



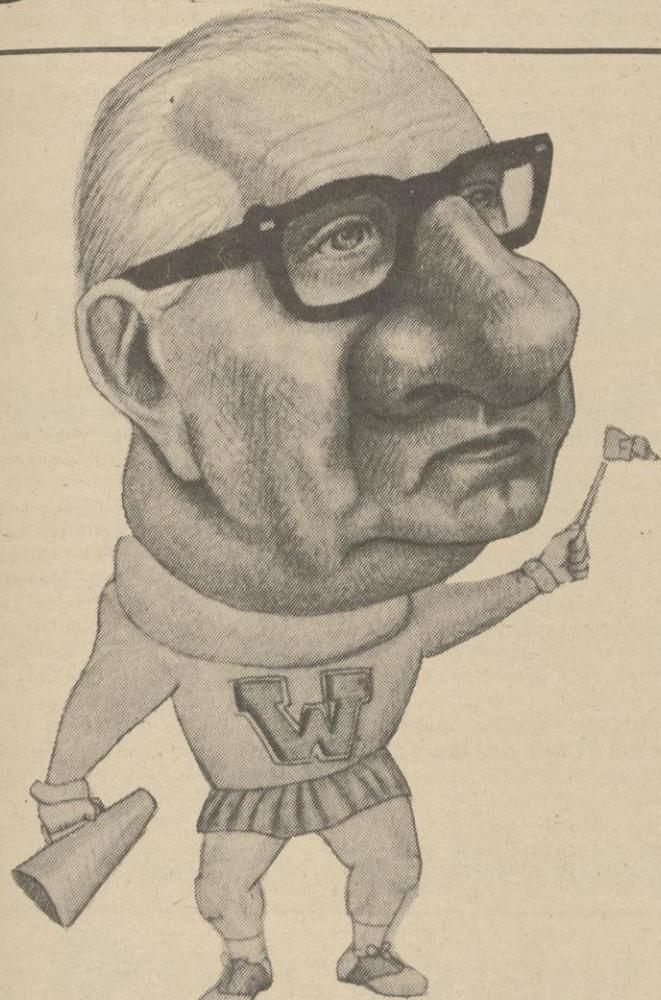
# **The daily cardinal. Vol. LXXX, No. 124 April 25, 1970**

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**SO LONG MAURICE** . . . After nine years of arduous toil on the University's beloved Board of Regents, Maurice Pasch, Madison, will enter into a state of retirement from the board this June. The Cardinal wishes to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Pasch for his year of loyal guidance in the University community. His untiring devotion will, no doubt, be soon forgotten.

### Conspiracy Trial?

## Engen, MTU Go to Court

By ELAINE COHEN  
Cardinal Staff Writer

Attorneys for landlord Philip Engen questioned Madison Tenant Union (MTU) executive committee member Phil Ball for an hour and a half Friday afternoon as inquires began in Dane County Circuit Court into possible charges of conspiracy against the union.

But MTU lawyer David Loeffler denied Engen's lawyer's access to tenant union membership lists, possibly a crucial factor in any future action by Engen.

Friday's hearing was requested by Engen's attorneys, Archie Simonson and Carlyle Whipple, in order to obtain sufficient information to file a formal complaint against the union for "interference and conspiracy to interfere with" Engen's leases.

The MTU has been conducting a rent strike against Engen for the past two months. Presently it involves some 65 tenants, \$14,000 to \$17,000 in withheld rent, and a rental boycott of his properties.

Thirteen union members had been summoned to appear at the hearing with all MTU records. Such action, however, does not constitute a court order for the material.

Before questioning began Friday, Loeffler informed Engen's counsel and Court Commissioner Kenneth Orchard that the union would not

(continued on page 3)

## Jaliman and Himes Lead AC Sweep In WSA Elections

By WALT BOGDANICH  
Cardinal Staff Writer

Michael Jaliman and Andrew Himes of Action Coalition (AC) were elected president and vice-president respectively, with 4464 students casting ballots in the Wisconsin Student Association annual election.

AC swept all positions, soundly defeating candidates from the Responsible Alliance Party (RAP), Young Americans for Freedom (YAF), and Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

Gary McCartan of RAP received 1111 votes to 1873 for president-elect Jaliman. Also receiving votes for the presidency was Michael Rothe of YAF (363), Fred Walbrun an Independent (263), and David Williams of YSA (216).

Jaliman and Himes ran their campaign on a platform advocating intensified WSA participation in the "student movement," exposing the Uni-

versity ties with U.S. imperialism abroad, and establishing more student owned stores.

15 senators were also elected Thursday, with AC sweeping all positions. RAP chose not to slate candidates because they said the WSA senate did not represent the student body.

Students also chose six representatives to the National Student Association (NSA). AC slated only five candidates and all were victorious. The sixth filled by Marcia Cahill of RAP giving the new party its only victory.

The vote for Senior Class Officers was relatively close with Floyd Keene (AC) edging out Mike Becker (RAP) for the presidency by a vote of 442 to 391.

In addition, students voted by a four to one margin to support a referendum asking for the removal of all U.S. troops from Viet Nam.

(continued on page 3)



MADISON'S OWN CONSPIRACY:  
The MTU 12 and friends.

Cardinal: Geoff Manasse.

### LABOR Supplement--

page 7

An important letter from Letters and Science Dean Stephen Kleene to departmental chairman during the TAA strike was made public yesterday. Story on page 12.

Here comes the sun! Daylight Savings Time Starts this Sunday morning. Don't forget to set your clocks and watches ahead one hour. OK?

## Vandervort Withdraws

## TAA To Elect Officers for Coming Year

By RENA STEINZOR  
Editor-in-Chief

In the wake of angry charges of contract violations from the Teaching Assistants Assn. (TAA) against the University, the union is in the process of electing its leadership for the upcoming year.

Every position, with the exception of engineering area representative, is contested. Results of the paper ballot will be available Tuesday.

Four major issues have been identified in candidate speeches and statements thus far: democratization within the union; the possibility of expanding organizational efforts to include RAs, PAs, and departmental secretaries; the implementation of the present contract; and the future of the Union, including the possibility of a strike in violation of the contract's no strike clause for next year.

The candidates for president are Barbara Lightner, English and Steve Zorn, political science.

Bruce Vandervort, history, informed The Daily Cardinal Friday, that he was withdrawing from the president's race. Vandervort's name appeared on the paper ballot distributed to union members earlier that day.

He stated, "I am withdrawing from the race for the presidency of the union because I believe that holding that office at this stage in the history of the TAA would interfere with what I believe to be most important contribution to the union: that of providing unhampered constructive criticism and analysis from an independent left perspective. I want to make it clear that I shall continue to support and work for the union in the future as I have done in the past."

Vandervort has served as humanities area representative during the past year. Zorn has been chairman of the stewards council and Lightner is a TA in English.

Candidates for vice president include Paul Schollaert, sociology and former member of the TAA bargaining team and Joyce Telzrow a comparative literature steward.

David Buress, physics and former bargaining team member is running against Pat Russian, German for treasurer of the union.

Laura Hodge, Spanish, is running

## MOVIE TIME

"A hypnotic, engrossing film!"  
—Crowther, N. Y. Times

"A CINEMA MASTERPIECE! A powerful, luminous and violent existential thriller!"  
—Time Magazine

## Woman in the Dunes

"Suspenseful, shocking, blatantly sensational. Lust from A to Z. Not readily forgotten!"  
—Daily News

TODAY THRU SUNDAY  
CONTINUOUS FROM NOON  
ADMISSION 78c  
UNION PLAY CIRCLE

Sponsored by Union Film Committee

against present secretary Gary Kline for that position.

Other candidates include:

Ann Gordon, history, vs. Joe Deane, philosophy, for humanities area representative.

Martha Burt, sociology, vs. Terence Grace, urban and regional planning for social sciences area representative.

Howie Halpern, physics, vs. Frank Nicholson, meteorology, for natural sciences area representative.

David Wilson, engineering mechanics laboratory, for engineering area representative.

Steve Burt, educational policy studies, vs. Ida Jeter, speech, for miscellaneous area representative.

"I propose to move as rapidly as possible to a more collective form of leadership—one that recognizes the ability of such people as policy-makers, not merely as people filling pigeon holes with specific duties," Zorn stated.

He added that the TAA should serve "as a catalyst" for organizing other groups such as RAs, PAs and non academic employees such as secretaries.

Touching on the question of the relationship between the executive board (all the officers and area representatives) and the radical caucus which presently exists within the union, Zorn stated, "While individuals on the exec are all

likely to have personal radical visions—why would we run if we were not concerned with achieving fundamental change?—I believe the proper role of the exec is not to attempt to impose such visions, but rather to create the atmosphere in which groups such as the radical caucus are free to operate, to educate, and to participate in dialectic."

Zorn called for "vigorous, expansive enforcement of what we

have won in our contract. This means tough departmental bargaining, vigilant grievance processing, and a refusal to let the University administration take away in any manner what our sacrifices have won."

Lightner emphasized four points in her written statement:

\* putting educational planning in the classroom immediately

\* the consideration of the no strike clause as a "repressive mea-

sure" which prohibits the TAA's "most effective means of acting against" the administration.

\* that the TAA begin immediately to expand the anti-discrimination provisions in the contract

\* that the TAA investigate ways to put open admissions into effect.

She also called for a "widening of the TAA's present base of power" to include presently unorganized campus workers.

## E-Day Committee To Hold Cleanup On State Street

Ecology-oriented educational booths, window displays, films and musical entertainment are among the events scheduled for today's Environmental Affair on State St.

The affair, sponsored by the E-Day Committee, will be held from noon to 4 p.m., with State St. closed to traffic from Park to Francis Streets.

Preceding the Affair, the E-Day committee will cooperate with Dane County Clean-In sponsors in a State St. cleanup. The two organizations also will sweep the street after the affair.

Ken Bowling, general E-Day chairman and coordinator of the rally, describes the affair as an attempt to emphasize an alternate life style.

Free buses will run from the east high school parking lot. West siders can park in lot 60 on the campus and take the campus bus to the affair.

For the affair, Madison and student artists and craftsmen, as well as children's activities, will be located near the University Library Mall.

Participants in the affair will include the Mayor's Committee

on the Environment, the Capital Community Citizens, the Wisconsin Assn. for the Blind, the Madison Art Assn., the Society to End Pollution, Women's Action Movement, Project Sanguine, Grape Boycott, the Whole Earth Coop and Living Inhabitants for a Free Environment.

Among the other groups participating will be Engineers and Scientists for Social Responsibility, the Ecology Action Center, Wisconsin Hoofers and the National Organization for Women.

What happens in a Southern town when law and order is in the hands of a black sheriff?

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Orpheum

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8:00 & 10:10

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begins  
where other  
anti-war  
films end!

—Time Magazine

**M\*A\*S\*H**

Starring  
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ELLIOTT GOULD TOM SKERRITT

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Features Daily At  
12:30-2:30-4:40-6:40  
8:45 & 10:45



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10:00

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CASSIDY  
AND THE SUNDANCE KID**

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HOFFMAN  
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X  
PERSONS  
UNDER 18  
NOT ADMITTED  
COLOR

PICTURE OF THE YEAR  
SCREEN PLAY  
DIRECTOR—JOHN SCHLESINGER

"MIDNIGHT  
COWBOY"

Alice's  
RESTAURANT

Open 6:00 Show at 7:00

Bob & Carol & Ted & Alice

ROBERT CULP ELLIOTT GOULD  
NATALIE WOOD DYLAN CANNON

R-Restricted under 17 not  
Admitted without Parent or adult  
Guardian

Badger

249-1921

CHARLTON  
HESTON  
JESSICA  
WALTER  
"NUMBER  
ONE"

Open 6:00 Show at 7:00

Stanford, Oregon, Kansas Erupt

# Campus Riots Hit ROTC, Racism

By DAVE JENKINS  
Cardinal Staff Writer

Campus disorders continued across the country Friday over issues ranging from ROTC, war-related research, and black student demands.

Santa Clara County sheriff's deputies arrested 23 students at Stanford University early Friday, breaking up a 12-hour sit-in by about 450 ROTC protestors, while arson and window trashing on that campus resulted in over \$100,000 damage.

The fire, which caused \$50,000-\$100,000 damage to 10 offices of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Studies, may not have been connected with the ROTC disturbance, the news editor of the Stanford student newspaper said.

But allegedly "bourgeois social scientists" in the center had been previously under attack from campus radicals.

Students who escaped arrest from the sit-in smashed windows in the business school, president's office, student union, post office, police station and the library of the Hoover Institute of Advanced Study on War and Peace.

Demonstrations against on-campus ROTC have occurred since the beginning of April in response to a faculty decision to allow ROTC partial credit. No credit had been given for ROTC in the past year.

At the University of Oregon, in Eugene Friday, the Student Senate backed a gen-

eral class strike which organizers say will continue until ROTC and military recruiters are kicked off campus.

Strikers are also pressing the administration to drop charges against 61 students arrested Thursday evening after a 30-hour sit-in in the school's administration building.

The police used tear gas and were assisted by two squads of national guardsmen, but there were no injuries.

The sit-in had been led by a movement which had grown out of the ransacking of the ROTC building last week, resulting in over \$5,000 damage.

Police are attempting to subpoena photos of that incident taken by The Daily Emerald, a reporter for that student newspaper said. The current activities are being filmed by Jack Nicholson, of "Easy Rider" fame, who was originally on the 15,000 student campus for a film on college basketball.

In the Midwest, tension eased at Indiana State University in Terre Haute and the University of Kansas at Lawrence, hit earlier this week by racial strife.

At Terre Haute Friday some 200 students presented the Board of Trustees with nine demands endorsed by the Black Student Union and student senate. Trustees did not accede to the demands but agreed to meet with students next week.

Demands call for hiring of black advisors, faculty members and coaches; \$20,000 funding for a black cultural center; black student decision-making power in an

Afro-American studies program; and the immediate firing of the director of a women's dormitory where black and white students scuffled Thursday.

Police had been called to the campus Thursday night to break up fighting between blacks and whites after blacks had stopped 900 students from eating in a dormitory commons. Trashing of dorms and the university bookstore resulted in \$10,000 damage.

There are 700 blacks in Indiana State's 13,000 student body.

In Lawrence, Kan., a three-day curfew was lifted and part of a 250-man contingent of troops called in by Gov. Robert Docking were sent home Friday as racial tensions eased after a week of arson and disturbances on the campus of the University of Kansas and in Lawrence's black community.

The trouble was related to demands by high school students for a black queen and cheerleader, which were endorsed by black students on campus. Arson destroyed the older portion of the student union Monday, causing \$1 to \$2 million damage, and snipers harassed firemen fighting other blazes around the city during the week. There were no injuries, but 36 people have been arrested.

The Associated Press reported the following disturbances elsewhere in the nation:

At Hunter College in New York City, 50 students tore, trampled and poured glue on merchandise in the school's bookstore,

then joined with 900 others in an unsuccessful attempt to take food and cash from the college cafeteria.

About 100 students occupied the administration building and library of Herbert H. Lehman College in New York City, also part of the City University. They were protesting plans to raise student fees and cutbacks in funds for the school's program for disadvantaged high school graduates.

About 200 students at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu took over a campus ROTC office and vowed to remain until forcibly removed.

The move followed an antiwar rally and panel discussion that included Jerry Rubin and Dave Dellinger.

About 40 coeds at the University of Pennsylvania's Moore College of Art staged a sit-in in the school's lobby to demand equal rights in the firing and hiring of faculty members.

Elsewhere on the Moore campus, student leaders urged 35 persons arrested during antiwar protests during the week to ignore a three-man panel set up to decide on disciplinary measures.

A student strike was in its fourth day at Yale, where the faculty voted to give some support to students protesting the murder trial of eight Black Panthers in New Haven, Conn. The strike was reported at least 50 per cent effective.

The faculty voted to urge suspension of classes to discuss the trial and increase liaison with the local black community.

## Action Coalition Sweeps In Government Elections

(continued from page 1)

## President

Jaliman (AC).....	1,873
McCartan (RAP).....	1,111
Rothe (YAF).....	363
Walbrun (ind.).....	263
Williams (YSA).....	216

## Senior Class Officers

President	
Becker (RAP).....	391
Keene (AC).....	442

Vice President	
Dretzka (RAP).....	378
Feldman (AC).....	447

Treasurer	
Laytin (RAP).....	378
Rothenberg (AC).....	441

Secretary	
Michlin (RAP).....	359
Zubrenskey (AC).....	459

Referendum question: should the United States withdraw immediately from Vietnam?	
yes .....	3,327
no .....	890



## OFF THE WIRE

Compiled  
from the Associated Press

### Rebels Shell Haitian Capital

MIAMI—The Haitian capital of Port au Prince was shelled Friday by mutinous crewmen aboard three vessels of the Haitian Coast Guard.

