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Viet Nam-era vets issue



FREE

THE DAILY CARDINAL /

VOL. LXXXV, No. 47

The University Of Wisconsin-Madison

Monday, October 28, 1974

Res Halls Minority Advisor quits admits to misuse of student funds

By TOM WOOLF
and

MARY ELLEN YERKOVICH
of the Cardinal Staff
Some of the lifeblood of the Residence Halls Minority Program has been sapped with the resignation of the program's advisor, Louis Cooper.

Cooper, who was also an Ogg Hall Advisor, resigned last Friday as a result of an admission that he had misused Residence Halls student organization activity funds. Reliable sources have told the *Cardinal* that over \$800 was mishandled by Cooper.

In a statement released Friday, the University said that both resignations are effective November 4. In addition, the release said that the "matter is now under investigation and Mr. Cooper and the University have agreed to make no further comment until the investigation is complete."

BEING HANDLED by Campus Protection and Security, the investigation is expected to take a week to ten days.

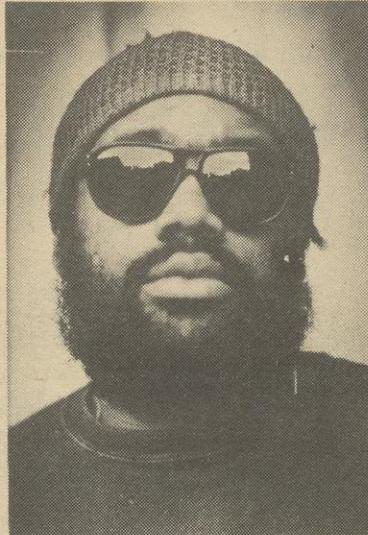


photo by Al Ruid

LOUIS COOPER

At a meeting Sunday night of the Minority Programs Advisory Council, Cooper made a brief appearance. "I can't say too much, except that I've resigned. I hope that the program will continue and I hope that the students

will do what is needed," Cooper said. "I'll be back to explain what happened, but I can't say anything right now. I can only offer my personal apology for the unfavorable publicity which has come out about me. This can only hurt the program."

Cooper also said that he will be issuing a statement in the very near future.

Support for Cooper may be forthcoming from two sectors. There reportedly is a move underway by a number of black graduate students to assist Cooper financially in his legal maneuverings. In addition, the Advisory Council contemplated organizing a Louis Cooper Defense Fund, which will be discussed at a meeting Tuesday night.

RISING TO fill the post vacated by Cooper's resignation, Genece Robinson, assistant director for the Minority Programs, has been named acting director. Leonard Fromm will succeed Cooper as Ogg Hall Advisor.

After Cooper left the meeting,

Robinson addressed several questions to William Sweet, Asst. Director of University Housing, who had been asked to attend the meeting and possibly suggest some future directions.

"As a program, we have a sense of loss," Robinson said. "Where do we go from here?"

In response, Sweet said that the program is "undergoing a traumatic experience, and we can only weather the storm. We have modest funds with which to continue, but where we stand currently . . . you will be the ones to dictate the future of the program".

AT PRESENT, there are two sources of funding for the Res. Halls Minority Program. Approximately \$7-10,000 is budgeted through the Dean of Students office, while Sweet had around \$1500 as an initial budget.

"Of that initial money, \$900 went to Cooper for salaries over the summer," Sweet explained. "Another \$200 went for the grand opening of the Minority Lounge."

Some financial support for

physical facilities for the lounge has come from the Dean of Students office. "There will be \$3-4,000 worth of furniture coming in soon," Sweet stated. A major portion of the salaries paid to staff members working for the Minority Program comes out of the Dean of Students office.

Cooper, 27, was instrumental in forming the Minority Student Lounge located in Sellery Hall, which opened in September. The lounge provides educational, cultural, and social programming for minority students living in the dorms.

PRIOR TO becoming the Minority Program Advisor, in July 1973, Cooper had worked as a child-care counselor in Deerfield, Wisc., and had been assistant director of the South Madison Neighborhood Center.

Part of the formation of the lounge included the organization of a 15-member Minority Programs Advisory Council, which is the policy-making arm for the program. The Council members are representatives of the minorities on campus.

Tenant teach-in greeted with apathy

By JON WALTERS
of the Cardinal Staff

The speakers at the Tenant Teach-In Saturday afternoon sponsored by Inner-city action project (ICAP), all agreed on one thing: the major problem they face is apathy.

Less than two dozen people showed up at the Wil-Mar Neighborhood Center to hear nine different speakers outline current problems in Madison housing and offer alternative solutions.

The speakers from the Inner City Action Project, Bob Weidenbaum, Molly Berrigan, and Ken Mate, pointed out common housing code violations and showed slides of typical examples. Berrigan said torn screens were among the most common violations and noted that functioning window counterweights are almost nonexistent in the central city.

MATE SHOWED various plumbing inadequacies and included a picture of the now-famous mushroom that flourishes in a Bassett St. bathroom. He also covered regulations on electrical wiring.

George Edgar, of Community Law office, also discussed the standard lease in Madison. He pointed out that the "law is unquestionably imbalanced in favor of the landlord," and said that housing in Madison is a seller's market.

Also present was the Madison Tenant Union, represented by Jon Bloom and Jeff Kannel. Bloom outlined plans for local tenant unions operating under MTU similar to the way local labor unions function. He said there are now a half a dozen local unions in Madison and that four of them

have obtained new contracts in the last year. He cited the example of the tenant union in the apartment complex at Northport Dr. and Packers Ave.

Residents of the complex were notified of a rent increase and given 30 days to move out or stay at the higher rent. The union demanded a third alternative: to stay at the original rent. Their demand was met.

Bloom said that a group of people renting from the same landlord could form a union and bargain collectively. A union could include a large apartment complex, a group of houses, or even the residents of a single building.

KANNEL DISCUSSED the various ways that landlords make their profits. He said it was "a myth" that most landlords profit from their rent collections. According to his report, the rent payment covers the high interest rates charged by banks, mortgage payments, and property taxes. Once the mortgage has been paid off, however, the landlord is able to resell at tremendous gain. Further, the landlord can save or make money by creating paper losses through the tax structure and through depreciation allowances, according to Kannel.

Kannel added that the property tax and depreciation allowances encouraged landlords to avoid making repairs.

Les Pines serves on the City Plan Commission, a group of six citizens (including two alderpersons) and five city officials. He said that a major problem is that the only overall plan for the development of Madison is based on a study made in the 1930s. He also complained that

the commission has to work with individual pieces of property rather than whole city blocks.

"You can't control what's done on private property in a piecemeal fashion," he said.

Pines said the plan commission has much untapped power but that so far it has not been very effective. He said the commission can only work part time on problems that require full time attention and they can seldom deal with large parcels of land.

HE EMPHASIZED that if neighborhoods formed their own planning commissions to

work with the city commission, they could more effectively control what is done in their neighborhood.

CHANGE HAS to come from the bottom up, emphasized Les Pines, and citizens must apply the pressure and get involved. The successful fight against Korb's purchase of Le Chateau is proof that collective action can be successful.

Everyone is urged to attend the second Tenant Teach-In Monday night at 7:00 p.m. in the Great Hall, Memorial Union. The same speakers will be available. Come on down—you just might learn something.

