



# **The daily cardinal. Vol. LXXXI, No. 7**

## **September 29, 1970**

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## Merrill Springs Again

JOHN LOVE SQUEEZES a sound out of his sax at Friday's Folk Arts Society benefit in the Union. The benefit was staged for Parthenogenesis, a new music cooperative. Merrill Springs Blues Band. Love is a member of the Cardinal Photo by Bonnie Sharpe.

*Chemical warfare succeeds*

## Bandy escalates battle with Mifflin apartment squatters

By JUDY ROYSTER  
of the Cardinal Staff

Tenants who formerly occupied 442 W. Mifflin St. property allegedly belonging to landlord William T. Bandy, conferred Monday with Deputy District Attorney John W. Gibson in hopes of filing suit against Bandy for conduct regardless of human life, carrying a concealed weapon, criminal trespassing, disorderly conduct, and illegal possession of gas similar to tear gas.

The charges arose from action Bandy took against the tenants Sunday morning. At seven a.m. Bandy and four C. C. Riders walked unannounced through the front door of 442 W. Mifflin, one of four houses where tenants are on strike for fair rents. All five people inside were asleep.

Bandy walked to the back of the house and threw a bottle of poison gas. He then opened the door of the front bedroom and, according to one of the tenants sleeping there, "told us we had 30 seconds to get out because he was fumigating and there was poisonous gas in the house." According to tenants, Bandy then ran upstairs and broke into both upstairs bedrooms, telling the people to get out as he simultaneously poured a gas-producing liquid in the rooms.

Bandy then ran out of the house. One tenant, on his way out, said

he passed Bandy coming back in with another glass container of the gas, which Bandy threw down the basement steps.

Another of the tenants said, "By the time I got up, got dressed and got out, I was already choking on the gas." On her way out, she said she noticed the telephone wires had been cut. Outside the house, she said she saw Bandy running down the street towards the parking lot at the corner of Broom and Mifflin.

One of the tenants, Steve Schemanski, 20, was taken to University Hospitals later that morning and treated for the poison gas. Tuesday evening, Schemanski was still being fed oxygen and kept on a liquid diet. The hospital reported his condition as "satisfactory."

Police posted danger signs on the house, which named the gas used as chloropicrin. The sign identified chloropicrin as a "poisonous gas . . . which is dangerous to humans and animals . . . do not attempt to enter this building until a certificate of occupancy has been issued."

Chloropicrin is a rodent poison used during World War I. The gas was later banned by the Geneva Convention because it not only can be fatal to human life, but it penetrates the membrane of a gas mask

(continued on page 3)

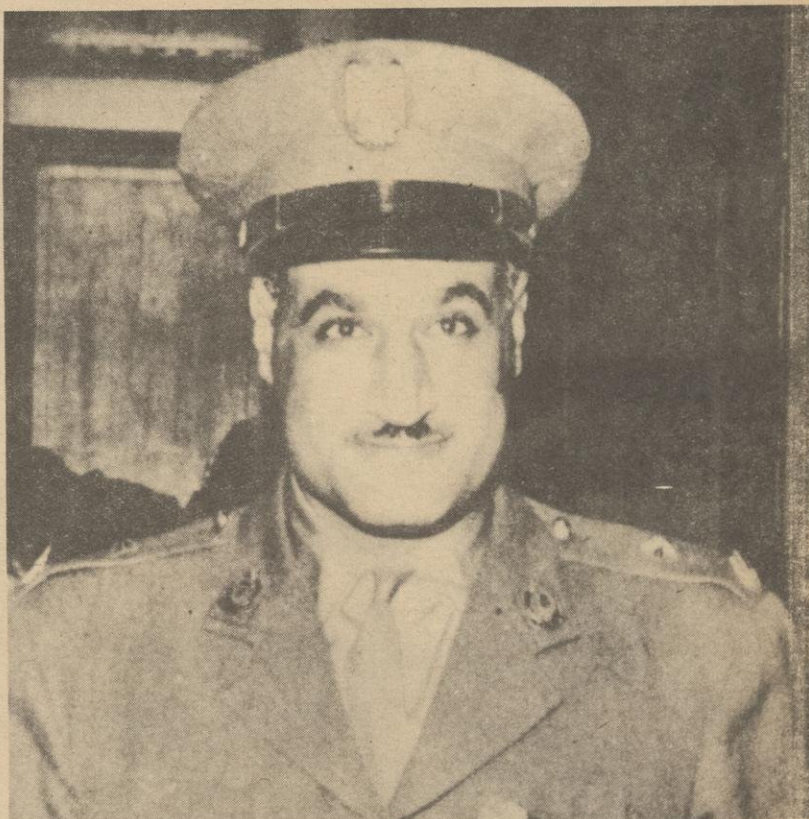
## Causes behind the conflicts: a report by Campus Unrest Panel

Story on page 3, text on page 5

Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser, pictured here as a lieutenant colonel shortly after the 1952 coup that brought him to power, died of a heart attack Monday night.

Nasser was one of the young officers who plotted the over-

throw of King Farouk, and he later took full control from the group's figurehead leader, Mohammed Naguib. In time he became unofficial leader of the Arab bloc, but was never able to achieve either dominance or peace in the troubled middle east.





# STUDENT COURT

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DIVISION OF STUDENT AFFAIRS,  
BASCOM HALL

# Democratizing procedure proposed at city schools

By CHARLES KEATON  
of the Cardinal Staff

Two Madison high schools this week are considering dramatic innovations in educational administration.

Officials at West High and James Madison Memorial are contemplating proposals aimed at "democratizing" school procedures.

At Memorial, Principal Clinton Barter has recommended establishment of a student-faculty policy procedures board to oversee all school functions.

According to Barter, the proposed student-faculty board will act as the decision-making body for the school, in place of the traditional authoritarian principal role.

Barter said the policy procedures board would be the final authority in Memorial affairs, un-

less their decisions come in conflict with the Madison Board of Education or state of Wisconsin policy.

Barter argued for replacement of the customary student senate organization in his welcoming speech on Memorial's first day of school this year.

"For a number of reasons," Barter said, "the student senate did not serve the student body well."

In a special election last week, Memorial students overwhelmingly ratified Barter's proposal for a policy procedures board.

Two or three students from each grade (9-12) will be chosen for the student-faculty board, and an equal number of faculty members will be elected by the faculty.

Parents will not "initially" be included in the plan, Barter said.

At West, a showdown over school rules has developed between students and administration officials.

On September 15, the West Student Senate unanimously passed a resolution asking West Principal David Spencer to publish a list of all rules, regulations, and corresponding punishments governing the conduct of West students.

The student senate gave Spencer a one week deadline to reply.

Spencer refused but said he would be able to give students a list of topic areas in which punishments were applicable within the one week

deadline.

According to Andy Rotter, president of the student senate, Spencer did not have the list he promised after a week had passed.

Last Friday, student senate members passed out 2000 copies of their own seven page list of school rules.

The rules—a compilation of the student-authored document known as the "Student Bill of Rights"—guaranteed (for high school students at West):

- \* freedom of operation for student governments.

- \* creation of a school liaison board (to participate in school policy matters) consisting of ten students, four teachers, the principal, and five parents.

- \* freedom of speech, and dress.

- \* freedom of press and political activity.

- \* due process of law (including the right to attorney and hearing).

- \* freedom from discrimination and an end to school "channeling."

Rotter said the West Student Senate would discuss their proposed rules today, and, if approved, would begin "testing" the doctrine against Spencer's as-yet undefined rules immediately.

Spencer said he had "no comment" on the proposed "Student Bill of Rights."

the wisconsin

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# Panel on Campus Unrest decries new polarization

By LEN FLEISCHER  
of the Cardinal Staff

In a report made public to the nation Saturday night, President Nixon's Commission on Campus Unrest declared that the dual crises of violence and lack of understanding at American universities are without parallel in this country's history and reflect "a more profound crisis in the nation as a whole."

Citing increasing violence within and without the university, the commission report asserted that expanding numbers of citizens, both left and right, are beginning to "justify the use of violence as a means of effecting change or safeguarding traditions."

The report urged Americans to "draw back from the brink" of violence and enmity and asked a return to the "values and sense of shared humanity that unite us."

A sense of urgency underlined the report, as the commission warned that if present trends of intolerance, violence and polarization persist "the very survival of the nation will be threatened."

The nine-member panel, appointed by Pres. Nixon last May in the wake of unprecedented nationwide protests following his decision to invade Cambodia, called for all members of our society, regardless of their convictions, to rededicate themselves to "our shared national commitment to peace, justice, decency, equality, and the celebration of human life."

Entitled a "Call To The American People," the report laid the blame for the increasing polarization of American society to segments on both sides of the "generation gap" which regard the other with mistrust and scorn. The commission asserted that the present crisis on the campus is a function of crises of violence and understanding that threaten the orderly progress of society.

The report made several recommendations to students, the president, the universities and to

the nation as a whole—and called for concessions on all sides in the hopes of reconciling the national schism.

Calling for a "national ceasefire," the commission report denounced the tactics of violence and declared that "students who bomb and burn are criminals. Police and national guardsmen who shoot or assault students are criminals. All who applaud these criminal acts share in their evil."

While defending and even encouraging peaceful protest, the panel report stated that such forms of violent protest activity as trashing, rock throwing, arson or bombing must stop. "No grievance, philosophy or political idea can justify the destruction and killing we have witnessed," the report continued.

On the other hand, the report likewise condemned the law enforcement sector for its use of rifles and bayonets at American universities, stating that "Sending civil authorities on to a college campus armed as if for war—armed only to kill—has brought tragedy in the past. If this practice is not changed, tragedy will come again."

Questioning the wisdom of such practice, the report called for the issuance of non-lethal weapons like tear gas to national guardsmen for use in disturbances. It further called for rules to insure that deadly force was used "only as the absolute last resort."

The commission observed that a "nation driven to use the weapons of war upon its youth is a nation on the edge of chaos."

Demanding that violence cease as an instrument in American life the report stated that it must end because it is wrong, because it undermines social order and progress, because it drowns out the voices of reason, and, perhaps most importantly, because "no nation will long tolerate violence without repression. History offers grim proof that repression once started is almost impossible to

contain."