The shells missed the palace of President Francois Duvalier, the apparent target, but struck several houses and injured one person, a government spokesman said.

Duvalier immediately sealed off the island country, closing airports to all traffic and ordering telephone service cut off for all but the palace and ministry officials.

He also ordered all civilians off the streets. A government spokesman said the curfew was expected to be lifted at 5 a.m. Saturday.

Eugene Maximilien, Haitian consul in Miami, said Duvalier took the action, "because this is an uprising. Maybe they have contact with the exiles and we have to be cautious."

### Trinidad Rebellion Continues

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad—Authorities claimed Friday that the situation is "well under control" in Trinidad and Tobago after four days of rioting in this island nation.

Acting Police Commissioner Tony May admitted, however, that the mutiny in the nation's 720-man army Tuesday was "still a bit tricky."

May said four persons have been killed in shooting incidents and \$70,000 worth of property has been damaged by fire bombs since the riots broke out Tuesday after the arrest of a group of black power leaders.

### Anarchists Greet Pope in Sardinia

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Pope Paul VI spent nearly 10 hours on this poverty-ridden Italian island Friday on a visit marred by rioting by anarchists while he was visiting a slum neighborhood.

Chanting "Fascists, Fascists," and throwing stones toward the papal motorcade, about 100 anarchists and slum dwellers surged against police, who subdued the group. At least 24 persons were hurt—14 of them policemen—while 26 were taken into custody.

## Abbie and Gracie Turned Away at Nixon's Gate

WASHINGTON (AP)—Abbie Hoffman of the Chicago 7 was turned away at the White House Friday when he tried to attend a ladies' tea with rock singer Grace Slick.

Hoffman, dressed in "straight" clothes and his hair fairly short, both amused and dismayed well-dressed women awaiting a tea for Finch College alumnae given by Tricia Nixon.

"Of course, he's not a Finch alumna," Tricia snapped. "If he had been, we would have invited him." Miss Slick, of the rock group, "Jefferson Airplane," also declined to enter when Hoffman, whom she called her bodyguard, was refused admittance.

"We're not going to let one of the first ladies of the New Nation go in there unescorted," Hoffman quipped at the gate.

"I always have somebody with me—especially at the White House," said Miss Slick, who said she needed a guard because of threats against her life.

Mary Beth Busby, Miss Slick's former roommate at Finch and in charge of reservations for the tea, told the couple that one man among 350 women would be out of place and that Hoffman could not enter.

Hoffman draped the flag of his New Nation political movement—a marijuana leaf on a black field—over the White House fence and shouted over his shoulder: "We're coming back July 4 with 100,000 people," indicating future demonstrations plans.

Secret Service personnel, getting word of Hoffman's presence at the gate, kept the tea guests waiting on the sidewalk in a steady rain while each was checked through the gate.

A White House spokesman said Miss Slick would have been admitted without Hoffman, but "Nobody needs a bodyguard in the White House."

## Tenant Union, Landlord Begin Conspiracy Battle

(continued from page 1)

produce their membership list or any document that would reveal the identity of union members. He added that if the data is subpoenaed, the ruling will be appealed.

When asked by Loeffler why Engen is seeking the lists, Whipple mentioned that there is some \$5000 difference between the amount of rent actually being withheld from Engen and the amount quoted in most newspaper accounts. Engen, Whipple stated, wants to know if the additional "strikes" are late in payment or actually withholding rent.

Some MTU members have said that Engen wants the lists for purposes of harassment. The landlord himself has been quoted as saying that he wants to know "who

not to rent to."

Engen's attorneys are as yet undecided as to whether or not to press for the court order.

Loeffler did enter as exhibits several documents pertaining to the tenant union, including a questionnaire on housing from the Dane County Social Services Agency and an MTU "honorary membership list" naming all the landlords in Madison. Simonson, however, "failed to see the relevancy" of the evidence.

After reaching an understanding that Loeffler would object to any question asking the specific identity of MTU members, Simonson who is also the University fencing coach, told the commissioner that three separate court rooms had been secured in order that three witnesses could be heard at once.

However, Loeffler, who is the union's sole counsel in the case, stated that his clients would not answer questions unless he were present. Orchard rebuffed what he termed Simonson's "triple attack," and questioning began on a single witness basis.

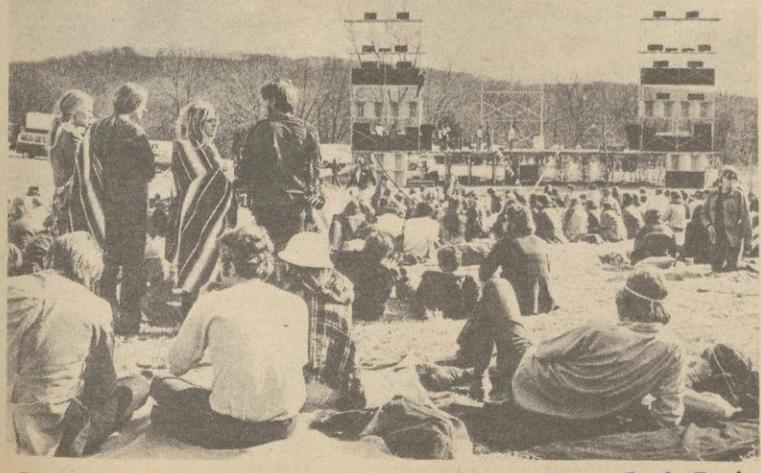
Phil Ball, the first and only witness who testified yesterday, was questioned at length on the nature of the union, its executive committee, its decision-making process, and its separate bank accounts, one of which contains the withheld rent money.

Engen's counsel did manage to establish the existence of the MTU membership roster, its location and the identity of the MTU secretary.

Twelve of the people summoned appeared in court yesterday. In addition to Ball, they were: Jeff Kannel, Fred Schultz, Stuart Richer, Deborah Groban, Tom Gerson, Hank Werner, Jonathan Lepie, Dorothy O'Brien, Merrill Glusman, Susan Galvin, and Steven Picus. Bruce Maxwell, the thirteenth person for whom a summons was issued, is no longer in Madison and was not served.

Because of the length of Simonson's 12 pages of questions—he completed less than half of them—testimony of the remaining 11 MTU members was rescheduled for separate dates. Questioning of Ball was cut short at the end of the day and he too was scheduled for another appearance.

Jeff Kannel, the next witness



Early birds got the good seats at the Sound Storm Rock Revival which started on a farm in Poynette last night.

# Herald Bids for Use of U Presses

By RICHARD GROSSMAN  
Cardinal Staff Writer

The Regent Committee on Student Publications Friday decided to go ahead with negotiations between The Badger Herald and the University concerning the printing of the Herald on the presses now used by The Daily Cardinal.

The members of the committee are Bernard Ziegler, West Bend, chairman, and Robert Dahlstrom, Manitowoc. Representing the Uni-

versity administration at the meeting was Vice President Robert Taylor.

The Badger Herald was represented by its editor-in-chief, Patrick Korten, Business Manager James Rowe, and Executive Publisher Michael Kelly. Next year's editor-in-chief, Nicholas Lonielo, was also present.

The Cardinal spokesman was its attorney Assemblyman Ed Nager, (D-Madison). Other Cardinal staff members present included Editor-in-Chief Rena Steinzor, Business

Manager David Loken, and the president of the Cardinal Board of Control, David Jenkins.

Also present were Prof. Lester Hawkes, faculty advisor to all campus publications, and Ward M. Cowles, chief of the printing section of the state department of administration.

The facilities which are part of the School of Journalism typography laboratory would only be used for the preparation of plates and the actual printing, not setting the type or pasting it up.

Korten had requested the use of the presses at the regent meeting on May 10. At that time the regents took a straw poll, and referred the matter to its committee on student publications.

Four main requirements for the Herald's use of the presses were advanced by Nager. These include the development of suitable arrangements so that the Herald's use of the presses did not interfere with the operations of the Cardinal.

The second requirement is the auditing of The Badger Herald financial records by the Uni-

sity, as the Cardinal's is, and a degree of faculty control over the newspaper's finances equivalent to that exercised by the faculty members of the Cardinal Board of Control.

These two requirements were agreed to by Korten as well as Ziegler and Dahlstrom, although there was disagreement about how easy it would be to work out the physical procedures, and exactly how much disruption of Cardinal operations would be tolerated. This would be determined later.

The third requirement was even more controversial. Nager would want the board of directors of the Badger Herald to be elected by the student body, as the Cardinal board is. Korten refused, pointing out the other student publications, such as the Wisconsin Engineer, that do not have elected boards.

Steinzor noted that none of these other publications are newspapers. Taylor, who served on the Cardinal Board of Control until last year's four-letter word controversy, added that although student newspapers with self-perpet-

uating boards of control are in the majority on university campuses, popularly elected boards "add strength" to the newspapers that have them.

The regents ignored the whole subject.

The last requirement put forward by Nager was to have all procedures employed to secure the legal use of the presses for the Herald. He pointed out that regulations concerning state publications require approval from the printing section of the department of administration if any additional personnel or facilities are needed.

Cowles indicated such approval would probably be granted, but no one had yet officially contacted his office on the matter. Hawkes added that he had not received specifications outlining exactly what the Herald wanted. These would be needed before he could determine the additional personnel which would be required.

Korten promised to contact Hawkes, as well as to deliver copies of the Herald's charter and bylaws to the regents.

## Don Peterson to Bid For State Governor

By MONICA DEIGNAN  
Cardinal Staff Writer

Donald Peterson announced his candidacy for governor at a press conference yesterday, stating the Vietnam War would be the central issue of his campaign.

Calling himself a people's candidate and saying the governor should be the people's advocate, Peterson said he is not seeking the endorsement or financial support of any special interest groups for his campaign. He said his strength lies in the fact that the voters are looking for a political independent.

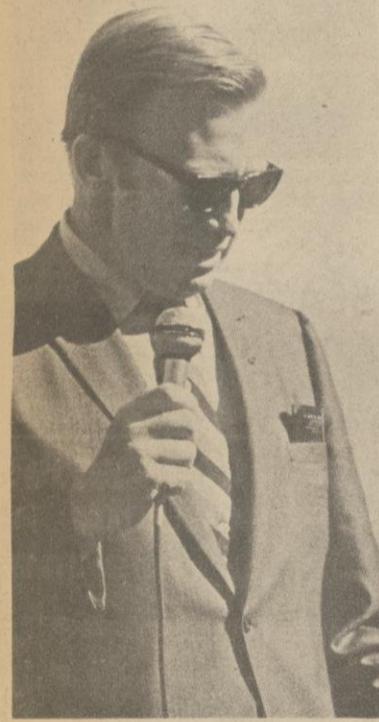
Peterson will not seek the endorsement of the National Democratic Coalition (NDC) either, and said his involvement with that organization is on a national level.

of the people, Peterson cited, besides the state legislature and the executive, the state department of transportation, which in a recent year spent \$250 million on road construction, and \$26,000 on general transportation developments.

Peterson said it is the responsibility of the governor to view the war in regard to the people he serves, and that the war has an affect on everyone. When asked what a governor could do about the war, Peterson replied he could call the legislature into session and emulate the example of Massachusetts, which recently passed a law declaring that citizens of that state did not have to fight in a war that has not been declared by Congress.

Peterson said the grievances of public employees who have recently gone on strike have for the most part been legitimate, and that "Attitudes towards public and private employees from the President and the current U.S. attorney general down to our state officials have caused a rash of strikes including the necessary but unfortunate strike of postal workers. Such attitudes mirrored on the campuses of our state have caused misunderstanding and violence."

Expecting to make an announcement about a running mate within a few weeks, Peterson said he is presently looking into the possibilities for a candidate for lieutenant governor.



Cardinal/Bob Pensinger

The gubernatorial candidate from Eau Claire became involved with NDC when it was founded after the 1968 Democratic National Convention. Peterson led the pro-McCarthy Wisconsin delegation to the convention.

Declining to compare his platform to that of his opponent in the Democratic primary, Pat Lucey, Peterson said he did not want to get involved in a personality contest. The focus of the campaign must be on institutions which are unresponsive to the people's needs he asserted.

As an example of an institution that does not respond to the needs

## The Daily Cardinal

"A Free Student Newspaper"  
FOUNDED APRIL 4, 1892

The student newspaper of the University of Wisconsin, owned and controlled by the student body. Published Tuesday through Saturday mornings during the regular school session; Tues. & Fri. during summer session by the New Daily Cardinal Corp. 425 Henry Mall, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. Printed at the Journalism School typography laboratory.

Second-class postage paid at Madison, Wis.

Member: Associated Press, College Press Service.

Editorial Phones 262-5855, 56, 57  
Business Phones 262-5854

Editorial Staff

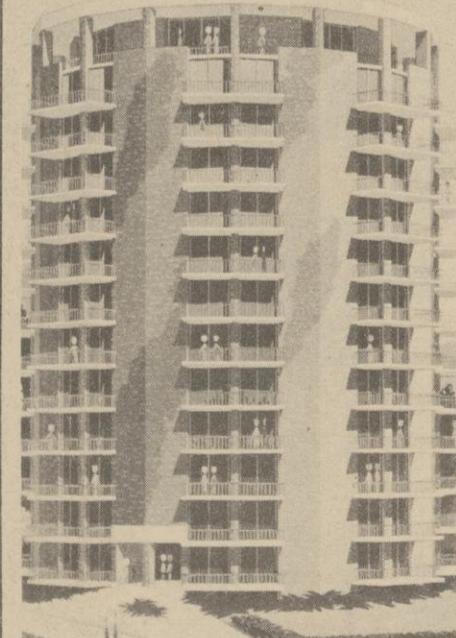
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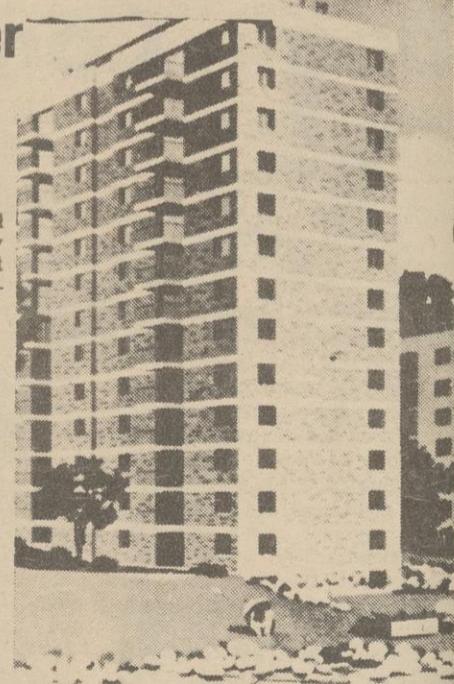
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# Chicago Grease Come to Madison

By LEO F. BURT  
Cardinal Staff Writer

Revolutionary Grease came to Madison Thursday night in the form of Mike James of "Rising Up Angry," a white revolutionary working class organization in Chicago.

Rising Up Angry, which initially started as a radical greaser newspaper, has blossomed into a full-fledged organization whose announced purpose is "to turn white working class kids on to the revolution."

James, a former member of JOIN and a longtime community organizer, described the purposes

## Drug Reforms To Be Studied

A requirement for the labeling of all prescription drugs with their generic or official name will be among the drug reform proposals to be studied next week by the Senate Health Subcommittee, Senator Gaylord Nelson announced Friday.

Witnesses from medical, pharmaceutical and consumer organizations will testify on four bills covering inspection of drug firms and drug identification. Three of the proposals were formulated as a result of investigative hearings conducted by Nelson as chairman of the Senate Small Business Monopoly Subcommittee over the past three years.

The legislation includes a proposal to require government inspection of all firms manufacturing prescription drugs at least once every six months rather than the present two-year interval. Nelson has noted that pet food factories are inspected more frequently by the government than firms producing prescription drugs.

Another measure would establish a uniform coding system for all prescription drugs to improve the immediate identification of drugs and facilitate their recall if found to be unsafe or ineffective.

A third measure would require all prescription drugs dispensed to the public to be labeled with the generic names of the drug. Nelson said that generic labeling of prescription drugs would guarantee that the precise identity of all drugs would be available to physicians, pharmacists and consumers in a readily accessible location. The bill would allow physicians the discretion to delete the generic name if so desired.

methods and experiences of the organization to an overflow audience at the University YMCA.