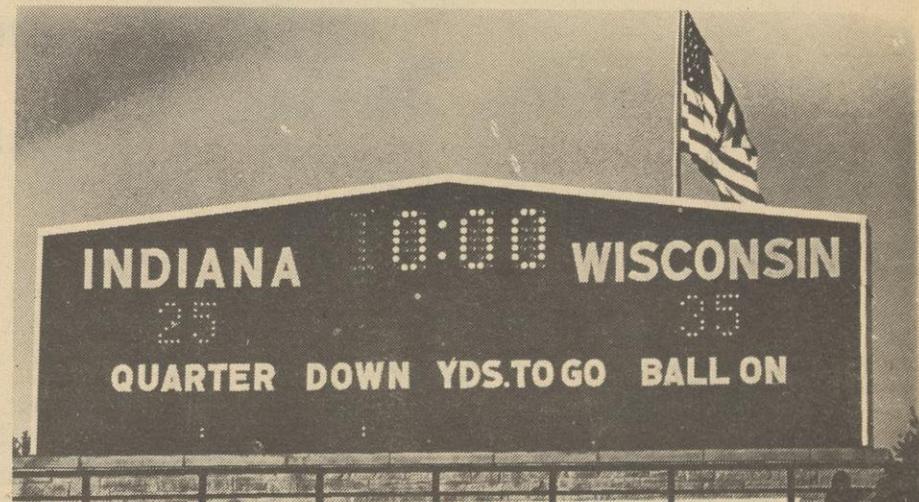


Photo by Glenn Ehrlich

For more on this, see page 15

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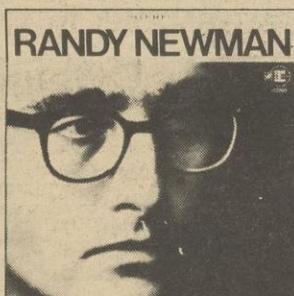
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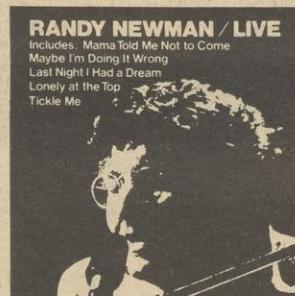
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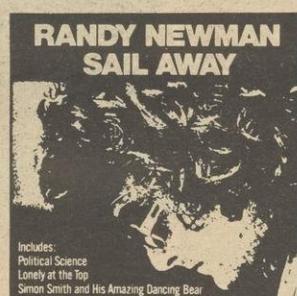
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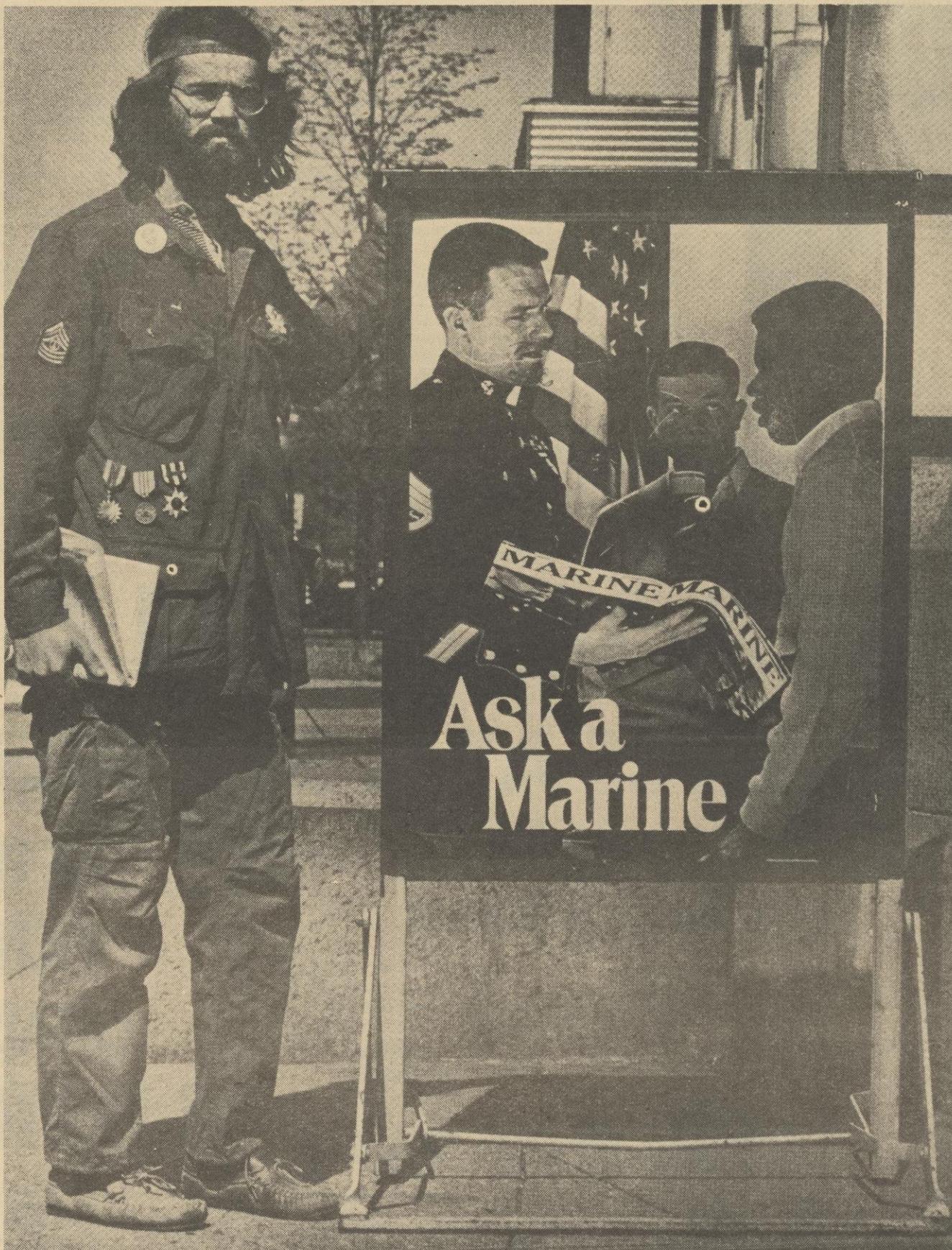
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VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS



It is an appropriate time to focus attention on the returned Viet Nam Veteran now that all of the emotions about it have been recently awakened by the issue of amnesty. The reception they have received, as most know, has been less than a welcome one. The glad hand, cigar in the mouth, pat on the back, welcome home Joe variety is not the reception most had in mind either; the hypocrisy of it all would have been too much.

The insensitivity to his war-related problems is not the sort of reception he expected either, but that's how it has turned out. It would be unthinkable for society to say I don't feel anything for the Veterans, I don't care for those who died, and I don't care for those who have been maimed, and I don't care about any of your problems! Some suspect he must have been either dumb or crazy to go in the first place and whatever happens to his life

This is the sort of mentality that is greeting Veterans and complicating his return. The small town teacher, the parochial opinion molders, and even administrative policies regarding the draft system find it easy to forget it and to view Veterans as complaining dependants on their society that has now gone on to other things.

The bitter taste of a hated war still lingers. Programs for vets allotted by the government that sent them are served with the seasoning left over from the war. The "real" Veterans of W.W.II have already carved most of the pie, and they still hold the knife. The Veteran's Administration is managed and administrated by the old Veterans who are more concerned now with nursing homes, pensions, phantom disabilities and non-service connected claims. They regard Vietnam veterans as intrusions upon their huge budget. They see no

urgency for adjusting the administration to meet the new needs and, as a result, those caught in the dragnet for the war zone are still affected by the miserable quagmire.

None of the vets are asking for pity and consolation so their problems will melt away. They are asking for an opportunity to redirect interrupted lives without a constant reminder that they went to a hated war others would like to forget. Many veterans are accepting the burden of guilt the society has placed on them, viewing them through lenses distorted by the war. The ones who have really managed to survive are keeping silent, lest they raise all sorts of associations in the minds of others that they would rather not be identified with.

Attempting to forget and ignore the problem is not an acceptable solution.

'Earned re-entries' and programmed responses will not lead to reconciliation and understanding, only the risky business of sharing attitudes and experiences will reach beyond the uneasy truce that now exists between differences.

When we begin to recognize that all Veterans are not the mindless, unquestioning, obedient robots in the Lt. Calley mold, and that resisters are not all high moral beings, but just like the rest of society, somewhere between these two convenient images, true reconciliation will begin. And only then will society become genuinely sensitive to the problems without hypocrisy or programmed response; then these potentially productive men will be able to get on with the business of redirecting their lives toward useful goals; and society can truly go on to other things, but not before.

By GERALD WELLER

Marine corporal Russell Selby, a cook, is being court-martialed for burning 54 brownies and 30 cookies out of a batch of 200. Luckily for Selby, part of the evidence, the 54 brownies, were eaten.

The charge of negligence in the performance of his duties for allegedly burning some cookies, coupled with his own resistance of the charges as harassment, may still result in conviction. Corporal Selby may even be punitively discharged for "losing his cookies." And while this may seem humorous to us, it is not a matter of levity to Selby or his defense lawyer. It is just one example of the arbitrary power invested in the military "justice" system.

Servicemen have been court-martialed and punished for offenses ranging from too-long hair to bad attitude, from obesity to indebtedness. They have received less-than-honorable discharges for suspicion of possession of drugs, unsanitary habits, homosexual tendencies, apathy, shirking, and a myriad of catch-all psychological characterizations. Servicewomen have



Vets discharge:

The royal military shaft

been punitively discharged for getting pregnant. The list of offenses, some actually recognizable as crime within civilian definition, goes on interminably.

FROM 1965 TO 1973, the military services have discharged 424,805 servicepersons with less-than-honorable discharges. The discharges issued are of five types: Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, Undesirable, General and Honorable. The first two, although bearing worse potential punishments, can only be issued as punishments for courts-martial, and do provide a semblance of due process. They offer a serviceperson with representation by counsel, the opportunity to confront and cross-examine witnesses, access to a verbatim record of the hearing, and provisions for appeal within the military courts.

It is the second two types of discharge, Undesirable and General discharges, wherein most of the flagrant abuses of the system take place; they are also the most commonly employed (over 390,000 of the 424,000).

Bad discharges are given by administrative hearings convened by enlisted persons' commanding officers. Enlisted persons are not represented, often are not present at such hearings, and have no opportunity to confront and cross-examine witnesses or to challenge written evidence. No verbatim records of the hearings are kept. In other words, due process is down the drain.

In many cases of administrative discharges, enlisted persons were informed that they were going to be tried and convicted in courts-martial, and threatened with extreme punishments, unless they signed a waiver of their rights that allowed an administrative discharge from the armed forces. Most enlisted persons accepted this coercion without understanding they were forfeiting due process protections available only by a court-martial.

THE NUMBER of administrative discharges doubled during the fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972. This acceleration of the rate of bad discharges can be laid at the doorstep of the corresponding cutback in the Armed Forces by the Nixon administration. To meet their cutback requirements, local commanding officers

readily seized this option of administratively discharging enlisted personnel, especially to remove "difficult" individuals from their commands.

