the fieldhouse.

Other WSA plans for this year include a voter registration drive, a symposium of nationally known speakers, and in September, hearings on the merger of the two state University systems.

(An expanded article on WSA, including the internal workings of student senate, will appear in our registration issue.)

Four insurance plans: the pros and the cons

By RICHARD GROSSMAN
of the Cardinal Staff

Recent disagreements over Wisconsin Student Association (WSA) sponsorship of health and life insurance have generated two competing plans from which students can choose. (See other story this page.)

An analysis of the four plans shows that while the two life insurance policies are substantially the same, the WSA health insurance is significantly superior to the policy offered by the University.

THE UNIVERSITY, FOR the first time offering a health policy in competition with WSA's, has not been able to come up with a deal as good as that secured by WSA from the Rural Security Life Insurance Co. The University's policy, with Blue Cross and Surgical Care Blue Shield, provides less benefits (except in maternity coverage), and is more expensive for student and spouse or student, spouse and children coverage.

The WSA plan is more flexible in coverage, giving the student options as to

accident medical expense benefits, and major medical. With the University plan the student must buy all or nothing. However, the University plan is more flexible in length of coverage and timing of premiums; insurance can be purchased for only one or two semesters, as well as for a full year, and premiums can be paid by the semester instead of in a lump sum.

THE DIFFERENCES in benefits are probably more important, though. (In considering such differences both options of the WSA plan are included—comparison would be impossible otherwise.) The University offers 120 days hospitalization and hospital services costs (per disability), \$10,000 surgical-medical benefits (doctor bills, etc.), plus another \$10,000 of major medical benefits. If a student or spouse is covered by a student, spouse and children policy, she is eligible for \$300 maternity coverage.)

(continued on page 6)

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Cultural scene rears its tempting head

By NANCY SCHWARTZ
of the Fine Arts Staff

The most ardent student will have difficulty hitting the books at night when the fall semester gets under way. Autumn in Madison portends an irresistible realm of cultural temptation. Don't fight it—gorge yourself with joyful abandon on films, theatre, concerts and more films.

An unprecedented number of film societies sprouted this summer, trying to show a movie and make a buck. Society watchers estimate an overwhelming number will emerge this fall, yielding vast numbers of films to select from, but too many for any one group to make much of a profit. The Union Play Circle, 35 mm grand dame of campus films, launches its second season of presenting two films each week: Movietime I ("esoterica") on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and Movietime II (more popular films) on weekends, at the same low price of 78 cents.

The film societies will again be dominated by the established 16mm triumvirate. Wisconsin Film Society, Fertile Valley Film Society, and Green Lantern Film Society. These groups continually assure a fine selection of films on campus even when that means small financial returns. The fly by night film societies can be depended upon to bring the large money-making films.

THE STAGE WILL be as busy as the screen. Wisconsin Players will present two shows on the main stage of the Union Theatre and eight at the Compass Theatre, a corner of off-broadway on University Avenue. The two main stage productions will probably be Shakespeare and musical comedy. Some tentative titles for Compass are Euripide's "The Bacchae" and O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock."

Broom Street Theatre remains in residence at St. Francis House, providing Madison with its personal brand of open-living theatre. The only definitely scheduled fall production at this time is "Hot Winkel" which will be the Broom Street Theatre Acting Company's first production of the season (under the direction of Joel Germann). "Hot Winkel" should open in October.

Kentucky Fried Theatre is as much a part of Madison as Second City was part of

Chicago or The Committee was part of San Francisco. KTF provides a uniquely innovative blend of improvisation and videotape. KTF will continue to perform above Shakespeare and Co. on Regent Street each weekend. They hope to expand their comedy this year to encompass additional mixed media techniques. They will also hold improvisational and film workshops, and will recruit new performers for KTF from

these groups.

The Wisconsin Union Theatre has scheduled a concert series and an orchestra series which will bring an excellent selection of classical performers to Madison. Among the scheduled artists are Anders Segovia and Rudolf Serkin, as well as the Vienna Symphony and the Osipov Balalaika Orchestra of Moscow.



Cardinal photo by Arthur Pollock

Players pray in recent Broom Street production.

THE ONLY NAGGING absence among the fine arts will come under the heading of "Youth Culture." The University seems to have placed an embargo on rock concerts which will be difficult to circumvent. Local bars have folded under the loss of liquor licenses. The Union Theatre will not schedule any Rock concerts next year for a variety of reasons including profit. Nor will the University sponsor any concerts. WSA is trying to schedule a series of concerts for the next year, but have only been able to tentatively book James Taylor for October 10.

The fieldhouse has been the center of controversy. Originally, the athletic department had pressured the University to forbid any use of the fieldhouse for non-athletic purposes. The rationale was that the basketball team needed to practice there. Despite the recent relaxation of this pressure, the university itself is contriving to make rock concerts in the fieldhouse impossible.

The university is trying to charge 10% of the gross profits of a concert as rental for the fieldhouse, an exorbitant rate especially in light of the expense of booking a rock concert. WSA vice-president Fred Kaplan called this attitude of the University "either malevolent or just plain stupid." The only reason that the booking of Taylor was possible was that this 10% charge has not yet been approved as general policy.

If WSA is able to schedule the desired series of 8 concerts at the fieldhouse, they will choose not to charge a general admission as they did for the Grateful Dead this year. They found the flat rate encouraged too much crowding right in front of the performers. However, students will be able to purchase the cheapest seats with a WSA card for under \$3.

Great Hall is considered too much of a fire trap for dances. WSA is negotiating for use of Gordon Commons or the Shell for dances.

The world of fine arts in Madison looks bright as the weather gets colder. There is so much to see and do that the only problem, though rather gratuitous, will be finding the time for classes. Like the old phrase says, just hope that school doesn't interfere too much with your cultural education.

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Campus year

(continued from page 3)

At the same time student workers employed in Residence Halls began a strike, which was voted by the general membership of the union, Residence Halls Student Labor Organization (RHSLO).

The strike was called after management offered "no meaningful response" to union proposals for collective bargaining recognition, non-dorm residency eligibility and promotion in accordance with seniority.

Long lines, food fights in support of the workers, and arrests of picketers characterized the strike. While mediation continued, the workers received an ultimatum to return to work or be fired. Two hours before the firing time the two week strike ended, as an agreement was reached between the union and the University.

The settlement established RHSLO as the sole bargaining agent for Residence Hall's student workers, and contained a no-reprisal clause. Trials of workers arrested during the strike were held this summer and has raised the question of their continuing status as students. Decisions are being made by administrators on an individual basis.

Insurance plans

(continued from page 5)

However, there are deductions from the above coverage. Under the basic coverage (hospitalization and surgical-medical) the student must pay 20 per cent of the first \$300 of in-patient care—a maximum of \$60 for each admission to a hospital. The student must also pay the first \$100 of major medical costs, plus 20 per cent of the costs beyond the \$100.00—a maximum of \$2100.

But the WSA plan has no such deductions; all the expenses are paid, (up to the maximums, of course). Such a feature is quite valuable to someone who has no cushion of savings to fall back on. Also, the WSA plan (with both options) does provide a bit more total coverage; while the basic coverage is only \$5000, the major medical option is \$25,000.

THE WSA PLAN has no maternity coverage. This was deleted, ac-

cording to WSA Pres. Tim Higgins, because, of the 8000 policies purchased by students last year, less than 50 were used for maternity expenses. (It should be noted that the University maternity benefits are not available to women covered under the spouse (or single student) policies, and, if there is a childbirth, coverage does not start until 270 days of coverage have passed.

The WSA option for accident medical expense benefits covers expenses up to \$300 incurred within 90 days of the accident. The University plan covers these "first aid" expenses two ways: hospital out-patient (emergency room) care within 48 hours of the accident (with no deductions), or under the surgical-medical coverage, any emergency first aid within 72 hours.

(continued on page 14)

Merger plan can't emerge

By BRIAN POSTER
of the Cardinal Staff

When you applied for and won admittance to the Madison campus, you were accepted at the most prominent of the four campuses of the University of Wisconsin system. But if a bill being hotly debated in the Wisconsin Legislature is passed, the number of campuses in the UW system will be expanded to thirteen.

Governor Lucey proposed last February that the legislature combine the state's two higher educational systems into one unit—the other complex being the Wisconsin State Universities system composed of nine branch campuses. Six months after introductions that bill still awaits final legislative action.

The storm that followed Lucey's announcement centered around whether a merger of the two units is in the best interests of both systems. UW President John Weaver, a foe of merger, said earlier this month a combination "will in fact seriously threaten the operation of both higher education systems."

THAT CONTENTION is in dispute. Most observers agree that the WSU system will gain by merger. But these persons are skeptical about the benefits for the UW system.

At the present time, a board of regents exists for each system. Weaver is president of the UW system and Eugene McPhee is the WSU executive head. A Coordinating Council for Higher Education (CCHE) attempts to make the operations of both complementary with each other.

Lucey proposed in February that the two boards of regents be combined along with the separate central administrations. The CCHE would be abolished because it had failed, the governor said, to end the "costly and unseemly rivalries between the two systems."

Most officials in the WSU system came out in favor of merger within several months. Notably, however, the WSU Board of Regents vetoed the idea in June.

THE REASONS FOR WSU's eagerness to merge are not hard to find. It basically comes down to money.

The proposed 1971-3 state budget for the UW system is \$314.5 million. The WSU system would receive only \$184.5 million for the same period, even though they have twice as many campuses and about the same number of students.

This difference in budgets is reflected in the quality of each system's personnel. The better faculty and administrators prefer employment in the UW system both because of better pay and the prominent status the system enjoys through greater funding.

The key question posed by a hostile UW system is this: Will merger mean a deterioration in the quality of the University?

OFFICIALS OF THE UW system point to a number of reasons to support a "yes" answer to the question. They say many WSU officials favor merger because it is implied equality of funding will soon result. These UW officials say it is doubtful that in light of the state's bleak financial picture, the legislature would boost the WSU budget to the UW level. It is more likely, these persons feel, that the UW budget would be decreased and the funds diverted to the WSU system.

UW officials look suspiciously at what is happening with graduate education. Lucey has proposed a 15 per cent reduction in UW graduate programs with most of the reduction expected to affect the Madison campus. Meanwhile, despite Lucey's pledge that Madison will remain the primary graduate education campus, moves are afoot to bring new graduate programs to the WSU system besides the other campuses in the UW system.

THESE DEVELOPMENTS plus others led the UW Board of Regents to vote in opposition to merger in June. No major UW official has yet publicly come out in favor of merger.

In the controversy that has followed Lucey's call for merger, no less than seven alternatives for merger have been introduced in the



GOVERNOR

PAT

LUCEY

legislature. The latest proposal which Weaver calls "workable" and appears the plan having the most promising outlook is a bipartisan product that Lucey has said he will sign into law.

This substitute calls for only an immediate merger of the two boards of regents with a consolidation of the two central administrations no later than July 1, 1973. In the interim, a merger implementation committee will recommend to the next legislature what further steps should be taken to finalize the consolidation. The committee must decide whether such items as admissions criteria, tuition, and faculty pay and tenure, currently different in the two systems, should be equalized.

The fate of merger is uncertain. In part this is because of politics.

LUCEY, A DEMOCRAT, proposed merger as part of the state's 1971-3 budget. The Democratic controlled Assembly approved merger in the budget in June. The Republican dominated Senate separated merger from the budget in July.

Because of this and the different amounts authorized by each body for the next state budget, a conference committee is currently trying, unsuccessfully, to work out a compromise budget.