The second part of the dual crisis on the nation's campuses according to the report, is a crisis of understanding which has been exacerbated by American foreign policy and domestic racism and the development of an emerging youth culture which holds values that differ greatly

(continued on page 9)

## Knops returned to jail

By WALT BOGDANICH  
of the Cardinal Staff

Mark Knops, editor of Madison Kaleidescope, spent his 28th day in jail, Monday.

Dave Loeffler, counsel for the underground newspaper editor, said that the first week in November would be the earliest date Knops could be freed by appeal.

Wisconsin State Supreme Court is scheduled to review the controversial case at that time.

Knops was first jailed August 31 by a state grand jury, which convened for the purpose of investigating the burning of the old main building on the campus of Wisconsin State University-Whitewater.

When Knops refused to answer any questions proposed by the grand jury, Walworth County Judge Erwin Zastrow sentenced the Kaleidescope editor to six months in jail for contempt.

Defense attorneys argued that Knop's rights were being violated under the first Amendment of the Constitution. They maintained that if freedom of the press truly exists, then a journalist has the privilege of protecting his sources.

Shortly after the civil contempt citation was handed down, presiding judge Zastrow said that there was "a clash of two important forces, the First Amendment and the forces of law and order. What has to go is the First Amend-

## Campus Notes

### Chancellor

University of Wisconsin Madison Chancellor Edwin Young will appear on a special WHA-TV (Channel 21) program Tuesday from 8 until 9:30 p.m. to answer questions about campus issues.

The program will include a panel consisting of a faculty member, a student, and a representative of the community, who will question Young.

Viewers may call 263-2121 during the program to talk to Young or the panel.

### Broom Street

The Friends of Broom Street Theatre, Madison's world-famous underground theatre, will meet in the union at 7:00 p.m. Wednesday night. A special invitation is extended to the enemies of Broom Street, who are invited to criticize its numerous activities.

ment privilege in the interest of justice."

Last Wednesday Knops again appeared before the Grand Jury. When he answered all questions asked of him, his contempt citation was lifted.

None of the questions compelled Knops to reveal his sources.

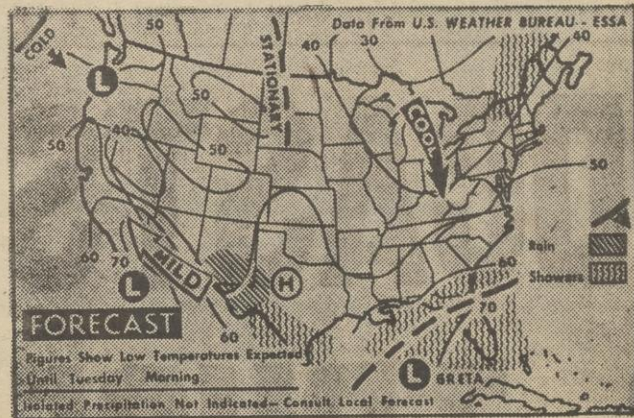
Later that same afternoon Knops was handed a subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury later that day.

At that time Knops was grilled by jury members for nearly four hours. The young editor answered

all queries except those concerning the nature of his sources. Again Knops was jailed for contempt.

Atty. Sherman explained the reasoning behind Knop's decision to appear before the Jury for the second time. "Because of comments they (State Attorney General's office) made, we became worried the issues weren't clearly enough drawn. We wanted to make the issue clear cut."

Knops is being held in the Walworth County Jail.



Showers are predicted today for the Gulf and south Atlantic coasts, Texas, and a portion of the Northeast. Rain is forecast for a portion of New Mexico and Texas. Cooler weather is expected to move south from the Great Lakes. (AP)

## Bandy employs new tactic on Mifflin St.

(continued from page 1)

as well. Dr. Rod Layton of University Hospitals, a researcher in the functions of the lungs and respiratory system, said there is "no known safe level" for use of the gas around people.

Tenants at 432 W. Mifflin, another of Bandy's houses, said they heard voices outside just a few seconds before Bandy and the Riders entered the houses. "The voices said, 'We've got to make it quick. We've got to make it in 30 seconds,'" one of the tenants reported.

A tenant at 442 described what happened after the building was cleared. She said Bandy "stayed in the parking lot at the corner of Broom and Mifflin (about half a block from the house) with the C.C. Riders for about five minutes."

The four C.C. Riders accompanying Bandy were identified as Bob Smith, president and founder of the motorcycle club, Rick Miller, whom Smith identified as "my right hand man," Dick Smith, "club enforcer" and the president's twin brother, and Steve Lavasseur.

The tenant continued with her story. "We called the police. As they were coming down the block, Bandy stopped them and talked to them for a minute. By the time the police got here, Bandy started to walk back with the C.C. Riders," she said. "Bandy tried to get into the house but a tenant was in the doorway with a shotgun. Bandy called the police over to show them the gun, and the police told Bandy to get off the porch until it was decided whether or not the people were legal tenants."

"We were told," she said, "they can't arrest Bandy until they (the police) know we're legal tenants."

At least three tenants said Bandy was carrying a black revolver. One of the tenants at 436 W. Mifflin said, "I saw Bandy pull a gun out of his jacket pocket and check to make sure it was loaded. He put it away when I yelled to the police." Bandy later denied the charge.

According to an observer at the scene, Bandy finally left in a police car. "A policeman said, 'We better get him out of

here.' "He left smiling," the observer recalled.

Bob Smith then climbed the porch steps and was blocked by a tenant who said, "You're not coming up here." "The lawful owner says I can," Smith replied. "I say you can't," the tenant countered. Smith said, "I just want to open the windows." "You're not coming up here," the tenant told him.

Smith said, "Porches and yards are public property." A policeman standing on the porch told him, "I don't care. Get out of here," Smith said, "Okay," and backed down.

C.C. Riders and tenants and other persons living in the Mifflin area stood outside the house and argued. One of the C.C. Riders denied a charge that they were "attempted murderers." "We tried to save your hides," the Rider retorted. Next time we'll let Bandy kill you all. You've got no gratitude. We let Bandy go in because it's his problem, not ours."

Dick Smith added, "You don't want us to come down and protect you or nothing."

Several persons reported the C.C. Riders as saying Bandy called them at 5:30 a.m. Sunday and told them he had a pistol and he was going to bring a bottle of poison and sprinkle it in the houses. Dick Smith told the small crowd he called Bandy "crazy" at the time.

At approximately 8:30 a.m., the four Riders drove from the parking lot in a new model green Ford and stopped in front of the Co-op. Two of the Riders got out of the car, but as the crowd in front of the house began moving toward the Co-op, the Riders reentered their car and drove off. The crowd dispersed.

A spokesman for the tenants had the following to say about Bandy's action:

"As far as the tenants are concerned, it's open warfare. Bandy'd be a foolish man if he came down to the Mifflin property alone at any time. He's destroyed any hope for any future settlement between himself and the tenants. He'd better be prepared to defend himself if he tries to get in the other houses. He'd be committing the crime of breaking and entering."

Bandy told the Cardinal he received a phone call later Sunday and the caller warned him to get out of town or he'd be killed. "So I'm going to go down there and stand in front and dare someone to shoot me," Bandy said.

He described the situation as "typical anarchy. You kids wanted it and you've got it."

Bandy denied the charge that he was carrying a pistol. "The day I come down with a gun is the day I use it," he said. "And you'll hear it. If I wanted to kill someone, I'd kill Jerry Weisgrau. I don't believe in murder or genocide," Bandy said, "but he's definitely becoming subhuman. I might be tried for cruelty to a dumb animal, though."

"Next week," Bandy said, "they'll (the other three houses) all will be fumigated. This was just an experiment. And nobody knows how or where or when I'll come. Anarchy exists."

Bandy charged, "The only person that could help this is Mayor (William) Dyke" by issuing warrants against the tenants for criminal trespassing. "I've got it from somebody who works with him that he's out to get me," Bandy said. "If they (meaning Dyke and District Attorney James Boll) exercised any leadership at all, the city wouldn't have this problem."

Bandy continued, "Dyke has two sets of laws--regular laws for the rest of the city and no law for Mifflin. And he wants it that way. I dare him," Bandy said, "to go down with me to Mifflin St., he and I, alone, and ask them what's going on. But he doesn't have the guts. That's why I call him Duck Out Dyke."

"So I employ the doctrine of self-help down there," he said. "They (the tenants) complained of insects, so I got rid of them, and other varmints, too--two-legged ones."

Bandy said, "If I were an anarchist, I'd move to Mifflin St. It's the only place in the U.S. where complete anarchy exists. They can't hurt me financially," he said. "I'm protected by the corporate structure. I've spent my last nickel on those houses."

Bandy agreed with the tenants that "It's

war now. It's become a matter of principle with me. I'll get them out one way or another. Either they'll pay my rents or they'll get out."

"My type of violence," Bandy continued, "is aimed at insects. If that doesn't work, we've got a bigger surprise for them. I challenged Mayor Dyke to uphold the laws on the books and he won't because he's gutless," Bandy said. "He's scared of those kids. If there were an organization known as violence, Mayor Dyke couldn't serve it any better if he were the highest paid employee."

At about 6:15 Sunday evening, thirty-five to forty cyclists rode down Mifflin St. in a formation of 20 motorcycles. one of the Riders stopped at the Co-op to talk to the people outside. They reported he told them that they belonged to the C.C. Riders, and that they thought the Smiths were crazy and wanted to get rid of them.

A handwritten letter was delivered to Mifflin area people yesterday from Dick Smith. The letter, dated Sept. 27, read as follows:

"To whom it may concern:  
"I found out that Mr. Bandy was going into the area alone to fumigate a house. I know that the people living in the area have heavily armed themselves and have threatened violence. We appeared on the scene purely as a 'civic jester' (sic) to help keep any violence from happening. Nobody with me was asked by Mr. Bandy to come and nobody with me is under his employment. We came to protect people and to keep the public order. Mr. Bandy appears to have been forced to use the 'Doctrine of Self Help.'