While non-white, non-English speaking enlisted persons constituted 9-11 per cent of the Viet Nam era military, they received 24 per cent of the less-than-honorable discharges. Bad discharges were also awarded disproportionately to the educationally underprivileged.

Veterans with bad discharges first find themselves without veterans benefits. The Nader Report on Vietnam Veterans and the Veterans Administration found during a 5-month period in 1972 that only 91 of 1305 veterans with bad discharges who applied for educational benefits received them. They also found that 3400 of 4000 of these veterans who applied for unemployment compensation were found ineligible. In other areas, veterans with other-than-honorable discharges find it difficult, and sometimes impossible, to obtain life insurance, mortgages, credit, home loans, bonding, medical insurance, and employment.

All of these penalties consign many veterans to a vicious cycle of joblessness, underemployment, illness, crime and imprisonment. National estimates show that up to 35 per cent of our prison population may be Viet Nam era veterans with bad discharges. In one county jail in New Jersey, a study by the National Fraternity of Veterans showed that of 518 persons held over for trial because of inability to raise bail 35 per cent were Viet Nam vets, all but two black.

THE VEHICLE that has helped to ensure these results is an insidious little number called an SPN (separation program number) affixed to the discharge certificate of each released veteran. Although recently terminated, these SPN numbers remain on the separation documents of all servicepersons discharged before July of 1974. Purportedly confidential, these codes state the reasons for discharge. But they are far from confidential; published in armed forces regulations, papers,

(continued on page 11)

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From military to prison

A step nowhere

By JONATHAN DORFMAN
of the Cardinal Staff

For many Vietnam-era veterans, discharge from the military just meant moving from one type of battlefield to another.

Readjusting to civilian life can be difficult. Unemployment, underemployment, and drug-related problems are all too apparent for the returning GI.

"The Vietnam-era vet saw American foreign policy for what it really was. For too many vets, Vietnam was an immoral war. It's not like World War II when society thought that God was on our side," said Steve Barnes, a counselor at Vet House.

MANY VIETNAM-ERA veterans now reside in prisons. They couldn't "readjust" to society after their tour of service in the military. It is difficult to get completely accurate figures, but it is believed that upwards of 35 per cent of the prison population in the United States is Vietnam-era veterans.

Leroy, a 28-year-old black from Milwaukee, is one of these vets. Now incarcerated at Thompson Farms (a minimum security Wisconsin penal institution), he is serving a sentence for being a "party to crime."

In Vietnam he was stationed with an infantry unit twenty miles north of Saigon. When he was transferred back to the United States he went "absent without leave" (AWOL) because of the twin pressures of racism and the prospect of reassignment to Vietnam.

He explained, "I was a sergeant, but they treated me like a private...they were going to send me back to Nam for another year, so I protested. I got fed up and quit."

LEROY DID receive an honorable discharge in 1967, but he was arrested and convicted of an armed robbery in Milwaukee that same year. While on parole in 1972, Moses was incarcerated for his current sentence.

"I was one of the first bunch of soldiers back from Nam. The problems were even worse in those days," said Moses.

He was ostracized by many people because he was a Vietnam veteran. "I got into several fights because I was a vet. I always had to defend myself."

LEROY HAS TWO purple hearts and still suffers from migraine headaches originally caused by the noise of artillery. Vietnam had been a dehumanizing experience for him. "I changed. I didn't care about a thing after 12 months in straight-legged combat," he said.

"There should have been rehabilitation, they shouldn't have just sent me back to the streets. I was in full combat in the jungles

and rice paddies for a year, and in 24 hours I was back on the streets."

Dave, a 24-year-old Vietnam veteran, is on parole after serving a prison term for "selling dangerous drugs". He is living in a half-way house in Madison. He found that adjusting to civilian life was aggravated by his dishonorable discharge.

Dave was a "grunt" (Marine infantry soldier) in Vietnam.

"I got into drugs in Vietnam. I really got messed down, it was a mental thing. Vietnam was a drag and drugs were an escape. They were so available...there were all kinds of drugs in the military. Little kids on the street corners were really selling stuff."

He got his bad discharge after going AWOL three times when transferred back to the United States.

"I went AWOL because of family problems (his wife had a miscarriage) and because I was messed up on drugs," Greg said. With his bad discharge, he had difficulty finding a job. "Sometimes I wouldn't even put it down on the job applications, but they could always check up at the National Personnel Center in St. Louis," he explained.

Dave was arrested for sale of hashish and amphetamines in 1973. He blames the military for his situation. "That's where I got involved with drugs. Who knows if I would have gotten involved here."

"He still suffers from Vietnam-related physical ailments, but he can't receive any treatment or hospitalization from the Veterans Administration due to his bad discharge.

Paul, a 24-year-old veteran, was convicted for "selling dangerous drugs". Like Moses, Paul is finishing his sentence at Thompson Farms. Ironically, he enlisted in the service on his eighteenth birthday as a stipulation of the courts. This released him from drug charge as a minor. The army and navy rejected him because of his drug offense, but not the marines.

"As I left the army recruiting office, I was met at the door by a marine staff sergeant in dress blues. He told me about the benefits," said Paul.

"The marines were not what I expected...no individual thinking, it was just a power trip. We were treated like robots, act-react," he said.



TODAY, "I'D GO to jail over the military, at least there is a chance for parole."

After his discharge from the service, Paul was arrested and convicted of a strong-arm robbery. One year after being released from prison he was again arrested, this time on a drug charge.

"It's really ironic. I got busted at the Vietnam Veterans Against

the War House in Milwaukee. Fred, a junkie, got busted...he turned informer to the police. For seven months he took Glen Lewis, this narc, around as his cousin. 222 people were eventually arrested.

"I ALWAYS WAS sort of anti-authority. But the marines left me really bitter, more bitter. I wanted to strike out, and I guess I struck out in the wrong way."

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VA hospital

Mixing medicine with bureaucracy



By DAVE MURRAY
of the Cardinal Staff

In 1922, President Warren G. Harding established the Veterans Administration's hospital system to care for World War I and Spanish American War Veterans. Despite a scandal that began with the extortion of medical supplies and public funds and ended with the suicide of the General Counsel of the hospital system and the imprisonment of its Director, the VA's system grew from fifty-seven hospitals to its present 172 total.

The VA hospital which serves Madison and southwestern Wisconsin was part of the expansion. The hospital was originally built for the treatment of tuberculosis patients in 1951. In 1961, after tuberculosis ceased to be a major medical problem, the hospital was transformed for general medical and surgical use.

WHILE THE VA hospital, 2500 Overlook Terrace, has never been rocked by scandal, Viet Nam era veterans are criticizing the hospital for being unsympathetic and oblivious to the needs of new veterans. And the classical problem of a bureaucratic system's inability to orient itself to individuals seems inherent in some of the VA's rules and regulations that stand in the way of the care to which young veterans feel entitled.

The focus of criticism of the Madison VA hospital has been on its psychiatric program. Dan Naylor worked as a correctional specialist in the army until his discharge in 1973. As he explained, many veterans of the Viet Nam era faced extreme problems of readjustment after returning to civilian life from the military, and needed some kind of psychiatric help. Readjustment was difficult during the period of the country's most unpopular war. GI benefits, lower than after World War II because of inflation, made the transition to civilian life more difficult. High unemployment made matters even worse.

"When a vet goes to an employer, and the only working experience he's had in the last two years is carrying an M-16 around, who's going to hire him?" Naylor asked.

Naylor said the greatest overall problem that returning veterans had in seeking psychiatric help was the lack of an outpatient psychiatric system at the VA. Because of a nationwide VA policy that restricted out patient care to disabilities designated as "service connected", most veterans had to sign a contract and commit themselves to the hospital if they wanted any psychiatric treatment.

Naylor said that most of the psychological problems of young veterans were not designated as service connected, their problems stemmed from "the difficulties of readjustment after the military." Thus, psychiatric care was virtually unobtainable for veterans who needed help, but refused to commit themselves because of their families, jobs, school or the social stigma of being committed.

A SHORTAGE OF staff members on 2-A, the psychiatric ward at the VA hospital, was another problem. Dennis Butts, who worked on the ward as a U.W. graduate student for nine months, until May of 1974, and who expressed a very high regard for

its staff members, said, "The problem while I was there was that the only psychiatrist who worked on the staff came in to see the patients only two hours a week."

Butts said when he worked in the psychiatric program, the staff was too small to handle the 20 bed ward. "Yet, there were patients who could have been living out in the community, had out patient care been available to them."

Because of the small staff, sedative drugs were used more often. "That tends to happen more with a small staff because it calms down the patients, and they're easier to handle," Butts said.

THE ROOT OF THE problem lies with insufficient funding. The Madison VA is considered a general medical and surgical hospital, and government monies for veteran's psychiatric care in Wisconsin have been used to develop and maintain a 900 bed psychiatric hospital in Tomah, Wisconsin.

"The Viet Nam veteran won't go near Tomah," Butts said. "The hospital in Tomah was built in the days when you sent all the nuts off to the woods," Butts explained. "But the government has found out that young vets don't want to go off to the woods. So, now they're sending old World War I and II veterans out to pasture, and the place has become an old folks home."