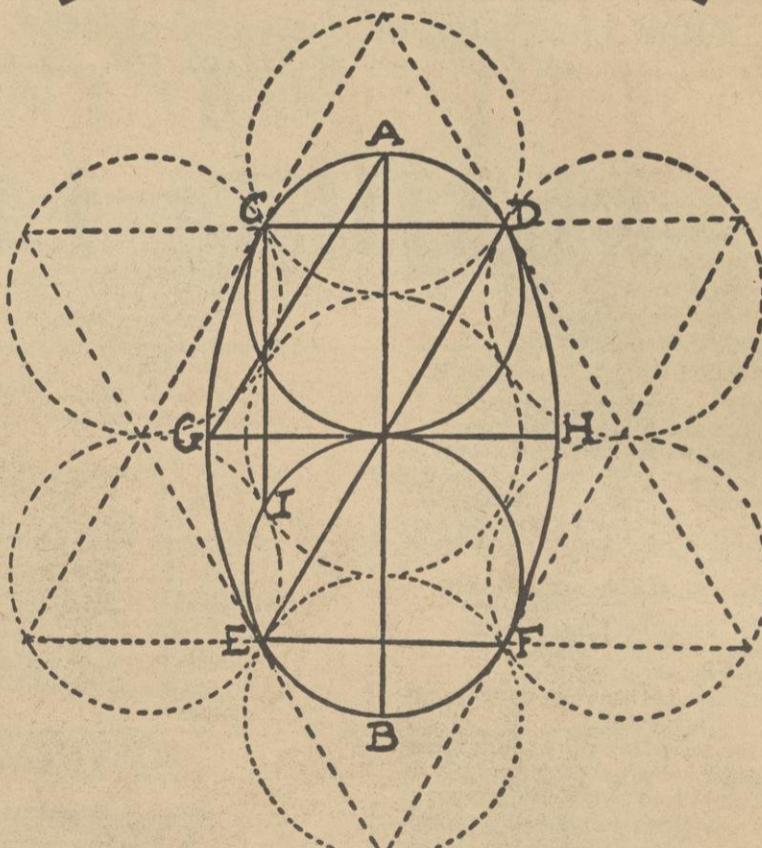
The Senate Republicans are demanding that the budget be approved first and then merger will be debated. They are hoping that one of their merger alternatives is enacted so they, not Lucey and the Assembly Democrats, will receive the credit for passage. Lucey has stated merger must either be in the budget or approved before the budget.

THIS IS ONE reason that has led to the deadlock in the conference committee. The Assembly Democrats have said they will not approve the budget unless merger is included. With the Senate Republicans taking the opposite stance, it would appear the legislature is in an unbreakable deadlock.

Obviously one side will give in. Capitol observers predict a final budget will be recommended by the conference committee at the end of August or early September with merger left out, and shortly thereafter, the budget will be adopted.

If this happens, merger will not be considered until the legislature reconvenes for a fall session in October. Thus, despite its rocky passage since February, merger faces an even stormier future.

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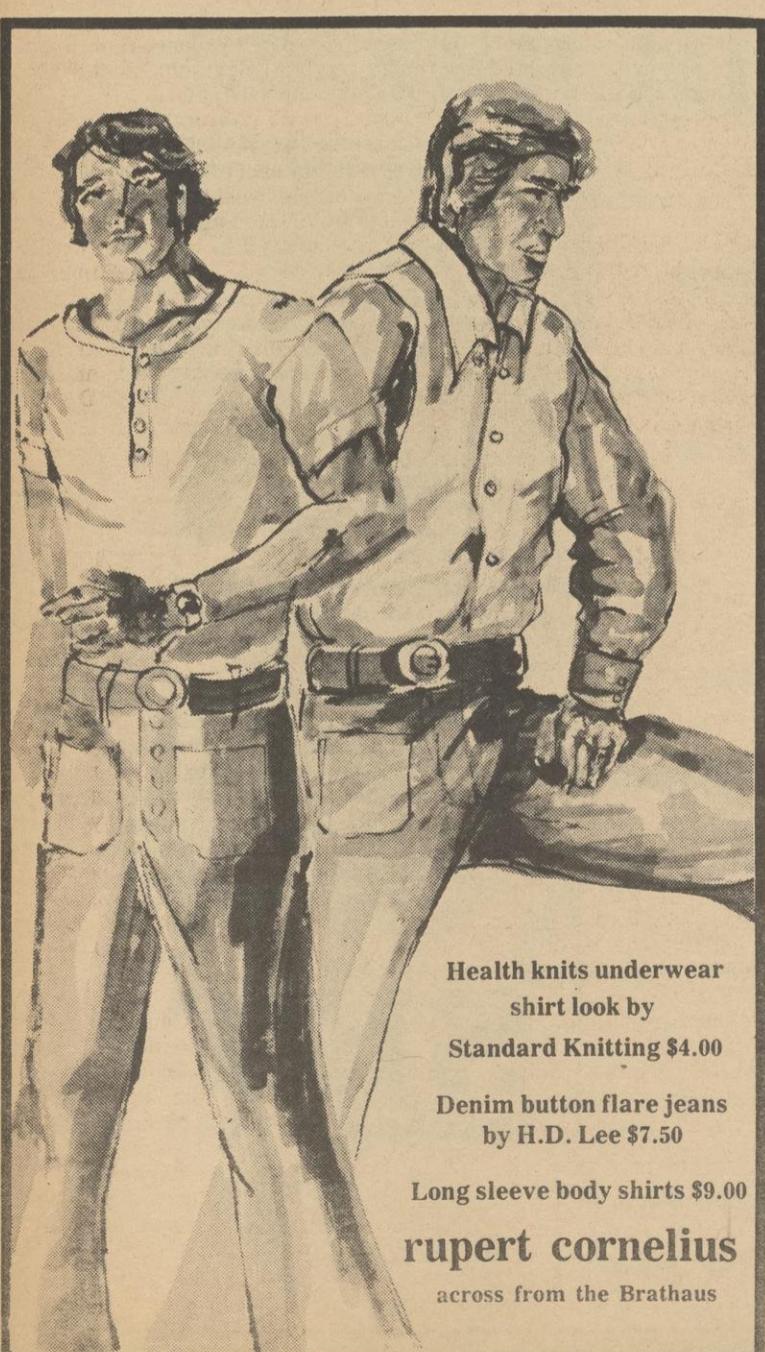


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Dorm appeal dropping

By MARY STEIN
of the Cardinal Staff

University Residence Hall officials estimate an enrollment this year of 5900, down 700 from last year. Ray Wrisbinsky, business manager, indicated that a larger drop-off to 5300 had been expected.

Because of the flux of applications in June and July, Drive A of the Elm Drive dorms will not be closed, as had been previously anticipated. Buildings that have already been closed, however, will not be reopened.

According to officials, dorm costs have not risen. In some cases, costs have decreased as food plans have been changed to offer the student more options.

WRISBINSKI CITED THE example of a student who could afford to supplement his food supply by bringing food to eat in his room or by eating out. If he chose a minimal food plan with a double room, his costs would decrease to less than \$900, rather than the previous standard rate of nearly \$1100.

According to Bill Sweet, Assistant Director of Single Student housing, decreases in dorm enrollment are due to the current trend of living off campus. He added that some students did not like the life style of residence halls.

"In Madison, a satisfactory alternative in apartment living is available off campus. Since the campus has no pareidal rules, the student can live off-campus, and in some cases, may find it more economical to do so," said Sweet.

Sweet also commented that in recent years, women's, dorm enrollment was decreasing at a greater rate than men's. He felt this reflected the changing attitudes towards women in society.

PROBLEMS OF DRUGS and theft within the dorms fluctuate from year to year and from building to building, Larry Halle, Director of the Division of

Residence Halls indicated.

"The University dorms have less drug problems than some other universities. Incidents are more or less minor—the students generally engage in this activity elsewhere," commented Halle. He disclosed that the supply of hard drugs is less than that of marijuana.

Sweet added that drugs have not been a problem called to the management's attention, in terms of busts or court cases. He said, however, that it did not mean the problem does not exist.

Theft of personal property is a growing problem too, often by outsiders who are not necessarily

University students. Wrisbinski urged all students to safeguard their personal property.

CONTROL IS EXERCISED, as much as is possible, by dorm watchmen and maintenance personnel. Moreover, enforcement is left to the Department of Protection and Security.

The Department of Student Affairs plans many activities to interest the dorm resident.

Said Wrisbinsky, "In dealing with the drug problem, the purpose of Student Affairs is to try to perform an educational role, as they continue to sponsor a drug education program, under new directorship in the fall.

In addition, other dorm activities tentatively scheduled include area picnics between men's and women's floors.

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One year after the bombing

It was about one year ago that a bomb ripped through Sterling Hall, directed to destroy the Army Mathematics Research Center. Much has been said about the bombing, both for and against it, and about the effect that action had upon the Madison movement in general. The anniversary of the blast is only important insofar as it affords us an opportunity to reflect upon it once more... to gauge, for the first time benefitting from one full cycle of hindsight, the context in which that action did rest, and the impact that action left in its wake.

More now than ever, people are thinking of the bombing of the Army Math Center as an isolated act of political terrorism, to which the death of a man has given significance far transcending the act itself. The death of Robert Fassnacht is the tragedy that we all must face—the tragedy of four years of intensive political activity in a tight midwestern community, a community that was witness to march upon march, research paper upon research paper, demand upon demand, and finally, the failure of the University to react to those marches, that research, the serious and forthright demands. In the case of AMRC, these demands had been scrutinized and accepted by a sizeable majority of the student body during the many months of political education and the complementary mass protests.

A year has not lessened the very real grief all members of the University community feel today. A year has not seen the University recognize that such demands as the removal of AMRC are absolute imperatives if this school is to exist in any aura of calm and security.

AMRC director Rosser and Chancellor Young and even President Nixon understand that the twelve month period of

city have been approached with every form of negotiation and every process of protest in the above mentioned conflicts, and have time and again displayed an obnoxious refusal to recognize the legitimacy of student demands.

In the face of the wall of University resistance to all student demands, it was both logical and perhaps inevitable that militance might further escalate, to the one natural step that earlier firebombings might have foretold. Rather than an instance of isolated political terrorism, Army Math fell the victim to a positive thrust four years in the making—local generation, concrete in physical damage.

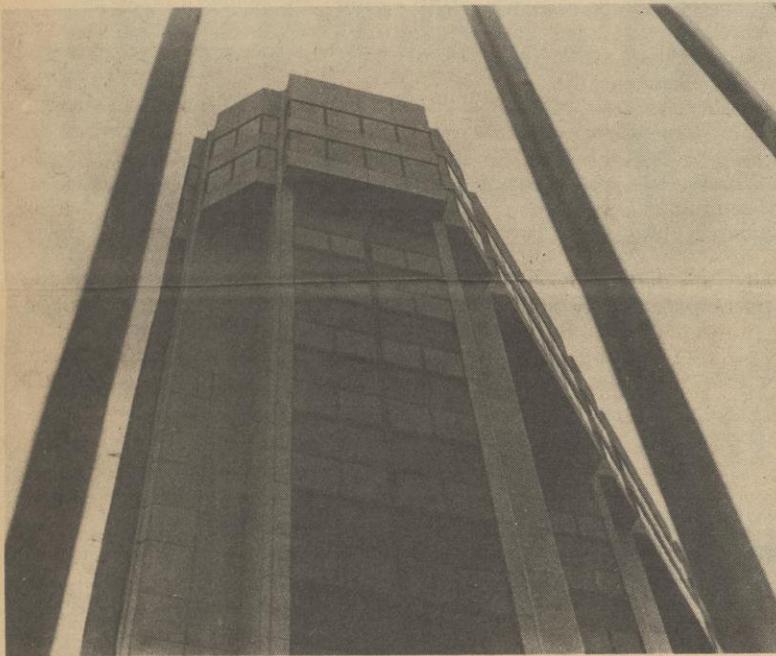
The bombing has had the effect to alter the course of radical politics on the University campus. The very revolutionary nature of the act has served to deflect energy from the continuing process of ridding the community of such institutions as ROTC and AMRC, to an introspection that in effect have given city and University officials, as well as AMRC administrators, a period of respite, while the Madison movement has languished about asking, "Where do we go from here?"