"We're not part of the student movement," said James, "we deal with a different kind of person."

"We don't put forth a 'line,'" he said. "We believe a mind detached from the people can't reproduce itself. That's been the trouble with SDS in the past. We try to get off the mountainside and into the valley. We knew there was constituency and we set out to recruit it."

"But," James cautioned, "we didn't charge in blindly. We understood that black people are the vanguard of the movement for revolution; that women's liberation is important, the role of Third World peoples, and the rest."

James said most people have always had a stereotype of the "greaser" personality. "But we had a feeling that people in our area were ready to move."

"Things changed a bit after the Democratic Convention. Some people turned around in their thought. Greasers saw Rubin, Hoffman and Carmichael on TV, but for them the left wasn't around."

Existing radical groups, James said, like YSA, SDS, and the Yippies, weren't appropriate because they were based on middle class experience.

"In those groups," he said, "we'd be outnumbered, outtalked and out of place."

The result was Rising Up Angry,

an organization based on the weekly newspaper by the same name which would talk to workingclass youths in their own language.

"We've learned a lot from the Black Panthers," he said, "although we faced a different type of situation."

"Black people have always had someone to look up to in their struggle, whether it be Huey Newton, Marcus Garvey or Nat Turner," James said.

"For white people it's different. They have no one but Wallace, Nixon, John Wayne or the Beatles. But the people in the neighborhood have the same type of frustration—they steal, drive fast cars and fight. We just tried to show them where the real cause of their frustration lays."

"America has a lot of contradictions," he continued. "People are mixed up. Our people are the same way. They want the revolution, but they still vamp on black kids."

"In that situation, we push who the real enemy is—the system, capitalism and imperialism."

James said that most of the groups' effort is distributing the paper, making contacts in various neighborhoods and cooling tensions between gangs, especially between black, white and Latin gangs.

Success, however, has its draw-

backs. "When you're trying to cool out the tensions between the Latin and white gangs, the pigs are going to hit you hard."

"We've had three busts and 10 people picked up in the last week and a half for selling papers. We've had to develop clandestine

networks to get the papers into the schools."

As to the ultimate goal of the organization, James said, "Well we're primarily for peace—not for peace of the grave, or a piece of the pie—but the peace of revolution."

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## Love at Home

Today, for those of us who may not realize it, State Street is being turned for a few fleeting hours into a mall. As one of the final events of Madison's Earth Week activities, the E-Day committee managed to get and tenuously hold on to a permit to block the street at noon today to all but emergency traffic, allowing street people to set up their wares, bands to perform, and carbon monoxide to disappear.

It is an event that many Madisonians have been wishing for years could become permanent reality only to be thwarted by a clique of certain State Street merchants who feel otherwise. But the State Street Affair is in jeopardy, and for two reasons.

The first reason is the consummate fear of businessmen and city politicians of more incidents of trashing such as occurred last weekend. Mayor Dyke was even willing to circumvent civil rights earlier this week and begin a moratorium on all such activities as parade permits. Luckily he reneged.

But such fears are unfounded and ridiculous. For a few hours today, after all the street will literally belong to the people; they will not have to go out and attempt to take it.

## OPEN FORUM

## MAHE is also MALE

p. WM. green

As most of you know by now, M.A.H.E. is the Madison Alliance for Homosexual Equality. But homosexuality, like intelligence and ego, is not an exclusively male preserve: the "homo" is the Greek homo meaning same, rather than the Latin homo meaning man; thus the term homosexual refers to both the gay male and the gay female. We at M.A.H.E. are well aware of this. Therefore the gay women of Madison need not organize the Madison Alliance for Lesbian Equality (M.A.L.E.) because M.A.H.E. is as much for gay women as for gay men (indeed we welcome to our meetings homo-, hetero-, bi-, uni-, trans-, ambi-, a-, and omni-sexuals).

So why is the membership of M.A.H.E. almost entirely male? It's not that lesbians are rare: they aren't rare. Kinsey's data show that 28% of American females and 50% of American males have had some homosexual experience by age 45, 13% and 37% respectively have had orgasmic homosexual experience, and 4 to 11% and 9 to 32% respectively have at least as much homosexual experience and desire as they have heterosexual experience and desire.

So there are plenty of gay girls on this campus and in this city, but most of them are hiding "in the closet," leading a double life and worrying about exposure. The major anxieties connected with the possibility of exposure are fear of losing one's job (including emphatically in the case of several of my lesbian friends, University jobs), fear that one's parents will learn of one's homosexuality (most parents remain in official or actual ignorance), fear that one's straight friends and colleagues will recoil in horror, and fear of the scorn and abuse of society in general. But all of these fears

Further, there are some State Street merchants who have given much needed support to the Affair, and while one might question their motives, some of them, like so many of us, want to see a mall.

The other reason today's State Street Affair may be less than successful is the rock festival being held this weekend near Madison. The Cardinal believes the interests of the community come first; the majority of the profits from the overinflated concert admission prices will leave our community. That's why, of course, concert promoters are here—to take our money and run. There will be local bands providing music on State Street this afternoon, too, and they will be deservedly paid by the community, and there will be local street merchants who need our support more than, say, do the Grateful Dead.

Which is not to say that one can't have a good time at the rock concert this weekend. But one doesn't always have to pay to get in. Besides the State Street Affair will last all afternoon today, so you can still go to the concert tomorrow if you wish.

Love comes a little cheaper from home. Show up at the State Street Affair today.

## Letters to the Editor

## Nixon and Loans

I would like to clarify some points regarding the CPS article "Nixon Lowers National Defense Student Loans" in the April 23 Daily Cardinal. The bill referred to is H.R. 16621 (The Omnibus Education Act of 1970) introduced by Congressman Quie and Senator Javits. While the spirit of the proposal was accurately stated in the article and Nixon's March 19 address, the actual drafting of the bill proved to be so nebulous that the whole bill has been discarded. New testimony is being heard regarding the bill in its entirety in front of Congresswoman Green's special subcommittee on education. Some points are clear however. Banks are unhappy about the poor use of funds in present student loans, therefore universities, colleges, and some trade schools will become lending institutions so that a student can get up to \$2500 directly from his school. This will enable the interest rate on loans to remain low.

As far as lowering National Defense Student Loans, which students compete for, the maximum for undergraduates is \$1000, the average loan given out is \$520. The cost of out-of-state tuition at the UW shows how ineffective this program is. The new bill will combine and streamline student loans with very little if any increase in cost to the students but with much more money available easier.

One frightening aspect of the Nixon proposal is cutting off loans to persons whose parents' adjusted income is more than \$10,000. The specter of a man with eight children but making \$15,000 a year possibly not being able to educate his kids is highly evident.

Currently I am working on gathering information for this bill. If the \$10,000 upper limit is not raised considerably, a lobby will organize to work on this. It is not like Nixon to forget about the middle class, especially in lieu of poorer people so that the chances are extremely favorable that the upper limit on family income will be much higher than \$10,000. Anyone wishing more information on this can contact me through the Daily Cardinal.

Sincerely,  
Mark Langer Bus 4

## Manis Stewardship

We, the students of the Lutheran Campus Center, do affirm that the stewardship of the world has been given into human hands by our Father. We understand this to mean that not only the natural resources of the world but also the products of human industry are in our care.

We recognize that we have been inexcusably remiss in our stewardship responsibility. The air, water, minerals, plant and animal life of God's earth are being polluted daily, poisoned, exploited selfishly, and laid waste.

We realize that the produce and wealth of our United States are being tragically misappropriated so that the selfish needs of the already well-to-do rather than the necessary needs of the poor and oppressed here and abroad are being met.

We know that rebellion, war, mass starvation, and pestilence will surely come upon us unless we correct these sinful injustices and abuses.

We ask all people to join us in affirming God's creation by joining and assisting responsible conservation forces in their struggle to deal effectively with the problems of pollution, waste and human suffering.

Students of the Lutheran Campus Center

## Help Berkeley

There has been a state of emergency in Berkeley for the last two days with no foreseeable end in sight. There have been more than 60 kidnappings (arrests) with ransoms (bail) set as high as \$28,000 and totalling an astronomical sum approaching one half million dollars. Uncountable heads and bodies have been smashed, and the repression is just beginning.

There is a tremendous need for financial help to defray the outrageous bail and legal defense costs. The meager funds available have been exhausted. Next week, evictions from the Berkeley Tenant's Union rent strike are beginning and more bread is needed for the defense of the evicted tenants and possible busts around our attempts to keep people from being evicted.

Help us get our defense together! Send as much money as you possibly can to the People's Office, 1925 Grove, Berkeley, California 94704. Make all checks payable to the People's Park Legal Defense Fund. Free the brothers and sisters in Berkeley!

People's Office  
Berkeley

## MAPAC Distorted

Your April 22 banner story refers casually to "last Saturday's MAPAC disorders," implying an intimate connection between Wisconsin's first statewide antiwar march (sponsored jointly by MAPAC and the UW Student Mobilization Committee) and the pseudorevolutionary escapades of a tiny "contingent."

This sort of distortion is to be expected from the bourgeois press. Finding it in the Cardinal is something of a shock.

While the Cardinal exhorts the community to "stop marching" (April 22, p. 12-13), genuine anti-imperialists will keep on building the mass struggle against United States aggression in Southeast Asia.

John Van Hyning  
(UW '69; staff member, Memorial Library)

## right to anarchy

## they shoot horses...

samuel edward konkin, III

It is all over—heads, we won. After a certain traditionalist editor for a certain competing campus medium known for its fealty to statist conservatism came out for legalization of marijuana, one feels Yorktown has fallen, and one needs wait only for the treaty to be signed. Goldwater has long favored freedom to smoke, and Buckley is now leaning towards it. The main opposition is now on the Left, between the puritanical Maoists and the white liberals ("people in the ghetto cannot be trusted with drugs").

But hold on! The surrender is not unconditional. The aforementioned editor believes legalization would increase respect for the law, allow taxation and regulation, and drive out the "untrustworthy" small dealers (the Mafia will hardly be affected by licensing)—all disastrous results to a libertarian. If the threat of prosecution for possession could not be used to repress individuals participating in other anti-statist activities, one would almost prefer continued prohibition, with Nixon's suggestion of government non-enforcement.

The arrogance of the statist in attacking the individual's absolute right to life and property by "granting him the privilege" of blowing grass, but not dropping acid, or shooting speed or smack must be recognized—to him it is not a question of principle, but of loosening the bonds so the enslaved does not choke. In other words, co-optation. The libertarian must demand the abolition of illegalization of anything that does not involve initiation of violence or coercion against another individual—the radical libertarian, of course, must struggle to abolish the monopoly of coercion: the State.

To be protected against yourself implies the imposition of another's moral code upon oneself—the altruist is on a power trip. Giving him a state to run results in ludicrous legislation such as capital punishment for attempted suicide. The statist mentality seems to say "If thou darsh to injure thyself, thou shalt suffer by my hands!"

High principles, yes—high standards, no. Let us go to pot.



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# LABOR SUPPLEMENT

## in this issue

Report on Campus Workers  
Postal Workers and Nixon's "Reform" Plan  
Report from Gary, Indiana  
Why Jock Yablonski was Killed



# Nixon Wants Privately Owned Post

By LES RADKE  
and HOLLY SIMS

Once the link between Washington and the frontier, the postal system has always been a political football for Congress, the President and big business.

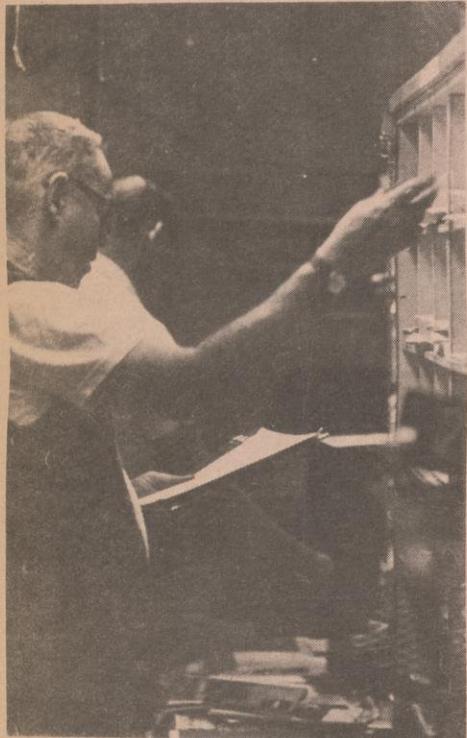
For the past 18 months, Nixon and his Congress have been haggling over what they see as "postal reform," thereby denying postal employees the wage increases received by other federal employees.

The postal workers' wage increase has been stalled because of the strings attached to it—the disputed postal reforms.

Under Nixon's plan, bill H.R. 11750, the post office would become a profit-making government-owned corporation. The bill's supporters state it would be self-sustaining. Mail costs for the general public could soar to 75¢ or a dollar, but then individual correspondence made up only about 15 per cent of last year's total mail.

Nixon's idea has a lot of support from businessmen, who have always profited from the postal system. Last year, business and financial transactions—checks, bills and invoices—made up 50 per cent of the total U.S. mail, and advertising material represented another 25 per cent of all mail handled.

Most businessmen favor Nixon's scheme since their magazines would be subsidized through special mailing privileges, and mag-



azines, they say, bolster the economy. Because businessmen use such a large proportion of the postal services, they feel they should determine its mode of operation.

Under Nixon's corporation plan, the President would appoint seven members of a board of directors, and the seven would choose two other members. Congress would act as a rubber stamp.

The nine directors would appoint a three man rate commission to set postal rates. There would be almost no limits on their judgment, since the corporation's purpose is profit. Rate increases could only be lowered by a resolution passed by both houses of Congress.

The post office was established as a cabinet agency to serve all, whether profitable or not. Its revenue returns to the U.S. general treasury.

The postal corporation would provide services "wherever it is feasible and practicable." Saturday mail and mail to rural areas could be eliminated. Congress would have no say in these matters, nor does the bill allow Congress to veto service changes.

Section 1005 of the bill enables the corporation to raise funds for day to day operations by selling bonds. This would replace the present subsidy. The limit on bonds to be sold is \$10 billion; \$2 billion of which the postal corporation can require the U.S. treasury to purchase. This limit would probably be raised as needed, if other govt. corporations are taken as examples.

Banks and financiers purchase almost all govt. bonds, since they are the only ones with the necessary capital. According to the bill, these bonds would not be guaranteed by the govt. How, then, could the postal corporation convince the financiers to purchase these bonds? Traditionally, there are two ways:

1) High interest rates. Former Postmaster General J. Edward Day suggests interest rates of 10 to 12 per cent would be the minimums. Even at eight and a half per cent, the lowest rate suggested, \$850 million, would be paid every year to the banks. By whom? The people!

2) Control of the corporation. If the banks and financiers had a say in how the corporation is to be run, they would be more willing to buy bonds.

Congress gave its power to make money to the Federal Reserve System. Texas Congressman Wright Patman documents in many reports the way the largest banks in the country now control this system.

Congress should not be allowed to do the same with the postal service. We have little enough control over the postal system as it is.

## HOW WOULD THE CORPORATION AFFECT THE WORKERS?

Even AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany recognized the corporation means bad news for workers. Meany criticized the bill for combining "the worst features of public and private labor laws."

The bill attempts to throw postal workers a bone in its provision that "Postal employees in every part of the country would have the right to bargain collectively for better wages and other benefits."

Otherwise, the proposed "reform's" advantages look very bleak. Employees would lose their civil service status and after one year, would not be allowed to transfer to another federal govt. position.

The Hatch Act would still hold, forbidding govt. employees the right to enter political activity.

Naturally, the postal workers would still be denied the right to strike. As the pres. of Postal Workers Local 241, Joseph Thompson, put it, though: "No one ever gives a worker the right to strike—you have to take it."

Tired of being Presidential and Congressional pawns, many of the 750,000 postal employees struck the federal govt. recently, and Nixon fell back on the troops. Once again, tax money was sunk in the military, which already eats up 80 per cent of the federal tax budget, rather than in decent wages.

Postal workers, for example, earn \$6,100 a year, which sometimes reaches \$8,400 after 22 years. Sometimes, but not always, INTRODUCING THE AUTHORS OF THE BILL

None of the ten men President Lyndon Johnson chose for his postal reform commission had any background in postal matters. However, they did not lack for business experience.