"The money is being spent on these big hospitals," Butts complained, "When the VA should be taking the direction of new mental health, which is treating the patient in the community."

Seeking a solution to the problems of psychiatric care in the VA, veterans wanted the "Post Viet Nam Syndrome" recognized as a service related problem. Since veterans with service connected problems were eligible for outpatient care and ideally received priority in hospital care.

The Viet Nam Syndrome is not a well defined psychological disorder, but many veterans who went to Viet Nam attest to the problems of re-entering civilian life after their stints with the military.

MIKE WOODWARDS, a Viet Nam veteran, said that, during his 3 years working experience on the psychiatric ward at the VA, he saw the troubled reactions of veterans to the Viet Nam experience. Often Viet Nam vets reacted violently when approached by someone, even more so, if approached unexpectedly or from behind. They suffered from nightmares which re-enacted old battle experiences.

"It happened to me when I got back," Woodwards said. "Once, I was walking down State Street when an air raid siren went off. I dropped down to the sidewalk because I thought I was back in Nam."

"There is something called the Viet Nam Syndrome," a veteran who spent time in the Madison VA's psychiatric ward and asked that he be referred to only as Micheal, said. "And it has to do with spending a year of your life fighting in a strange country where the whole society was out to beat you. It also has to do with thinking that you are protecting your country, and then finding out later that no one cares."

Up to six months after Viet Nam veterans

returned home, the VA accepted any problem as service connected "prima facie", the chief of medical administration, Mr. Leland Stevens, said. The service connected rating, however, had to be verified by the VA's adjudication board in Milwaukee or Chicago before the rating was permanent.

A REQUIREMENT in the process of having any disability recognized as service-connected is verification thru the military. Thus, in order for the many returning Viet Nam veterans to have their problems recognized as Post Viet Nam Syndrome, and subsequently service connected, the military would have had to recognize their problem as part of a syndrome.

Steve Barnes, a veteran, considered this an improbable eventuality.

"For the military to accept that, they would have to accept certain precepts about the war, and they aren't willing to admit that vets are really just acting normally to a very abnormal and inhuman situation which can cause maladaptive problems," he said.

While many returning veterans were finding it difficult to get the kind of psychiatric assistance they wanted within the VA hospital system, one class of veterans found any kind of VA help all but impossible. Those were the vets with bad discharges.

To Barnes, this was "one of the bigger bones of contention. You can serve in the military for 25 years, and if your discharge isn't right, you are not going to get any help from the VA," Barnes said.

This problem was magnified because of a policy the military adopted in 1971 and 1972 in Viet Nam, when U.S. troop involvement in the war began winding down. According to Chuck Goranson, U.W. veteran's advisor working with the dean of students office, when the military began to pull its troops out of Viet Nam, "they had more GIs than they knew what to do with. So they just started giving out bad discharges, and the GIs they picked were the ones with head problems." Goranson said that military-removed service men with psychological problems by using the Undesirable Discharge, which, unlike the Dishonorable Discharge, "requires no court martial and no due process of law." A veteran with an Undesirable Discharge can still receive VA assistance if an adjudication board reviews his case, and finds his service to be predominately honorable, "but that just isn't very likely," Goranson added.

"Even if the military is the cause of his psychological problems, the man who is kicked out doesn't receive any help from the VA relieving those problems," Goranson said.

THE PROBLEM of one such veteran trying to get help at the Madison VA Undesirable asked that the vet's name be withheld.

"The man was drafted into the service and after two years received an Honorable Discharge. He re-enlisted for four more years and spent three years of good service in Viet Nam. But he had trouble readjusting to state side duty—a typical situation—and he got an Undesirable Discharge."

photo by Michael Kienitz
"When he got out, he was in a depressive state. He traveled the U.S. looking for help, not in VA hospitals, but in other hospitals and safe houses. They only help he got was drugs—valium and lithium."

"He was found, passed out on a Madison street, by University Hospitals. They took good care of him, but he had no money and no insurance. I helped take him to the VA, since a man with an undesirable can be tentatively admitted, pending a decision by an adjudication board. It took four hours to get him admitted," Naylor said.

"They weren't going to let him in. One of the decision making people down there told me he could only stay if he was a medical emergency. I asked if he considered a person's mental status an emergency. He replied, 'only if he is losing an arm or leg'."

"I finally talked to a higher official who said the man could be admitted if two psychiatrists said he needed hospitalization, even though two sociologists on the VA staff had already recommended hospitalization. "I got the recommendation of two psychiatrists, and the man was admitted, but on the way out, I heard the first official I talked with tell a secretary 'I don't ever want to see this kind of case in here again'."

"This is the kind of reception young veterans get at the VA," Naylor said.

Herald Frazier, assistant to the chief of medical administration, whose office handles all admissions into the hospital, refuted this claim, "Since veterans have come back from Viet Nam, we have been told to bend over backwards for them. I'm not going to say we can always recognize a psychiatric problem as service related, but I think we've given Viet Nam Vets more than any other veterans."

Many of the problems that young veterans encountered in the past still remain. However, some of the needs of new veterans are being met, as Congress passes legislation to free the bureaucracy of the VA system in creating new programs, and as the hospital expands its services and facilities through its share of the national VS fiscal pie and through a growing liaison with University Hospitals.

IN 1973, CONGRESS PASSED LEGISLATION expanding outpatient care to non-service related problems. Referred to as the Ambulatory Bill, it opened the door to an outpatient psychiatric program at the Madison VA, which went into effect last July. The one year lapse between passage of the bill and the establishment of an outpatient program was due to a lack of immediate funds, according to Mr. McGee, assistant director of the hospital.

THE NEW outpatient psychiatric program, christened the Mental Hygiene Clinic, will operate out of a building once used for student nursing quarters near the east end of the hospital, according to Dr. Robert Salinger, the new head psychiatrist at the VA.

A sharing agreement with University Hospitals and a budget increase to support a larger staff provided for the loan of Dr. Salinger and other UW faculty members to VA's psychiatric program last July. This

(continued on page 7)

(continued from page 6)
sharing agreement has been operating on the medical floors of the VA for years. Without the larger staff, the psychiatric program could not accommodate outpatients, Dr. Salinger said.

Dr. Salinger could not say exactly how the Mental Hygiene Clinic will operate. He indicated some planning problems still must be ironed out.

"We'll be making some decisions in the near future," Dr. Salinger said, "Some things still have to happen at the university first."

HOWEVER, THE clinic will move into its own building as soon as phones are installed, he said, and "outpatients are already being treated here in 2-A, the psychiatric ward."

"We're not sending anyone away right now," the psychiatrist said.

The establishment of the Mental Hygiene Clinic is far from the only sign of growth at the Madison VA. The loan of UW faculty members is part of a much more extensive liaison between the two hospitals, according to Mr. McGee.

The university is building a hospital adjacent to the VA, and the VA will build a smaller structure adjoining the two hospitals, McGee said, pointing to a model of the planned construction in his office.

"The ground floor of the new hospital will house the morgue and laboratory facilities for both hospitals. The second floor will contain radiology facilities, for which we already have a sharing agreement with University Hospitals," he said. The two

hospitals will also share rehabilitative medicare, occupational therapy, physical therapy, and nursing education facilities, and if there is room, space for medical records.

McGee said the VA's hemo dialysis facilities were shared with University Hospitals. "We can share facilities with the university as long as its on an equal basis," he said.

The VA is also expanding its facilities with money it receives from the overall VA budget allotted by Congress. McGee said that the Madison VA ran on an annual budget of \$14.75 million for hospital care and \$8 million for research, with separate monies coming in for new construction. In the last two years the Madison VA rebuilt its surgical intensive care ward, and recently added recreation facilities for veterans.

"We're trying to recover from our T.B. image," McGee said, referring to the hospital's original specialization, which caused problems in lack of facilities and staff when it was transformed for general medical and surgical use.

YOUNG VETERANS' criticisms of the Madison VA, however, have not subsided with the establishment of new hospital facilities.

Steve Barnes criticized the new psychiatric program for "extensive use of drug therapy." While Barnes was talking about the problems of drug therapy, he received a call from a veteran, who Barnes

explained later, had taken "a 30 day supply of drugs the VA hospital gave him only three days ago."

"This is just another case of VA's psych ward handing out large dosages of drugs to problem veterans because they're easier to handle that way," Barnes said.

Dr. Salinger, however, defended the use of drugs, saying they were being given only along with psychiatric counseling and proved effective in cases of schizophrenia and depression.

Barnes also criticized the hospital administration for a lack of understanding toward young veterans and for overemphasis on regulations rather than care. He related a case similar to the one Dan Naylor recalled earlier in this article. In this case, Barnes and Naylor tried to help a young veteran, who was having an epileptic seizure and had not received dilantin medication for three weeks gain admittance to the hospital.

The hospital refused to admit him because he had not been formally discharged from the Tomah VA. The veteran was admitted several days later, after pressure from the veteran's probation officer.

Another problem, according to Chuck Goranson, is that "a lot of Viet Nam era veterans won't go to the VA under any circumstances because they're turned off by the semi-military structure of the hospital."

"Large numbers of the administration

have extensive military backgrounds, and they still carry that attitude with them," Goranson said.