To some, the intensity of the tactic has led its implementation to be viewed as an end in and of itself. It was not. Army Math survived that blast. It must be clear that the bombing was not an end, neither in intent nor in achievement, but that it was part of a process that must be continued in future and further attempts to drive AMRC from its tower on the western edge of campus.

While the strategy to enforce the removal of AMRC remains obscure perhaps, the necessity to do so has never been so great, as the United States continues to force its global policies upon the South Asian continent in particular and the third world in general. And upon us.

About our editorials

Editorials which appear in the Daily Cardinal represent the collective opinion of the paper's staff. They are the product of daily afternoon meetings open to the entire staff, at which the topics are discussed and proposed editorials are evaluated until a consensus is reached.



ARMY MATH'S NEW home—the WARF Building.

quiescence they have enjoyed on this campus will always be negotiable, up to that time when the spectre of such institutions as AMRC are no longer a factor in the lives of students and, in fact, the third world the power structure seeks to control.

Above all, the past year has proven what the bombing itself implied. No matter what form or intensity the protests of the populace of this institution take, the administration will remain unmoved, unfeeling to the fact that Army Math has long since been unmasked as a military tool—totally antipathetic to whatever goals University students will individually or collectively pursue.

The bombing of Army Math was the inevitable conclusion to four years of presenting meticulous research on the nature of AMRC and like-minded installations, to four years of presenting well documented and well supported grievances through the maze of "proper channels" toward their removal from campus, to four years of agonizing groping, of attempt after attempt to find that strategy, militant or bureaucratic, to which the administration might respond.

Radical politics as a mass movement dates back to May 1966 in Madison, when hundreds of students staged a draft protest on the campus. Dow Chemical came to town in October 1967, sparking the first violent police-student confrontations.

Since that action, the University has been the unresponsive host to one demonstration after another. The refusal of the University and city officials to come to realistic terms with a conscientious youth and student population has left it a teetering bastion of reaction.

Youths have come to city and University officials with demands and with parties, with outrage and with deliberative address of grievances. They have been met with billy club and with tear gas.

Dow recruiters, ROTC, a commitment to blacks, Miffland block parties, welfare rights, General Electric recruiters, TAA bargaining, Cambodia, Laird in the fieldhouse (Gen. James), New Nation Conference, and those innumerable SDS marches in support of their three demands to eliminate ROTC, remove AMRC and Land Tenure from campus—the University and the

To the freshman class

Welcome to Madison. Beyond the plethora of paperwork you must labor under as a part of the process of beginning college, there are some things you should consider about the community you are about to join.

The University and city of Madison do not exist in a political vacuum. You might, for instance, note the business backgrounds of the University regents who anachronistically regulate and interfere in the private lives of students. Consider too the high rents students pay for dilapidated housing or the ill-planned closet rooms students are offered in the dorms.

Yet these annoyances are symptoms of the disease. Far deeper lies the subtle network of inter-relation which have allowed ROTC and the Army Mathematics Research Center, to remain on campus in spite of the massive and militant opposition of most students on this campus. Significant too is the essentially undemocratic political process which allows the affluent in the city's suburbs to dominate the young, old, and poor trapped in the inner city.

When you enter the University you will become a component in an intricate political process. You will note that a movement for radical change exists in Madison, which has, along with the national movement, passed from the days of mere declaration to the more complicated process of definition. It is no longer a question of saying the war in Vietnam is illegal and unjust, but is now a question of grasping the right tactical lever to force its conclusion. Naturally, the development of any movement involves a constant process of change and self-criticism in the struggle to control our own lives.

This process of change demands an influx of fresh energy and new ideas—especially in the youth community where people in a certain sense have tired and simply need help.

Your arrival in Madison also offers you a chance to register to vote, if you are over 18. The youth vote can have a profound effect on Madison politics, as the 18-30 year old vote represents a potential of 38 per cent of the

electorate. The example of Berkeley should be as much on the minds of the Madison community, as it is on the minds of the Wisconsin legislators who even now are playing around with residency requirements.

Repressive change, however is also in the air. In Madison as in most American cities movement activists are under attack via the ambiguities of American justice.

A grand jury is presently investigating the 1970 AMRC bombing. The jury has the potential to extend its activities in any direction for a year. The Camp McCoy 3, GI organizers charged with another bombing conspiracy (complete with an undercover informer) may come to trial in the late fall. The trial of Dana Beal, a national Yippie organizer, may involve a major test of the nation's antiquated marijuana laws.

Within the University community, groups are working to change the system which places the teaching workload on the backs of teaching assistants and the money in the hands of professors. Needless to say, students are too far removed from power to implement any significant academic reform, as anyone who has sat on an impotent student-faculty committee can tell you.

It is, in short, a time to get involved. A time to trace down the people, decisions and systems which are supporting the gross economic distortions and social absurdities of American society. A time to ask questions concerning the number of women in administrative positions in the University and state superstructure. A time to check out how many minority students are entering the University and to see why a progressive institution like the University has not taken a more positive role in ending the war in Southeast Asia.

You may wonder what all this has to do with a college education. It involves nothing more than looking at your own life and wondering how you should change it—the only significant education you can expect.

We need you...yes, you

The Cardinal needs students, lots of students, to make up its staff. There is always room for a new student, whether a freshman or a grad student. If you can write a sentence without more than two errors, can type with at least one finger, and can take notes that you can read later, you pass our requirements. We give on the job training, but the pay is low.

We also need photographers, cartoonists, columnists, reviewers (movie, play, book, music, anything), and proof readers. (We

could also use some big people for our football team, but that's something else.)

You can write about campus news, city news, sports, anything that interests you.

You will also have a full voice in the editorials of the Cardinal, and all the rest of the decisions the staff collectively makes.

We are holding a meeting for new and old staff members, about the time classes begin. Check our registration issue for the exact time and place. Come. We need you.

Seven of Madison's finest...

JUDGE DOYLE

If you ask any moderately knowledgeable conservative in the city, or in the whole state for that matter, "Who has done more for permissiveness, obscenity, and moral decay in Wisconsin?" Nine times out of 10 you'll be told, "That (choose your expletive) Judge Doyle."

Federal Dist. Judge James A. Doyle, the conservative's bane and the civil libertarian's delight, is one of the leading liberal judges in the country. He has struck down anti-obscenity laws, required a little more than a kangaroo court for the University to expel students, and even threw out the University's anti-bullhorn rule.

So, all you perveyors of permissiveness, get your lawsuits in now, before the rush. Also, before a second judge is appointed to relieve Doyle of his tremendous caseload.

ANNABELLE WOLF

When the nasty administration sends out the cruel and untimely freshman grade reports, rest assured that there is someone who can help relieve the misery.

Residing in South Hall is Letters and Science Dean Annabelle Wolf. She has the ability to help a new student and all the understanding you always wished your parents had. Her kindness and approachability, gained through years of high school and college experience, make her seem a bit out of place in the workings of a large bureaucracy.

Whether you need help with dropping a course or planning a new semester, or if you just want to talk about problems, Miss Wolf is a person to see.

DEBBIE GROBAN

If your landlord has got you down, or your faucet isn't working or you're looking for an analysis of the Madison real estate scene, then Debbie Groban, a face behind the Madison Tenant Union title, is a person to know.

Groban is the force behind those MTU press releases which enlighten the Madison community to what's going on behind their backs, or more pertinently to the roof over



McGilligan



Ashman

THE ALDERMEN

Like little old ladies gathering for their weekly Tuesday night bridge game, 22 aldermen convene for another city council meeting.

The roll call is taken. A banker alderman says he's here. A stock investor alderman says he's present; so do a car salesman and an engineer.

Then there's that new breed of alderman: Present and former University students—Paul Soglin, Gene Parks, and Dennis McGilligan; a black with pride—Joe Thompson; and two fiery women—Alicia Ashman and Susan Kay Phillips.

These six aldermen make up the staunch liberal wing of what is an otherwise dull and stuffy council. Playing an activist role, they usually meet with defeat. But year by year their number is growing and their day will come.

DOROTHY OSTERAAS

Maybe things are changing, at least the situation between men and women is changing, but there are still lots of male chauvinists around. When the situation gets too heavy there's a sister's helping hand for

you. Dorothy Osteraas is one of the important people to help you as a member of the Women's Counseling Service and one of the Co-Directors of the YWCA.

No, she's not a guidance counselor. We've all been through the gig. Women's Counseling Service offers abortion and birth control information, and they know what they're doing.

Dorothy's recent activities include starting the Madison Community School, the first free school in January 1970. She also worked full-time in the Cooper campaign last spring. Personally, she'd like to see interested students participate in city and community projects more and more. So if you need help like this, don't panic! Just get it together with Women's Counseling Service. They can help.

NORMA

If you're feeling Oedipal or at least remotely Freudian, the Daisy on W. Washington Ave. is the place to go and eat. For there, working over the stove you'll find Norma who will feed you and make you happy.

The Daisy, a late night spot for the school year, offers an excellent variety of tea, pies, and good solid food. The all night hours and the cozy atmosphere make it an excellent place to recuperate in.

Norma is the queen of the Daisy. Although she usually doesn't wait on tables, if business is slow she may come out and chat with you. If you're not so lucky the best bet is to go back to the kitchen and start a little conversation.

There you will see an amazing old stove and a kitchen whose decor does wonders for bad trips.

Besides the food, the Daisy offers entertainment on some nights and treats like Japanese dinners. A good place to drop in during finals.

MEL GREENBERG

If you've been busted, and you don't feel like calling up your parents who might not understand, call Mel Greenberg or one of his associates. Greenberg and the others in his law office have been in the forefront of legal battles against the powers that be.

He has successfully represented students and others in the youth culture before judges and juries, and before the proceedings the University uses to expel students. Others in his office handle civil suits and draft cases.

But Greenberg and the other lawyers in the office handle other things besides official tribunals. They spend a good deal of time consulting with various movement groups. If you've got a question, ask.

(To the State Bar: This description is the work of the Cardinal staff, and was not in any way encouraged by Greenberg or anyone else outside the Cardinal. In fact, he wasn't even told of the description's existence.)

and ten of Madison's worst



BILL DYKE

Rest assured—you won't see too many revealing things in Madison, thanks to Mayor William Dyke. The guardian of the people's morals, Dyke has singlehandedly slain the wicked entrepreneurs who dared bring nude entertainment to the Capital City.

Several Madison taverns had the audacity to put on shows which had girls dancing with no clothes on. Tsk, tsk, said Dyke, we can't have Madison become the new Dodge City!

So in July 1970, Dyke made his first move. Using his power of veto, the mayor denied renewal of a liquor license to the notorious Dangle Lounge, located only three blocks from City Hall.

The Dangle got the next laugh, however. Freed from the liquor law requirement that only persons age 21 and over could frequent the establishment, the Dangle opened up its doors to persons age 18 and up.

This last July, the battle was renewed. Dyke failed to keep the Dangle and several other establishments from winning new liquor licenses, as they promised there would be no more nude entertainment. But just to show who was boss, Dyke took the unprecedented move a vetoing a cigarette and soft drink license to a newstand that sells alleged pornographic magazines.

That's showing 'em Bill.

TOM McCARTHY

Batting cleanup for the city we have detective Thomas McCarthy of the Madison police department. Robust and eager with perfectly combed grey hair he assumes a Cary Grant attitude, the success of which is undermined by an arrogant and base character. All smiles to the innocent observer, McCarthy has been known to effect a most ferocious metamorphosis at the drop of a leaflet, a rock, or an insult.

Beware.

This man is motivated by only one impulse. The thought of intimidating others. As of this writing a number of people have been threatened with their lives for such crimes as "staring" or "calling my name out in a crowd without permission."

It was reported that one pedestrian was chased by McCarthy in his car to the point where he was afraid he might be run over. Why? Because he refused to accept the detective's generous offer for a ride when a ride was merely a pretense for an interrogation. Later this same person was warned, "You didn't play ball with me, now I'm telling you straight. Next chance I get, I'll kill you." All this said with a chilling calm.