"I do know the difference between right and wrong. I do give a damn (sic) about fellowman. Sometimes it seems like other people have lost it, like everyone else has gone to the moon!"

Richard Smith  
Note: (I am the 'CC Rider Motorcycle Club's 'recorder' and 'Club Enforcer.' It is my duty to keep the peace. I am not the president. His name is Robert Smith.)"



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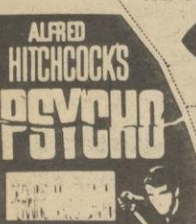


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## Liberation Three weekend: riots, rallies and workshops

By JEFF MILLER  
of the Cardinal Staff

MILWAUKEE—Despite unexpectedly low attendance, Liberation III activities, organized around the trial of the Milwaukee Three were staged throughout the weekend here in various locations around the city.



MILWAUKEE YIPPIES REENACT the trial of the Milwaukee Three in a park Saturday. Here a "panther" cries for help, but the "jury" refuses to listen. —Cardinal Photo by Ross Wetherbee

Friday night, between 750 to 1,000 persons gathered in Pere Marquette Park downtown, where they ate a whole barbecued pig and listened to several speeches denouncing Spiro Agnew. Agnew was speaking at a \$150 a plate fund-raising dinner for the Wisconsin Republican Party four blocks away in the Milwaukee Arena.

After the rally, the people in the park moved into Fifth St., heading toward the Arena. When they reached the building, they were met by riot equipped Milwaukee police tactical squad units. The large, noisy crowd turned around, retracing their route back to the park, running and trashing downtown stores along the way.

At the park, one motorcycle policeman was seriously injured

when he was attacked by 30 persons while attempting to make an arrest. The prisoner was freed by the group, who then beat and kicked the officer, breaking a wooden board over his neck before he was rescued by other officers.

The crowd dispersed, scattering in small groups throughout the

police cars, were driven into the crowd, forcing the people back onto the sidewalk. No other incidents occurred during the march.

Later that afternoon, a larger rally was held on the Marquette University campus, where several guest speakers spoke.

The first speech was given by a man who identified himself as Michael from the Movement for a Democratic Military (MDM). Michael described conditions at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center in Illinois where he said there is much discontent among sailors.

Michael talked about how the brig is full of men who have been officially tagged as "deviants," many of whom are being held without formal charges against them. He also said prisoners are beaten regularly in the brig for protesting the denial of their rights.

One specific case he mentioned involved the arrest and beating of certain black sailors by guards without any apparent reason, and a subsequent riot by other blacks and some white political activists on the base.

Another guest speaker was Judy Gumbo, a national representative from Youth International Party (YIP), who described her recent trip to North Vietnam.

Gumbo described Hanoi as "a far out place." She said the Viet- (continued on page 9)

## The Daily Cardinal

"A Free Student Newspaper"  
FOUNDED APRIL 4, 1892

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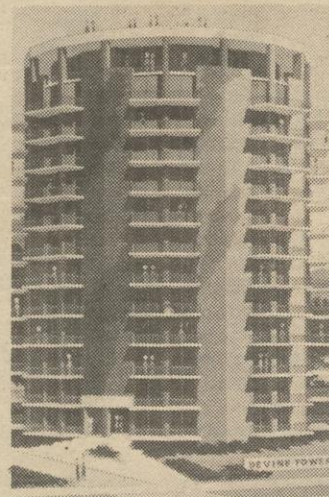
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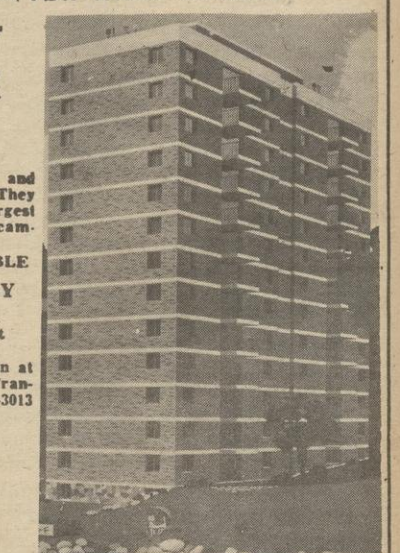
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# Text of the Campus Unrest Panel

Editor's Note: The following are excerpts from the President's Commission on Campus Unrest.

## THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The crisis on American campuses has no parallel in the history of the nation. This crisis has roots in divisions of American society as deep as any since the Civil War. The divisions are reflected in violent acts and harsh rhetoric, and in the enmity of those Americans who see themselves as occupying opposing camps. Campus unrest reflects and increases a more profound crisis in the nation as a whole.

This crisis has two components: A crisis of violence and a crisis of understanding. We fear new violence and growing enmity.

### Crisis of Violence

On the nation's campuses, and in their neighboring communities, the level of violence has been steadily rising. Students have been killed and injured; Civil authorities have been killed and injured; bystanders have been killed and injured. Valuable public and private property, and scholarly products have been burned.

Too many Americans have begun to justify violence as a means of effecting change or safeguarding traditions. Too many have forgotten the values and sense of shared humanity that unite us. Campus violence reflects this national condition.

Much of the nation is so polarized that on many campuses a major domestic conflict or an unpopular initiative in foreign policy could trigger further violence protest and, in its wake, counter-violence and repression.

There can be no more "trashing," no more rock throwing, no more arson, no more bombing by protesters. No grievance, philosophy, or political idea can justify the destruction and killing we have witnessed. There can be no sanctuary or immunity from prosecution on the campus. If our society is to survive, criminal acts by students must be treated as such wherever they occur and whatever their purpose.

Crimes committed by one do not justify crimes committed by another. We condemn brutality and excessive force by officers and troops called to maintain order. The use of force by police is sometimes necessary and legal, but every unnecessary resort to violence is wrong, criminal, and feeds the hostility of the disaffected.

Our universities as centers of free inquiry are particularly vulnerable to violence. We condemn those groups which are openly seeking to destroy them.

We especially condemn bombing and politician terrorism. The full resources of society must be employed to bring to justice those who commit terroristic acts. Anyone who aids or protects terrorists, on or off campus, must share the moral and legal responsibilities for the crimes they commit.

We find ominous and shocking reports that students are laying in supplies of weapons and that others are preparing to take the law into their hands against protesters and minorities they dislike. There can be no place in our society for vigilantes, night-riders, or militants who would bring destruction and death upon their opponents. No one serves the law by breaking it.

Violence must stop because it is wrong. It destroys human effort. It undermines the foundations of a just social order. No progress is possible in a society where lawlessness prevails.

Violence must stop because the sounds of violence drown out all words of reason. When students and officials resort to force and violence, no one can hear the nation is denied a vital call to conscience. It must stop because

no nation will long tolerate violence without repression. History offers grim proof that repression once started is almost impossible to contain.

## CRISIS OF UNDERSTANDING

Campus protest has been focused on three major questions: war, racial injustice, and the university itself.

Behind the student protest on these issues and the crises of violence to which they have contributed lies the more basic crisis of understanding.

Americans have never shared a single culture, a single philosophy or a single religion. But in most periods in our history, we have shared many common values, common sympathies and a common dedication to a system of government which protects our diversity.

We are now in grave danger of losing what is common among us through growing intolerance of opposing views on issues and of diversity itself.

A "new" culture is emerging primarily among students. Membership is often manifested by differences in dress and life style. Most of its members have high ideals and great fears. They stress the need for humanity, equality and the sacredness of life. They fear that nuclear war will make them the last generation in history.

They see their elders as entrapped by materialism and competition and prisoners of outdated social forms. They believe their own country has lost its sense of human purpose. They see the Indochina war as an onslaught by a technological giant upon the peasant people of a small, harmless and backward nation.

The war is seen as draining resources from the urgent needs of social and racial justice. They argue that we are the first nation with sufficient resources to create not only decent lives for some, but a decent society for all and that we are failing to do so. They feel they must remake America in its own image.

But among the members of this new student culture, there is a growing lack of tolerance, a growing insistence that their own views must govern, an impatience with the slow procedures of liberal democracy, a growing denial of the humanity and goodwill of those who urge patience and restraint, and particularly of those whose duty it is to enforce the law.

A small number of students have turned to violence; an increasing number, not terrorists themselves, would not turn even arsonists and bombers over to law enforcement officials.

### Intolerance of the Old

At the same time, many Americans have reacted to this emerging culture with an intolerance of their own. They reject not only that which is impatient, unrestrained, and intolerant in the new culture of the young, but even that which is good. Worse, they reject the individual members of the student culture themselves.

Distinctive dress alone is enough to draw insult and abuse. Increasing numbers of citizens believe that students who dissent or protest, even those who protest peacefully deserve to be treated harshly. Some even say that when dissenters are killed, they have brought death upon themselves. Less and less do students and the larger community seek to understand or respect the viewpoint and motivations of the other.

If this trend continues, if this crisis of understanding endures, the very survival of the nation will be threatened. A nation driven to use the weapons of war upon its youth is a nation on the edge of chaos. A nation that has lost the allegiance of part of

its youth is a nation that has lost part of its future. A nation whose young have become intolerant of diversity, intolerant of the rest of its citizenry, and intolerant of all traditional values simply because they are traditional, has no generation worthy or capable of assuming leadership in the years to come.

## MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

Far more important than the particular recommendations of this commission are the underlying themes that are common to all:

Most student protesters are neither violent nor extremist. But a small minority of politically extreme students and faculty members and a small group of dedicated agitators are bent on destruction of the university through violence in order to gain their own political ends.

Perpetrators of violence must be identified, removed from the university as swiftly as possible, and prosecuted vigorously by the appropriate agencies of law enforcement.

Dissent and peaceful protest are a valued part of this nation's way of governing itself. Violence and disorder are the antithesis of democratic processes and cannot be tolerated either on the nation's campuses or anywhere else.

The roots of student activism lie in unresolved conflicts in our national life, but the many defects of the universities have also fueled campus unrest.

Universities have not adequately prepared themselves to respond to disruption. They have been without suitable plans, rules, or sanctions. Some administrators and faculty members have responded irresolutely. Frequently, announced sanctions have not been applied. Even more frequently, the lack of appropriate organization within the university has rendered its response ineffective. The university's own house must be placed in order.