Perhaps the broadest, most encompassing criticism was leveled against the VA by Dennis Butts, who said, "the whole VA hospital system is a self-perpetuating bureaucracy." Butts said that the VA was remiss in its most important function—superior health care for returning veterans with disabilities—because most of the VA's resources were being spent on elderly veterans with nonservice connected problems.

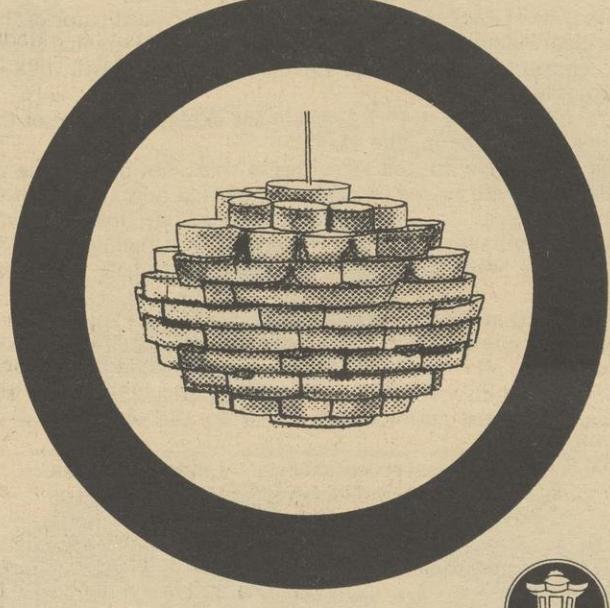
"I DON'T THINK veterans with non-service connected problems have any more right to free health care than any one else. Of course, I believe everyone should have that right, but not solely veterans," Butts said.

Butts' solution—"abolish the VA hospital system," allow veterans to receive care from the public hospitals of their choice and then have the government subsidize the care.

The solution is not supported by Butts alone. "The Discarded Army: Veterans After Vietnam," a book by Paul Starr in conjunction with Ralph Nader's Center for Study of Responsive Law, predicts that the VA will have to be abolished some time in the future. As the VA hospitals become more and more integrated with hospitals outside of the VA system and as public health insurance expands, the reason for separate veterans' institutions will cease.

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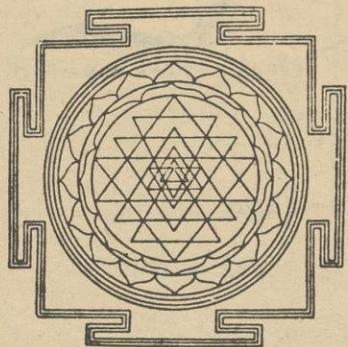
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The war and PVS and life-in-death



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—Don Kemp



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By TOM DAVIS
and
JAN FALLER

It was a terrible war. Don Kemp knew this, for he had enough of killing civilians and ballying through jungles on suicide missions to make him never forget it.

And so he remembered. He remembered it in his thoughts, his visions, and he remembered in his nightmares. On the night of June 10th, Kemp had a nightmare. Only this one brought the terror locked in his mind into reality. When it was over, Kemp had shot his wife, Diane, with a gun that he had kept under his pillow since he returned home from Viet Nam.

TODAY, KEMP sits in a cell at Waupun state prison, captive of a lifetime sentence. He has been through two sanity trials, one in July, 1972, the other in January of this year—a retrial ordered by the Supreme Court. On both cases, he was convicted for first degree (premeditated) murder.

Like Kemp's nightmares, the question of what went on in Kemp's head that evening has been formulated over and over by judges, jurors, doctors and untold others who might have read about the case in any of the Wisconsin papers.

Was Kemp given justice? Was he insane at the time of the murder, and, if so, was his sanity a result of a Viet Nam malignancy called PVS? (Post Viet Nam Syndrome).

PVS is the Viet Nam veterans inability to readjust to normal life after living with the distorted reality of Viet Nam. The term PVS isn't found on the charts of any diagnostics. It isn't mentioned in the transcripts of the Kemp trial. The team itself is only unofficially recognized by the medical profession and the VA. Yet most psychiatrists admit the syndrome clearly exists for in case after case the same symptoms manifest themselves in maladjusted Viet Nam veterans.

THE NATIONAL expert on PVS is Dr. Robert Jay Lifton, a Yale professor of psychiatry who served in the Korean conflict, and has done extensive psychiatric work at Veteran's Hospitals and outreach clinics. Lifton also started PVS "rap" groups, helping vets to help themselves.

Locally, two people have done extensive work on PVS. One of them, Dr. Fred Fosdal, is a Madison psychiatrist.

"PVS is not an official diagnostic category," Fosdal explained. "It falls under something called 'adult situational reaction.' Technically, it's like shell shock in WW II, or something like post-hurricane shock would be in the same category."

The other local PVS expert is John Lindquist, co-ordinator of the PVS national clearinghouse in Milwaukee, a veteran and personal friend and former counselor to Don Kemp. Lindquist prefers to call it Post Viet Nam Struggle.

"There are two keys to PVS," Lindquist explained. "One of them is the nature of the war in Viet Nam.

"We've always committed atrocities in wars, but in the case of Viet Nam, after we were raised on pride in America and anti-communism, we found ourselves not engaging in battles, but, instead, we were burning down villages. This gives away to guilt feelings—we got the feeling that we were being used by the government we were supporting."

THE SECOND and most important key, Lindquist explained, was the atmosphere men returned to. "If we would have come home heroes, we would have been all right. Except for the facade of POW's, we returned to no reception whatsoever. The people who returned in '66 and '67 were being blamed by the anti-war movement for the war when it wasn't their fault at all."

"We've had the wierdest reception ever," Lindquist continued, "After the war, people wanted to completely forget Viet Nam, and us."

Because of the readjustment problems, PVS usually takes about one year to set in. This accounts for early post-Viet Nam Defense Department Statistics that revealed that Viet Nam had produced the lowest psychological casualty rate in modern warfare, Lindquist said. The study showed the rate of mental breakdowns to be 12 per 1,000 in Viet Nam, 37 per 1,000 for the Korean War and 101 per 1,000 in WW II.

"The key to overcoming PVS is realizing the contradictions of Viet Nam," Lindquist concluded. "You have to realize the nature of the war, and tell yourself that everyone did what you did—you were just a product of boot camp."

FOLLOWING KEMP'S first guilty verdict, the Supreme Court granted Kemp a retrial, remarking in the decision that this trial "would probably bring a different result" than the first.

Prior to the second trial, Kemp had been examined by six psychiatrists, one of them being Dr. Fosdal. Three of them, including Fosdal, testified that Kemp was insane during the trial. Dr. Charles Cahill was of the opinion that Kemp was paranoid, but not psychotic. The remainder did not have sufficient evidence to label Kemp.

Dr. Fosdal testified for nine hours. Although he didn't use the term PVS during the trial, the symptoms he described are considered part of the syndrome. Fosdal said that Kemp was extremely paranoid and could not stand to be approached from behind. He added that, while in Viet Nam, Kemp had begun to have a recurring nightmare. He dreamed he was being attacked by a Viet Cong soldier who would reappear again and again.

Fosdal also described Don as being constantly "armed to the hilt" after returning to the states. He carried guns everywhere, in his car, in his house. He hid knives in his boots, carried around GI first aid pouches and kept a hand gun under his pillow.

"Any other country would have found him not guilty on the evidence," said Fosdal. "They just went too far with 1st degree—if anything, it was 2nd degree. Nobody involved said he was sane. The reports clearly described a delusion."

LINDQUIST, Kemp's personal friend and counselor, did not testify at all during the second trial on the will of Don's court-appointed attorney. Lindquist would have raised the PVS issue had he testified.

"The judge, the state and the DA all didn't want to see it raised," Lindquist said. "The judge wouldn't even let Dr. Lifton (national expert on PVS) testify on behalf of Don. If Don would have been found not guilty for that reason (PVS), it could have had a direct bearing on 18 other vets cases in this state alone. Many of these are vets who are now in prison because they were never in hospitals."

Instead, Lindquist sat with a contingent of VVAW spectators and gave statements to the media on the PVS issue.

Described as "unshaven, motley crew" by the DA, the VVAW spectators, sat in contrast to the Waukesha jurors, who ranged in age from 40 to 79.

The courtroom scenario showed that two different worlds were involved, and these worlds clashed over the final verdict.

ONE WOMAN, juror, complaining of one vet's outrageous manner of "goose stepping" into the courtroom, apologized when she was told by this reporter that the man's limp was the result of a Viet Nam war in-

(continued on page 13)

From Congress to Ford

By CHUCK GORANSEN

After a year of dickering, Congress has finally passed the long overdue GI Bill increase, but the bill probably won't be sent to the White House until November 18th.

In a procedural move to avoid all possibility of a pocket veto, key Senate leaders are planning to hold on to the bill until Congress completes its election recess and is on hand to try to over-ride a threatened Ford veto. Recently the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington ruled that a President may not pocket veto legislation unless Congress adjourns without setting a date of return but the Senate leaders don't want to take a chance of long delays if the ruling should be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Since last February, both houses of Congress have passed several differing versions of the bill. It wasn't until just before they recessed for elections that they got together on the same proposal.