The commission included such notables as the presidents of General Electric, Campbell Soup, the Bank of America and Cummins Engine Co. Frederick Kappel, the head of the commission, also had the necessary credentials. Kappel received a \$559,820 annual salary for being president of American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T).

Some people saw hazards in Kappel's intent to turn the post office into a private corporation along AT&T lines. On July 6, 1969, the New York Times reported AT&T's telephone service was falling apart in many areas. A large Chicago enterprise was forced to dial its subsidiary in London when it couldn't get through to its New York offices.

Perhaps AT&T should become a public service operation.

On July 25, 1969, Time magazine noted that a hearing on AT&T uncovered many "billing errors, false busy signals and installation delays."

"Many New York City businessmen have complained recently about breakdowns in the service," Time added, "and some have withheld payment of all or part of their telephone bill."

Such was LBJ's commission. After the 1968 election, Nixon continued in the spirit of his predecessor by appointing Winton "Red" Blount as Postmaster General.

## 'RED' BLOUNT AND THE POSTAL WORKERS

Alabama politicians are "real proud" of "Red" Blount. Justifiably. Blount founded and headed one of biggest construction companies in the U.S., Blount Bros. Corp., and its subsidiary, Blount Construction Co. Blount claimed 50 per cent of the company's business is with depts. or agencies of the federal govt.

"The monuments to his company are all over our great land," said George Andrews, Congressional Rep. from Alabama. "His company built most of the launch pads at Canaveral. No job has been too big in the construction field for 'Red' Blount and his company."

A former U.S. Chamber of Commerce pres., Blount also received the Golden Knight of Management Award in Alabama. His corporation grossed over a million a year before he was 40.

Blount showed his true colors during the hearings on his appointment as Postmaster General in the House on Jan. 17.

1969. To determine the future postmaster's priorities, Sen. Vance Hartke of Indiana asked: "When that budget record comes down stating we need this money to fight the war in Vietnam and therefore, we can't pay it to the federal letter carriers, what is going to be the attitude of the postmaster general? Are you going to say we have to give priority to the war in Vietnam or is he going to come in and fight for his department?"

"Senator, of course I would not be in a position to speak for the letter carriers," replied Blount, "but I believe that the letter carriers and all of the employees of the Postal Dept. and certainly this proposed postmaster general will do anything to support our troops in Vietnam."

Thus, the amount needed for the increase in postal workers' salaries, about \$4.5 billion, is spent in Vietnam in less than two months.

During House Post Office Committee hearings, when asked what would happen if his postal corp. failed, Blount laughed and said "I don't know. Things couldn't possibly be worse than they are now."

James Rademacher, National Letter Carriers Assn. pres., strongly objected to this

had merely moved to a different desk in the same organization," Day said.

Now a lobbyist for the Associated Third-Class Mail Users, Day is one of many businessmen against the postal corp.'s proposed first class rate increase, as it may eventually lead to a third class rate hike. This is so because the 1969 Annual Report of the Postmaster General, p. 245, shows a \$400,000,000 deficit for third class mail.

"The post office furnishes a service which practically everyone wants and uses and is glad to have," noted Day. "With taxes at sky high levels, many taxpayers are getting less and less that they really want for their tax dollars. They are getting Vietnam. They may be paying for a trip to Mars."

Referring to the difficulty of cutting labor costs in the post office, Day said "As one example, 42 per cent of the post office cost is for delivery service and it is certainly never going to be possible to have mail delivered door to door by clanking robots."

Day and others have been fighting in Washington for another postal reform bill, since they are opposed to the Nixon-



view. Like many other postal employees, Rademacher suspects the myth of the bumbling, inefficient postal service as a myth created by businessmen and fed to the mass media.

Even the executive director of the Kappel commission confided to the Mail Advertising Service Assn.: "The post office couldn't be sold to the public as a public corporation because the rate increases and service cuts necessary to make it profitable would not be in the public interest."

Besides carrying more than 82 billion pieces of mail a year, the post office now sells and redeems savings bonds, stamps and postal money orders. It sells migratory bird hunting stamps, registers aliens and gives free postal service for reading and records for the blind.

These non-profitable services would not be required of a postal corporation as Nixon and Blount see it.

J. Edward Day, postmaster general under President Kennedy, is one businessman opposed to the corporation. Day was a senior officer of Prudential Insurance, the largest private corp. in the world in terms of assets.

"When I came from the Prudential to the post office in 1961, I often felt that I

Blount corporation package deal. The Congressmen in the House Post Office Committee had promised to support the other bill, known as H.R. 4. H.R. 4 would have kept the post office under Congress, rather than under nine businessmen. "The Congressmen in the Post Office Committee had promised to support the other bill,

—Democrats and Republicans alike—betrayed us," said one postal worker. "They amended H.R. 4 to include Nixon's corporation, which means we'll have to fight to keep our civil service status, protect our retirement and pension plan and win the right to bargain."

Nixon's corporation bill will be voted on in Congress early this month.

Except for a handful of well-paid trade union bureaucrats, all the people testifying on the postal reforms have been businessmen looking out for their own interests. They have defined an American Way which allows them to control others' lives. Since people need their own political representation, workers and students must engage in independent political action. All power to the People!

(Most of the quotations are taken from the House hearings on postal reform of the 91st Congress.)

# Why Jock Yablonski Was Killed

By HOLLY SIMS

United Mine Workers (UMW) insurgent leader Joseph Yablonski and his wife and daughter were shot in their home in Clarksburg, heart of the Pennsylvania coalfields, on New Year's Eve.

On Dec. 9, Yablonski lost the UMW's closest election in decades to the incumbent pres. W.A. (Tony) Boyle.

The fair haired boy of John L. Lewis, Boyle won by a vote of 81,000 to 45,000.

Yablonski filed a complaint with the Labor Department alleging at least 96 violations, including various misuses of union funds and ballot stuffing.

Under questioning, the union secretary-treasurer, John Owens, said about 75,000 "extra" ballots had been printed "in case some got lost in the mail."

The union membership numbers only 150,000.

Miners have always been among the most militant of the working class. In the past few years, dissent in the union has grown from a few to perhaps a majority of working miners.

After Yablonski's murder, wildcat strikes broke out in West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. By the end of the week, 20,000 miners had stopped work. One group of miners adopted a resolution calling for a nationwide strike until the union leadership, including Boyle, took a lie detector test about the killing.

Recently, the miners' only significant leadership has come from local presidents, who have least power in the UMW hierarchy. But the UMW itself has stagnated for a long time, and there was no leadership from the heir of John L. Lewis.

The UMW has been called the most centralized, autocratic union in American history. When John L. Lewis and other creators of today's UMW began organizing, the company towns were like concentration camps.

Often they were surrounded by barbed wire to keep organizers out, with sheriffs guarding the gates, and workers had to show passes to get in and out. Blacks, Poles and Italians were imported as strike breakers, and the mine operators played one ethnic group off against another.

Any worker discontent was picked up by an efficient, well paid informer network, and miners knew how activists were "re-assigned" to the most dangerous parts of the mines.

In such a situation, union leaders and organizers easily dispensed with democracy and majority rule, which so often gave the election to a company fink. These union fears and suspicions exist today.

Lewis was noted for his determination in labor struggles, but some of his policies and "victories" had unfortunate consequences for the rank and file.

After World War II, he led strikes demanding the total mechanization of the mines. Between 1947 and 1964, the union dropped over 380,000 UMW members who worked in mines that could not afford to automate. More than 100,000 of these ex-UMW members continued to work in small mines or did "strip mining" in mines that had been shutdown because of near depleted coal veins, which force miners to scrub on hands and knees for the residue.

In 1965, these mines produced 30 percent of America's coal, paying their workers \$14 a day, half the union rate. The competition led the owners of the large mechanized mines to slap a speedup on their workers, which is paralleled by a steep increase in accident rates.

In the first eight months of 1969, at least 158 miners died of injuries received on the job. Another 78 were killed in the November, 1968 mine explosion in Farmington, West Virginia.

Lewis also made a close alliance with mine owners in 1950, as he thought the industry would collapse if the union didn't back it. The alliance resulted in one conviction for an illegal conspiracy to create a monopoly, but it seems many of the UMW hierarchy still believe King Coal can't stand on his own feet.

Such a happy symbiotic relationship seems incongruous when Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, a large coal producer, recently said, "The industry has made a complete turn around in recent years and now looks forward to its greatest period of sustained growth in the next 20 years."

Also, the electric utility industry requires coal for half its energy and it reportedly doubles in consumption every 10 years.

The miners were used to their bleak, debauched landscape, with its dark rivers bending sluggishly past the mounds of slag. Washington sweeps this last outpost of the American dream under the rug, but accepts its tribute from suited bureaucrats in Cleveland and Pittsburgh hotels.

But after the Farmington, West Virginia, mine explosion in 1968, the television

crews came to Appalachia, and the miners saw their reflections in the nation's eyes.

There was Boyle, in a shouting match with critical reporters and congressmen. Both in and out of Congress, the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Mines was lambasted as the coal industry's lackey, and criminally indifferent to the miners' safety.

At best, Boyle came across as a weak apologist for the situation.

The union wasn't sticking up for its men, rasped "Jock" Yablonski, and without the union, they weren't men. But union meetings attracted informers and company goons, and the men stayed away.

The seething men were further incited, partly by three traveling doctors, into a rebellion that is reshaping the coal industry.

There are occupational hazards in the mines more subtle than explosions and cave ins. Black lung disease, the effect of years of sooty air, kills hundreds of miners every year, and leaves others scarcely able to breathe.

The U.S. Public Health Service admits at least one out of 10 active miners and one out of five retired miners have the disease to some extent. Some doctors say about 80 per cent may have it.

Excessive dust lowers the overhead for

age compensation legislation in Pennsylvania.

Yablonski was aware of the coal barons' political and economic holdings in Appalachia and Washington. He saw the great vacuum created by bumbling UMW leadership.

Then district director for the UMW in Pennsylvania, Yablonski sided with the miners and led the first successful fight there for a workmen's compensation law.

When Yablonski challenged Boyle for the presidency then, he got support and sympathy from the considerably larger rebel UMW faction. Boyle's men vented their spleen on the rebels in a campaign filled with innuendos, threats and violence.

The UMW's house organ, the UMW Journal, lavished praise on Boyle and mentioned Yablonski's candidacy only after a court order forced it to do so.

Yablonski loomed as a threat to the UMW and its friends among the mine owners. Thus Boyle's campaign never lacked funds.

A source close to Yablonski said Yablonski had "evidence of coal industry collaboration with the UMW" and intended to raise the issue during a planned lawsuit against the election. Such collaboration could lead to criminal prosecution of many industry and union people.

abuses in the market place and waste or corruption of government?"

The Labor Department continued to ignore his charges against the election. After Yablonski was murdered, angry miners stayed off the job, and many called for a nationwide shutdown until the case was solved.

The miners said Yablonski had sought government protection but never got any. One young miner, addressing a group who might have gone into the pits said, "You guys didn't believe him when he told you how rotten this union is."

Yablonski's murder will not stop the rank and file movement that made him the leader he was. As "Business Week" puts it, "The coal industry's hope for labor stability may be dashed."

Boyle is not going to have an easy time with Yablonski supporters or even lukewarm Boyle supporters. One UMW man confided, "A dead Yablonski could be a much bigger problem in the union than Yablonski alive. Now he's a martyr."

At a news conference in the Pittsburgh Hilton on Feb. 26, Boyle said his union was under "a tragic cloud" of "ugly allegations" concerning the Yablonski murders.

Boyle said he would convene a special union "fact finding commission to counter wild charges" and blasted the press and critics who tried to "demoralize and paralyze" his union. He then named four members of UMW international executive board to conduct the inquiry, all of whom are known Boyle loyalists.

Yablonski's 29 year old son, Joseph, called on his UMW partisans to "boycott this star chamber inquisition," and labeled Boyle's announcement "a shabby effort to divert public attention away from the Cleveland grand jury probe."

Whether Boyle emerges with clean hands may become almost tangential to how long he can keep his power. He had countered Yablonski's platform proposing a strong education program, complete restructuring of the union and progressive safety legislation with his own recent approval of a \$35 a month retirement pension for miners.

Not only this, but a new contract calling for the equivalent of a seven day eight hour a day work week in which miners might be discharged for taking time off to go to church.

Boyle knows grassroots organizers and activist miners are his biggest problem, and he threatens them with the loss of retirement benefits.

After a recent cave in, Boyle shielded the mine owners on television by saying the mine was one of the safest. He is also justifiably paranoid about the potential force of ex-union members who work in automated mines, whose roving pickets have sparked strikes all over Appalachia.

Reformists and radicals like Yablonski may be systematically picked off. But even if the union's primary function erodes into discouraging both dissent and the wildcats which may lead to an industry-wide strike, the miners know too much about the situation not to do something about it.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said of the Yablonski campaign last year "one of the boys in the kitchen is trying to move into the living room." This remark reflected the general government and entrenched labor establishment attitude towards the insurgent's campaign, and statements of this kind persisted even after the murder.

But the Labor Dept. finally began investigating, and after the most intensive investigation of a union election in the 10 year history of the Landrum-Griffin Act (the anti-racketeering bill that grew out of reported labor movement corruption in 1959), the government moved to invalidate Boyle's election and require a new one under federal supervision.

Many of Yablonski's charges were borne out: that Boyle had concealed the expenditure of millions of dollars of UMW members dues for unknown purposes, and that it had defeated Yablonski's election promise to "clean up the mess" by illegal and undemocratic means.

Labor Secy. Shultz said the Labor Dept. would produce court evidence showing that the union, under Boyle, had flagrantly violated its own constitutional elections procedures, had "required or permitted" miners to violate the secret ballot, had threatened them with discipline or reprisal for Yablonski partisanship, and had illegally used dues and union personnel to promote Boyle's campaign. The Labor Secy. added that elections were not even held at some locals.

Speaking through the UMW general counsel, Edward Carey, Boyle dismissed the

mine owners. Company physicians in the coalfields seldom list dust inhalation as a cause of a miner's death. Some medics even label the dust "possibly beneficial."

A Dr. Kerr, a freelance physician, describes the pervasiveness of the dust in the miners' lives:

"At work you are covered with dust. It's in your hair, your clothes and your skin. The rims of your eyes are coated with it. It gets between your teeth and you swallow it. You suck so much of it into your lungs that until you die you never stop spitting up coal dust."

"Sometimes you cough so hard you wonder if you have a lung left. Slowly you notice you are getting short of breath when you walk up a hill. Finally, just walking across the room at home is an effort."

A year ago, the Black Lung Movement sent hundreds of miners to the West Virginia state legislature, wearing their hard hats and carrying a black coffin. The legislators then began to bandy legislative proposals about concerning hazardous conditions that cause black lung.

The miners gauged the amount of union support, and thousands demonstrated against black lung recently in the streets of Charleston, West Virginia, boozing their union as they passed its headquarters.

Jock Yablonski was the exception to the rule. He emerged from a 30 year career in the bankrupt union machine to join the rank and file in the Black Lung Movement when they struggled for respiratory dam-

The UMW's conviction under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in August 1967 for lending large sums to the West Kentucky Coal Co. to help it acquire a monopoly on Tennessee Valley Authority contracts is but one illustration of union collusion with management.

When last February's Appalachia-wide wildcat strike shut the mines down until the West Virginia legislature passed a law giving compensation to workers with permanent damage from coal dust, Boyle tried to squelch the strike. He couldn't understand the rank and file's desire for something other than wage increases.

On national television, when asked by a reporter how union members had bucked the leadership to go on strike, Boyle said, "The sons of bitches got ahead of us this time."