Too many students have acted irresponsibly and even dangerously in pursuing their stated goals and expressing their dissent. Too many law enforcement officers have responded with unwarranted harshness and force in seeking to control disorder.

Action—inactions—of government at all levels have contributed to campus unrest. The words of some political leaders have helped to inflame it. Law enforcement officers have too often reacted ineptly or overreacted. At times, their response has degenerated into uncontrolled violence.

The nation has been slow to resolve the issues of war and race, which exacerbate divisions within American society and which have contributed to the escalation of student protest and disorder.

All of us must act to prevent violence, to create understanding and to reduce the bitterness and hostility that divide both the campus and the country. We must establish respect for the processes of law and tolerance for the exercise of dissent on our campus and in the nation.

### No Cure-alls Offered

We advance our recommendations not as cure-alls but as rational and responsible steps that should be taken. We summarize here our major recommendations, addressed to those who have the power to carry them out.

Just as the President must offer reconciling leadership to reunite the nation, so all Government officials—at all levels—must work to bring our hostile factions together.

Like the President, the Governors of the states should hold meetings and develop contacts throughout the school year to further the cause of reconciliation. Like the President, other Federal, state and local officials must be sensitive to the charge of

repression and fashion their words and deeds in a manner designed to refute it.

We urge state and local officials to make plans for handling campus disorders in full cooperation with one another and with the universities. We urge the states to establish guidelines setting forth more precisely the circumstances that justify ordering the guard to intervene in a campus disorder.

We recommend that the Federal Government review all its current policies affecting students and universities to assure that neither the policies nor administration of them threatens the independence or quality of American higher education. At the same time Government should increase its financial support of higher education.

We urge public officials to reject demands that entire universities be punished because of the ideas or excesses of some members and to honor their responsibility to help preserve academic freedom.

We recommend that the Department of Defense establish alternatives to R.O.T.C. so that officer education is available to students whose universities choose to terminate on-campus R.O.T.C. programs.

We recommend greatly increased financial aid for black colleges and universities. All agencies of Government that support such institutions should massively increase their grants to enable these colleges to overcome past shortcomings.

We support the continuing efforts of formerly all-white universities to recruit black, Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, and other minority students, and we urge that adequate Government-sponsored student aid be made available to them. We recommend that in the process of becoming more representative of the society at large universities make the adjustments necessary to permit those from minority backgrounds to take maximum advantage of their university experience.

### For Law Enforcement

We have deep sympathy for peace officers—local and state police, national guardsmen and campus security officers—who must deal with all types of campus disorder, taunts and assaults without reacting violently and whose careful conduct has prevented violence and saved lives. Much depends on their judgment, courage and professionalism.

We commend those thousands of law enforcement officers who have endured and borne witness to the dangers and sometimes fatal instances of unnecessary harshness and illegal violence by law enforcement officers.

We therefore urge that peace officers be trained and equipped to deal with campus disorders, firmly, justly and humanely. They must avoid both uncontrolled and excessive response.

Too frequently, local police forces have been undermanned, improperly equipped, poorly trained and unprepared for campus disturbances. We therefore urge police forces, especially those in smaller communities, to improve their capacity to respond to civil disorders.

We recommend the development of joint contingency plans among law enforcement agencies. They should specify which law enforcement official is to be in command when several forces are operating together.

Sending civil authorities to a college campus armed as if for war—armed only to kill—has brought tragedy in the past. If this practice is not changed, tragedy will come again. Shoulder weapons (except for tear gas

launchers) are very rarely needed on the college campus; they should not be used except as emergency equipment in the face of sniper fire or armed resistance justifying them.

We recommend that national guardsmen receive much more training in controlling civil disturbances. During the last three years, the guard has played almost no role in Southeast Asia but has been called to intervene in civil disorders at home more than 20 times.

We urge that the National Guard be issued special protection equipment appropriate for use in controlling civil disorders. We urge that it have sufficient tactical capability and nonlethal weaponry so that it will use deadly force only as the absolute last resort.

### For the President

We urge that the President exercise his reconciling moral leadership as the first step to prevent violence and create understanding. It is imperative that the President bring us together before more lives are lost and more property destroyed and more universities disrupted.

We recommend that the President seek to convince public officials and protesters alike that divisive and insulting rhetoric is dangerous. In the current political campaign and throughout the years ahead, the President should insist that no one play irresponsible politics with the issue of "campus unrest."

### For Government

We strongly urge public officials at all levels of government to recognize that their public statements can either heal or divide. Harsh and bitter rhetoric can set citizen against citizen, exacerbate tension and encourage violence.

### For the University

Every university must improve its capability for responding effectively to disorder. Students, faculty, and trustees must support these efforts. Universities must pull themselves together.

The university should be an open forum where speakers of every point of view can be heard. The area of permitted speech and conduct should be at least as broad as that protected by the First Amendment.

The university should promulgate a code making clear the limits of permissible conduct and announce in advance what measures it is willing to employ in response to impermissible conduct. It should strengthen its disciplinary process. It should assess the capabilities of its security force and determine what role, if any, that force should play in responding to disorder.

When criminal violence occurs on the campus, university officials should promptly call for the assistance of law enforcement agencies. When faced with disruptive but nonviolent conduct, the university should be prepared to respond initially with internal measures. It must clearly understand the options available to it and be prepared to move from one to another if it is reasonably obvious that an earlier tactic has failed.

Faculty members who engage in or lead disruptive academic institutions must be free—from outside interference and free from internal intimidation. Far too many people who should know better—both within university communities and outside them—have forgotten this principle of academic freedom. The pursuit of knowledge cannot continue without the free exchange of ideas.

Obviously, all members of the academic community, individuals, should be free to participate actively in whatever campaigns or causes they choose. But universities as institutions must remain politically neutral, except in those rare cases in which their own integrity, educational purpose or preservation are at stake.

One of the most valid criticisms of many universities is that their faculties have become so involved in outside research that their commitment to teaching seems compromised. We urge universities and faculty members to reduce their outside service commitments. We recognize that alternative sources of university funding will have to be developed to take the place of the money attached to these outside commitments. Realistically, this will mean more unrestricted government aid to higher education.

Large universities should take steps to decentralize or reorganize to make possible a more human scale. University governance systems should be reformed to increase participation of students and faculty in the formulation of university policies that affect them. But universities cannot be run on a one-man, one-vote basis with participation of all members on all issues. Universities must become true communities whose members share a sense of respect, tolerance, and responsibility for one another.

### For Students

Students must accept the responsibility of presenting their ideas in a reasonable and persuasive manner. They must recognize that they are citizens of a nation which was founded on tolerance and diversity, and they must become more understanding of those with whom they differ.

Students must protect the right of all speakers to be heard even when they disagree with the point of view expressed. Heckling speakers is not only bad manners but is inimical to all the values that a university stands for.

Students must face the fact that giving moral support to those who are planning violent action is morally despicable.

Students should be reminded that language that offends will seldom persuade. Their words have sometimes been as offensive to many Americans as the words of some public officials have been to them.

Students should not expect their own views, even if held with great moral intensity, automatically and immediately to determine national policy. The rhetorical commitment to democracy by students must be matched by an awareness of the central role of majority rule in a democratic society and by an equal commitment to techniques of persuasion within the political process.

The commission has been impressed and moved by the idealism and commitment of American youth. But this extraordinary commitment brings with it extraordinary obligations: to learn from our nation's past experience, to recognize the humanity of those with whom they disagree and to maintain their respect for the rule of law.

## Members of Panel On Campus Unrest

William W. Scranton, chairman, 52, former Governor of Pennsylvania.  
James Ahern, 38, police chief of New Haven.  
Erwin D. Canham, 66, editor in chief, The Christian Science Monitor.  
Dr. James E. Cheek, 37, president of Howard University.  
Benjamin O. Davis, 57, Director of Civil Aviation Security, Department of Transportation.  
Martha A. Derthick, associate professor of political science, Boston College.  
Bayles Manning, 47, dean of the Stanford Law School.  
Revis O. Ortique Jr., 46, a New Orleans lawyer.  
Joseph Rhodes Jr., 22, a Junior Fellow at Harvard University.



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## Stop Bandy

W. T. Bandy has stopped fooling around. He has become dangerous to the point of threatening physically the lives of the tenants of the four buildings he claims to own on Mifflin Street. And W. T. Bandy, once and for all, must be stopped.

Early Sunday morning, Bandy paraded down to Mifflin Street with his revolver in his pocket. With him, as bodyguards, were four "anti-outlaw" members of the C. C. Riders motorcycle gang.

Bandy pushed open a door to one of the houses and entered, sprinkling lethal gas into upstairs bedrooms, the kitchen and finally the basement. Then he remarked to the tenants (on his way out) that they should think about leaving.

One tenant is still in the hospital. And no one, in that neighborhood or in this city, is safe while Bandy walks around loose. He has already promised to come back this week to "take care" of the rest of the houses.

If one is to judge from his actions on Sunday morning, anyone (including the police) attempting to prevent him from dumping poison gas in the cellar risks getting shot.

Bandy is committing all these inspiring actions in defense of his property—the four houses. Unable to get the tenants out legally and unwilling to be reasonable with them at the negotiating table Bandy has decided that, for the sake of his bank account, he must risk murder.

To add insult to dangerous injury, the local radio stations have decided that Bandy was just fumigating the houses to get rid of rodents (i.e. furry little hippies). We can only hope that the press will correct this misconception and tell the people that Bandy is on a dangerous, if not fatal, course.

The tenants have approached deputy District Attorney Gibson and asked him to file charges against Bandy ranging from conduct regardless of human life to possession of a concealed weapon.

The last time the city was asked to intercede in the controversy, when Bandy asked for criminal trespass warrants against the tenants, the county courts refused. The judge suggested to Bandy that he get a few of his friends and take care of the situation himself. The obvious implication of the judge's advice is exactly what Bandy is presently doing.

Now the shoe is on the other foot. The tenants are asking the city to enforce the laws the city so vigorously enforces on other occasions against political and social undesirables. But lives, not just the future of four frame houses, are on the line.