THE FINAL VERSION provides for a raise of \$50-\$60 per month for vets attending school full-time, a 23% increase. Single vets will get \$270, vets with one dependent will get \$321 and vets with two dependents will get \$366. Additional dependents are worth \$22 per month.

Disabled vets going to school under the Vocational Rehabilitation provisions of the GI Bill will receive only an 18% increase, which won't even cover inflation since the last raise. The new law also creates an educational loan program of up to \$600 per year, which liberalizes the work-study and tutorial programs of the current law. Finally, it adds nine months of GI Bill entitlement to the current 36 months with the stipulation that those nine extra months can only be used for undergraduate work.

If the bill successfully makes it through the White House, it would be retro-active to last September 1st. Judging from past experience,

the VA will take another six to eight weeks to implement the program, but when they do, vets will have a lot of back pay coming. Assuming they are still in school, it would come automatically. If not, they may have to make a special application for it.

Ford's threat to veto the GI Bill increase was one of his first public acts as president. In his famous amnesty address to the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention in Chicago on August 19th, he declared the increase to be "inflationary" and suggested that he would veto it in its present form. Congress promptly cut out provisions which would have paid part of veterans' tuition costs, reduced the loan program from \$1,000 to \$600, and cut grad students out of the nine month extension of entitlement.

If this watered down version is

According to the Department of Veteran Affairs, the number of Vietnam era vets estimated within Dane County is approximately 10,500 excluding the almost 2,000 vets now enrolled at the university. However, the number of Vietnam era vets considered unemployed in the area, according to Dept. of Labor statistics, is approximately 1,100 (12 per cent of the veteran labor force). Although this figure may not appear too alarming, when compared to the national unemployment figure of 5.8 per cent, the problem seems much more acute. Moreover, it is of interest that Wisconsin fares rather poorly when compared to a state such as New York with four times the Vietnam era veteran population (24,500 unemployed vets) to Wisconsin's 13,500. In retrospect, it seems the facts support the contention that unemployment has hit Vietnam era vets especially hard.

acceptable to Ford, he has not said so. Some Washington observers hope that he will announce his stand today—Veterans Day—thereby reducing further delay.

YOUNG VETS are quick to point out that the new bill barely keeps up with inflation and is still much less than benefits received after WWII. In 1948, the GI Bill living allowance exceeded the University's estimated need for undergrads. PLUS it paid for tuition and books. The new bill would be less than the Univer-

sity's estimated need for living expenses, and vets have to take tuition and book costs out of that.

Many young vets are mad that many members of Congress took advantage of the WWII GI Bill, but don't seem to be willing to give Vietnam vets the same break.

Chuck Goransen is a counselor at Vets for Vets, 420 Lake St.

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Vets help themselves while...

By ED BARK
of the Cardinal Staff

Vietnam era veterans seeking a job, financial aid, or merely a forum to air political views have a wealth of outlets in Madison. Three alternative veterans organizations are tailor-made for former GIs who have found conventional channels either inadequate or non-existent.

Veterans in search of meaningful employment will find a sympathetic ear—and very likely a job referral—at the recently expanded Vets House, 823 and 825 S. Park St. Co-Director Steve Barnes claims the community-based center finds employment for almost three-fourths of all applicants. About one-half are placed directly; another 20 per cent begin drawing regular paychecks after referral to a prospective employer by one of Vets House's four job placement counselors.

"WE TRY to find meaningful jobs, rather than squeezing someone into something," Barnes said. "And you don't have to be an emotional cripple or dropout to use the placement service. We deal with anybody."

According to Barnes, the State Employment Agency lists only about 11 per cent of available jobs. Vets House picks up the slack.

Before inaugurating job counseling three months ago, Vets House focused on upgrading less-than-honorable discharges.

"Lots of organizations," Barnes said, "claim to do discharge upgrading. But they just send in a little form and forget about it."

THE DISCHARGE Review Project, currently staffed by five persons, goes a number of steps further.

A veteran's record, which Vets House sends for, is initially scoured for legal errors. (A GI may well have at one time been denied rights under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.) Exhaustive character references are assembled. The entire package is then put into legal brief form and sent to Washington.

The review process is a lengthy one, often taking up to two years. The Discharge Review Project has yet to receive a ruling from Washington.

Vets House also maintains close contact with veterans incarcerated in area prisons. The Prison Project is coordinated by Barnes, who hopes to soon gain a spot in the orientation cycles at Waupun and Green Bay.

Vets House articles have appeared in area prison newspapers and many locked-in GIs are now on the Prison Project's mailing list.

All Vets House services are free of charge.

Due to this status and a heavy dependence on grants and donations, Vets House cannot, according to Barnes, become embroiled in partisan politics.

WHILE VETS House deals almost exclusively with non-students, Vets for Vets, 420 N Lake St., offers a problem-solving oasis for GIs enrolled at the UW.

The number one priority is

"spreading the word on benefits." According to spokesperson Chuck Goranson, about 1,800 campus-enrolled veterans presently receive monthly GI Bill payments. An additional 200-300 vets have not applied for the monthly stipend "for one reason or another."

As part of a continuing effort to maximize use of benefits, Vets for Vets has recently updated its "Guide for Student Vets on the Madison Campus." The pamphlet runs the gamut of services, from student guaranteed loans to tutoring in specific subjects.

Deciphering "spin codes" is the latest service to originate from Vets for Vets' third floor attic offices. The number appears on every discharged veteran's DD-214 form; its meaning is one of Uncle Sam's cherished secrets.

"An officer came up here," Goranson said, "who thought he got an early out to go to school. But his code number said he was kicked out of the service because he was passed over for promotion twice."

VETS FOR VETS has a current listing of about 400 "spin codes." A "201" classification means simply that a veteran's "time ran out." Those vets with other numbers would be wise, advises Goranson, to stop by for the real story.

Like Vets House, the campus center maintains a strictly apolitical stance. But according to Goranson, the organization still has an image problem.

"Some people assume we're

either some sort of 'commiefront'" he said, "or they think all vets organizations are flag-waving, super-patriot sort of things."

Vets for Vets is neither. Its main mission is instead an oft-used publicity poster admonition to Vietnam era vets: "Learn how to cash in on all of your benefits from vets who learned the hard way."

CONVERSELY, Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) is "definitely political" and not at all reluctant to take a controversial stand.

The nationwide organization was founded in 1971; it gained widespread publicity during "Operation Dewey Canyon III," during which a large group of veterans gathered in Washington to throw away Vietnam combat awards.

The Madison chapter, according to spokesperson Debbie Kauffman, presently consists of six "really active members." It plans a counter-amnesty demonstration

Nov. 11 to coincide with a VFW "celebration" at the Dane County Coliseum. This is the first step in a planned nationwide five-phase program designed to alert the public to VVAW's recently issued list of demands.

The size of the Madison demonstration, Kauffman said, "depends on how much interest there is in it. It's been rough times in this area lately."

OTHER DEMANDS, in addition to "universal and unconditional amnesty for all war resisters," are:

- The ending of all aid to the Thieu and Lon Nol regimes;
- "Decent" benefits for all veterans;
- A single-type discharge for all veterans;

An as yet undecided demand that will have "something to do with President Ford." Previously, VVAW called for the removal of former President Nixon.

City offers services

By JOHN CHRISTENSEN
of the Cardinal Staff

Recently, steps have been taken in Madison to counter the many problems facing a veteran of the War in Vietnam.

The County Veterans Service Office presently carries the full load of local government responsibility for handling veteran affairs. Dane County Board Supervisor Rod Mathews feels government services to veterans of Vietnam should be expanded beyond the narrow scope of the County Veterans Service Office.

"THE PROBLEM WITH this agency," said Matthews, "is that they have a traditional orientation toward the traditional veteran, the veteran of Vietnam is just not the traditional veteran. The County Veterans Service Office

can serve as a door to other state and federal programs, jobs, home loans, and education. Often this is not enough. The problems of Vietnam veterans do not necessarily fall under these areas; there are readjustments problems and drug problems as well.

"Lately," continued Matthews, "organizations like Vets for Vets, Inter-Vet, and Vets House have put pressure on the office to update their services, and there have been some changes."

MATTHEWS ALSO discussed special problems relating to soldiers who received a less than honorable discharge. "This is a common problem for the veteran of Vietnam," said Matthews, "A lot of these fellows had problems when they entered the service; the army is not that good a place to get straightened out. Many made a mistake and now find that they are ineligible for benefits and services."

Matthews hopes to establish a Vietnam Era Veterans Study Committee to deal with these problems. The committee will have 10 members, one from the County Board, the other nine drawn from local veterans organizations. The resolution to create the committee has passed through the County Board's Judiciary Committee by a vote of 5 to 0.

"The committee," said Matthews, "will study what can be done about drug problems and dishonorable discharges. It will attempt to make government responsive to the special, if not unique, needs these men have. The committee can publicize programs and make recommendations to other governmental bodies. For example, we could have sent our recommendation or resolutions when the increased G.I. Benefit Bill was being debated."

In addition to the Committee proposed by Matthews, the Affirmative Action Commission has filed a resolution to the City Council which would grant amnesty to veterans who have less than honorable discharges.

THE AFFIRMATIVE Action Commission is a statutory body created by the City Council to assure that city government and all firms doing business with the city conform to federal and state regulations regarding discriminatory hiring practices.