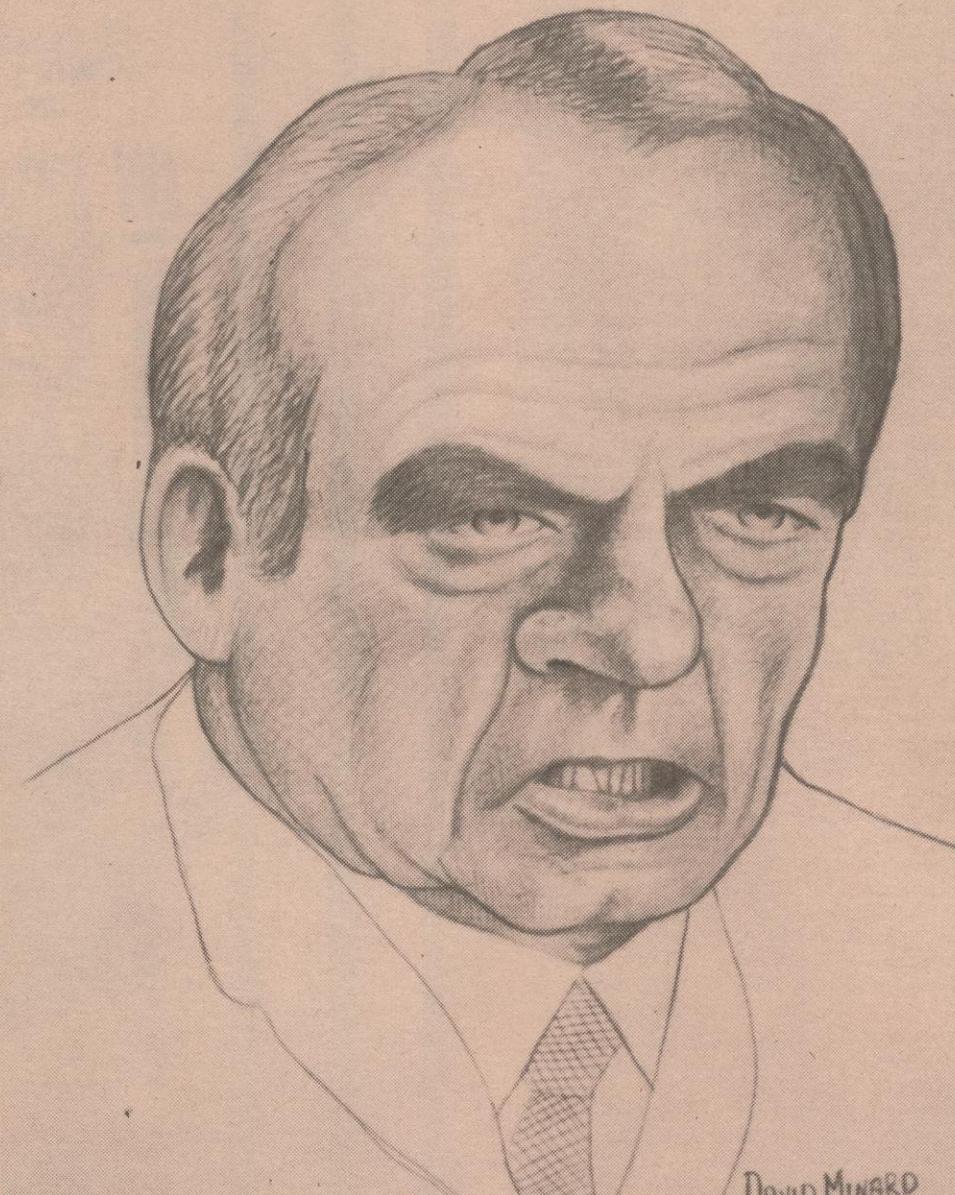
The challenge to Boyle, and the ensuing campaign did lead to the passage of a congressional coal mine safety and health bill in December despite coal and steel opposition.

The Black Lung Movement was a focal point for miners who were fed up with the Boyle machine.

Many saw Yablonski as one who could direct an insurgent movement and return the union to its men, wrenching it from a clique of union bureaucrats and coal magnates.

In his statement of candidacy, Yablonski asked, "What good is a union that achieves an acceptable wage rate and then condones the reduction of that wage by fraud and

(continued on page 10)



# Campus Workers: A State of Limbo

By TIM GREENE

Local #171 of the AFSCME (American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees) represents 3,000 blue collar and clerical employees of the University of Wisconsin. Like other government unions, #171 cannot legally strike or bargain for wages (though the union has worked out informal settlements). Official bargaining is limited to fringe benefits (sick leave, vacation privileges, pension benefits, etc.)

#171 workers are poorly paid, with little benefit for seniority. Wages run from \$332 to \$965 a month. The average employee makes between \$500 and \$600 a month.

In contrast to the recent wave of government employee strikes, most notably the postal workers strike, however, there appears to be little likelihood of one here in the near future despite similar conditions. A strike was threatened a few years ago but it never materialized. On fringe benefits the University and #171 bargain freely. Gains in this area were made in the last contract, which was approved by 97.3 per cent of the union membership who voted at the March 18 ratification. Chancellor H. Edwin Young has characterized the University's relationship with #171 as "an example of good labor relations."

Don Ohlman, vice-president of #171 until last November, ascribed #171's cooperativeness to president Fred McConnell's non-militant stance. Ohlman said, "If Fred ever wants anything he can stack the union meetings with yes-men." Ohlman said that besides McConnell's men, few other members ever show up at meetings.

Ohlman described himself as a "militant but not a radical." Frustrated by years of trying to bring a better deal to himself and the other #171 workers, he says he's dropping out of labor activity and joining the millennial Jehovah's Witnesses "for the sake of my family and to get it out of my system."

Ohlman says that union leaders today are "scared by the President." He criticized #171 for letting the state branch of the AFSCME, the Wisconsin State Employees Association, run the union and take its money without delivering anything. "We let WSEA run us, not us them," Ohlman charged.

Ohlman also resented what he felt was an attempt on McConnell's part to stifle a union stand on the TAA strike. McConnell contended that a union stand would require an emergency meeting for which members of the union must be given a 15 days notice.

Instead of a union stand, the executive board of #171 issued a statement which read, "As the Executive Board, University of Wisconsin Employees Local #171, WSEA, AFL-CIO, AFSCME, we support the right to collective bargaining by the Teaching Assistants Association, but we do not recognize any strike action by the TAs. We encourage our members to make an earnest effort to fulfill their job obligations to the extent that they do not endanger their physical well being."

A petition to the AFSCME, which Don said he signed, had been circulating among hospital workers, complaining of McConnell's and the Executive Board's handling of the TAA issue.

Ohlman said that he couldn't complain about McConnell's ability to negotiate within legally prescribed bounds and to protect the union members' jobs. However, he couldn't see how the state legislators "should get a \$500 raise, while the poor state workers without an education get treated like dirt." To Ohlman, McConnell and #171 play too readily to the state's concept of good labor relations.

Glenn Jenkins, a part-time student and hospital worker who describes himself as a revolutionary, also sees apathy as a main

problem faced by #171. Out of the total membership, only 70 to 80 members show up at union meetings, Jenkins said. The union has 50 positions for stewards, but only 23 are filled, according to Jenkins. Jenkins also said the dispersal of the union over the large amount of territory and occupations minimizes any identity with the union or solidarity among University workers.

Jenkins said not only would McConnell not allow the union membership to take a position on the TAA strike but passed out a personnel directive from the University warning employees that they can be fired if they don't go to work during the strike, and that they should call the police if they encounter an obstructive picket line. McConnell also "red-baited" The Daily Cardinal, Jenkins said, by waving a copy of the Cardinal and pointing to a story of state capitol workers' support of the TAA strike exclaiming, "Look at that—right in The Daily Cardinal!" in an effort to stifle support for the strike from #171.

Jenkins said he thought it interesting that the capitol workers' Local #1 does not have a no-strike clause in its constitution whereas #171 has a 3-page clause written in despite the fact it's a redundant clause, since government employee strikes are illegal anyway.

Jenkins said that the local was burdened by \$3,000 in dues to the WSEA, AFSCME, and AFL-CIO though they provide little for the local in return.

Two union stewards, Millie Falks at Gordon Commons and Albert "Tiny" Bruso, countered Jenkins and Ohlman with support for #171's non-militancy. They said there was little grievance from their workers. Millie Falks said she took the job of steward reluctantly, since "it's so much responsibility." She said Don Ohlman was "too hot headed and had little support in #171." She felt #171's no strike policy was the only reasonable one since "our union is too small. It would be busted in no time if it attempted a strike." She said she wouldn't cross a TAA picket line if it crossed her access to work, since "unions have been my bread and butter for thirty years." When asked why she thought a TAA strike position was not voted upon by the membership, she said she didn't know.

Bruso, an engineer who seemed to be on the plus side of 300 pounds, when asked what he felt about #171's no strike clause said, "I believe in the law although a lot of people in this area don't seem to." Bruso brushed off the suggestion that #171 may have grie-

vances about low wages saying, "People always want more—if you earn \$100 you're going to want \$110." Bruso said that the fringe benefits workers receive at #171 actually make the earnings of the workers higher than they seem on a strict wage basis. He said, however, that the wage scale should be more balanced with less of a discrepancy between top and bottom.

Concerning the TAA, Bruso said McConnell couldn't let the union membership take a stand on the TAA strike by the #171 constitution which requires a 15 day notice for emergency meetings.

Whereas Ohlman charged that the hospital management treated its workers "like trash," Bruso said that management was "very cooperative" at the Union.

McConnell, who is currently serving his first full term of office (January 1969-January 1971), after having taken the job temporarily in May 1968, says he hopes #171 and other WSEA locals will be granted the right to strike in January, 1971 by a

recommendation from the state's task force committee headed by Chancellor H. Edwin Young. McConnell appeared to be confident in the task force, saying it was "well-balanced" between labor and management. Jenkins was more cynical about the task force, saying labor rights "are never given to a union, they must be fought for."

The election of Fred McConnell as president of #171 indicates the majority of active union members do not want a militant stance.

However, a wrong move by the state legislature may alter the picture. Before the passage of the bill last fall on fringe benefits for state employees, in a straw poll of #171 workers an overwhelming number said they would be willing to strike if the bill didn't pass. If in 1971 the legislature refuses to grant #171 the right to bargain for wages, the right to strike, and closed shop status, a long standing pleasant relationship with the state and University may change.



## Yablonski: An Unlikely Martyr

(continued from page 9)

charges against him as "minuscule." Carey also suggested that the charges were the work of holdover Democratic officials out to "embarrass the Nixon Admin. by making

it appear antilabor."

If the court fight to get a federally supervised rerun of the election takes less than a year, the new election might be held in the summer and fall of 1971.

That the UMW's experience was not unique is suggested by a flurry of complaints from insurgents in other unions.

The Labor Dept. has intervened in a union election only once before. In Dec., 1966, Labor Secy. W. Willard Wirtz filed suit at the New York City federal court to upset the May election of the National Maritime Union. Wirtz cited alleged irregularities and charged the denial of union members' nominating and voting

rights.

The law and policy favoring self-policing labor "voluntarism" enables the Labor Dept. to look the other way until after the fact of a questionable union election. There is a small possibility, however, that other union insurgents' charges will not be so easily dismissed.

# Working in the Steel City

By GEORGE BOGDANICH

Editors Note—The following is an account of a working day in the Gary Works plant of US Steel in Gary, Indiana. The reporter has spent the last three summers working as a laborer for US Steel and is a native of Gary.

Seven AM at the far west entrance of Gary Works where dawn is an ugly grey color through the row of smokestacks. Some workers are getting off the shift which began at midnight. The workers on the dayshift (myself included) move briskly through the checking station of the security guards.

A large sign greets us in bold black letters on our way into the gate: HAPPY

Adams, who has read Cleaver, Malcolm X and Franz Fannon is generally scornful of any kind of politics. He still calls himself a "nigger" and often mocks the trappings of his buddies in the Panthers.

NESS IS QUALITY AND SERVICE FOR ALL OUR CUSTOMERS.

Inside the locker room we put on safety shoes and hard hats. When are you going to shave?", an old timer asks me.

We talk for a while about how good the mills are going to run and when the big layoffs are coming.

The mill will run good probably till fall and then start laying off people.

He offers me his razor good naturedly as I start to leave and I politely refuse him.

The twenty minute walk to the department that I am now working is shorter than the distance that most of the mill workers have to walk.

There is noise every where to the point that it becomes accepted as a permanent discomfort. Every where long buildings filled with blue smoke, elaborate passageways between cranes, furnaces and machines, safety warnings with faded yellow messages: TEN FINGERS, TEN TOES and WATCH OUT FOR HAND TRAPS written on crane cabs, tractors, and grimy bathroom doors.

Aside from the production workers who remain spread out running, the automated giant from cranes, ram tractor and above the block-long furnaces, there are several clusters of units which have nothing to do with production—iron workers, electrical workers, pipe-fitters, millwrights.

A young black cranceman acknowledges me from the cab of an overhead crane with the black power salute. Since it is the day shift, I can see superintendents ("white-shirt") with unsmiling faces scurrying throughout the mill.

Foremen bark orders at the beginning of each "turn" (shift). Some of them continue this most of the day but most disappear into the tiny office buildings near the production lines to fill out reports, discuss the Chicago Cubs and read old dog-eared pornographic books.

U.S. Steel has shown occasional flashes of brilliance in management psychology. Foremen are often chosen because they were leaders of the bloody union fights in the Gary-Hammond area. They are usually big guys and are more preferable to the workers than the college graduates who become superintendents.

The foreman, however, is used (co-opted some might say) by the management to serve as a buffer. He is a company man because he cannot belong to a union; he receives a salary rather than wages—bonus like the workers. Accordingly, his gripes are not the same as those of the workers. He wears a "good guy" white helmet just like the superintendents.

I reach my department where the steel is annealed to make it softer before it is

Unlike the workers in small town factories they don't seem to be always apologizing for the fact that they are workers and not business tycoons.

tin plated. The rest of the crew is having coffee. Our crew of eight is a fair cross-section of the steel mill complex—two Puerto Ricans, three blacks and the rest white. There are more whites percentage wise from Kentucky and Tennessee on my crew than in the rest of the tin mill. Second generation immigrants of Slavic origin, particularly Poles, seem to hold the edge.

A hulking middle aged black, known for his good nature and his ability to eat about 10 sandwiches for lunch, smiles as I come in.

"I can see you finally got out of the C.A. line (the adjoining department from which I was transferred)," he says. "I put my time in there but I wouldn't go back even if Davis sent me. Except maybe for overtime," he concludes.

"Not even overtime," another worker says. "Those guys are crazy over there. They'll kill you for a ram-tractor."

"They can have mine," says a young Puerto Rican sitting in the corner reading the National Enquirer, "I won't fight 'em. I don't give a damn, I ain't makin' no bonus."

"That's why you never do anything," says the foreman, looking bored.

"They can have their goddamned bonus," says an Army veteran from Georgia. "We make practically just as much and this crew doesn't start bitching whenever you make a mistake."

"You can make more bread there," says the young Puerto Rican, "when they're runnin' good."

Groans of disagreement. George speaks first. He says it isn't worth the trouble because things are easy going here and for the little extra money a guy might make in the other department he will work twice as hard. Others agree. The Puerto Rican says nothing and soon everybody goes off to their jobs.

The type of interpersonal relationships in the mill seems to depend less on the personalities involved than on the type of operations a particular department does.

The crew I work with now is friendly and cooperative because nobody hurries himself or his partner to get bonus money. Regardless of whether production is high or low, we receive the same pay according to job class.

My own job, for example, was to transfer coils of steel from my department to other departments where it was processed further. If the tractor broke down or the route was blocked, I was still paid.

A contrasting situation exists in many other departments. The six men who run the "line" next to us are constantly racing to beat time and make as much bonus money as possible.

When they are hindered by machine breakdowns and poor quality steel, they take out their frustrations on each other. Older workers (many of whom own stocks) harass younger workers for slowing up production. Younger workers, in turn, chide the older ones for being greedy.

A shortage of company tractors sometimes causes bitter arguments between departments which share them. To keep a fast line running, some workers "steal" tractors from another department.

Yet the most frustrating thing to these workers is that so much of their bonus depends on chance. They are paid for the tonnage of steel that is processed in their department.

If the day shift crew happens to get heavy gauge steel they will average about \$42 a day. On the other hand, the crew which works from 4 p.m. to midnight may average only \$28 a day for the same amount of work, just because they happened to get light gauge steel.

During the day I'm able to have short conversations with workers from different departments. Generally they are more interested in discussing what is going on at college than discussing themselves. A few of them—especially younger ones—are hostile to sincere discussions of political developments.

For the most part, they seem to view protests as carnival attractions. ("Hey man, were you in any of those riots?") This is not surprising considering media sensationalism on the subject and Rubin-esque strains in the Movement.

A stocky electrician who wanders around and never seems to be doing anything except telling jokes, calls me over and asks if I've heard the joke about Ted Kennedy. I tell him no. It goes something like this: Ted Kennedy asks a girl at a party if she'll make love with him. "But what if I get pregnant," she asks. "We'll cross that bridge when we come to it," Kennedy answers.