Of all police, McCarthy has developed his inimitable style for planting seeds of fear and paranoia throughout the community to a cool precision. Loud, bloated, and quaking, he will continue to bellow forth and expand like a tight balloon until he bursts by either his own arrogance and stupidity, or some victim's violent refusal to exist under the leash of intimidation.

UNCLE RALPHIE

"This is an illegal assembly. Please, everybody, please disperse. I repeat, this is an illegal assembly." This tranquilizing, melodic tune echoes across the University campus—from the authoritarian end of the bullhorn. Standing tall and firm is Ralph Hanson, University Protection & Security chief. He pauses and smiles, winks in your direction, nods patiently and understandingly. You're in good hands with rosy cheeks, double chin, baseball cap, scarlet zip-up jacket, white sneakers—Uncle Ralphie the camp counselor wants to be your pal.

Later that evening.



Hanson

Hidden from the cameras and the kids, Ralphie gets tough. He dons a sports jacket, sneers slightly while flipping through University photo-ID's.

An aspiring combination of Broderick Crawford and E. Zimbelist, Jr., he signs an order form: 30 cans of mace, 12 blackjacks. He dispatches three plainclothesmen to Sillery Hall, and phones his fellow officers-of-the-law downtown: "Those four RHSLO kids—throw the book at them; they're troublemakers." Wondering whether a cigar would enhance his image, Ralphie stalks out of the office.

Just before bedtime.

"Yes, Chancellor Young . . . everything's in control Chancellor Young . . . no, they won't get away with it. . . but . . . yes, but . . . Edwin, you're shouting again. I know my job is at stake, Edwin . . . eh, sure, but . . . we were caught off guard Edwin . . . (sigh) . . . please call me back in the morning, Edwin . . . good night, Chancellor . . ."

Click.

(Continued on Page 22)

GEORGE CROAL

Learn to recognize and avoid the face of the most knowledgeable person on who you are and what you do—George P. Croal. This officer has infiltrated many campus groups including the old S.D.S. campus chapter and currently keeps tabs on campus and community organizations in the city.

The Madison police dept's expert on "subversive" groups, Croal is on the staff under Inspector Herman Thomas. Although he has been on force only since April 10, 1967, he has gained fame in the department for his intimidation and harrassment of movement people. His taste for paisley shirts, striped ties and dark sunglasses are only a part of his arrogant disposition.

When demonstrations are not at their peak he seems to rejoice in ordering his men to arrest criminals who put up posters for such menacing organizations as Freedom School.

Consider him dangerous in all respects. Don't be surprised if he calls you by name and runs down your life history since birth. His job is to know you and to halt any expression of dissent.

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of Madison



Four insurance plans compared

(continued from page 6)

Thus the possible benefits from the University plan are much higher, but the WSA plan covers a longer period.

IN OTHER respects the two policies are quite similar. The major difference is the lack of any deductibles in the WSA plan. This

could save a student hundreds, even thousands of dollars in case of a major injury or illness.

(For more information on the WSA plan, contact American Service Agency, P.O. Box 217, Verona, Wis. 53593, (phone 845-6473). For the University Plan rite Risk Manager, University of

Wisconsin, 722 University Ave., Madison, 53706 or call 262-0375.)

There is no such large difference between the two competing life insurance plans, however. WSA this year has switched to a policy from the Globe Insurance Co. of Chicago. (See page 5.) However, the **Badger Herald** is sponsoring

the policy previously sponsored by WSA, one from the Maccabees Mutual Life Insurance Co.

The two policies are similar, especially if the student getting the insurance is in good health and remains so, and is and remains otherwise insurable. One difference of some importance is that Maccabees policy holders must give evidence of insurability if they want to convert their policies to any policy except one which is basically a continuation of the term coverage. The conversion from term to permanent coverage is done when the policy holder loses student status.) Without this evidence students cannot get, among other things, waiver of premiums during disability.

On the other hand, an original term Globe policy will not be issued at all without the student giving evidence, in the form of a questionnaire concerning medical and other personal history. If the student cannot answer the questions satisfactorily, Globe will not issue a policy. Thus, students with heart trouble, or sky divers may not be able to get a Globe policy.

BUT THE GLOBE policy does have an advantage over the Maccabees policy in one respect: once a person does receive a Globe policy, it can be converted without any new evidence of insurability—even if a student loses good health after getting the original term policy, he can convert without any penalty.

In short the major difference between the two policies is that any student can get a Maccabees policy, but must give evidence of insurability to get special protections upon conversion, while students wishing to get a Globe policy must give the evidence first, with the guarantee that if the evidence is acceptable and a policy issued, no new evidence is

necessary at the time of conversion. The special protections are automatic.

There is also a difference in that Maccabees is a mutual company, in which the policy holders own part of the company, while Globe is owned by regular stock holders. As owners, Maccabees policy holders get dividends. After about 6 years the accumulated dividends are sufficient to pay the entire amount of the premiums.

But with Globe the policy holder must continue to pay dividends until age 65.

THE DISADVANTAGE of mutual companies, such as Maccabees, is that the premiums are a bit higher, and the dividends are not guaranteed (although many mutual companies, including Maccabees, have long records of uninterrupted payment of dividends). There are also possibly a few bad side effects of being an owner, but these don't amount to much especially if the company remains solvent.

All things considered, the Maccabees policy is cheaper, and easier to get, but there are risks involved which are not a factor with a Globe policy; there is the risk the student will become uninsurable before conversion, plus the slight risk of the dividends being stopped.

It should also be noted that there are reports of complaints about the methods used by the agents for Maccabees, Danny Tzakis and Associates. There is no report about the methods used by Globe's agents, as they have not sold student insurance at the University.

(For more information on the Maccabees policy, write Danny Tzakis and Associates, 301 E. Johnson St., Madison 53703, or call 256-1928. Questions concerning the Globe policy should be directed to WSA, Memorial Union, Madison 53706, or call 262-1081.)



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MADISON CAMPUS MINISTRY

is the ministry of The American Baptist Convention, The United Church of Christ, The United Methodist Church and The United Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., at The University of Wisconsin in Madison.

TAA's contract may be extended in September

By RENATE BRUESEWITZ
of the Cardinal Staff

An extended contract past the September expiration date and a better means of negotiating new proposals are the aims of the Teaching Assistants' Association (TAA) at present, according to TAA President, Steve Zorn.

The TAA, the official bargaining

the fall semester, he added. Meanwhile, the University is "offering essentially nothing" while "clarifying (contract) ambiguities in favor of the University," Zorn said.

The new TAA contract demands that day-care be provided for the children of all TAs at the expense of the University. Zorn said the

proportions of men to women in the population.

Another demand states that the University must use university-oriented professionals in the procedures of grievances against the TAs. This, Zorn said, is to eliminate the problem of negotiators who in no way understand the problems and proper



unit of the University of Wisconsin teaching assistants, expects that the University will extend the present TAA contract while the new contract is being negotiated. The proposals of the new contract, outlined briefly by Zorn, are presently under consideration by the University, though for the past three months, not much has been done, Zorn said.

NOT MUCH CAN be accomplished until the TAs return for

University's stand on this issue is that it will only do so if the plan can be extended to all University employees, a plan which the University claims is not possible. Day care is presently being provided at Cornell and Indiana, among other universities of the nation, Zorn said.

The new contract also demands that the University admit men and women into graduate schools in proportions equivalent to the

functions of a university.

THE TAA HAS also added ecology proposals to their new contract, including demands for University controls on waste products; recycling policies; better bicycle facilities in campus areas; fewer automobiles allowed in certain campus districts; the purchasing of less-polluting automobiles by the University; and a building committee to help plan University building with

ecological considerations.

The TAA are demanding better representation of students and TAs in educational planning, more experimental courses, and student evaluations of professors as well as TAs.

These demands are enumerated in the contract, with further demands on job security, secret files, class sizes and workloads, health care, and work surroundings, which are problems only partially alleviated by 1970 negotiations.

The TAA has announced that at its first meeting in September it will decide on the issues to push and the "strategy to adopt." The issue not to be discussed, according to the University, is the issue of salaries, which is "outside the scope of bargaining" and will be decided by the administration, the University said.

THE TAA HAS been an official bargaining unit since 1969, before which it existed as a pressure group since 1966. A 24-day student and TA strike in March of 1970, concluded a bargaining session in which the TAA and the University were unable to negotiate the TA demands.

The contract signed at the end of the strike was not much of a gain for the TAA, according to Zorn. Zorn attributed the ineffectiveness

of a student strike as a bargaining tactic to the nature of a university whose main functions are to police students, produce research, and carry on bureaucratic functions.

"Having no classes does not impair the normal functioning of the University," Zorn said.

Zorn described the present University negotiating team as "more smooth and professional than last time," and said they are using "less friction and abusiveness than before." Accordingly, the bargaining sessions have become "equally unproductive, but shorter" than previously, Zorn said.

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CHAMISSEA and other PHENOMENON
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Two new unions organize for fall

By SHARYN WISNIEWSKI
of the Cardinal Staff

The steam coming from the dishroom of the Memorial Union is rising as much from workers' emotions as from the hot dish water.

With a growing list of grievances and a growing consciousness of themselves as working class members, a small group of Wisconsin Union employees met last October to formulate the idea of organizing a workers' union. With much help from the Teaching Assistants Association (TAA), who at that time were also helping the Residence Halls Student Labor Organization (RHSLO) to develop, the Memorial Union Labor Organization (MULO) grew and proclaimed itself a legal entity when its constitution was ratified in April, 1971.

Presently, over 51 per cent of the Union employees are paid members. In the fall MULO will claim to solely represent the approximately 400 workers in the Memorial Union, Union South, Lowell Hall, the Wisconsin Center and the University Club.

PAT BRENNAMANN, MULO treasurer and a Rathskellar worker, said that MULO has done considerably well in organizing the Union South workers, despite concentrated efforts by Union management to choose only the straightest looking students who would tend not to cause trouble with union organizing. As Brennamann explains it, "There's really no difference between Union South workers and us. Their plan didn't work."

MULO broke from under TAA auspices as a result of a conflict over tactics used during the RHSLO strike last May. RHSLO is composed mainly of dormitory

cafeteria workers. The TAA and RHSLO wanted students to boycott the Union to put financial pressure on the University to meet RHSLO demands. However, MULO leaders resented the fact that they weren't consulted about the tactic involving the Union. Also, MULO leaders felt their organization had matured enough to go on its own. A month after the RHSLO strike, a strike vote of MULO members failed to get the necessary two thirds of Union members to support a strike. In fact, only one third of the union members bothered to vote at all. However, MULO plans to better organize the influx of new employees this fall, and concentrate on two major issues 1) what type of action will be necessary to win their demands and 2) affiliation with a larger campus wide labor organization and on what terms.

JEFF KUESEL, a MULO member and third year law student from Greenvale, New York, is involved with the legal aspects of winning the MULO demands. A list of 18 demands include such items as allowing students and employees 51 per cent of the decision making power in the Wisconsin Union, a minimum \$2.00 an hour wage, a new grievance procedure and ecological standards relating to non-biodegradable products.

With a red and black MULO button pinned on his red knit sport shirt, Kuesel pin-pointed the legal roadblocks that students and other state employees face in organizing against management.

Kuesel points out that it would be futile for MULO to gain recognition as an exclusive bargaining agent under the restrictive present state laws. The only requirement necessary for an organization to be

accepted as the exclusive bargaining agent is that union employees vote for it in a Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission supervised election. Since MULO has over 51 per cent paid membership in the union now, it would probably win the election. However, the present state laws do not permit state employees to bargain on the three areas most important to workers—wages, hours and working conditions.