James Daniel Guilfoil, member of the Affirmative Action Commission, claims, "Many members of minority groups are affected by their service records. Granting amnesty to those who received dishonorable discharges will offer new opportunities to people who have traditionally been denied jobs."

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Amnesty not an act of mercy

By JIM STRUVE

The current amnesty debate is an important concern for veterans as well as exiles. There are large numbers of veterans who are in need of an unconditional amnesty; and it is veterans who have been most badly victimized by the discriminatory inequities of President Ford's Clemency Plan.

From August, 1964 through 1972, the Pentagon reported over 495,000 cases of desertion. Of these ninety per cent were claimed to have voluntarily returned. This leaves more than 32,000 deserters "at large."

ACCORDING TO the Department of Defense, over 500,000 military personnel received less-than-honorable discharges during the period of direct U.S. involvement in Vietnam. Most received such discharges as a direct result of their opposition to the war or because of racism in the military.

During the Vietnam era, thousands of draft-age men did not have access to draft counselling agencies. While counseling centers thrived in university and suburban communities during the height of the war, such assistance was usually an unknown luxury to young men who lived in an inner city or ghetto area. Middle and upper-class youths were frequently able to "buy" their way out of the draft—with student deferments, fraudulent diagnoses from a friendly doctor or psychiatrist, etc.—while youth from more economically deprived

backgrounds understood few, if any, alternatives to the draft.

The minority groups provided easy numbers to help inflate the ranks of the draftees that were required to conduct the Vietnam War. They had to rely on counselling centers and GI coffeehouses near military bases to help them realize and articulate their opposition to the Vietnam War.

CONFRONTED WITH the reality of a rigid and discriminatory system of military justice, many men found it was futile to voice their opposition. However, they quickly learned that insubordination, possession of drugs, or similar petty offenses could easily force their release from the military with a less-than-honorable discharge, and they took up on it. Considering the inequality of how minority groups were drafted into the military in the first place, it is no accident that over 50 percent of the less-than-honorable discharges are Black, Chicanos, or Puerto Rican resisters.

At the time, few of the men realized that a less-than-honorable discharge would become a scar on their military record for life, haunting them whenever they searched for employment. Today there are large numbers of men who cannot secure jobs because of the stigma a less-than-honorable discharge conveys to most employers—a "drug-crazed" and "undisciplined" drop-out.

Military justice

(continued from page 4)

magazines, manuals, articles they have been made readily available to anybody who "needed" them. Many personnel offices, especially of large corporations, have copies of these codes, and automatically check discharge papers for the reason for discharge.

SPN codes were put on each and every serviceperson's discharge document, regardless of the gradation of its character. Though most harmful to those with General and Undesirable discharges, SPNs with negative connotations have been assigned to those with Honorable discharges. Below is a sample of the more abstruse of these characterizational SPN numbers numbering over 530.

264—Unsuitability, character and behavior disorders
285—Adjudged juvenile offender
288—Habits and traits of character manifested by anti-social and amoral trends
367—Aggressive reaction
383—Criminalism
387—Habits and traits of character manifested by misconduct
388—Sexual perversion, including but not limited to, lewd and lascivious acts, indecent exposure, indecent acts with assault upon a minor, or other indecent acts or offenses
46A—Apathy, defective attitudes, and inability to expend effort constructively
461—Inadequate personality

Service persons with a bad discharge could commit suicide (as many such veterans have already done), they could turn to crime or drugs, they could accept continual marginal social existence, or they could take their case to the only show in town. Individual services have set up Discharge Review Boards and Board for the Correction of Military Records. Unfortunately, all are located in Washington, D.C., and it is financially burdensome for those most affected by bad discharges to acquire legal counsel and to reach Washington to make a personal appeal. Most veterans have only a vague idea of how to appeal their discharges.

THE AMERICAN Red Cross, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars have given assistance to veterans in appealing their discharges, but their success rate has been noticeably hampered by two factors. First, the primary emphasis of these organizations is not discharge upgrading. Secondly, they rely almost exclusively on information found in the service record of the individual, which in many cases, is unfairly selective or inaccurately colored by its creation and use for the military's purposes—not the individual veteran's.

The solution lies in the increasing numbers of Vietnam era Veterans, discouraged by the traditional service and other chartered agencies whose values, interests, and programs are indifferent to the needs of Vietnam veterans, have begun to organize and staff their own projects. In the past years, these organizations have grown nationally with an establishment, Vets House 823 S. Park, in Madison. Vets House, sponsored by and for Vietnam era vets, runs a discharge review project and has plenty of information about bad discharges, SPN's and other services for vets.

PRESIDENT FORD'S Clemency Program does not accommodate veterans who received these less-than-honorable discharges. Instead, any appeal to upgrade one's discharge must be filed with a single military review body in Washington, D.C. That body is authorized by the military and, consequently, only serves to perpetuate the same discriminatory policies that

prompted most less-than-honorable discharges in the first place.

The review process itself involves a bureaucratic time delay of nearly two years: hardly a comforting thought when one needs to secure immediate employment.

Furthermore, Ford's Clemency requires deserters to perform up to 24 months alternative service, at the end of which time each deserter is issued a "Clemency

Discharge". A Clemency Discharge is not different from a less-than-honorable discharge. It serves all the same purposes implicit in "branding" an individual: a permanent scar that will haunt each former deserter as he is required to reveal his military record to prospective employers.

Jim Struve is co-ordinator of the Wisconsin Amnesty Project in Madison.

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ORA	ERRS	ANS
SEL	REALISTIC	
HALCYON	ROOST	
ILL	IRIS	
WHAO	SAIS	ERG
HAPPEN	THALIA	
OYE	ROSE	IDOL
DAML	SRO	
OPCIT	ENTERPE	
MELPOMENE	AAR	
APIO	EVIL	DNA
ROOD	TETE	OIL

26	Leave out	36	Basics
27	Combining	37	Patrolmen's
form:	foreigner	territory	
8	Winner of	38	Arm bone
12	the Triple	39	Basket (ab.)
Explorer	Crown, 1943:	40	41 Native of
Johnson	first name	41	Bankok
13	Playwright	42	Australian
Cry of	Clare	43	bird
pain	Boothe	44	A certain
14	6	jet plane,	for short
Bantu tribe	Turkish		
15	weight		
Horse race	7		
won by	Certain		
Secretariat	sciences		
18	8		
Caen's river	Winner of		
19	the Triple		
Persistent	Crown, 1943:		
attempts	second name		
to conquer	9		
20	Bait worm		
Boer general,	10		
1854-1922	French priest		
22	11		
Stone chest	and		
23	Means Committee		
poor	16		
Yorick!	Lock of hair		
24	17		
Prefix:	Particular		
chief	kind of food		
25	20		
Triple	Moist		
Crown	21		
winner,	Enthusiasm		
1930: Gallant	22		
—	Imaginary		
28	flower that		
The fourth	never dies		
planet	(poet.)		
29	Abandoned		
Extinct bird			
30			
Any			
31			
Promissory			
note (ab.)			
32			
Machine part			
33			
Triplet			
34			
Mend			
35			
Keen			
enjoyment			
36			
Spanish			
grandmother			
39			
Haiti: evil spirit			
40			
Another race			
won by			
Secretariat			
44			
Arma virumque			
—			
45			
Capture			
46			
Printer's			
measures			
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Baseball great,			
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Musical			
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Strikes			
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TUESDAY
OCTOBER

Sells: a resister deprived of an option

By BILL JAMBOIS
of the Cardinal Staff

There are approximately one million men who either resisted the draft or deserted the armed services during the Vietnam war.

According to Gerry Condon, AMEX (Americans in Exile) spokesman in Toronto, little more than a thousand of them have responded to Ford's 'conditional amnesty,' earned re-entry', or whatever you wish to call it. He said half this group were already in jail or prison stockades when Ford's plan was offered.

Citing a Sept. 21-22 AMEX meeting in which American exile groups from throughout the world unanimously called for a boycott of the plan, Condon said, "We see Ford's earned re-entry program as nothing more than a shabby P.R. ploy."

David Sells is a 30-year old resister who hails from Waukesha, Wis. He decided to resist the draft four-and-a-half years ago following his enrollment in Grad School here. He went to Canada and is now a data processor. He has a wife, a home, and his own business.

The Daily Cardinal had a phone interview with him Thursday night. Of Ford's plan he said, "I'm kind of torn, I still feel I'm an American, I didn't want to go (to Canada). I would have served some kind of alternate service then, but I'm 30 years old now and it looks kind of bleak."

His voice was quiet, not the least bit strident, but reflective.

"I'm not political, I can't get that upset about Ford's plan," he said, but added that had it been his choice instead of Ford's, "I would have granted a general amnesty."

"Two years is a long time, if there was a general amnesty, there would be no question—I would return for at least a while—as it is I feel deprived of the option."

When asked to comment on his initial decision to resist, he said, "My basic feeling about what I did remains the same, but I've gotten older, I see the good and bad in myself and in others more clearly—I guess I just have to live within my own morality."

He continued, "A country has a right to make any laws it wants to but an individual has to make up his own mind as to what he should do."