For once the political and legal double standard in this town must be dropped and the district attorney must move quickly to put Bandy out of business. If the tenants are forced to defend themselves, someone is going to get hurt.

## First Amendment: Dispensable?

The case of Mark Knops has taken, with the passing of the weekend, a new and important turn. On Saturday the Kaleidoscope editor was taken out of jail and asked a series of questions by the grand jury currently investigating the bombing of the Army Mathematics Research Center (AM-RC).

Originally, Knops had refused to answer any questions whatsoever. Saturday, he answered all questions put to him except those dealing specifically with his sources for a statement published in Madison Kaleidoscope from the Marion Delgado collective which explains the bombing.

The case of Mark Knops has become, pure and simple, an issue of violation of the first amendment rights of an American citizen and the corollary right of a newspaper reporter to protect his sources. Without these rights, the concept of freedom of the press is meaningless.

Knops, showing more guts and conviction than anyone in this town has yet been able to muster toward the issue of the bombing, made a stand for all of us who pretend to be journalists when he refused to comply with the grand jury's directive.

The precedent of a reporter's right to protect his sources was established most re-

cently in the case of reporter Earl Caldwell in California federal court. The court ruled that although Caldwell did not have the right to refuse to talk at all with the Grand Jury, he did have the right to protect his sources during the questioning. Caldwell is a reporter for the New York Times who was writing about the Black Panther Party.

In Wisconsin, however, it seems that the Courts do not go by legal precedent or even by the Constitution. The judge originally trying Knops' case stated outright that in this particular conflict between first Amendment rights and the need for a grand jury to investigate a crime, first amendment rights "had to go."

The television cameras are packed up and the big newspaper reporters have gone home. And still Knops sits in his solitary cell closed off from the outside world and almost any human contact. Everyone in this city must start thinking about how long he is going to stay there. It seems to us that, at the rate things are going, it may be for a very long time.

Knops' lawyers have informed the Cardinal that money is needed for his defense. Any person wishing to contribute should make the check payable to the Mark Knops Legal Defense fund and mail it to the Cardinal (425 Henry Mall) immediately.

"Parental discipline is the gateway to knowledge." ... Spiro T. Agnew



## j. everybody's compendium

All questions and correspondence concerning this column should be addressed to J. Everybody, c/o The Daily Cardinal, 425 Henry Mall, Madison, Wisconsin, 53706. Names of persons submitting questions will not be used.

QUESTION: How is hepatitis transmitted?

ANSWER: Hepatitis is a disease which causes destruction of liver cells. Common symptoms are tired, weak feeling with abdominal pain, jaundice (yellowing of skin and eyes), and darkening of urine (sometimes the color of Coca-Cola). The appetite is generally poor. Onset is frequently accompanied by fever. An otherwise healthy person who becomes infected with hepatitis will usually recover completely; however, this recovery may take several weeks, or SOMETIMES SEVERAL MONTHS, during which time abdominal pain and tiredness may continue.

At least two strains of virus are responsible for hepatitis. INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS (caused by one strain) may be acquired through contact with the feces of an infected person, or with things those feces may have contaminated (e.g., sharing the same bathroom, poor sanitation). SERUM HEPATITIS (caused by the other strain of virus) is acquired through an injection with an infected needle. This is a serious problem for illegal drug users because they reuse needles and neither boiling water nor alcohol will kill the hepatitis virus.

QUESTION: Can gonorrhea be transmitted by anal intercourse? ANSWER: Yes. Whether the partners are male and female or both male, gonorrhea can be, and often is, transmitted by anal intercourse. Your doctor may forget to ask you (or he may not consider the possibility), so if you suspect that you may have gonorrhea, or if your partner has gonorrhea, TELL the doctor that there is a possibility of anal infection.

The anal gonorrhea infection (in both males and females) usually has no symptoms, but is an infection by pathogenic bacteria, it can be transmitted to others, and if untreated it can cause secondary complications in both males and females.

It is possible to have an anal gonorrhea infection without ever having had anal intercourse. The germs may be introduced to the anus during vigorous sex play, or may be transferred from another site of infection (for example, with a moist towel after skinnydipping). The germs may also be able to migrate within the body to the anus from another infected area.

## letters to the cardinal

### Alive and Well

I'm writing this letter in hopes of soliciting a response from somebody in this crazy town. I was an active supporter of Broom Street Theater for a year. I attended almost every play they produced and many movies and special events as well. I've travelled around the country a good deal and I've never come across an enterprise quite on the scale of Broom Street. I was away this summer and now I return to find that Broom Street Theater has disappeared. What's happened? I can't get a straight answer from anyone. Some people have told me they went bankrupt; others say they were chased out of the building by the landlord (a very good possibility); still others think that the people who kept that gem of a place going have left Madison out of despair; and even one person went to far as to say that BST is dead. I can't believe it. I can't believe they would let us down. No, not Broom Street, one of the bright spots of a (let's face it) hick town. Somebody, tell me what's happened. Is the Theater really dead?

Horton Macomb, BA3  
Editor's note: Horton, we're glad to inform you that Broom

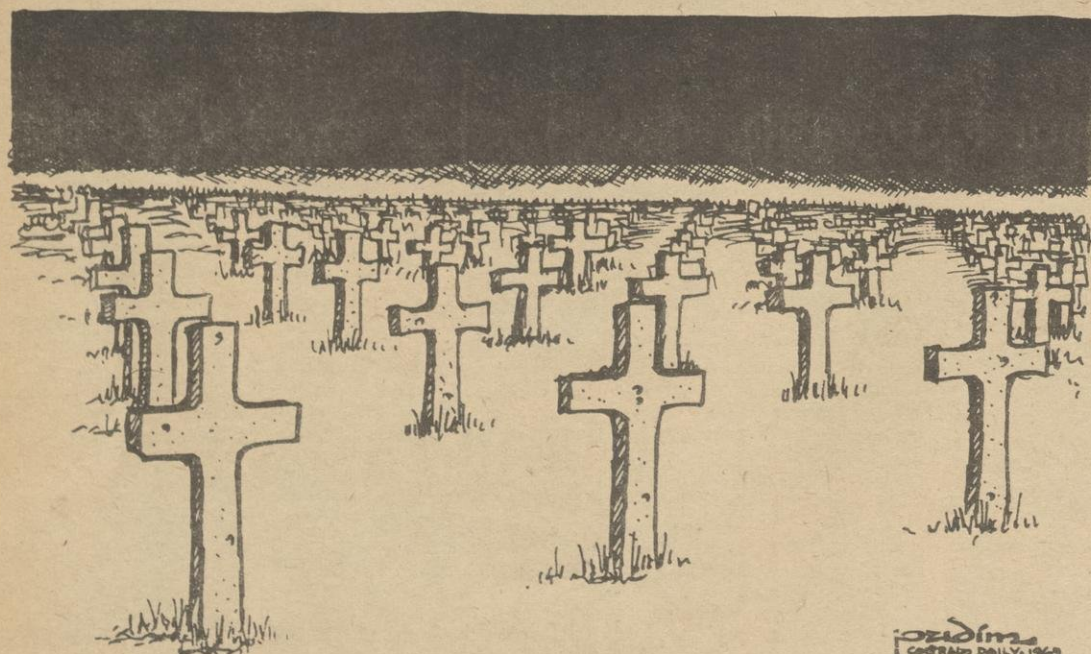
Street is alive and well—in Madison. Check out the maze of today's paper. The Truth can be found.



Live Like

Him

### THE OTHER SILENT MAJORITY



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# Regent change of disciplinary procedure attacked by WSA

By ALAN STRAUS

The recent Board of Regents decision to change the University discipline procedures has been attacked by a vice-president of the Wisconsin Student Assn. (WSA) as "another instance to verify the student contention that there is no system at the University of Wisconsin for students to work through for change."

Andy Straus, in a statement released Friday afternoon, blasted the decision to replace the current disciplinary procedures with a new system. This system will be operated primarily by the Attorney General's office with the help of the University.

Straus objects to the regents' bypassing of the Student Faculty Committee to study Student Conduct Policy. This committee had been working for over a year to determine the University's role in disciplinary matters.

"This is just another example of the fallacy of

regent claims that working through the system will achieve results," the release reads. "When the next University-related violent confrontation occurs on the campus, there can be no doubt about its causes."

In the past, disciplinary procedures had been brought before two committees, one consisting of students and faculty and the other comprised of only faculty.

Dean of Students Eugene Clingan said that he was unaware of the Attorney General's resolution until the week of the regents meeting.

Clingan commented that the new system "takes from the students the right to participate in the disciplinary process," but added, speaking in particular of WSA, that "students had chosen not to participate in two years."

When asked if the new procedures would mean a harder line on student conduct and dissent, Clingan said no.

## Council to meet

### Dyke to present budget with no tax increases

By BRIAN POSTER

Mayor William Dyke will propose to the Madison City Council Tuesday evening a 1971 city budget that will not require a tax increase.

Next year's city budget, not yet released, will reportedly call for an expenditure of \$31.7 million, an increase of \$1.3 million or 4 per cent. An increase in tax revenue, however, will offset the need for more taxes.

Currently, Madison residents pay a city property tax of 14.52 mills, meaning a tax for each individual of \$14.52 per \$1000 assessed for taxes.

Dyke said this budget will "provide a full scope of city services without a cutback." One of the major new programs Dyke will ask for, will be \$65,000 for electronic processing and the computerization of law enforcement aids.

Currently, Madison taxpayers pay over \$7 million for the city police and fire departments. Also in the 1970 fiscal year, \$650,000 is appropriated for public welfare, and the city-owned bus company receives a subsidy of \$350,000.

No student living on the University campus pays city property taxes, though the University contributes \$103,000 for water utility services. However, this year, for the first time, students living in the University owned Eagle Heights Apartments will pay taxes to the Madison Public School District.

This education budget is not part of the city budget, but it needs final approval by the city council.

In his proposed budget, Dyke has apparently set aside no funds for wage hikes currently being sought in contract bargaining with

city employees and Madison teachers.