The Wisconsin State Employees' Association is presently heavily lobbying for a bill that would grant them the right to bargain in these areas. "The bill passed the Democratic controlled Assembly," said Kuesel, "but it will be a tough fight to get it passed in the Republican controlled state Senate."

Along with the TAA and RHSLO, MULO is now considering the possibility of forming a campus wide labor organization. This would unite the different labor factions on the campus into a single large union capable of exerting more pressure on University personnel management. Although plans for a combined union are only in an infant stage, such a workers' alliance could pose a very real threat to University management.

RHSLO

Last year was a hallmark year for the Residence Halls Student Labor Organization (RHSLO) on campus.

A two week strike in May by RHSLO members culminated a year in which student labor on campus grew and matured to be recognized as a viable force. At the time of the strike, about 65 per cent

of the approximately 650 residence halls workers were RHSLO members.

After the strike, which was marked by serious food fights in Gordon Commons and a heavy reliance on overworked civil service workers, the University administration granted RHSLO three major demands.

1) The delay for one year of a residency requirement which would permit only people living in Res Hall dormitories to work in Res Hall cafeterias,

2) Recognition of RHSLO as the sole bargaining agent for Res Hall workers and

3) No reprisals for striking Res Hall workers.

THE MOST INVOLVED and controversial of these three points deals with recognition. RHSLO was not content with being recognized as civil servants under Section 111.80 of the State Statutes. Civil employees cannot, under the law, bargain on wages, hours or working conditions. Therefore, RHSLO established itself as having dual employer—the Division of Residence Halls and the Department of Administration of the State of Wisconsin.

The Head of the Department of Administration has the power to set the scope of bargaining under the law. Therefore, if the department head says that under certain conditions its employees can bargain wages, hours or working conditions, they will be allowed to bargain with their employer on these very important areas. The fine points of this agreement are being worked on by RHSLO's lawyers.

Now that RHSLO is recognized as the sole bargaining agent for Res Hall workers, the University is required to sit down and bargain

with them whenever RHSLO says they want a bargaining session. The University employs G. Thomas Bull, coordinator of University Employment Relations to meet in such sessions.

The next step RHSLO will take is to present the University with a contract which outlines, among other things, student demands for wages, hours and working conditions.

ALTHOUGH THE University, by not firing striking workers, has technically adhered to the no reprisal clause agreed to after the strike, there have been instances of punishing striking members. Dave Willis, who was chairman of the RHSLO steering committee recounts how he has in effect been punished for his part in the strike. Willis, an affable person with shoulder length hair and a beard, had worked for Residence Halls for four years when he re-applied to be a student supervisor this past summer.

"Although I had four years experience, the most anyone has had, and had been a supervisor before, I was not hired," he says. He took the case through the university worker's grievance procedure, but lost that case also.

Student labor activity will accelerate this fall when organizing of the new and returning workers takes place. Plans are to eventually form a united front of all education workers. This would include TAA, MULO, RHSLO, secretaries, library workers, and other workers up to the job of assistant professor. It remains to be seen if these differing factions of the campus labor force, with their particular problems and demands, can resolve their differences enough to form a strong and cohesive union.

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FLY NORTHWEST ORIENT

Dipping into the files of AMRC

The Army Mathematics Research Center has been a major focal point for protest on the Madison campus over the issue of University-military complicity. The center, which among other work for the army has performed research directly relating to the perfection of a military weapon's system, was the target of a bombing by the New Year's Gang last August 24. The following excerpts from articles based on the letters of J. Barkley Rosser, director of the center, were published in the Daily Cardinal in late April in conjunction with the People's Information Committee-Wisconsin chapter.

* * *

For the past two years, at least, the Army Math Research Center has been directly involved in spying on campus activists. While the Center was not exactly set up with such activities in mind, its strategic location on the Madison campus during the rise of turmoil in the nation's universities enabled it to perform intelligence work for the Army on a regular basis.

According to informed sources close to the Center, Army Math's intelligence work involved the compilation of literature, biographies, and photographs—in other words, dossiers—on campus protesters.

A regular feature of Army Math's coverage of demonstrations was the taking of photographs by various staff members, including permanent member Bernard Harris who had served in the government's top-secret National Security Agency for six years prior to coming to Army Math.

LEAFLETS HANDED out during rallies and demonstrations were also regularly collected by Army Math personnel including director J. Barkley Rosser's

personal secretary, Ruth Dickert. So were daily news stories from Madison and campus papers.

It is quite true that on a certain level Rosser's and his staff's intelligence work is really secondary. AMRC's finesse in cloak and dagger exploits surely isn't up to its finesse in military research. But that is to miss the whole point of Army Math's role in intelligence-gathering. It is not its technique but its strategic location within the University community that counts here.

Because its specific mission is military research it can do what other intelligence-gathering agencies such as the FBI and the DIA can only do imperfectly: namely report on the impact of campus protest viz a viz specific military research in the universities. Army Math will wind up giving the planners in the Pentagon a far more accurate sense of what their plans should be than that given by the usual spy-agencies.

* * *

ON APRIL 24, 1970, after a year-long mass movement against the Army Math Research Center, director J. Barkley Rosser's Administrative Assistant, Steven Robinson, sent the following memo to his boss:

"It seems to me that the Center might well find to its advantage to conduct a minor public relations campaign—polish up our image so to speak. I should think Frishman and Co. (Fred Frishman is in the Army office of Research and Development directly responsible for funding AMRC—ed. note) would go along with spending a small amount for a part-time editorial assistant."

Robinson's alleged background in the Green Berets could possibly account for his vision. Rosser, on the other hand, with presidential

citations for work in rocketry, and naval citations for helping build the Polaris missile, possesses a familiar public relations image.

For years Rosser has—with the help of the U.W. administration, the Department of Math, and sections of the faculty, as well as the U.S. Army—unloaded statements, articles, and "news" features about the nature of the Center's mission, few of which said much about the Center's value to the Army, but all of which were designed to "sell" the Center to the public. Particularly to those elements of the university community that might in any way pose a threat to the Center's continuance, the students and faculty.

In a letter from Rosser to I.R. Hershner in the Office of the Chief of Army R&D, Rosser spoke using his own voice. His concerns with those of the Pentagon: emasculation of the military, and how best to keep the Army on America's campuses, using whatever strategems would best serve the objectives. In another letter to Hershner dated May 26, 1969, Rosser again is preoccupied with preserving not only AMRC's, but the entire military's existence on the nation's campuses:

"WHAT OCCURS to one is that on other campuses those who hold military contracts had better be getting ready to fend off the attack. If they wait until the attack is well developed, they may find that the activists have already captured the minds of the majority of the faculty by emotional diatribes for which no counter arguments have been presented.

"This should be brought to their attention, but a mechanism for doing so doesn't seem clear. It would be fatal for some official of the military to write all of them asking for help for the military. However, it might be possible for

appropriate people to write to holders of military contracts indicating how they might help themselves. This would have to be handled quite delicately. Probably the Army, Navy, Air Force, ARPA, etc. should coordinate this operation."

Rosser is perfectly clear about a strategy for this undertaking: Public relations. He says further on in the same letter: "I think it is essential that a really first class public relations firm be consulted in this matter (if possible). Don't get a group that sells cadillacs. They don't understand the audience we must reach. Get a group that has successfully promoted a new rock and roll group, or something of that sort."

* * *

IN A LETTER OF May 16, 1966, to Frank Long, Army Math director J. Barkley Rosser reveals the propaganda value of space quite clearly. It is, Rosser says, something to keep "the masses" on the edge of their chairs. Like Batman, James Bond or the Beatles. Without the space program, Rosser states in his letter, the masses would refuse to support science. Instead, they "would go back to Bingo."

Rosser's thinking about space becomes, therefore, as much a preoccupation with public relations as with science. In fact, the two can hardly be separated. The May 16 letter to Long proposes an intermediate program between a moon and a Mars landing, something to hold the interest of the masses. An orbiting space station, replete with a Negro not qualified enough to be a real

astronaut, and with plenty of built-in military suggestiveness in order to perpetuate national chauvinism vis-a-vis the Russians.

When American astronauts finally got to the moon, they carried with them such momentos of earthly civilization as the U.S. flag, golfing equipment and the roster of a local police department. They probably should have carried a reminder of Army Math with them as well. J. Barkley Rosser's role in the U.S. space program reveals as much about the political and propagandistic content of U.S. science as anything else.

In another letter to Long, dated June 20, 1966, Rosser makes even clearer what his sense of the space program really is. Only now it can be seen that his attitudes are probably those which are shared by many at the top of the space program itself.

NINE YEARS ago the USA made a serious mistake in the space program. It appears that we may have got all set up to repeat that mistake. The reason I keep bothering you is in hopes that we can learn enough from our earlier mistakes not to repeat them. Is there no way to do this? Let me set the scene for the mistake nine years ago. Eleven years ago, Charlie Wilson refused the money to let von Braun develop a booster configuration and orbit a satellite. Von Braun got the development money anyhow.

"By the spring of 1957 he had had eleven successful firings with that configuration. At that time, it was clear to anyone who had been reading the Russian newspapers

(Continued on Page 23)

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The Memorial Union, and its new sibling, Union South

By GOLDI KADUSHIN
of the Cardinal Staff

The Wisconsin Union tries to live up to its name.

Ted Crab, director, talks about the philosophy behind the sprawling grey structure at 800 Langdon St. as a definition of the word union: "a joining together of the various sections of the academic community, faculty, student, and alumni in one place on campus. Emphasis is on developing a sense of community by bringing the 40,000 members of a diverse campus into contact on a day to day basis."

THE IDEA FOR a unifying campus institution was proposed in a 1904 Inaugural Address by President Van Hise. However the term union was defined more loosely in those days and the first Wisconsin Union with its headquarters in the old YMCA building restricted membership to men only.

After World War I loss of the Y facilities inspired the idea for a war memorial building and following a ten year fund drive the Wisconsin Union opened its doors to women as well as men in 1928.

Despite a remodeling of the cafeteria in 1957 Union facilities eventually proved inadequate to serve an expanding campus. The destruction of the Breese Terrace Cafeteria by fire in 1968 and a burgeoning complex of engineering and agricultural school buildings in the western part of campus provoked University officials to provide funds for a new structure and the \$4 million beige-brick Union-South at 2-27 N. Randall was completed in February 1971.

All students are automatically members of both Unions—membership fees are deducted from University tuition. As membership organizations the Wisconsin Union and Union-South are open to Union members, UW faculty, staff and their guests. An annual membership charge of \$23 which accumulates to life membership in four years also entitles non-University personnel to the use of facilities.

AS AN INSTITUTION whose membership is primarily student, the Wisconsin Union tries to be particularly responsive to student needs. The

Union Policy Making Board is composed of nine students, two faculty members, two alumni and two Union officials.

Union Directorate and Union South Program Boards are staffed exclusively by students who are responsible for planning recreational events in the two buildings. The union also features a total of 13 clubs and committees which are open for membership to all University of Wisconsin students.

To provide a quick overview: Hoofers is the largest and most active outing organization in the country and consists of five separate clubs; mountaineering, outing, riding, sailing and skiing. The literary committee sponsors an annual creative writing contest and publishes *Modine Gunch* the University art magazine. Craft offers the opportunity to become involved in any facet of the craft arts and theatre film and music committees bring theatre, film and music to the campus.

The blurb on the matchbooks distributed by the Wisconsin Union boast



Cardinal photo by Don Darnutzer

THE NEW UNION SOUTH.

that the building provides "recreational cultural and educational events." They aren't kidding. A second floor book center opened last year on an experimental basis and is slated to continue operation through next June. It offers enlightenment at a five per cent reduction on paperbacks and other books. Under consideration for the bookstore is a Master Charge plan which, according to Pat Reimer, Union publicity director, would also apply to theatre tickets.

IN ADDITION THE Wisconsin Union also operates a browsing library where records may be checked out, and boasts a total of five art galleries for the display of works by University resident and other artists. A lively series of lectures, concerts and films completes the triumvirate.