Of his life in Canada he said, "I don't think I've adjusted particularly well. I thought about, and realized the potential ramifications (of resisting), but I had to

choose from limited options. I'm not particularly happy at this time."

"It becomes more and more so I feel in exile. I haven't been assimilated into Canadian culture," he said adding, "If someone asked whether I was Canadian or American, I would say American. I get along better with Americans than with Canadians I have more in common with them."

Sells' is a quiet voice in a noisy issue, but it's a compelling quiet. The issue is a personal one to him, not a political one. His personal problem is not solved by Ford's political solution. More and more it appears that real problems are reduced to political abstractions and rhetorical solutions. Wars are ended with blood soaked slogans (peace with honor), economies fixed with lapel buttons, resistors are offered no-amnesty amnesties, and David Sells must stay in Canada.

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Kemp trial

(continued from page 8)

jury. For him, just like for Kemp, the woman's decision was largely a result of guilt by association.

"It was a two-sided coin," said Lindquist about the presence of VVAW in the courtroom. "Don wasn't going to get support from many people in Waukesha county. We weren't going to make him go through it alone."

Kemp has appealed the retrial decision to the Supreme Court. He now awaits a verdict from them. Kemp has also filed affidavits of perjury against the DA, one of the psychiatrists, and several members of the prosecution.

Since his incarceration, Kemp has been studying law and conducting PVS rap groups with fellow inmates. He is adamant in winning his freedom, and plans to continue his, and PVS's struggle, even if it takes a nightmare to wake people up.

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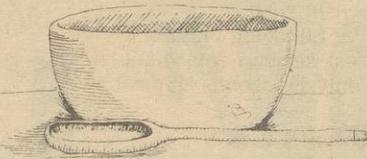
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UW offense humbles Indiana, 35-25

By PETE ETZEL

Sports Editor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—All week the talk was about how the inept defense of the Indiana football team was going to pull out all stops against the Wisconsin Badgers here Saturday afternoon.

Lots of stunting and blitzing along with various defensive formations were supposedly planned to upset the poise of the respected Wisconsin offense. Just like against Minnesota, when the Hoosiers romped to a 34-3 victory—throw the opponents off keel.

THINGS DIDN'T WORK out that way as the Badgers, bolstered by a strong offensive attack, defeated the Hoosiers 35-25, in Memorial Stadium before a small crowd of 31,453 fans.

The Badgers, led by the fine running of freshman tailback Mike Morgan, moved the ball at will the entire afternoon, racking up 481 yards. Wisconsin scored four of the first five times it had the ball and was forced to punt only once.

Morgan, who replaced injured Billy Marek in the starting lineup, paced the Badgers with 135 yards in 23 carries and scored two touchdowns, both on short runs. Morgan, aided by gaping holes provided by the offensive line, outdistanced the Big Ten's leading rusher coming into the game, Indiana's Courtney Snyder, who had 121 yards.

"We couldn't stop Wisconsin's execution," said Lee Corso, the Indiana coach. "They're well-

coached, well-disciplined and just a fine football team. I thought we played well, but I'm disappointed we didn't win."

CORSO, WHO TALKS a better game than he actually coaches, had his team play a more sedate game than the normal free-for-all, what-have-we-got-to-lose fiasco. And the Badgers took advantage of that change and brought home their second conference victory against as many defeats.

"Indiana didn't blitz as much as normal," Wisconsin Coach John Jardine said. "We worked all week long using the fullbacks in the backfield to pick up the loose men shooting in. We wanted to give (Gregg) Bohlig the protection he needed."

Bohlig got all the protection he

needed as he completed 10 of 17 passes for 160 yards. The senior from Eau Claire effectively mixed sideline, over the middle and long pass patterns to keep the Hoosier secondary at bay, and allow the Badger running backs to move the ball on the ground.

Fullback Ken Starch, who shared playing time with Larry Canada, rushed for 99 yards in only 10 carries, including a 59 yard jaunt in the first quarter. Starch also scored two touchdowns on runs of 3 and 13 yards.

RON POLLARD scored the other Wisconsin touchdown on a one yard run. Reliable Vince Lamia, the placekicker from Beloit, kicked five extra points to round out the Badger scoring.

to defensive tackle, had what Jardine labeled "an outstanding football game".

Mark Zakula, the senior co-captain and defensive end, was injured in the first half and returned later in street clothes to the field on crutches. Jardine was not sure how serious the injury was.

	UW	IND
First downs	25	23
Yards rushing	321	266
Yards passing	160	175
Total yards	481	441
Passing	10-17-1	11-18-0
Fumbles-lost	1-0	3-2
Penalties-yards	5-45	2-6
Punting-average	1-30	3-30

WISCONSIN 7 14 7 7-35

INDIANA 0 12 6 7-25

UW—Starch, 3, run (Lamia, kick)
UW—Starch, 13, run (Lamia, kick)
IND—Holmes, 1, pass from Jones (kick failed)
UW—Morgan, 2, run (Lamia, kick)
IND—Cremeens, 21, run (run failed)
UW—Morgan, 1, run (Lamia, kick)
IND—Smock, 12, pass from Jones (pass failed)
UW—Pollard, 1, run (Lamia kick)
IND—Flanagan, 45, pass from Jones (Stavroff kick)
Attendance—31,453

Randy Frokjer, the senior defensive end from Butternut, had a fine day as he made 11 solo tackles and assisted on 7 others.

Andy Michuda, who earlier in the week was moved from linebacker

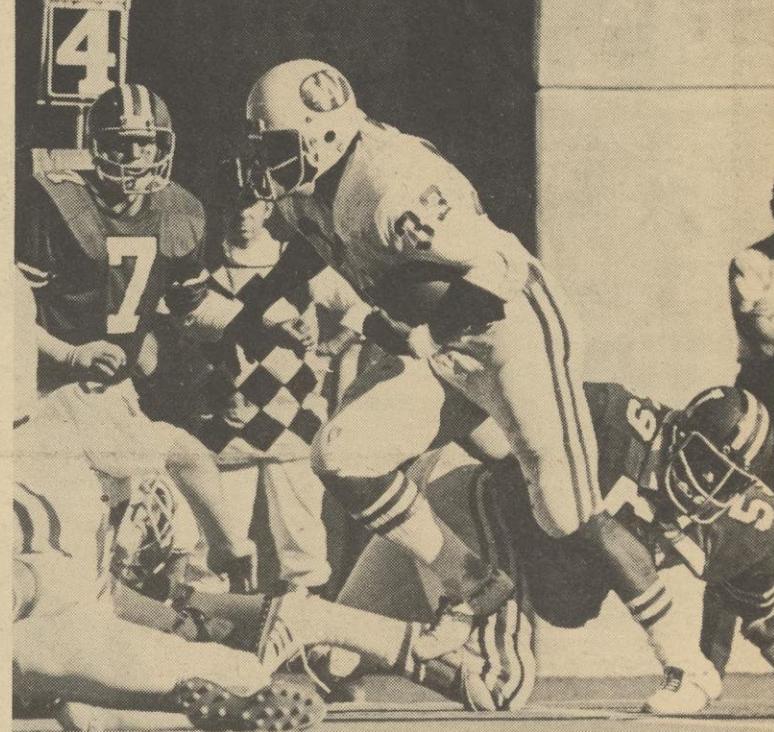


Photo by Glenn Ehrlich

Indiana's Bill Atkinson (No. 7) can only watch as Mike Morgan (No. 33) goes up the middle for the first down.

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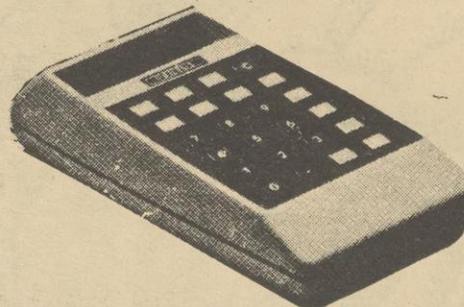
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Sock it to 'em!

You probably missed this "heartening" little story in the Washington Post:

A-Ship Engineers

Throw in Socks

Reuter

TOKYO, Sept. 10—First it was boiled rice, and now old socks have been used to help reduce radioactive leaks aboard Japan's first nuclear-powered ship, the *Mutsu*, which ran into trouble 10 days ago on its first sea trials.

Engineers tried stuffing hundreds of old socks into plastic pellets and placing them on the reactor's pressure chamber. It worked—the amount of neutrons decreased by about a third, according to a pooled dispatch from reporters aboard the vessel.

The Atomic Energy Commission is equally at sea over how to solve major safety problems in American nuclear reactors—probably because the AEC has spent more time and money promoting nuclear power plants than doing research to make them safe.

You know, it's your life the AEC is risking, and unless you send them the message that you care about nuclear plant safety, they'll just keep on covering up the problems.

We've thought of a nice way for you to give the AEC this message. Just take an old sock and send it in an envelope to:

**Ms. Dixy Lee Ray, Chairman
U.S. Atomic
Energy Commission
Washington, DC 20545**

And while you've got your pen and stamps out, you might want to fill in the coupon and send for our free report on how unreliable and costly nuclear power plants really are. You'll see why utilities with nuclear plants are the ones asking for the biggest electrical rate hikes. Which means you'll be paying more for electricity if they keep on building nuclear plants.

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