The city budget will go to committee for review, after Dyke's presentation, and the city council is expected to take final action on it sometime in November.

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# Student killing unjustified declares President report

The killing of students at Kent State University and Jackson State University last May were "completely unjustified," states the President's commission on campus unrest.

Commission members Joseph Rhodes Jr. of Harvard University and James Ahern, chief of police in New Haven, Conn., disclosed the judgment of their group in the wake of the report to President Nixon.

A separate report on the Kent State and Jackson State killings will be released by the commission later this week.

The commission report received mixed reactions from notables across the country.

Of all critics, the harshest is San Francisco State College president S.I. Hayakawa. He called the report "a remarkable empty, pussy-footing document" that failed to separate "nihilistic revolutionaries" from impatient reformers of society.

Rhodes and Ahern appeared on "Meet the Press" to defend the commission's report.

Rhodes, who incurred the wrath of Vice President Spiro T. Agnew by criticizing administration rhetoric shortly after his appointment to the commission, said the commission found that "the deadly force that was used was completely unjustified." At Kent State, four students were killed and at Jackson State two black students were killed.

Investigators from the Justice Department have already concluded that national guardsmen, contrary to their original charge, were not the victims of sniper fire at either of the universities.

Rhodes said, "We found people in law enforce-

ment in Jackson who demonstrated a remarkable, incredible lack of concern for the human life of black people, who regarded the black people of Mississippi as fair game for their missiles, for their weapons, and acted in seemingly totally unprofessional ways, given the circumstances."

He said the police were "taunted," not threatened by the students, yet they "shot over 300 times into a girls' dormitory of unarmed people, killing two, wounding nine, for no obvious reason."

Ahern agreed that unjustified force had been used at both schools.

Commission chairman William Scranton said he has sensed a change in administration rhetoric since the spring disturbances, including a more moderate tone in Spiro Agnew's speeches. "I think the episodes of this spring had a very deep effect on the administration from what I can see from the outside," Scranton said.

Scranton indicated that he is confident that Nixon will react favorably towards the commission's report, adding that he would be "bitterly disappointed" if the President fails to act on the commission's proposals.

The commission called on every segment of society to unite against the pressures that set off the mobs, bombings and killings at universities and colleges over the past year.

Scranton and his group depend most heavily on President Nixon for a solution. "Only the President has the platform and prestige to urge all Americans, at once, to step back from the battle lines into which they are forming," the report stated.

## Liberation Three demonstrations

(continued from page 4)

name people are "the most beautiful people in the world, because they are totally together as people and as revolutionaries" fighting for their freedom and self-determination. She also said the treatment of United States prisoners of war by the Vietnamese is "nothing compared to the treatment of the Vietnamese people by American planes."

Later she read a statement by Timothy Leary, who was recently broken out of jail by the "Weatherman underground." The Yippie said this act was where "YIP politics are at, the unity of a new free culture and revolutionary politics."

An unexpected incident occurred during the rally when about 150 persons broke away and surrounded Edward Teller, a close advisor to President Nixon, partly responsible for the development of the atomic bomb in 1945, and a major source of influence in US foreign policy during the 1950's.

Teller had just completed a speech concerning discipline for campus unrest and was walking to a parking lot about a block away from the rally site.

The angry demonstrators shouted challenging questions at Teller, who refused to talk. When he reached his car, he was spat upon and the

car was heavily pommelled with fists and feet before it sped away.

No police were present either before or after the incident with Teller.

The rally continued with plays performed by the Madison Guerilla Theater troupe, depicting conditions in American high schools, and the evils of hard drugs, such as "speed" and heroin. The crowd was noticeably enthusiastic about the short presentations as a long, loud burst of applause followed the completion of the guerilla theater.

The main evening activity on Saturday was a large dance held in the black community, where donations were collected for the appeal of the Milwaukee Three case.

Sunday morning workshops on women's liberation, gay liberation, Venceremos brigades, and cultural revolution were held before the final rally at 2 p.m. at Juneau Park overlooking Lake Michigan.

This rally featured a speaker from the Rising Up Angry program who said that high schools across the country must be shut down this year until the truth about the history and the nature of America is taught.

At one point during the assembly, the crowd moved across the street and "liberated" a man and a woman from three subversive squad detectives who were questioning them.

# Commission warns of increasing polarization

(continued from page 3)

from those practiced by the great majority of their elders.

According to the report, campus protest was focused in three areas: war, racism, and the university itself.

The report asserts that majorities of both students and older people oppose the Indochina war. This opposition has led many students to struggle against manifestations of the war like the draft, ROTC, and military research and recruitment.

"An end to racism, in all its human, social and cultural forms is a central demand of today's students, black, brown and white," is a second major consideration, said the report.

Finally, the report mentions that student protests have frequently been directed against the "goals, values, administration and curriculum" of the universities. The report cites the irrelevance, dehumanization, restrictiveness, and relationships to war and racism that many students find reprehensible in American universities.

These protests, according to the commission, are only symptomatic of a radical difference in the values held by a "new culture... emerging primarily among students" and those commonly held by most Americans. The commission characterized this "new culture" as possessing high ideals and great fears for the future, but also as increasingly intolerant of others holding differing views and impatient "with the slow procedures of liberal democracy." A growing minority of youth culture, said the report, is turning to the use of terrorist tactics.

The report continued, "At the same time, many Americans have reacted to this emerging culture with an intolerance of their own."

The report addressed itself to both sides when it called for reconciliation as a necessary precursor to further progress as a society. It urged the older generation to be reminded that "Most dissenting youth are striving toward the ultimate values and dreams of their elders and forefathers, and called on youth to understand that the 'object of a free government is to allow the nation to redefine its purpose in the light of new needs without sacrificing the accumulated wisdom of its living traditions.'"

The commission urged government officials--local, state and federal--to work "to bring our hostile factions together." The federal government must take care to avoid appearing repressive, said the report, and particularly

urged political leaders to shun the use of "harsh and bitter rhetoric" in the interests of promoting reconciliation.

Drawing on a Nixon campaign theme of 1968, the commission urged the president "to bring us together" to avoid the further loss of life and property on the campuses of the nation.

The commission made other recommendations for action on a national level, including:

\*Federal aid to higher education should be increased.

\*Efforts to enroll minority group students at formerly all-white universities should be increased, and federal assistance should be offered.

\*Strict controls and federal statutes are needed to defend against the threat of bombings and arson.

The report called on law enforcement officials to deal with campus disorders "firmly, justly and humanely." It asserts that too often local police forces have been either undermanned, improperly equipped, poorly trained or unprepared for disturbances, and therefore called on local forces to improve their capacity to deal with disorders. The report also asked that national guardsmen receive "much more training" in controlling civil disturbances.

In its recommendations for the universities, the commission urged that the institutions "pull themselves together." The report deemed it vital that universities improve their capabilities for responding to disorder. It also asked that the schools "promulgate codes making clear the limits of permissible conduct."

Among other recommendations for the universities, the commission report proposed the following:

\*Universities should be open forums, where speakers of every political persuasion may be heard.

\*The universities, and particularly the faculties of those institutions, must adapt themselves to the changing concerns of modern youth and restructure their teaching programs, degree structure, and transfer and leave policies.

\*Large universities should take steps to decentralize or reorganize to make possible a more human scale of procedure.

\*University governance systems should be reformed.

In conclusion, the commission admitted it "is only too aware of America's shortcomings. Yet we are almost a nation of enduring strength. Millions of Americans--generations past and present--have given their vision, their energy, and their patient labor to make us a more just nation and a more humane people."

"We who seek to change America today build on their accomplishments and enjoy the freedoms they won for us. It is a considerable inheritance, we must not squander or destroy it."

Gov. Warren Knowles and University officials did not appear to be particularly impressed with the recommendations of the commission report. Knowles asserted that the proposals contained in the report were already being implemented on the campus and declared that "not much purpose is served by standing and pointing your finger" at persons who might be responsible for campus unrest.

Robert Clodius, who will be acting president of the University on Oct. 1, said the report "doesn't have a heck of a lot to offer us." Clodius said the University has made a "great deal of progress" in dealing with radical students and faculty members who seek to disrupt the campus.

"The problem of campus unrest is part of a larger problem that started before students got to the universities," he said. "It's a problem of divisiveness in a nation."

Chancellor H. Edwin Young said the University is "ahead of the game" in implementing the recommendations on student discipline contained in the report.

He disagreed, however, with the suggestion that administration rhetoric--specifically, that of Vice Pres. Spiro Agnew--was responsible for campus unrest. Young declared that "radicals are the real users of rhetoric with their constant talks about imperialism, racism and genocide."

William O'Neill, professor of American history, claimed the report would have "no effect" on the campus, mainly because the recommendations could not be implemented. "Presidents appoint commissions to satisfy critics, not to provide an action program," he said.

Michael Jaliman, president of the Wisconsin Student Association (WSA), was likewise unimpressed with the commission report, but apparently for different reasons. Jaliman said that the real reasons for the turbulence on American campuses lie in the "roots of American society" and in the failure of the national government to respond adequately to the needs of its people.

Jaliman contended that "improved" disciplinary procedures will not cause protest activity to abate, but warned that such unrest would increase unless the war in Indochina is ended and the grievances of the American people are met.

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## Game analysis

## Badgers Show Strength in Tie

Jim Cohen



## The Tie: An Interpretation

Yes, indeed, it was a frustrating tie. The Badgers had several good chances to win the game; but a poorly-timed penalty, a dropped pass, and a mental error prevented them. It could have been Wisconsin's most important game of the year in terms of momentum.

But there was much to be thankful for. TCU could also have won the game, and probably would have were it not for a crucial illegal-motion penalty.

Many observers had pointed to this game as an example of things to come. The Badgers would have the chance to show how good they really were and what to expect from them for the rest of the season.

What the Badgers proved is that they are a good football team, but not yet a winning one. They played solid, tough football. But they couldn't do what every winning team must do—come through with the big play.

Offensively, the Badgers had plenty of chances to break the 14-14 tie, but they couldn't capitalize on them. For example, Alan Thompson couldn't pick up a yard on a crucial fourth-and-one play in the fourth quarter. It looked as though Thompson ran the wrong way.