In addition to recreational activities the Memorial Union provides the University community with an extensive food services operation which includes a cafeteria and four dining rooms.

A controversy recently flared up over the quality of food services, when the Memorial Union Labor Organization (MULO) distributed leaflets accusing the management of an unjust hike in food prices. Roger Rodzen, Union financial director, denies that students are overcharged. "If you consider the size and quality of portions, students don't pay exorbitant prices. What many people forget is that the Wisconsin Union is not primarily a restaurant. Of course we can't compete price wise with McDonald's, but they only provide food services, whereas our costs have to cover a multiplicity of other operations."

Despite a \$13,000 budget deficit Rodzen maintains that the Memorial Union is not in trouble. "We are not losing customers. There has simply been a decrease in the average check. People come in, buy a cup of coffee and sit. What happens is that revenue remains level or decreases while costs go up in terms of maintenance and custodial services."

By DEBORAH HOLT
of the Cardinal Staff

The Union South is open, after a faltering start, and is standing on its own two feet at last.

Scheduled to open last January, by February only the game room was in operation. The cafeteria and then the lounges were opened, and while finishing touches are still going on throughout the building, only the Union's fourteen hotel rooms have yet to be readied for public use and should open September 1st.

UNDERSTANDABLY with such a beginning, the Union South made nowhere near the money it had planned on last semester. (However, the games room actually netted twice its expected amount.) The new Union's eating facilities have shortened their hours of operation to compensate for the fact that they're still losing money, but director Corky Sischo is optimistic that the financial picture will brighten come fall. He regards even the new MacDonald's, to open only a block away, as "not a threat, but an alternative. They do their thing best, and we do our thing best."

As a place to eat, the Union South offers three alternatives; a cafeteria similar to that in the old Union, the Red Oak Grill offering grilled brats and steaks, and a "carousel" revolving food server which presents those in line with a hot meal in seconds.

Perhaps the new Union's most striking feature is its decor—almost starkly modern furniture against exciting red striped carpeting that is vividly evident throughout the building.

LESS OBVIOUS but equally interesting are the "entertainment centers" available to students. The stereo in the main lounge, for example, plays any side from a large selection of albums at the touch of a button, and the music room upstairs provides headphones and a selector dial, similar to those found in airplanes, enabling one to tune into one of several programs of music.

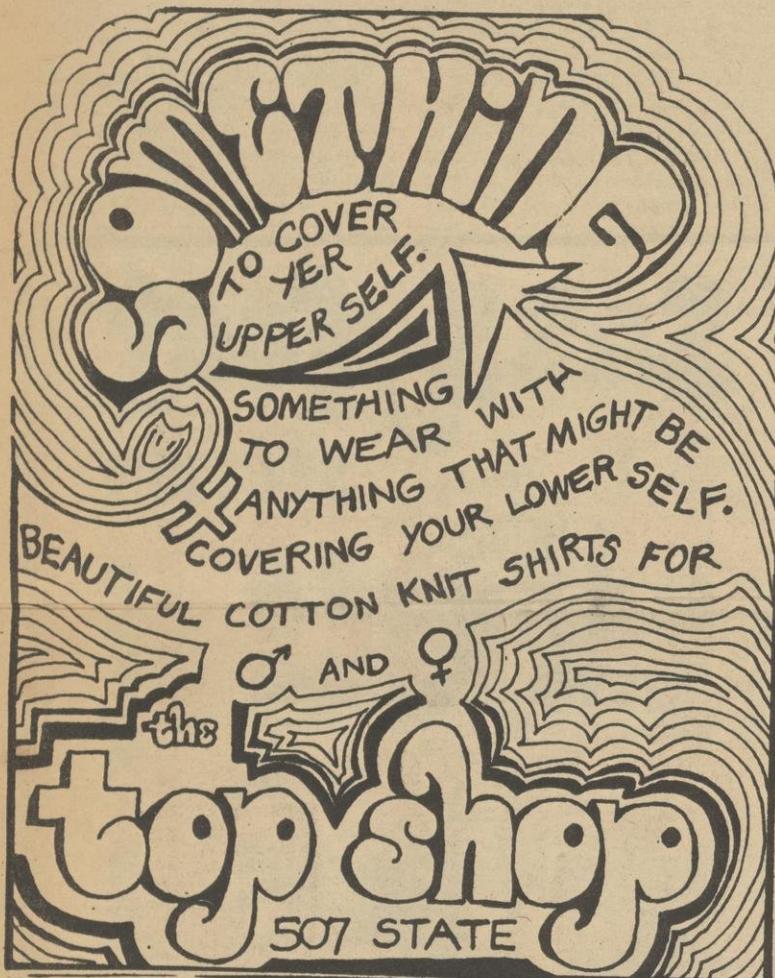
And if none of these please, you can pick up the room's special phone and ask that the records be changed.

The games room offers pool, billiards (no pockets), table tennis, and foosball, but its most popular sport so far has been bowling. At 35¢ a line or three lines for \$1.00, the Union South lanes are the cheapest in town. But the Union's most comfortable room has to be the T.V. lounge. Incredible, huge beanbag chairs mold (noisily) to your every move, and the room's two color T.V.s work beautifully—a really relaxing way to waste an hour or two between classes.

THE GOAL of the Union South, as explained by its program director Jill Feldman, is "to involve as many students in as many activities as possible." Programs this summer included classes in such varied areas as macrame, ice cream making, sewing, and origami, and many more programs are being planned for next semester.

Feldman stressed that no special talents are needed to be a part of Union South activities, and that anyone interested in becoming involved should contact her or Randi Christiansen, by calling the Union South.

This offer was particularly extended to freshmen, for, says Feldman, "This campus can be a pretty lonely place if you don't have a niche. Involvement can ease that feeling."



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Camp McCoy 3

Vets describe problems of Army life

By RENA STEINZOR
of the Cardinal Staff

Armies historically lie within the very heart of state power.

As a result, both the condition of their morale and their excellence hit at the very roots of the health of the nation they are pledged to defend.

Judging by these standards, America is in deep trouble. The evening television news details daily stories of drug addiction among soldiers; Newsweek magazine carries a cover story describing the manifest ways in which the American army is falling apart at the seams; and—perhaps most significant of all—soldiers are beginning to form themselves into political unions which challenge the very premises upon which the Army itself is built.

In Vietnam, officers fear for their lives not from the Viet Cong but from their own GIs. Last year, the now famous Fort Dix rebellion saw hundreds of GIs rip apart the stockade in which they had been confined for a wide variety of "crimes" against the sacred order. And just a few weeks ago, a racial riot resulted in the sealing off of Travis Air Force base and the calling in of outside police forces.

On July 27, 1970, a non-accidental explosion ripped through Camp McCoy, a National Guard training post 70 miles north of Madison. The bombing produced \$100,000 in damage to the base's reservoir and electrical system. A full eight months later, the Army, in conjunction with the FBI, filed charges against three active duty GIs for the action. Steve Geden,

Daniel "Maynard" Kreps, and Tom Chase—who became known popularly as the Camp McCoy Three—were stationed at Fort Carson, Col. at the time of their arrest. They were transported, in chains to Madison where they expect to go on trial.

Two of the three men—Geden and Chase—are Viet Nam vets. At the time of the bombing, all three were serving as regular army instructors for the National Guard recruits at McCoy. In addition, they were actively involved in organizing a local chapter of the American Servicemen's Union (ASU). The union, which claims a total membership of 11,000, is militantly anti-war and anti-brass (the GI term for career soldiers and the values they represent). Among their demands are:

* The right to refuse to obey illegal orders—like orders to fight in the illegal, imperialist war in Southeast Asia.

* Election of officers by vote of the rank and file.

* No troops to be used against anti-war demonstrators or workers on strike.

* Federal minimum wages and the right of collective bargaining.

Kreps, Chase, and Geden all maintain they had nothing to do with the Camp McCoy bombing and that they were arrested and charged because of their ASU activities. Convinced that their union is a basic and profound threat to the Pentagon, the men contend that the established system of "justice" will go to the lengths of imprisoning three innocent men for 35 years just to foil

further organizing activities among active duty GIs.

Since they arrived in Madison several weeks ago, they have been building a defense committee in conjunction with both the ASU's national office and local groups such as the Wisconsin Alliance. Early in June, a group of 15 volunteers journeyed back to Camp McCoy to leaflet troops there, hoping to build their support for the Three. They were surrounded by MPs, and banished from the base for life. A couple were beaten by the Army's policemen.

All three men see their defense efforts based on a dual front campaign aimed at both active duty soldiers and civilians in the local community. They intend to talk about the issues upon which their union is based—the Viet Nam war and the internal state of the Army—as well as the "frame up" to which they are being subjected.

Recently, I had an opportunity to talk with all three about the background of their story, in personal terms. All three enlisted in the Army at relatively early ages for reasons which are both typical and uniquely important to an understanding of contemporary events. Once a part of the military machine, all three had experiences which led them to join the ASU and begin to struggle against the Army establishment.

Tom Chase enlisted in the army a couple of days after graduating from high school in Glen Rock, N.J.

"I was bored, I had no perspective on my life and I couldn't

think of what else to do," he remembered. He was 18 at the time and disliked school.

"My father would have sent me to college but wouldn't give me money to do anything else. I wasn't into drugs—as a matter of fact, I was kind of a straight dude," Chase continued.

"The army was alright for the first three days. At the Reception Center, they shaved my head—I didn't mind that, I always had short hair. Then it came time to move out to the training base.

"They told us to form up and right away the drill sergeants started to assert themselves in a typical master/slave relationship. We had to lie our duffle bags over our heads, run around the block three times, and then sit in the hot sun while they yelled at us. When we got to the base, they dumped all our bags on the ground, in the mud and gave us 10 minutes to find them and run to the barracks. They were kicking us and beating us all the time."

"I don't know," Chase concluded. "We were there to defend our country. To start with we had faith in our country and then our country showed us its true colors. It was especially hard on a white man who has never been beaten in the streets by a policeman or seen such things."

Danny "Maynard" (after the Dobie Gillis character) Kreps joined the Army at 16 and a half after dropping out of a Los Angeles high school.

"I went in the Army because I got in trouble with the law and with my parents," he stated simply. "I left home at 9, 12, and 15. They said they would tear up all my past record if I went into the Army."

"I thought I would better myself in society by going in and not disgracing my parents and make them have a son who was a bum."

"I was trained at the White Sands base in New Mexico. They would march us 15 miles to the missile range while the officers rode in jeeps. I caught double pneumonia three times because they would run us in 103 degree weather during the day and it would turn really cold at night."

Steve Geden joined up at the age of 19 after a year of college. His home was a "high income white suburb of Boston." He remembers being "really straight" in high school—"into proms," an Eagle Scout, a member of the band.

"My parents like to think of themselves as middle class. My father holds down two jobs so that we can live where we do—he is a fireman and a truck driver."

"I went to college at RPI and I

(Continued on Page 20)

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RETIREMENT INDICATED

Laird gives interview

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MADISON (Wisconsin), April 25. The United States Secretary of Defence (Mr Melvin Laird) has said in a copyright interview with the University of Wisconsin's "Daily Cardinal" that he will leave his Cabinet position in 1973.

In the latest edition of the student newspaper, Mr Laird, aged 59, told a reporter that four years was long enough: "I'm not interested in being Secretary of Defence another four years."

A Defence Department public-affairs official, who was present during part of the interview, confirmed that Mr Laird intended to vacate his post in 1973.

"He has often said that he probably will resign in January of 1973, when either the present Administration starts its second term, or a new Administration takes over," the official said.

reprinted from THE PRESS, April 26, 1971

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Camp McCoy 3

(Continued from page 19) got kicked out after two weeks for having a woman in my room. I went back, got into dope and began to get strung out on speed. I met Peggy (his wife) and dropped out of college in November, 1967," Geden added.