The electrician goes off to tell the joke in a different department. As I begin to leave, my foreman stops me to ask if I've seen Adams, a 20 year old black who works with the labor gang. With mild despair in his voice, the foreman says, "If you see him, tell him to drop by if he'd like to work sometime."

I decide to take my lunch break and find Adams. I locate him in his favorite hiding place in the labyrinth of passages underneath one of the "lines." He and some of the summer workers are slightly stoned on grass. He is telling everyone how his friends got busted for picking grass out in the country.

"The sheriff knows that niggers don't come down here to visit the folks or somethin'... he was watching that weed field when we came down," Adams was relating. "I'm the only one that got away." He leans back against the wall and smiles with half closed eyes.

Adams, who has read Cleaver, Malcolm X and Franz Fannon, is generally scornful of any kind of politics. He still calls himself a nigger and often mocks the trappings of his buddies in the Panthers.

He doesn't think Gary will make any progress until it breaks away from its Mafia hold. He says he isn't working with the Mafia anymore, but he seems to throw around a lot more money than he gets

from working in the mill. Some of his friends who were pimps before the Hatcher administration drove prostitutes underground, have taken jobs in the steel mill.

One of the summer men, a white student from Indiana University extension, sits in a corner, tapping his feet to his own private music.

"Turn up the music, man," Adams tells him.

The summer man turns up the volume of a make-believe radio. Adams begins keeping time.

"Yeah that's about right," said Adams. Everyone goes through a series of very stoned improvisations, changing channels and keeping time to the magical music.

"So they asked you about me," Adams says to me about a half hour later. "He's (the foreman) not so worried about me," Adams continues. "He just thinks I'm corrupting some of the new people on the labor gang... which I suppose is true... I only told those two broads on the labor gang that they didn't have to work."

Adams knows he doesn't have to do anything because he's on the crew that cleans up in the other department. Since he is a union member, the management will "carry" him without going through an investigation and grievance procedure.

Management hardly ever fires blacks anymore because they have organized in the past. That is not to say that blacks are given a chance for decent promotion in job classes, however. I have seen only one black foreman since I've worked there.

Rather, the management's paternalism augments their "good guy" image to blacks, at a time when white bitterness against such actions is evident in the unions.

In the long run, it wouldn't be surprising to see management paternalism and its attempts at pacifying blacks backfire. As management allows job class concessions to blacks, whites become less content with their positions and the possibility of a unified anti-management force may increase.

At present, blacks are generally more concerned about job class advancements than about the union's latest contract with U.S. Steel, which concerns most of the whites.

"Ten years ago there wasn't a black man that had a higher job than crane-man," says Gene, a man on my crew. "I was the first one."

Gene, who is about 40 years old and a former drug addict, used to be known for his vacillation on the job. He was friendly and his sense of humor kept him from getting fired for "laying-off" as much as a week at a time. Many stories about him circulate in the mill about how he used to get cut up all the time by a jealous husband and would appear at the mill several days later with scars on his face.

Now, he seems to be very serious all the time. He speaks privately with bitterness about all the racism he has encountered in the mill. He seems very soberly committed to his work, and has never laid off while I was there. His white friends say he must have found a new girlfriend. His black friends say he wouldn't mind becoming a foreman.

Whites who have whose job class advancements have always been regulated by seniority (and are therefore secure) are worried about the present relationship between the union and US Steel. There are several letters on safety bulletin board in our department, which bitterly criticize the 1967 contract between I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers Union and US Steel negotiators. Many of the workers I talked to consider the contract a sell-out. Some of the older ones who were hesitant about having a strike, back in the summer of '68 complained that there was "something not being said" when Abel announced an early "victory" for the union.

Most of the workers feel that neither the pay raises nor the incentive (bonus) plans were very significant. They also seem to resent the Abel's plan to finance with union funds several experiments providing low income housing in ghettos. It is usually locker room stock but some of the newer representatives in the locals have been encouraged in their anti-Abel stance.

At the end of the day shift I come back to the office where everybody is sitting drinking coffee in the same position as in the morning. The foreman looks up from his crossword puzzle and announces that there will be some overtime because several guys on the next shift have reported off. Overtime usually means working a "double" (Eight hours added onto the regular eight) and there is almost always a scramble, because we are paid time and a half for the extra hours.

Securing "doubles" is one more motive for quarrels between workers. Many refuse to look for the foreman's favor to get a "double" and are justifiably contemptuous of those who always seem to be patting the foreman on the back.

The arbitrariness of the whole situation

leads to some incredible situations.

Almost legendary in the mill is one foreman who used to assign doubles constantly to one of his workers. While the ambitious worker was at work happily contemplating the size of his next check the foreman was at the guy's home making love to his wife. Old timers say the worker never found out about it, and the relationship continued happily until the worker retired.

My foreman is reasonably fair and after he assigns one of the jobs to a guy who has been sick and is behind in his payments he let the other workers know that they can work on ensuing days. He tells me with a mock straight look on his face that if I shave I will get overtime for a straight week.

McNally a former inmate of Fosom prison starts telling about some of his hitch hiking experiences in Montana where he used to live and the inevitable love women driver that picks him up.

The retired Army veteran starts challenging him about some of the details, and starts telling some stories of his own. Almost all of them have stories to tell about hitch-hiking from job to job during the depression and often compare their experiences with the college boys who have hitch-hiked to the coasts.

In general workers are friendly to the college boys.

Unlike the workers in small town factories they don't seem to be always apologizing for the fact that they are workers and not business tycoons. For the most part they actually enjoy the kidding the summer men and telling the legends of the thirties. There is almost no class hatred for the college boys because the mill gives preference to the sons of workers and they constitute a high portion of the summer workers.

On the other hand, workers will hardly ever speak about politics in anything but general terms if they don't know you very well. There is a tremendous difference between the kind of conversations I might have about Vietnam with a guy from one of the departments I worked for some time and a place where I might be transferred.

As we have our final cup of coffee, the discussion usually originates from some headline in the newspaper which is brought in at about that time. Vietnam, taxes, drugs, the military industrial complex are the departing point for many friendly arguments. The pros and cons for these arguments are not the same constituency. The army veteran who may be pro-military, will defend legalization of marijuana, along with McNally and most of the college boys. The foreman who supports the Vietnam war will often complain about the size of the military in general and the tax percentages devoted to it.

But our department is an exception. Many of the workers hardly talk together at all. Automation has created a situation where a handful of men may run a line which is over a block long, with each worker being stationed at a different point along the line. The roar of the machines is oppressive and workers cannot hear each other for eight-sixteen hours.

At the end of the shift the production workers walk slowly to the mill gate. Unlike the construction workers who ride the half mile loudly swearing in the back of open trucks or the engineers and superintendents who whiz by in volkswagens and ramblers, the production men seem haggard and unexcited by thought of the end of the workday.

The regular pace of their jobs, their dependence on machines—revolving spindles, slow burning ovens, steady streams of coils on conveyor belts—have conditioned them to waiting, working and then waiting again.

It would be hard to romanticize the production workers I have worked with. I have never heard one brag about his work. Unlike the construction workers and the millwright technicians, the production men cannot point with pride and say "I built that building" or "we put that line together piece by piece."

Rather, I have often heard them remarking on how little work they had on a certain day.

Every thing the production worker does depends on the machine he uses every day and the superintendents could care less that a malfunctioning machine causes him to work twice as hard as long as it is not a safety hazard and it doesn't slow down production.

The production men I have come in contact with talks about his vacation, his retirement and about possibly buying a trailer for his car when he retires. He seems quite unlike the construction worker who drinks heavily and worries about getting killed on the next job. He walks back to the huge mill five days a week, 48 weeks a year, secure in his knowledge that the next day will be exactly same as the day before.

# Letter to Dept. Chairmen Cites Need for Neutrality

By SUE MOSELEY  
Day Editor

In a letter sent to departmental chairmen during the Teaching Assistants Assn. (TAA) strike, Dean Stephen Kleene made clear his opinion on "departmental neutrality" or the most effective way to hire substitute labor for striking TAs.

"In one department," Kleene

stated, "a resolution was voted stating that no one would be asked to teach any students other than his own, which is being interpreted as precluding the chairman's calling for volunteers to teach struck classes.

"Apparently, this department and some others have felt that the strike is a matter between the

teaching assistants and the administration in which the departments should be neutral.

"But I must say," Kleene continued, "that to adopt a position, or exert pressure to the effect that individual department members are not free to follow their own consciences in deciding whether or not to volunteer for sections needing teachers is, in my view, not departmental neutrality but a position of siding with the strikers.

"You should resist pressures from anyone in your department who wishes to substitute the dictates of his conscience for those of other professors whose consciences would say that it is right for them to teach additional classes," Kleene added.

"Only a little calculation will show," Kleene stated, "that if the University were compelled to refund tuition to a few per cent of its students, in our very tight budgetary situation, it would be unable to meet its faculty payrolls, unless the Board on Governmental Operations (BOGO) or the legislature would release additional funds for that purpose.

"I understand," Kleene concluded, "that Washington University in St. Louis, which was shut down for a considerable period in a similar situation, is being sued for millions of dollars, representing not just refund of tuition but also injury to students by loss or delay of their education."

## CCHE Delays Issue Of Housing One Year

The Finance Committee of the Coordinating Council for Higher Education (CCHE) voted unanimously Thursday to delay the issue of additional married student housing for at least another year.

This means the earliest new housing could be ready for occupancy would be the 1973-74 school year, according to David Held of CCHE.

Speaking for the University, Regent Bernard Ziegler, West Bend, agreed with the committee's decision.

In delaying the issue, CCHE reasoned that a slow down in the increasing graduate school enrollment means the state is currently meeting its obligation to provide 20 per cent of housing necessary for married graduate students.

In addition, the delay could affect a proposed elementary school in the Marlborough Heights area.

a residential district south of the beltline. Children from this area will be bussed to schools in the Midvale and Odana districts next fall.

The proposed site for the new student housing is farm land adjacent to the Westgate Shopping Center, in the Odana school district. If an overload of children, both from bussing and from the married students, were to occur in the Odana districts, a new elementary school would have to be built in the Marlborough Heights area.

The Madison Board of Education agreed Monday night to purchase land and build a school there when enough pupils live in the area.

In further action, a CCHE committee recommended the creation of a statewide council to advise on teacher education.



## Religion On Campus

### BIBLE

**FELLOWSHIP CHURCH**  
corner of Roberts & Stockton Cts. (near U.W.—1 block W. of Fieldhouse off Monroe Street)  
Sunday Services—10:30 a.m. & 7:00 p.m. Choir Practice at 5:45  
Sunday School—9:30 a.m.  
(College & Career class taught by David Carley, Ph.D.)  
E. Bradford Canterbury, Pastor  
Church Phone: 256-0726  
Home Phone: 238-0448

### BLACKHAWK AVENUE EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH

401 N. Blackhawk Ave.—238-0183  
(4 blocks east of Hilldale Shopping Center)  
Conrad H. Wilcox, Pastor  
Sunday School—9:45 a.m.  
Morning Worship—11:00 a.m.  
Evening Service—7:00 p.m.  
For transportation call the church or 238-6959.

### GRACE EPISCOPAL

The Historic Church  
On Capitol Square  
Campus People, Enjoy Your Sunday Morning Sleep, But Then Come to Late Church, 11:30 A. M. Grace Episcopal Church, On Capitol Square, At West Washington Avenue. You'll Find A Warm Welcome. Fr. Paul Z. Hoornstra, Rector Fr. Richard Bowman, Associate

### UNIVERSITY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

1127 University Ave.—256-2353  
Sunday - April 26 9:30 & 11:00 services of Celebration, "One Thing After Another!" Robert J. Trobaugh, preaching

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203 Wisconsin Ave.—256-9061  
Rev. J. Ellsworth Kalas  
This Sunday's (April 26) Sermon at 9:00, 10:10, and 11:15 will be "How to Get Turned On Without Blowing a Fuse."  
Dr. J. Ellsworth Kalas, preaching.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES

First Church of Christ, Scientist  
315 Wisconsin Avenue  
Second Church of Christ, Scientist  
202 S. Midvale Blvd.  
Reading Room 234 State St. & Westgate Shopping Center  
Sunday Morning Services 10:30 a.m. Subject: "Probation After Death"  
Sunday Schools to age 20 10:30 a.m.  
Wednesday Eve. Testimony Meetings 8:00 p.m.  
Christian Science Radio Series: "Provoke not your children"  
Sunday 8:00 a.m. WKOW.

### GENEVA CHAPEL

1711 University Ave.  
Serving the Reformed Community Sunday Services: 10:30 a.m. Robert Westenbroek, pastor.

### ST. FRANCIS

The University Episcopal Center  
1001 University Ave.—257-0688

Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd

Sunday Services, Holy Eucharist 8:00, 10:00 a.m., 5:00 p.m.  
Weekdays: Tuesday 12:05, Wednesday 5:30 p.m.  
Prayerbook Holy Days times as announced.  
\*During academic holidays; no 8:00 a.m. celebration.

### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

518 N. Franklin Ave.  
(Just south of 2800 Univ. Ave.)

Andrew C. Davison, James L. Pike, Ministers

Class for Students 9:30 a.m.  
Morning Worship 10:45 a.m.  
Rides from the Baptist Student Center, 309 N. Mills, Phone 233-1880.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION

315 N. Mills St.—255-4066

Reading Rooms are open 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.  
Tuesday Evening Testimony Meetings are at 7:00. All are welcome.

### CALVARY CHAPEL (LC-MS)

713 State Street  
(across from Library)—255-7214

Sunday: 9:30 & 11:00  
Sunday evening: 5:30 supper  
Tuesday: 7:45 a.m. Matins,  
Sunday Evening 5:30 Eucharist,  
Wednesday 5:30 p.m. Eucharist  
—Campus Center  
Thurs. 9:30 p.m. Vespers  
Friday, 11:45-12:45 Confessions

### Lutheran Worship at the University

#### BETHEL LUTHERAN CHURCH (ALC)

312 Wisconsin Avenue—257-3577  
8:00-9:30-11:00 a.m. "It Only Thundered . . . I Heard An Angel Speak" Pastor Robert Borgwardt; 7:30 p.m. SOULAR MODULE in Fellowship Hall, Admission, 25c, Holy Communion following 11:00 Service.

#### LUTHER MEMORIAL CHURCH (LCA)

1021 University Avenue  
(across from Lathrop)  
257-3681

Sunday Services: 9:30 a.m. and 11:00 a.m.  
Sunday Church School, 9:30 a.m.  
Communion at 10:30 a.m.  
Sermon: "Produce or Perish" by a Pastor Frank K. Efird.  
Nursery care for children thru age two—9:30-12:00 Noon.

#### WIS. LUTHERAN CHAPEL and STUDENT CENTER

(Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod)  
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257-1969 or 244-4316

Richard D. Balge, Pastor

Sunday, Worship at 9:30 & 11:00 a.m.  
Cost-supper at 5:30 p.m.

Wednesday, Vespers at 7:00 p.m.  
Choir rehearsal at 7:45 p.m.

Thursday, Study Group at 7 p.m.

Inquiry class at 8:30 p.m.

#### LUTHERAN CAMPUS MINISTRY

#### LUTHERAN CAMPUS CENTER

1025 University Ave. 257-7178

#### UNIVERSITY CATHOLIC CENTER

723 State St.—256-2696

#### NEW SUNDAY MASS SCHEDULE:

7:30 a.m. 9:00 a.m. 10:30 a.m.  
High Mass; 12:00 Noon; 1:30 p.m.

Folk Mass; 4:00 p.m. Folk Mass;

5:30 p.m. Folk Mass; 7:30 p.m.

Daily Masses 7:00, 8:00 a.m., 12:05, 4:30, 5:15

Confessions Mon., Wed., Fri. at 7:15

Sat. at 8:00 p.m.

Saturday Services 8:00 a.m., 12:05, 5:15, 7:00 p.m.

## Housing Committee Refuses To Remove Devine Towers

By RICHARD GROSSMAN  
Cardinal Staff Writer

The Committee on Student Housing voted Thursday 3-2 to refuse to remove Devine Tower from its listings posted at the Office of Student Housing.

The delisting was requested by the Madison Tenant Union (MTU).

Although the MTU had originally given about six reasons for the removal, including Devine's refusal to bargain with the MTU, the motion voted down by the committee cited only the requirement of nine months' rent in advance as reason for delisting.

The three negative votes were cast by the faculty members of the committee. The two student members present voted for removal.

The committee members did, however, indicate a wish to formulate specific guidelines to decide whose properties should be listed. The action against Devine Tower was felt to be too arbitrary, since there are no guidelines at present.