Five minutes later Thompson scampered for seven yards to the TCU five. But an offside penalty put the ball back to the 17. Thompson then dropped a sure first down pass from Neil Graff that hit him right in the hands.

So on fourth down Roger Jaeger was forced to try a 34-yard field goal, and he missed. The inability of Thompson and Jaeger to perform well was unusual. But Saturday was one of the few times in recent years that Wisconsin has been in a game so close that there was a chance for a big play. And the truly good teams, and players, are the ones which perform well under pressure.

Defensively, the Badgers looked good—except when it counted the most, on crucial third and fourth down plays. When it was essential for Wisconsin to have the ball, the defense couldn't stop the TCU attack.

After TCU had tied the score late in the third quarter, the Badger defense was consistently unable to come through with a key play. It's significant that the only two times TCU gave up the ball after they had tied the game were on a fumbled handoff and a missed field goal. In other words, the Wisconsin defense didn't directly cause TCU to give up the ball once after the score had been tied.

Then with six seconds left in the game, Bob Storck, who was starting his first game at tackle, had his hands on TCU quarterback Steve Judy in the end zone and almost threw him down for a two-point safety and a Badger victory. But Judy somehow escaped.

Neither offense nor defense could produce when it counted. And that's why the Badgers still have to prove they can win.

In the locker room after the game, the Badgers acted like the winners of a consolation game—mostly unhappy but a bit thankful that things didn't turn out any worse.

The stillness and silence in the locker room was in deep contrast to the spirit outside Camp Randall where fans, most undoubtedly a bit influenced by a tough afternoon with the flask, were singing On Wisconsin with the spirit of victory.

Maybe fans around here are so used to defeat that a tie is a victory in their books. Or maybe they were so drunk that they didn't know what happened after the first quarter. However, it's a different story with the players. A tie is neither a win nor a loss; but, as far as most of the players are concerned, it's a hell of a lot closer to a loss.

So how will this tie affect the team? It's impossible to say for sure.

It could give the Badgers the confidence they would have received from a win and, at the same time, the determination to do better which they would have obtained from a loss. That would be ideal.

But a tie could be quite harmful. The Badgers might not gain any of the psychological benefits of a win or loss.

Instead, the tie could take away a lot of confidence and also the Badgers' desire to prove to themselves and the fans that they really are a good football team. They might be subconsciously satisfied with a tie, which is second-best to winning but of course better than losing.

Ties are funny things. From a long-range and psychological viewpoint, a loss might be more beneficial than a tie. You never know what to expect after a tie.

"We really would have liked to have won," said Captain Bill Gregory. "But I don't think we're down. I think we have the confidence to come back and be ready for Penn State."

Gregory might be right, but we'll never know for sure what the actual affect of the tie was. And we'll never know what might have happened had we won. Or, for that matter, had we lost.

By JIM COHEN  
Sports Editor

When two teams play football, their most obvious objective is to win the game. But a postgame analysis takes into account many other factors; most importantly, how well a team played.

Wisconsin tied Saturday but played pretty well.

The 14-14 tie against Texas Christian was neither particularly encouraging or depressing from the point of view of the final score. But the other factors varied from very encouraging to almost depressing.

The most encouraging aspect of the game was that Wisconsin made less mistakes than they had against Oklahoma the week before. The most depressing aspect was that the mistakes they made came just when they were needed the least.

"We definitely played a better game Saturday," said head coach John Jardine after watching the films. "But we made mistakes in more critical situations against TCU than we did against Oklahoma."

Those "critical situations" were the third and fourth down plays when the Badgers couldn't stop the TCU offense or get the necessary yardage themselves.

One of the key plays came with 13:15 remaining and the Badgers on the TCU 26 yardline. On a fourth-and-one situation, the call from the bench was for fullback Alan Thompson to carry the ball. But A-Train was stopped short, giving TCU the ball and momentum.

"Thompson wasn't able to run at full speed and he hadn't worked live with us during the week. If we had to do the play over again, we probably would have run a different play with a different person," said Jardine.

The Badgers ran only ten more plays for the rest of the game after Thompson's carry, and aside from a pretty pass play from Neil Graff to Terry Whittaker which covered 35 yards, they could not move the ball.

That pass to Whittaker seemed to give the Badgers a spark, but an offside penalty on a third down play negated a first down and pushed the ball back from the five to the 17. Thompson dropped what looked like an easy pass on the next play, and the Badgers, who could have had seven points on the board were forced to try a 34 yard fieldgoal.



**BADGER WIDE RECEIVER** Terry Whittaker fought off two TCU defenders to snare this 35-yard Neil Graff pass. The Badgers failed to capitalize on the play however, as Roger Jaeger missed a 34-yard field goal attempt minutes later.

—Photo by Rich Faverty

Roger Jaeger, who had come through several times in the past, missed and the Badgers were left with a tie. "I knew it wasn't good as soon as he kicked it," said Jardine.

The Wisconsin defense couldn't hold the TCU offense in "critical situations" as the Horned Frogs ran 34 plays in the crucial fourth quarter compared to only 14 for the Badgers.

Passing interference against Wisconsin allowed TCU to keep the ball rather than punting with about ten minutes remaining. Were it not for the interference, the Horned Frogs would have had a fourth-and-four situation and undoubtedly would have chosen to punt.

Thanks to a bad handoff on the

part of TCU, a fumble recovery by Wisconsin's Dave Lokanc gave the Badgers the ball near midfield.

But the Badger threat was killed when Jaeger missed the fieldgoal, and the pressure was put on the defense again. On a fourth and one play, TCU took a chance on its own 29 yardline. Had the Badgers held, they would have had excellent field position, but Bobby Davis plunged for three yards and a TCU first down.

On the next series of downs, TCU had a third-and-seven situation, but quarterback Steve Judy passed to Ray Rhodes for ten yards and another first down.

On the next series, the Badgers had an even better chance to re-

(continued on page 12)

## 'We Should Have Won'

By MARK SHAPIRO

Very often, saying nothing says something best. Wisconsin's players were noticeably emotionless after they had tied Texas Christian, 14-14. There was none of the usual gloom that has accompanied losing efforts in the past. But there wasn't any joy either.

What the players communicated by their blank expressions and relative silence is that there just isn't much to say about a tie in a game which one team is supposed to win and one team is supposed to lose. Virtually all the players said "we could have won." A few changed the crucial semantics and said "we should have won." But none of the players said much.

Rufus Ferguson, as flamboyant and outspoken as any player on the squad, felt the Badgers should have come out on top. "We had a lot of chances," Ferguson lamented, "but we just couldn't get the breaks. A tie is very disappointing. We should have won."

Ferguson felt the offense improved from the Oklahoma game. "The blocking for me was better. I had more holes. We were able to move the ball easier." In two games, Ferguson has piled up 109 yards on the ground. He gained 64 yards in 21 tries Saturday.

Wisconsin's defensive leader, middle linebacker Chuck Winfrey, was one player careful to use "could." He also saw improvement in the Badgers' defensive play.

"We played a little better today, and we can improve even more from week to week," the usually optimistic Winfrey said. "We certainly could have won the game. It was a great disappointment to tie. But they could have won it a few times also, and we (the defense) stopped them from doing it. I think we made fewer mistakes today."

"I'm definitely disappointed," said quarterback Neil Graff, who directed the Badgers to five sustained drives, only two of which produced scores, however.

"It's hard to pinpoint my reaction to the game. I felt we certainly could have scored one or two more times and won the game. I think I personally improved, and that the offense was more effective."

Graff, who was touted as a much better passer than runner when he came to Wisconsin two years ago, has found a new profession: carrying the ball. At the same time, he's hit just nine of 28 passes in two games.

"I couldn't find a receiver open, so I ran and just kept running," said Graff of a 39-yard run in the fourth period which was one of the

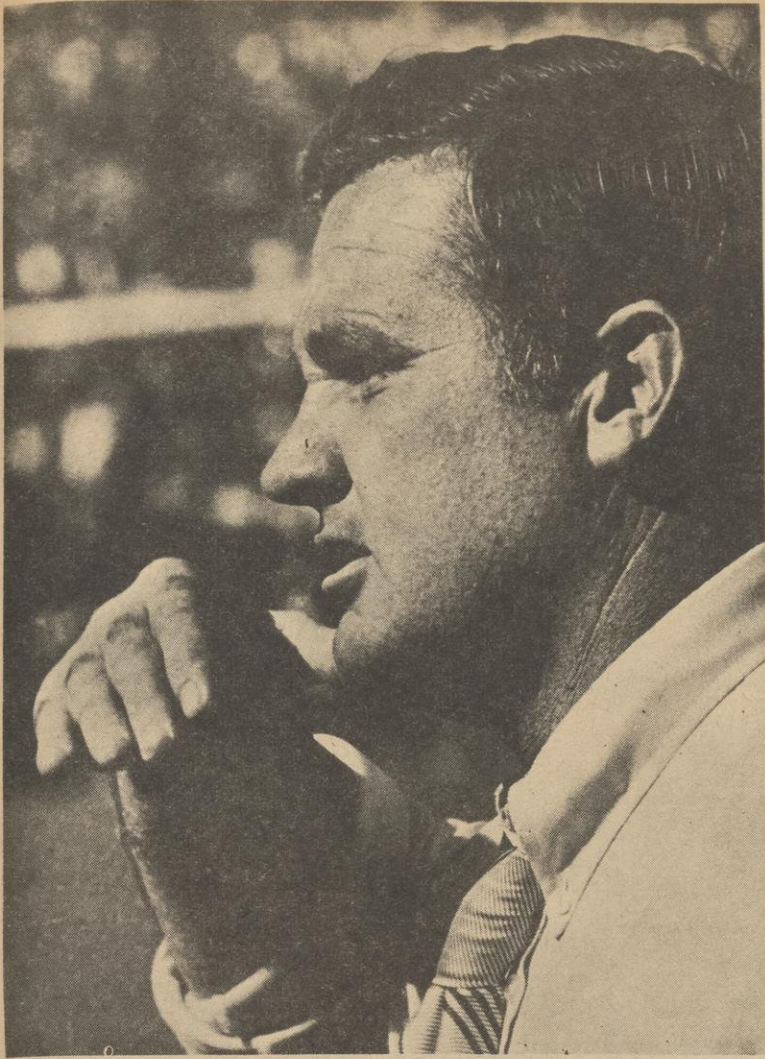
(continued on page 11)



**NEIL GRAFF** fails to elude he rush of Texas Christian tackle Ken Steel in Saturday action. Graff was able to complete only five of 16 passes, but one was a 50 scoring toss to tight end Larry Mialik that tied the game.