Eventually, he and Peggy wanted to get married. He was working off and on. They needed his parents' permission to marry because he was 19 and underage by Massachusetts law. Also, the draft was breathing down his neck.

"My parents said that they would give me permission to marry Peggy if I enlisted because then I would have a steady income. Two people I knew who took the draft were killed. So I went to the recruiter and told him I didn't want to go to Nam," Geden recounted.

At this point, the other two chimed in: "And the recruiter said, 'Sit down, son and I'll tell you what I'm gonna do.'"

Geden grinned. "Yeah, that's how it happened. I went to something called Crypto school—I got a security clearance and all so if I tell you exactly what it is, I am liable for ten years in jail. The recruiter said they didn't use Crypto experts in Nam. 10 days after I got out of school, I was on my way to Viet Nam.

Both Geden and Chase are Viet Nam vets with two years war experience between them. Kreps was only in the country for a week. Once they had described the evolution of their original decision to join up, I asked them to explain how their subsequent experiences as active duty GIs had led them to join the ASU and start agitating against the Army from within.

"I was stationed in Germany," Kreps began. "Over there they call the Germans Krauts, swinehounds—all kinds of bad names. All white GIs hated black GIs because a lot of them were from the south and the German girls weren't prejudiced and would date any nice guy."

"Then I went to Korea. Over there they pay \$1 a month for a native houseboy. They call him gook, Chink, Jap. If he doesn't do exactly what is wanted, soldiers would beat him half to death.

"I went to Viet Nam on a flight mission for a week because I had a

security clearance. I was just sitting inside this truck one day, locked in, riding along. My last duty was to burn the equipment inside with a grenade if the truck got attacked. But I couldn't get out.

"Anyway, there were some Vietnamese by the side of the road—children, they couldn't have been more than 12. Some were walking, some riding bikes. All of a sudden, they were all mowed down by the guys in the front of the truck."

Chase had similar memories. "I have seen people killed for no reason. But it's no big thing. Soldiers take target practice at people in rice fields. They even have this racket over there—if they see a Vietnamese with a new motorcycle they will shoot him and take the motorcycle to town and sell it.

"You see," he explaid, "We couldn't see the people we were supposed to be fighting. You would go down a road and they would fire from trees behind the bordering rice paddies. You couldn't see them so you would just fire at anything—villages, clumps of trees. It happens day in and day out. I never shot anybody I could see—I just returned fire. Who knows what I hit?"

"But," Chase concluded, "I didn't relate to what I saw happening to the Vietnamese to what was happening to me in the Army until I met an ASU organizer after I came home. We rapped a lot.

"I went to Camp McCoy and met these two guys. We discovered we were all members of the union and decided to try and organize a chapter."

Steve Geden lived with a Vietnamese family in a Saigon slum. "They seemed like pretty decent people to me. The woman had been raped and tortured by the French.

"All the GIs around me were such blatant racists," he continued. "And in those Vietnamese slums—people were living in sections of sewer conduits, and getting their food out of garbage cans. Every day when I drove to work, I would see a sign—'You have a friend in Saigon too, the Chase Manhattan Bank.'

"There is even a Ramada Inn in Saigon," he exclaimed.

"I was sent north for fraternizing

with the enemy," he said. "I guess they were uptight because of my security clearance. There were a lot of rocket attacks. And then one day I saw some soldiers dangling a prisoner from a helicopter on a piece of wire. Then they cut the wire and he was killed."

"Soon, GIs started to meet without our officers, to talk things out. I never felt so good as when we had those meetings. We felt our power in being together—watching those lifers shake."

He put this principle into action in the orgainzing attempts at Camp McCoy.

Finally, we talked about where the GI movement was moving to—across the country and across the world.

Geden began. "The membership of the ASU has doubled in Viet Nam over the last few months. Beyond fragging (physical attacks on officers), GIs are refusing to go on missions and unload ships. GIs at Iwakuni, Japan kept 50 planes grounded for six months by refusing to do maintenance on them.

"It's reaching the point now," he continued, "of no return. GIs are feeling their power. They outnumber the brass by ten to one and they can tell the brass what to do. It's snowballing."

Chase spoke of the volunteer army fight presently being waged in Congress. "Some congressmen realize the Army is unreliable. The fight in Congress is an attempt to make the Army reliable by hiring mercenaries.

"GIs know they are being oppressed. They have to relate it to others. Civilians tend to be condescending and presume we are at a low level politically and don't know things we know very well," Chase said.

"And people," said Geden emphatically, have to stop thinking everyone who wears a uniform is a pig. GIs are prisoners."

Amen.

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Co-ops provide housing and goods

By GOLDIE KADUSHIN
of the Cardinal Staff

The Co-op is an inevitable response to, among other things, dorms, landlords and high rent. Presently the city offers 18 living co-ops and a variety of cooperative services including three eating co-ops, a co-op bakery, two grocery co-ops, a bicycle co-op, a book co-op, and a clothing co-op formed on the entrepreneurial spirit of several library mall merchants.

Goals vary from the desire to run a successful bicycle store to attempts at communal living, but all

co-ops return profits proportionally to their members and entitle each member to one vote in directing co-op policy irrespective of his original investment.

Responding to the alienating influences of a capitalist economy, co-ops, according to a 1971 publicity release, recognize the necessity for cultural revolution and "the development of a new lifestyle based on a sense of community."

The essence of cooperative living is a humanism devoted to the nurturing of interpersonal

relationships, a theory whose practice requires each member of a living co-op to pay his rent on time and assume the responsibility for work such as cooking, cleaning, or repairs. Administrative functions, bookkeeping or fund-raising, are performed by people elected to those jobs at house meetings.

In a store co-op each member of the cooperative is expected to donate some of his time to the running of the store. A paid manager is usually elected from the co-op membership to balance books.

Discontent with capitalism provided the genesis of the cooperative movement in Madison during the depression of the Thirties.

By 1966 a census of the cooperative community in Madison revealed a total membership of 510 patrons utilizing the services of six living and two eating co-ops. However, this roster comprised a testimony of existence

Motel is planned for Miffland

By BRIAN POSTER
of the Cardinal Staff

Miffland, the home for many University students, will soon be the site of an unlikely occupant—a Howard Johnson Motel.

A local land developer, Daniel Neviasier, has taken all the necessary steps for construction to begin later this year. But Neviasier encountered many obstacles before he won his fight—a battle some hope is not yet over.

Miffland is a six square block area that is home to several thousand University students and college-age youth. The houses, owned by absentee landlords, are aged and rundown. There is also a scattering of home-owning elderly citizens and a few business establishments.

NEVIASER'S DECISION to build a motel in Miffland came at about the same time the City Planning Department made several recommendations to preserve Miffland as a residential area. It was proposed that high rise apartments and commercial buildings be banned, low rise apartments encouraged, and through traffic diverted. With little debate, the City Council approved these guidelines April 27.

Then along came Neviasier seeking various permits to begin construction. The controversy that followed may have shed some light on the future of the Miffland recommendations.

Neviasier proposed that the motel be constructed on the fringe of Miffland. This decision led Eighth Ward Alderman Paul Soglin, the alderman for Miffland and a University law student, to immediately begin efforts to scuttle the project.

Soglin pointed out that two blocks away, there was land designated for a motel and asked Neviasier to relocate there. Neviasier said he would but only if the city bought his Miffland property. The city refused.

SOGLIN THEN made an eleventh hour effort by proposing the motel site be rezoned so the project could not be built. The Council turned Soglin down in June.

Why does Soglin so vigorously oppose the motel? "What it may do," replies Soglin, "is to act as a magnet and attract other commercial enterprises to an area that should be committed to residential development."

Soglin also opposes the motel because twelve homes inhabited by students will have to be torn down. Student feeling in Miffland is almost unanimously against the project.

Therefore, while the aldermen have approved a Mifflin plan calling for residential development, they in turn have allowed a motel to be constructed there.

The Mifflin Plan thus stands in jeopardy and the future of Miffland is in doubt.

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and nothing more. The original buoyant spirit of the Thirties had been diminished by the political apathy of the succeeding decade and was stagnant.

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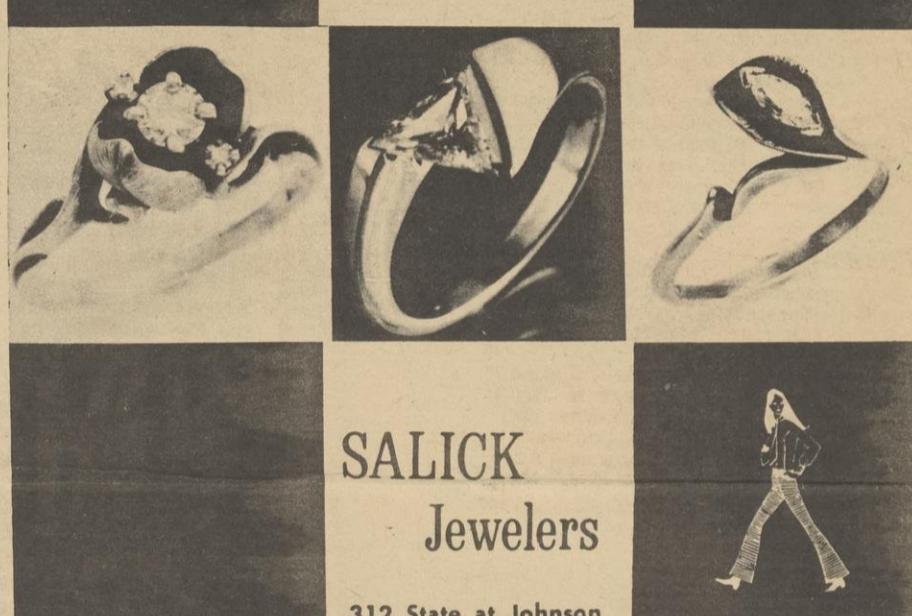
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(continued from page 11)

H. EDWIN YOUNG

In one sense Edwin Young, chancellor of the Madison campus, is a popular man. His name is always being shouted out loud at political rallies. Unfortunately there are some adjectives thrown in too.

Anyway, this is the man who fronts for the regents and whomever else of political influence might be around. If there is a TAA strike to be broken he pulls the strings. If there is a Huey Newton speech to force off campus, he throws in the complications.

Young loves to bait radicals. "What is it you people want?" he will ask with an irritating whine. Once during negotiations concerning day care centers he wanted to know why women didn't stay home and "take care of their babies"—"or even the men too if they want," he threw in reluctantly.

Yet Ed Young shouldn't be condemned that harshly. He's just a lackey, errr, administrative servant performing his duty.

CRAZY BRIAN

You may think that your problems with panhandlers are over once you get to the Union. But beware! In the corners of the "Rath," and even in the halls of the library lurks one of the more infamous of the Madison group of beggars.

Since you can't tell the panhandlers from the regular students, the characteristic of Brian that will set him apart is his gruff, demanding rather than pleading question, "Have you got a spare quarter?"

If he uses, as he sometimes does, a more gentle approach, it will take on the earmarks of a come-on for a date. Characteristic of this style is a question about your nationality or perhaps your musical ability. (He was, at one time, a fine piano player).

Though his manner may frighten some, he is not to be feared. The refusal on your part to contribute money will probably be followed by a look of deep rejection.

A tip to males. If a stranger appears at your door asking to use your shaver or deodorant, this could very well be Brian. Just use your own discretion!

GERALD NICHOL

Gerald Nichol, boy wonder district attorney, the moderate Republican who said "no" to the staunch law and order creed.

"The law has to change, the law has to be fluid," Nichol said recently. In the meantime, it appears he has no hesitation about enforcing the present law.

After only three months in office, Nichol moved last April against that nasty abortion clinic on Madison's west side, and gained, incidentally, a little state-wide publicity.

I might personally favor abortion, said Nichol, but the law says "no." But our hero was foiled in his prosecution of the abortion doctor

AMRC letters

(Continued from page 17) that the Russians would orbit a satellite before the Vanguard program could make it. Von Braun was convinced that he could beat the Russians if he were given the funds.