Action on the properties of Philip Engen was deferred until he or his representative could be present.

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# Group Meets To Formulate Plans for Student Union

By HELEY JANIS  
Night Editor

Plans for what could become an organized student union are now in what supporters call a "super forming stage."

A group of approximately 20 students met Thursday night to discuss the feasibility of a union; how such a union could be formed; and what its aims should be.

The group came to no conclusions on the actual structure of the union, but they plan to study the organization of similar groups at Illinois, Brown and Berkeley. General consensus favored a postponement of any definite organizational steps until September.

The group noted the effectiveness of the Teaching Assistants Assn. (TAA) in winning a major labor victory. Those attending the meeting agreed that a student union, if organized, could become a powerful force in gaining edu-

cational reform. Many of the student union supporters were active undergraduates in the TAA strike. Michael Levin, undergraduate strike coordinator during the strike, attended the meeting.

No consensus was reached on whether to form the organization around an issue or to first form the union and then find areas needing attention.

The group cited course and major requirements, grading systems and content of lecture material as typical areas in which the union could prove helpful, although no mention was made of what the union would do if a particular department failed to comply with its requests.

The interested students plan to work in conjunction with the TAs to break down what they called the "bureaucratic mess" a student has to go through in order to change anything regarding curriculum and instruction.

The group hopes to come up with some concrete proposals to bring to other students to gain support for their idea. They said the strength of a union will come not from apathetic mass support, but from the energy created by the efforts of individual members.

Supporters for the idea see no conflict with the Wisconsin Student Assn. (WSA), explaining that as WSA is legitimate because it is supported by the administration, a student union will also be legitimate because of the people supporting it and because it will accomplish something.

The group plans to meet again Wednesday night to discuss areas where problems could develop,

# Kastenmeier Survey Cites Environment Problem

Preservation of environment ranked as the problem most deserving of government attention and funds during the 1970's, according to results from Congressman Bob Kastenmeier's 12th annual questionnaire.

Some 17,500 persons out of a record number 22,000 answering the February survey cast their vote for environment as the most urgent national problem. For the first time, an attempt was made to mail a copy of the questionnaire to every family living in the Second Congressional District.

"I am very pleased with the large number of people who completed and returned the questionnaire this year," Kastenmeier said. "Although sampling procedures may not meet strict scientific standards, results will prove valuable in gauging public opinion on some of the most important issues facing our country today."

While respondents were reluctant to spend tax dollars on the military, they did indicate a willingness to finance federal programs to correct environmental problems. Nearly three-fourths felt that the federal government should make an all-out effort to develop and fund programs to solve environmental problems. Minimum government action was favored by only 10 per cent of those responding, and present governmental effort by another 10 per cent.

"This tremendous awareness of environmental problems and willingness to spend tax dollars to meet those problems is one of the most significant changes to

occur in public attitude in recent years," Kastenmeier said. "The challenge facing all government leaders now is to develop effective problem-solving programs demanded by nearly every citizen."

When asked about governmental action to deal with the population explosion, about three-fourths said the government should undertake an urgent campaign to promote birth control. Nearly 17 per cent said the government should limit its role to provide birth control to only those who seek it, and about six per cent said the government should do nothing to influence an individual's decision on family size.

People are quite divided in their ideas on how government can best deal with increasing marijuana and drug use. However, a surprising 15 per cent said laws should be changed to make possession and use of marijuana legal. Nearly a third felt more research was needed before any changes in laws are made.

Twenty-seven per cent said laws

should distinguish between marijuana and hard drugs, with the penalties for use of marijuana less severe. About a quarter of the respondents felt the government should retain present laws on marijuana possession and use.

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**Meeting**  
**Sunday**  
**7 p.m.**  
**Union**

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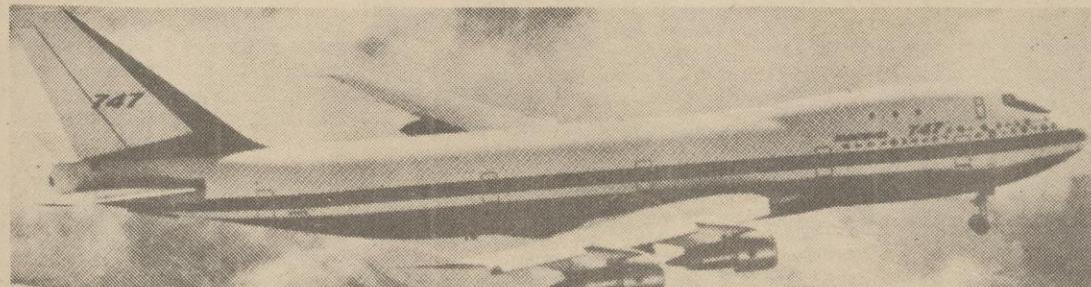
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# Daily Cardinal's Action Ads

## Pad Ads . . .

MUST sell Surf contract at sacrifice. Call Barb 251-0212. **xxx**  
SINGLES, 1 & 2 & 3 bdrm. apts. Rent now for summer and fall. Property Managers, 505 State St. 257-4283. **xxx**

ALLEN HOUSE APTS. 2130 Univ. Ave. Campus. Effic & 1 bdrm. from \$127.50. Security locked bldg. Swimming pool & rec room. Air - cond. outdoor patio area. Limited number of units avail for summer. 233-4351. 251-1175. 233-6369 (3-8 p.m.) **xxx**

ROBIN APTS. 1309-1315 Spring Street Large one & two bdrm apts. 17 feet of closets Large bedrooms Big living room Eating space in kitchens Tub and shower Sound proof construction Off street parking Now renting for fall 2½ blocks from center of campus Air-conditioned 233-9152 Check with present tenants — some summer sublets. **xxx**

LANGDON, 135-137; E. Gilman, 7-11. Apts. housekeeping units. 1-5 persons. \$60-\$75. Summer, fall 233-9535. **35xm23**

SINGLES & doubles for women from \$40 mo. Rent now for the summer. The Carriage Apt. 505 N. Carroll 256-2560 or 257-4283. **xxx**

CAMPUS — Capitol limited availability for up to 4; summer & fall. Call Dave Ryan, 251-1565. **18x30**

THE SAXONY APTS. 305 N. Frances 255-9542 Singles & doubles 2 Bedroom apts. Air-conditioned Beautifully furnished Swimming Pool Sun Deck Choice Location Drastically Reduced Summer prices, starting at \$40 mo. Also renting for Fall ACT NOW!

PROPERTY MANAGERS 505 State St. 257-4283 **xxx**

SUM SUB, for 3 brand new apt. Air cond. ex loc. 251-2251. **5x25**  
SUM 2 to share w 1. Own bdrms. 133 E. Gorham, air cond. 255-6110. **20x6**  
SUM SUBLET 133 E Gorham. 3 bdrm. air cond. 255-6110. **20x6**

THE CARROLLON 620 North Carroll Street 257-3736

1 bedroom apartments for 2 or 3 persons Renting for fall 1970 Model apartment open **xxx**

SUMMER LARGE apt for 2-3. W. Doty. 256-3283. **14x30**  
CAMP-CEN-SO. May 1st, sum. fall, 3,2,1 bed, eff & rooms. 222-9798. **10x25**

STADIUM AREA—furn studio, 1-2 bdrm apts. Yrly. June lease. Call after 6 pm. 233-3570. **15xm2**

LANGDON AREA—furn. 1-4 persons sum or fall. Lge rms. Call after 6 pm. 233-3570. **15xm2**

SUM. SUB, for 2. Perfect loc. 445 W. Gilman 255-7375. **11x29**

SUM SUB 4 bdrm flat near hosp. Large living area 255-9857. **10x28**

SUM SUB State St., 1-2 people. New furn, skylight parking, one block library. 251-1645. **4x28**

SUM SUB modern apt 1 girl to share with 1 State & Johnson air cond 257-2768 eve rush! **7x25**

SUM SUB and/or fall for 3. 1010 Vilas 236-6171 or come. **10x30**

HENRY GILMAN apt to sublet for summer. 1 bdrm pool air cond apt 512, 251-1600. **10x29**

HOUSE available 238-7957. **8x25**

SUM SUB 1-4 girls. Spacious fantastic loc. Util incl. \$56. Debby or Ronda. 256-6796. **15x6**

SUM SUB for 2-3 near Vilas Park! Reduced. 255-5273. **10x29**

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SUM SUB large, 2 bath, 3-5 girls, ex loca, N Henry ½ block from lake. 251-1307. **12x1**

141 W GILMAN 4 bdrm luxurious apart to sublet for summer carpeted air cond, want 3 or 4 girls to share w other girl. Call 251-2951, 256-6598. **6x25**

CAMPUS sum & fall girls grad stu. Lge 3 bed apt 846-3354. **10x1**

ROOMS. Kit priv. Clean Fall, summer rates. Parking. Near stadium. 231-2929, 257-9358. **xxx**

SUM OR FALL. Newly furnished large 1 bdrm for 3, Birge Terr, \$60 ea. Huge 3 bdrm, formal dining, for 5 or 6. 1805 Univ. \$350.00. Sum apts reduced. Call Ed. Markwardt 231-1466, 255-8358. **xxx**

IMMEDIATE Apr-June space for guy or chick State—1 blk fr campus, or Doty St. (large house own rm) Must sublet, will take loss. 256-7542, Larry, May. **6x25**

LANGDON ST.—summer sublet, 2 bdrm, \$200. 256-3746. **10x2**

BEAUTIFUL 2 bdrm apt for sum ½ blk from Lake Mendota. \$140 mo. 256-2134 after 11 pm. **5x25**

APART to sub, 60 mon. 255-6310. 1 m to share w 1. **5x25**

SUM SUB single on Lake. 5 min from campus 255-7516. **7x29**

SUM SUB 2 bdrm for 4. Air cond. Near stadium 255-2250. **5x25**

MEN'S DOUBLES & singles summer & fall 257-2951, very reasonable. 237 Lakelawn. **8x30**

SUMMER SUBLET for 3-4. Good apt. & location. 256-2621 ext. 324. **5x25**

SUM SUB 3 blks from UW hosp. Girl needed to share mod. air cond apt. 256-2069. \$51.25 **5x25**

SUM SUB efficiency w garage util except elec. blk fr. lib Apt. 11, 449 Hawthorne Ct. **5x25**

SUM SUB for 1-2 air cond. Pool, June 1, 238-9014 pm. **5x25**

HOWARD PL sum sub 2-3 people 1 bdrm price? 6-11 pm 257-7029. **4x25**

SUMMER SUB for 4-5 on Breeze Terrace \$60 month. 262-4043, 262-7023. **4x25**

WANTED now or June. 1-2 girls to share with 2. Hospital area. Call Chris, 257-7676. **5x28**

SUMMER SUB 3 bedrooms furn. Air-cond. \$165 mo. 241-0017. **6x29**

SUM SUB large 3 bedroom apt. 1 blk from beach. Ideal for 4. \$60 ea. 256-5135 after 6. **4x25**

SUM SUB studio apt. air cond. near campus. Call after 7 pm. 238-0148. **4x1**

SUM SUB 3-4 2 bdrm. Price negotiable. 256-2831 eve. **4x25**

SUM SUB 2 girls to shr w 1. 2 bdrm Pr negoti. 256-2831 eve. **4x25**

BREESE TERR Sum sub. for 5. 3 bdr., fireplace. 233-6049. **5x28**

EFF. APT. E. Gilman. \$105 mod with character. Day: 262-3008. Nt. 257-5598 or 255-3020. **4x25**

SUM. SUB. perf loc, 3-4 girls, furn, air cond. Call 255-1804. ext. 243. **2x25**

SUM SUB huge 3 bdrm. 409 E. Johnson, negotiable. 257-7796. **6x28**

SUMMER SUB. 1 girl needed to share with 3. Own room, utilities paid. \$50. June 1. 255-1536. **9x2**

SUM SUB Henry Gilman for 2-3 air-cond pool sundeck Call 251-1600 after 4 255-6248 neg. **8x1**

SUM SUB. 3 or 4 girls beaut. 2 bed priv backyard patio. Great loc. Neg rent. 256-8525. **4x25**

UNFURNISHED APT 231-2235. Summer-with fall option. **3x25**

OWN RM — lg apt. Jn-Aug. 1-2 fem. Free w & d. Ask 4 Linda. **2x25**

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GIRL to share w 1. Own bdrm lge apt avail now or June 1 option for fall eve 256-6659. **4x25**

SUM SUB lrg flat 2 bdrm. air cond dishwash near lk 256-0761. **10x7**

SUM one bedroom apt for 2-3. 1910 Birge Tr. apt 3, 233-9459. **3x25**

SUMMER APT. prime locat. 2 bdrm. Air condit. Call 257-6209. **5x29**

RICHLAND APTS — Singles, efficiencies & 1 bdrm apt units for 1, 2, 3, persons. Now renting for summer & fall. 2½ blks from center of campus. Air conditioned. 233-2588. **xxx**

255-8670. **3x25**

SUMMER SUB. 1-4 girls spacious sacrifice. 231-2591 near hosp. **5x29**

IS LIFE A droog? Co-op living. 6-7 bdrm, sum, \$250 mo. 256-4166. **5x29**

AIR COND. Summer for two. Furn, parking, 1 bdrm apt, block from lake. 251-1675. **10x6**

SUM SUB Fab 3 bdrm flat on near campus. Reasonable. 251-0450. **3x25**

GREAT LOCATION. 425 Hawthorne Ct. summer sublet \$140 for two girls or one guy. 255-6616. **10x6**

SUM SUB lg furn upper flat 2 bdrm w porch for 4 between Vilas Pl & UW 251-2193. **4x28**

SUMMER 1 bdrm in Henry-Gilman apt. Reasonable for 2 or 3. Pool, air cond. 255-5262. **5x29**

S PARK summer sublet 1 bdrm furn bus air pool Rent negot. 262-7792 ex 5454, 256-5635 aft 6. **4x28**

SUMMER SUBLET 3 or 4 girls. Air cond. Great location. Call 256-8969 or 257-9716. Cheap. **5x29**

ONE MONTH free! Sum sub apt for 1 girl excel loc, util incl. Uvi ave near campus. Reasonable. 251-0450. **3x25**

SUMMER SUBLET for 1 or 2. 1 E. Gilman 257-4102, negotiable. **10x6**

RM & BOARD for girls for summer school Beta Theta Pi. 622 Mendota Ct., 256-3645 Mrs. Hines **8x2**

SUM SUB Univ. Ave., 2 bdrm townhouse, air cond. Call 238-0529. **4x29**

SUM SUBLET — large apt. 1-2 girls to share. Rent neg. 214 N. Brooks. Call 255-4613. **4x29**

BALCONY VIEW of campus riots. Great sum sgl lg open & airy apt. State St, block from campus. 255-9930. **6x1**

SUMMER 1 bdrm apt furnished 1320 Spring apt H. 251-2032. **5x29**

SUM SUB large furn good loc 4 bdrms parking W Johnson off Broom 256-7501. 251-2532. **3x28**

SUM SUB: girl to share house w 1. Own room, 10 mins West Pets. 233-7256 or 262-1728. **7x2**

HUGE APT. for 3-5 half blk from lake. Convenient and roomy 256-2202. **6x1**

STATE ST. apt 3 rms & bath. \$100 mo. sum sub. Call 257-9472. **3x28**

WEST MIFFLIN St. Sum fall option 3 bedrooms. 251-1754. **2x25**

GILMAN ST. — summer sublet. 1 bedroom Carol 257-6139. **2x25**

SUMMER SUBLET apt for 3. Good location. Cheap. Call 257-1687. **3x28**

SUM SUB: air cond 2 bedrooms 2-4, porch, close to hosp, cmps. Call Sue 257-6997, 262-5724. **2x25**

SUMMER SUBLET studio w bath, kitchen on lake. Parking. 137 E. Gorham, 255-0773. **5x30**

SUMMER SUBLET studio apt on lake. 515 N Pinckey. Air cond. 255-5713, 255-0773. **5x30**

3 BR APT. 1 girl now, 2 more fall. Mary 262-1616, 251-2600. **2x25**

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# Regents Asked to Study Campus Drug Penalties

The Board of Regents was asked Friday to consider adopting campus regulations and penalties concerning the use and sale of illegal drugs, by University Police Chief Ralph Hanson.

Hanson also asked for a re-examining of the dormitory house fellow system to find a viable way for housefellow to assist in law enforcement efforts to curb the use of drugs. Thus far, the University has no official penalties or regulations concerning the sale and use of drugs.