—Photo by Bob Pensinger





**JOHN JARDINE** found himself still looking for victory after Saturday's 14-14 tie with TCU. Jardine's Badgers now face the unenviable task of hosting Penn State, which had a 23-game winning streak snapped last week by Colorado. —Photo by Rich Faverty

## Jardine Calls A Tie a Tie

By MARK SHAPIRO

Now that his team has earned a tie, has John Jardine reached the first plateau in his reign as Wisconsin's head football coach?

No, according to John Jardine. "A time is a tie, it's not half a victory," Jardine said Saturday. We came here to win. It was frustrating for us."

Jardine admitted that a tie certainly is better than a loss. "A loss would have been damaging." But he indicated the team wasn't "over the hump" yet. "We've got a lot of improving still to do."

Jardine was emphatic when he snapped "we didn't settle for a tie" when a reporter brought up the suggestion. Texas Christian head coach Fred Taylor seemed content to settle for one, however.

"A defeat at this stage of the season, with Arkansas coming up next week, would have killed us. From our standpoint, a tie is certainly disappointing, but it's better than a loss."

Taylor had some kind words about the Badgers.

"Wisconsin is a fine football team now. It's better than we anticipated, and it will be much better before the season is over," Taylor said. "I think Wisconsin and Purdue are about even." Taylor's Horned Frogs lost, 15-0 to Purdue, considered much stronger than Wisconsin, a week earlier.

Although Jardine was visibly disappointed after the game, he heaped praise on his team.

"They didn't fold up after the bad start," Jardine said, meaning Lance Moon's fumble of the opening kickoff. "I was really proud of them for not hanging up."

"We didn't take a step back today, it was improved from last week."

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## Reflexes dulled

# Layoff Slowed A-Train

By MIKE LUCAS

Contributing Sports Editor

Alan "A-Train" Thompson got back on track Saturday, against TCU, but still didn't operate at top efficiency.

The junior fullback saw his first extended action since a leg injury sidelined him two weeks ago. And the rust was apparent.

"My leg didn't hurt at all, I could run hard on it either inside or outside," said the Badger All-American candidate. "But the lay-off did hurt my reactions, especially my reflexes. I just didn't react to some situations like I should have."

One play in particular illustrated his point.

It came with a little over 10 minutes left in the game and the score tied at 14-14. Wisconsin had driven from its own 20, to the TCU 26 yard line, but stalled leaving a fourth and one situation.

The Badger bench called for a strict power play over the right side, in which Thompson follows the block of tackle Mike Smolcich either in or out.

Smolcich and guard Keith Nosbush did their jobs blowing their men out of the hole inside and tailback Rufus Ferguson added a perfect block.

But Thompson chose to duck outside instead and was stopped for no gain by Hodges Mitchell who came up hard from his safety position.

A mid-season "A-Train" may have reacted differently and the play would have been successful. But he didn't and the Badgers had to turn over the ball.

Thompson did pick up 68 yards in 18 attempts, showing some signs of the running style that made jersey 37 so hard to bring down a year ago.

His mere presence on the field seemed to bolster the Badger attack.

"Having A-Train back meant a lot to us," said sophomore back,

Ferguson. "It gave me confidence just to have him there. I really don't feel he was up to his best."

"His leg still seemed to bother him, especially when he was running our inside plays."

Thompson wouldn't alibi though, not even when he dropped an easy swing pass later in the quarter on a crucial third down play.

He took the full blame for the dropped throw and refused to use his leg injury or anything else as an excuse.

## 'We Should Have Won'

(continued from page 10)

more brilliant Badger rushing efforts in recent years. "I like to run when I roll out. If I think I can make some yardage, I'll run. I think I ran well today."

Of Graff's six completions Saturday, two were of the long bomb variety. Graff hit tight end Larry Miallk for a 50-yard touchdown, and Terry Whittaker on a 35-yard completion late in the game.

"I just tried to lead Larry," he said of the touchdown pass, his first of the season. "It was just a case of him beating his man, and me trying to lay it in there."

On the bomb to Whittaker, Graff displayed an excellent long pass touch again. "I saw their safety coming in, and I knew I had to loft the ball. Terry made a fine catch."

Perhaps captain Bill Gregory's attitude after the game put it best. The tie seemed to leave Gregory cold, and he instead chose to talk about Penn State, Wisconsin's upcoming opponent. "I think we have enough confidence to come back and be ready for Penn State."

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## news briefs

### NEW CONGRESS

The Madison Chapter of the Movement for a New Congress will have an organizational meeting tonight at 7:30 p.m. at the University Catholic Center. A panel discussion entitled "The Fall Elections and the Viability of Our Political Institutions." will be held following the meeting. Contact Local Coordinator Thomas Molitor at 257-6944 for information.

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### CAMPUS GIRL SCOUTS

The Campus Girl Scouts will meet on Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. in the Union. New members are welcome to attend this first meeting of the semester.

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### FRIENDS OF BST

There will be a meeting on Wednesday at 7 p.m. for anyone interested in working with or organizing Friends of Broom St. Theatre. See "Today in the Union" for the room.

## Football

(continued from page 10)

gain possession, but Judy rolled left and passed for 32 yards to Lane Bowen for a first down. That was on a third-and-nine play.

The Horned Frogs were finally forced to try a 37-yard field goal on a fourth and eight situation. The kick was short with 2:16 remaining.

After Graff threw three incompletions, the Badgers were forced to punt, and Judy had no trouble running out the clock by throwing short passes. The star TCU signalcaller didn't throw a long bomb, as he was apparently more interested in preserving the tie via short passes.

So the Badgers main problem was their inability to produce when it was most necessary. Aside from that, they put on a good show, and Jardine was generally pleased with their showing.

"We improved over our game at Oklahoma. We did a better job at opening up holes and we sustained some drives. It's just too bad we couldn't do better when we really had to," said Jardine.

Jardine praised Graff for a fine game and offered a little sympathy to Thompson. "Graff did well in trouble, and that's what I liked. When we needed the big play, he usually made it. Sometimes he hit people with passes, and they dropped them."

Jardine was apparently referring to a pass with less than two minutes remaining to Randy Marks. Had Marks caught it, he would have given the Badgers the ball on about the 25 yardline, and he might have gone in for the touchdown.

But Marks hesitated a bit while the ball was in the air, and he couldn't catch up to the ball which seemed to be thrown perfectly. "Marks thought he was in trouble, so he slowed down a bit. It was too late to catch up later," analyzed Jardine.

Thompson "wasn't at his best" according to Jardine. "He played hard but he just wasn't 100 per cent. After that offside penalty, he dropped the ball alone in the flat. If neither had happened we probably would have had another touchdown."

Jardine also praised guards Keith Nosbusch and Dennis Stephenson. "Both of them had fine games, and so did Chuck Winfrey, Gary Buss and Jim DeLisle on defense," he said.

Jardine fingered out Jaeger for his work on the specialty teams and in the line. "He really came back Saturday to make up for his mistakes at Oklahoma. Right now he and Terry Scheid are my two starting offensive tackles."

However, Jardine admitted that putting these two in front of Elbert Walker and Mike Smolcich was a psychological maneuver and it might not last until Saturday's game here against Penn State.

The only other position switch has Lee Wilder reinstated at seek safety ahead of Neovia Greyer who was called for a crucial interference call.

In other developments, Gary Losse is much improved and impresses Jardine. "He looks awfully good throwing that football, and he should be ready to go Saturday. But he hasn't practiced much with us, so I'm not sure if I'd consider him my backup man yet."

### BLUE BUS

The blue bus has moved to 222 N. Bassett and has added a free V.D. clinic to its services (262-5889). The clinic is open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 7-9 p.m. As usual, the Blue Bus Medical Information Center (262-7330) will be open each night from 7-10:30 p.m.

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### WAM

The Women's Action Movement (WAM) Child Care Committee will meet at 7:30 tonight in the Union.

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### DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS

Application packets have just been received in the Fellowships office, B38 Bascom, for doctoral dissertation abroad fellowships (formerly Fulbright-Hays Graduate Fellowships). The deadline has been moved up, and students who wish to be considered in the competition must have their completed applications in the office on or before October 12.

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### FOREIGN AREA FELLOWSHIPS

Application packets for the foreign area fellowship program will soon be available in the Fellowships Office, B38 Bascom. The deadlines for return of these completed packets to the New York office will be approximately: Africa and the Near East, Nov. 10; Asia, Nov. 2; Latin America and the Caribbean, Nov. 30; Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Nov. 20; and Western Eu-

rope, Nov. 16.

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### FACULTY RESEARCH ABROAD

Awards of 6 to 12 months will be granted only for research or study which could not be conducted in the United States or for which the foreign country or region provides significantly superior research facilities and materials. These awards will not support dissertation research for the doctoral degree. Completed application packets must be returned to the Fellowships office on or before Oct. 14.

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### WILSON FELLOWSHIPS

Woodrow Wilson Fellowships for graduating seniors will be awarded to 300 American and Canadian students by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation for graduate study in 1971-72. Students should contact a member of the faculty for letters of nomination before Oct. 31.

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### DANFORTH FELLOWSHIPS

Danforth Graduate Fellowships will fund 120 prospective college teachers entering graduate study in September, 1971. Preliminary applications are available in the Fellowships Office, B38 Bascom. Applications due Oct. 13.

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### MARSHALL SCHOLARSHIPS

For two years of graduate study at a British university, Marshall Scholarship applications are available in the Fellowships office, B38 Bascom. Applications due by Oct. 9.

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