"Wilson was still saying 'No.' There was a Ballistic Missiles Committee, very high level, that reported directly to Wilson. Von Braun appealed to them. I was on the committee, and remember the incident well."

"Kistiakowsky opposed the idea, and carried the committee with him. He characterized the Von Braun proposal as a stunt (which it certainly was) without scientific value. In his opinion the USA would make itself look ridiculous by indulging in stunts. So von Braun was refused permission until after Sputnik I."

"What the committee was clearly not qualified to judge was the prestige value of a stunt, and indeed it misjudged completely and utterly. It seems we are now preparing to repeat the same mistake. We are to meet this summer to advise what, if any, stunts are to be performed after the present stunt of putting a man in the moon. We have one panel which is hopefully qualified to judge which stunts can and cannot be performed. We have a second panel which is hopefully qualified to judge the scientific value of the stunts; even if it misjudges somewhat, as Kistiakowsky did nine years ago, as to what scientific discoveries might result, it will probably be correct when it judges that the scientific value of the stunts cannot justify the cost. But where, oh where is the panel of experts on the prestige value of stunts? Is it really too late to avoid repeating the mistake of nine years ago?"

"Sincerely,
J. Barkley Rosser
"Director"

WHEN J. BARKLEY ROSSER agreed to take the Directorship of the Army Math Research Center in December, 1962, he did so only after the University was able to satisfy him that certain changes to strengthen the center's operation would be made. He details some of these in a 1963 letter to Dr. Otto Witzell at the National Science Foundation in Washington:

"The crucial question is whether the Department of Numerical Analysis and Statistics will make a rapid expansion so as to require a building of the suggested size and whether they can attract first class people for this expansion so as to merit support of the magnitude suggested. This question was crucial for me in deciding to come to Madison as Director of the Mathematics Research Center. This is because the areas of computing and statistics are amongst those of great value to the Army, and the Center is committed to develop and maintain strength in such areas."

Accordingly, Rosser was able to bring Seymour Parter in Numerical Analysis and Henry Mann in Statistics to the Madison campus. But not until a few strings were pulled:

"(Parter) indicated that the position would be more attractive if it were partly in the Department of Mathematics. The Department of Mathematics cooperated, and the offer was modified to be two-thirds in the Department of Numerical Analysis and one-third in the Department of Mathematics."



Cooperation with the Department of Mathematics turns out to be another key feature of Army Math's operation. Largely at Rosser's urging, the math department added strength in applied mathematics, agreed to accept credits in mechanics, dynamics, electrodynamics, relativity, mechanics of continua, towards both undergraduate and graduate degrees in math.

THE MOST INTERESTING interlock between Army Math and the department of math centers around Letters and Science Dean Stephen C. Kleene. Prior to his appointment as dean, Kleene was a chairman in the math department, and an acting director of the AMRC (during Rosser's leave year in 1966-67). He was also a member of the powerful University Committee and was the author of "A Dove's Defense of MRC," widely circulated in 1969.

But the Kleene-Rosser relationship goes back prior to the summer of 1969. Its less public aspect formulated in the spring of that year. In a letter to Ray Hershner in the office of Army Research and Development, dated May 26, 1969, Rosser fills in the details of a gathering attack on AMRC:

"Radicals in the English department tried to get the department to condemn MRC, ROTC, and support of the military generally. Calmer heads in the department got it cooled down a bit, but the English department has asked the University Committee (a key group of faculty that helps formulate faculty policy) to appoint a group to review the position of the University in the matter of accepting military support. Kleene is on the University Committee and will do what he can to insure that the issue is decided on a rational basis rather than an emotional one."

"I will try to see what I can do about rallying the support of others on the campus who hold contracts with the military. This is probably made easier by the fact that the matter will be under investigation by the University Committee, so that the threat is official and localized. Kleene will help me coordinate with the activities of the University Committee."

It turns out that Kleene's name needs no introduction in Washington. From the way in which Rosser refers to him, it is obvious that Hershner both knows

who Kleene is and what he can be expected to do on behalf of the military.

Just as important as Rosser's understanding that he can count on Kleene is his sense of how the political structure of the University can be worked to preserve the interests of the military. The University Committee, a body which traditionally rubber stamps the University's vested interests, is also one whose activities can, with the aid of Kleene, be coordinated by Rosser himself. At once further removed is the L&S Deanship. The occasion of Kleene's becoming Dean in the fall of 1969 may or may not have been a direct reward for his work viz a viz Army Math. But there is no doubt that Barkley Rosser understood the political importance of the appointment.

A circular put out by Army Math offering fellowships in applied mathematics for 1971-72 mentions hardly a word to prospective applicants about the Center's relationship to the Army. A person thinking to apply for such a fellowship at the University might therefore be doing so without the knowledge that his career in mathematics might be directly construed for Army purposes.

The applied math fellowship turns out to be one of the more subtle ways the AMRC fulfills contract objectives "to cooperate with Army activities in their recruitment of scientific personnel" and "to create a reservoir of mathematicians that may be called upon by the Government for assistant in the event of a national emergency by acquainting mathematicians with the needs of the Army and enlisting their work on problems of Army interest."

One of the ways in which the Army can apparently secure the services, if not the outright allegiance, of a young fellow is through the draft and the draft's relationship to the AMRC. In a letter written to a fellow winner in March, 1969, AMRC director J. Barkley Rosser notes, "I would be perfectly willing to write a letter to your draft board explaining that your fellowship is supported by the Mathematics Research Center and indicating our connection with the U.S. Army. I did this for a student earlier this year. He has been deferred to the end of the year, with no commitment for or against further deferment. He thinks that my letter was helpful in obtaining the deferment."

A more important manifestation of the utilization of American youth on behalf of the Army comes in the

form of actual employment. One of the plums for a recipient is the chance to make money by working at an Army installation over the summer. The recipient, of course, may not be aware that such a plum is his until he has first been made aware of the limitations built into his fellowship. A typical letter of award—written in 1969 from Rosser—contains this passage:

"An MRC Fellow may not receive concurrent fellowship aid from another source. He will ordinarily not engage in remunerative employment, but may do teaching for the University of Wisconsin up to one course per semester or do paid research for the Mathematics Research Center up to \$1,000 in a year. The fellow may engage in such activities provided they are advantageous to his program of studies and training, and provided this advantage is attested by the professor in charge of his graduate studies and concurred in by the Director of the Center. Suitable activities besides teaching at the University of Wisconsin (at most one course per semester) would be serving as a project assistant for a faculty member of the Center (at most one-third time) or spending time during the summer working with a scientist at an Army laboratory (for at most two months)."

Of course, Army Math cannot put itself up as an employment agency for the Pentagon and, as

with the draft, Rosser is careful here in his use of official language. In the March 1969 letter, he observes:

"We do not ourselves have any employment possibilities for you for the summer of 1969. If you should choose to come here for summer school and commence your graduate studies at the beginning of the summer, your Fellowship could be set from July 1, 1969 to June 30, 1970. This would leave open the question of support for you during the summer of 1970. In point of fact many Army research laboratories do have special openings in the summer. If you would be interested in something of this sort please send me your qualifications and I would make them known to a dozen or so laboratories. If we get at this promptly there is a reasonable chance that you could get something for the summer."

THAT A certain miscalculation may have occurred last August 24 matters little (the assertion is qualified because on June 19, 1970, more than two months prior to the bombing, Rosser notified his senior colleagues at AMRC that a possible move to another location for the Center was being contemplated by the University).

The MRC continues to operate from the 12th floor of the WARF building on the west end of campus on an annual budget of \$1,500,000.



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An interview

Pat Matzdorf--World record jumper

By JIM FINE
of the Cardinal Staff

Question: Who holds the world outdoor high jump mark, has tied the American indoor high jump mark, and where is he from?

If you tried to give the name of some Russian athlete, then I guess that you didn't get a newspaper this summer. If, on the other hand, you answered "Pat Matzdorf of Sheboygan, Wisconsin" you were right on the head.

MATZDORF, WHO will be a senior at the University this year, seems to be an exceptional person. Besides setting a new world record in the high jump at 7-6 1/4, Matzdorf gives the United States Olympic team its first serious threat in years for a gold medal in his specialty. He shares the American indoor record with a jump of 7-3, and won this event for the United States team at the Pan-American Games in Cali, Columbia, this past summer.

While attending Sheboygan North High School, Matzdorf, who did not start jumping until his sophomore year, set the Wisconsin high school record of 6-11. He also holds the Fox Valley Conference indoor and outdoor high jump marks.

Added to this impressive list of credentials is the fact that Matzdorf is and has always been an excellent student. A mathematics major at the University, he has an impressive B plus grade point. And it has been said that he once skipped track practice to take an exam!

The Pan-Am Games this summer were quite controversial, not



Cardinal photo by Richard Grossman

WORLD RECORD HOLDER PAT MATZDORF

so much for the American victory there but because of the horrible living conditions for the teams, and the hostility of the crowds. Matzdorf talked openly with the Cardinal about his reactions to the event.

"THE FOOD WAS good, but we didn't see too much of the town," he said. "The rooms we stayed in had about 12 guys, which was crowded, and they were open air,

kind of like camping out."

When asked about the crowd reactions he replied, "They acted like they really didn't know how to react to a track meet of this caliber." But he went on to say, "They weren't hostile, just curious. The American team always attracted crowds, for some reason."

Matzdorf won the high jump at a height of 6-10, well under his recent

The Cardinal sports staff, renowned for its sports coverage, efficiency, and drinking ability (not necessarily in that order), will be returning to Madison soon. The best coverage of all the Badger teams will resume in the Cardinal Fall Registration issue.

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efforts. He partly attributed this to the fact that he had stomach cramps for two to three days. Also, he said that, "I was disappointed, though I was lucky enough to win. I just wasn't concentrating on what I was doing because I knew the competition wasn't going to be tough. I went first and there was nobody to beat when I jumped."

He complained of being tired, and this is no wonder since the track season began for him last October. And the pressures of all the publicity seem to be getting to him.

"I DON'T SPEND much time at home, I just seek shelter from all the interviewers. I don't want to spend all my time repeating the

same things."

As for the future, Matzdorf, who was married August 21, plans to take a couple of months off for relaxing and settling into his new life style. Then, in October the season begins again.

But Matzdorf seems to be in good control of his fame, and plans to "take it easy until the NCAA meet next year" when he hopes to build himself to peak performance level. Then, after the AAU meet next spring he will, of course, try out for the Olympic team.

Since he will graduate in June, he plans to devote more time to high jumping, but says that "I would also like to get a job where I can use my math major."

"As for the kids today, they're done for before they started. They'll be eaten or boiled in a cauldron."

Ishmael Reed

"I suppose it would mean something different to everyone who sees it."

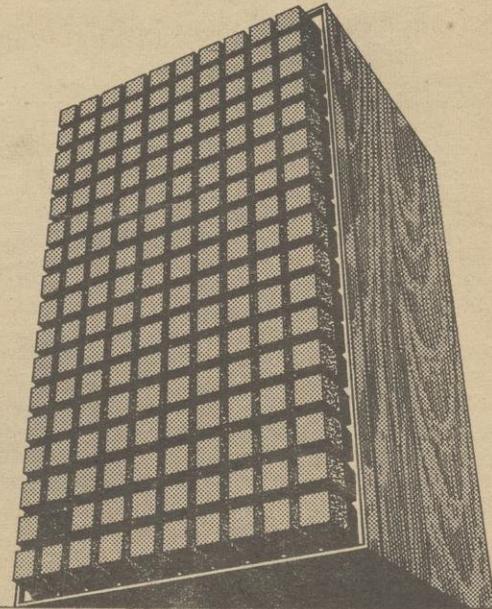
Kurt Vonnegut Jr.

"Fair exchange, as the old saw goes, is never robbery."

Iceberg Slim

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