Prof. of Psychiatry Seymour Halleck expressed strong doubts about the efficacy of such a policy in reducing drug use in the dormitories.

Hanson, who was speaking at a special regent committee meeting for the investigation of drugs, also made suggestions concerning an

## MAPAC Calls Dyke' Harasser'

The Madison Area Peace Action Council, (MAPAC), which planned and carried out the antiwar march to the Capitol last Saturday, accused Mayor William Dyke of using the window breaking episode which followed the march as an excuse to harass MAPAC and to abrogate the constitutional rights of citizens to assemble peacefully.

A MAPAC spokesman said Dyke has previously "arrogantly denied the rights of the great majority of Madisonians to attempt to control a tiny segment of them."

MAPAC consists of over 50 organizations that support the immediate and total withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

According to the spokesman, the Saturday march was intended to build the statewide antiwar movement and to focus public attention on the spreading of the killing in Vietnam to Laos and Cambodia.

The spokesman added that the group "believes the trashing of stores is counterproductive." They said, "It allows warmakers to point indignant fingers at a small annoyance while ignoring the evil of the war in Vietnam."

## U Student Critical After RR Mishap

Ross C. Pech, a 23-year-old University student, was in "very critical" condition Wednesday following amputation of his left leg after it was pinned under a freight car at the Dayton and Mills Sts. railroad crossing.

Pech, of 116 N. Orchard St., was caught in the wheels of a loaded freight car when he tried to crawl under a 102-car Milwaukee Road train which was temporarily stopped at the crossing about 9:05 p.m. Tuesday.

His leg was caught and wedged between a car wheel and the wheel frame as the train started moving. The leg was crushed and fractured near the hip. Pech also received injuries to his upper body, arms and head.

Firemen and train crewmen worked an hour and a half before they could free Pech. His leg was amputated Wednesday morning by a University Hospital surgical team.

The Mills-Dayton crossing is often blocked by Milwaukee road switching operations and hurried students frequently attempt to crawl through and under trains there.

increase in the patrolling of the Memorial Union and the Library Mall, an increase in the pay of campus policemen, and an overhauling of the education program.

Halleck said that it is unrealistic to assume that housefellow will be willing to police the dorms in search of drugs. He also condemned the role of the press in handling the drug situation, insisting it continually sensationalizes the issue instead of handling it responsibly.

Hanson stressed the necessity

of educational programs concerning drugs to effect a reduction in the amount of drug traffic.

Also at the meeting was Prof. Jon Udell, of the business school who criticized the proposed drug education program to be initiated this fall in the fourth grade classes of Madison Public Schools. These programs, which would inform children that some drugs can be beneficial, would only aggravate the drug problem, according to Udell.

**IMPORTANT  
STAFF MEETING  
SUNDAY  
7 P.M. UNION**

## E-Week Schedule

SATURDAY, APRIL 25

5 a.m. EARTH SERVICE, Wisconsin Hoofers and other Wisconsin Union committees. End of Picnic Point  
 10 a.m. "DANE COUNTY LAND USE PROBLEMS", panel discussion with aldermen Alicia Ashman and William Dries; supervisors William Lunney, Merton Walter and Romain Ripp. Jim Sykes, moderator. State Historical Society Auditorium.  
 12 noon - 5 p.m. ENVIRONMENTAL ART EXHIBIT  
 12 noon ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIR, student and community artists and craftsmen, ecology-oriented educational booths and displays, merchants' displays. State Street, from Park to Gilman.  
 12 noon - 4 p.m. OPEN HOUSE FOR POLITICAL CANDIDATES, New Democratic Coalition, Pres House  
 4 - 6 p.m. ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIR - CLEAN UP. State Street  
 4 - 8 p.m. ENVIRONMENTAL FAIR, with displays. Unitarian Meeting House.

SUNDAY, APRIL 26

12 noon - 5 p.m. ENVIRONMENTAL ART EXHIBIT  
 2 - 4 p.m. UW ARBORETUM TOUR. 1207 Seminole Highway  
 8 p.m. "SHORELAND ZONING IN WISCONSIN", Wisconsin Hoofers Free University Course, Prof. Doug Yanggen, Ag. Economics. Wisconsin Union



## BARE WALLS?

HELP FUND A PERMANENT MADISON E-CENTER

Purchase cartoon, posters, etc., etc.

This Sunday, 4 p.m. in Gordon

Commons Basement

(Sellery Hall Side)

A part of the environmental Art Exhibit

## END CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION

Join Wisconsin Book Cooperative

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 APRIL 28 & 29 at  
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## News Briefs

### BROOM STREET

"Beyond the Fringe and Further," a dramatic production by Michael Stott, will be shown at 8 p.m. to-night and Sunday at Broom Street. Tickets are on sale at the theater.

\*\*\*

### COFFEEHOUSE

The Union Social Committee's Stiftskellar Coffeehouse will present folk music by Kathy Eichler, John Hildreth, and Raymond Ho, tonight from 9-12 in the Union's Stiftskellar.

\*\*\*

### FILMS ON TURKEY

The Turkish Student Association will sponsor the exhibition of three films about Turkey, to-night at 7:30 in the Rosewood Room of the Union. Free.

\*\*\*

### LAW STUDENTS

"Rental Lease" will be the consultation by members of the Law Students Association Monday 3:30-4:30 in the WSA office, or call 262-1083.

\*\*\*

### U.S. IMPERIALISM

"Who Invited Us," a film depicting American imperialist policies from 1898 to the present, with special emphasis on Latin America, will be shown tonight at 7:30 and 9 at St. Francis House, 1001 University. Donation is 75 cents. The film is sponsored by Third World Unity Movement and the Filipino Students Association.

\*\*\*

### PEOPLE'S PARK

A candlelight service will be held in People's Park tonight at 10. Bring candles and guitars.

\*\*\*

### E-CENTER SALE

Help fund a permanent Madison E-Center by purchasing cartoons, posters, etc., Sunday at 4 in the basement of Gordon Commons.

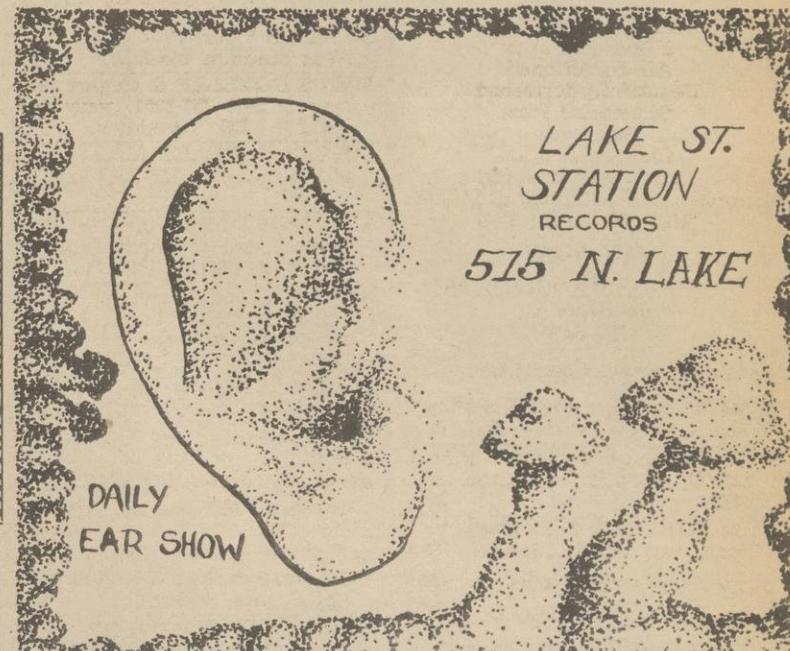
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### TUTORS

Madison children need tutors. If you can help, stop in at 514 Union.

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# Schedules, 5-Year Aid Highlight Board Meet

By JEFFREY STANDAERT  
Associate Sports Editor

The announcing of basketball and hockey schedules for the 1970-71 season and the availability of a fifth year of financial aid for student athletes were the main topics of conversation at yesterday's meeting of the University Athletic Board.

Athletic Director Elroy Hirsch presented for approval by the members schedules of 24 games for basketball and 32 for hockey.

The basketball schedule is a culmination of a new policy worked out between Hirsch and basketball coach John Powless. The coming schedule will be "softer" than in recent years, and hopefully a better record will result, thus facilitating recruiting and stimulating attendance.

Wisconsin opens its schedule at home on Tuesday, December 1, against Eastern Illinois. In ad-

dition to the regular 14-game Big Ten schedule, Wisconsin's non-conference foes will include Michigan Tech, Pittsburgh, Loyola of New Orleans, Tulane, Texas, Southern Illinois, and Marquette.

The hockey team will begin play November 13 at Michigan Tech. Wisconsin will also include more Eastern teams on its non-WCHA slate, including games with Brown, Boston College, Princeton, Rensselaer, Western Ontario, plus Notre Dame away from home.

The council also approved a new method of issuing coaching contracts. In the future, all contracts will spell out assignments and duties, and, except for spring sports, will be given out for calendar year periods, rather than for the fiscal year. This will allow dismissal of coaches without keeping them on for a "lame duck" period after their partic-

ular sport has ended play.

Athletic Board Chairman Fred Haberman also reported that work is currently being conducted on the feasibility of a round robin basketball schedule in which all Big Ten teams would play each other twice. "This would of course mean that we would have to cut down the number of non-conference games," according to Haberman.

Hirsch also confirmed that next year's WCHA play-offs series will be played in Madison, but that Wisconsin might be forced to go to Denver to compete.

The subject of funding non-money making sports, especially crew and fencing, also came up, and Haberman read a letter from fencing coach Archie Simonson proposing that a student athletic fee be collected to provide for these sports and that each student then be issued a card granting him admission.

Hirsch pointed out that Wisconsin's Madison campus is the only state school that does not receive state aid for its athletic program, and also, the only school that does not collect such an athletic fee from its students.

Hirsch commented: "If we're going to carry 13 collegiate sports let's do it the right way. We simply can't go on operating on a shoestring budget anymore." He added, "These boys deserve the best schedules and equipment, and we should do all we can to see that they get it. If we can't do it first class, then we shouldn't do it at all."

The discussion on a fifth year of financial aid for students centered around responsibility, both by athletes and the University.

"Two years ago, we were in trouble at this University," said Haberman. "We have now eliminated two of our main problems. We have the ability to provide financial aid for post-competitive athletes if they need it. We have also made it clear that no longer will coaches be allowed to decide a student's major for him or force him into a field he does not approve of."

Board member Frank Remington added, "We have to be able to check into these boys, both through counseling and free choice of majors. We have to find out if these boys are going to graduate, and if they're not, why. We have to make them aware of the counseling and aid opportunities that have been opened to them."

Haberman then concluded, "If a coach counsels a boy to take less than the prescribed number of credits per semester, then we in the Athletic Dept. must assume responsibility for his eventual graduation."



## the armchair quarterback

Mr. Shapiro:

Your recent attempt to justify intercollegiate athletics was pretty feeble and I'd like to comment on several of your reasons. I refuse to believe that "those in and around the University want and indeed need big-time athletics." I think in a priority of "needs" big-time athletics is no higher than last place.

Next you claim a right for excellence in body as well as mind. You sound like a physical education teacher but certainly not a coach. Excellence on the athletic field isn't a facet of education that leads to a degree at this university. You can't possibly contend that the primary goal of intercollegiate athletics at Wisconsin isn't winning. The fans aren't interested with excellence as much as the score. Or why Hirsch, Jardine and an entirely new football staff? An athlete is not a student first. He is a pawn. When he signs for a grant-in-aid he becomes a piece of property to help the university win an athletic contest and education is secondary if he has time at all.

The higher grade point you mentioned athletes have made me laugh. Most of the athletes are enrolled in physical education overseen by their coaches. Even those outside physical education are counseled into only entering courses where the prof. will give them a good grade or they can dishonestly achieve the same.

As far as sports building character I have to agree. In general athletes are the most narrow-minded patriots I've ever seen. They have to be. Either conform to the team or get out.

You claim sports "...call attention to a university in a positive sense and this builds community and state support for the school..." I witnessed two football seasons that didn't exactly accomplish this. Admit it. What gains support is winning and not the sake of having intercollegiate athletics. The value of athletics at this university depends upon winning because winning in turn draws that all important top dollar. What's that locker room slogan? "Winning isn't everything—it's the only thing."

Your weakest argument has to be athletics for the sake of tradition. This seems to mean athletics right or wrong whatever the cost because we must uphold tradition. Bah!

Finally you scrape up defense for intercollegiate athletics in that they serve as "...escape and diversion our turbulent times make very necessary." It would be healthier and just as much an escape or diversion if people got out and participated rather than spectated. Tossing a frisbee around provides more physical and mental benefit than watching a football game.

I question that if intercollegiate athletics needn't be abolished they certainly need dramatic change in attitudes and values. Intercollegiate athletics must lead sports into a responsible realm and not follow the roar of the crowd or should I say mob.

Robert Allen, PEN 4

## Nine Hosts Wildcats Today

The Wisconsin baseball team will still be hosting Northwestern in a doubleheader today at Guy Lowman Field, but, contrary to earlier reports, it will begin at 1:00 and not 12:00.

Starting pitchers for the Badgers will be juniors Jim Enlund and Lon Galli. Other starters for Wisconsin will include Paul Shandling at first base, Captain R.D. Boschulte at second, Bruce Erickson at shortstop, Tom Bennett at third and Mike Johnson in centerfield.

Ed Zydowski and Greg O'Brien will split time in leftfield, and so will Gregg Kumlien and Stu Voigt in rightfield. Dan Skalecki will catch the first game and freshman Greg Mahlberg might catch the nightcap, depending on how he recovers from an injury.

Latest statistics show that the Badgers have a fine .271 team batting average. Zydowski who has seen limited play, boasts a .444 average while Shandling has a solid .388 average. Boschulte, Erickson, Johnson, Kumlien and Mahlberg also have averages over .300 while Voigt is not far behind.

Pitchingwise, Enlund has the best earned run average (1.91) but has only a 1-3 record to show for it. He's lost his last three outings because of the lack of hitting support. Galli, last year's team MVP, is 3-1 with a 2.03 ERA.

The two other starters, who will probably be in the bullpen this afternoon, are Dave Billy (2-0, 3.68) and Mike McEvilly (3-1, 4.07).

## Gentlemen Go To Carleton Meet

The Wisconsin Rugby Club goes north this weekend to participate in the Carleton Rugby Tournament in Northfield, Minnesota. Wisconsin will meet host team Carleton at 1:30 today in the first game of the round-robin tourney.

Sunday the ruggers meet Minnesota for the first time ever. Wisconsin's B-team will also be present, meeting Carleton's B-team on Saturday and Iowa State's on Sunday.

Other teams in the tourney are Iowa State, St. John's of Collegeville, Minn., the Minneapolis Rugby Club, and the Des Moines Rugby Club.

The gentlemen, who are 11-4 in the year after last week's 24-0 trouncing of Illinois, will take a full crew along to a tournament full of unknowns.

Veteran Jeff Wyman, a grad student from England, will open at Hooker, with George "Jake" Jacobson and Tim "Peanuts" Anderson at props. Harry Kingsbury will open at one second row position and possibly John "The Weapon" Sandner at the other. Sandner has missed the past two games with a rib injury.

Tom Mork, Mark Gross, and Tommy Bultman will man the other forward slots.

The backfield will feature Bruce Johnson at scrum half, Rick Walgenbach at fullback, Bob Hill and Skip Muzik at centers, Denny Croft at Fly Half, and Johnny Biel and Tom Toltzien at wings.

Hill is Wisconsin's leading active scorer with 26 points after scoring two tries against Illinois last weekend. Bultman, Toltzien, Jacobson, and Biel also scored in that game as Wisconsin ran its spring record to 6-2.

Next week Wisconsin enters the prestigious Mid-America Tourney in Chicago against some of the best rugby talent in the nation, and return home May 9 to meet powerful Palmer C.C.

## Golfers Win

The Badger golfers ran their dual meet record to 4-0 Friday by beating UW-Milwaukee and Marquette at Cherokee Country Club. Wisconsin had 405 strokes, compared to UWM's 417 and Marquette's 443.



SHOWING THEM HOW to hit is Madison East graduate Tom Mucks. John Pagel (53) and Harvey Clay (55) look on as does Assistant Coach Jim Martin. All three players are among many who are not sure of their positions on the squad. Cardinal photo by Mickey Pfleger.

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