



# **The daily cardinal. Vol. LXXIX, No. 157 July 25, 1969**

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# The Daily Cardinal

VOL. LXXIX, No. 157

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Friday, July 25, 1969

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## State Legislature

# Deadlock Over University Budget

By NEIL DUNLOP  
of the Cardinal Staff

The battle in the state budget committee continued Thursday when a motion to restore \$20 million to the University budget was killed by a 3-3 deadlock vote. The Assembly members of the all-Republican committee were in opposition.

The deadlock is one of many the committee has encountered since it was established because the Sen-

ate and Assembly failed to agree on the 1969-71 budget package. Since its hearings began on Wednesday, the committee has failed to budge on the main areas of disagreement between the two houses—the University budget and school aids.

The committee assemblymen not however, erase all hopes for restoration of funds at a later date.

State Sen. Reuben LaFave (R-Oconomowoc) has repeatedly sought to

gain more funds for the University budget. His only victory in 15 attempts to move the committee came when he won \$200,000 for the Medical School general practitioners' training program.

The committee did manage to pass a motion allowing the University to increase tuition some \$8 million to meet increased instructional costs. One might note that the bill, which would provide additional funds from the student or parent pocket, was passed unanimously.

In the wake of budget cuts, University Pres. Fred H. Harrington said that unless the University gets more funds, it will "be in a jam," and will be forced to curtail enrollment by the end of the year.

In actions throughout the week, the Assembly and Senate have passed various bills aimed at curtailing campus disruption. Among them is a bill which would prescribe a maximum sentence of six months and a maximum fine of \$500 for any act which interferes with the normal conduct of activities on a public ground.

According to Assemblyman Russell Weisensel (R-Sun Prairie), many activities which occur on campuses are not covered by present laws, and this law is designed to make any disruptive actions clearly illegal.

Both houses also passed separate versions of a bill which would require a suspension of at least one semester up to two years for students convicted of campus disruption.

Both bills await the approval of the Governor.

Three other bills passed include a penalty of up to \$500 or six months in jail for any suspended student convicted of disruption who enters the property of that institution without the permission of its administration within two years of his expulsion.

Another approved bill allows campus administrations to designate periods of time during which the campus is off limits to all persons who are not members of its student body, faculty, or personnel. Violators would be subject to criminal trespass charges

## Man on the Moon

# A door to the future pried open

By AMY TANKOOS  
of the Daily Cardinal

While the world sits back and catches its breath after the excitement of Apollo 11, the three astronauts wait in isolation for reunions with their families 21 days from now.

Only time will tell what man learns from Apollo 11's epic voyage. Its immediate and obvious result is that man is no longer bound to earth; he is free to explore the other planets in this and other solar systems.

University professors and students praised Apollo's mission as a great scientific achievement; the technology used to get men to the moon and back will have a tremendous impact in the near future.

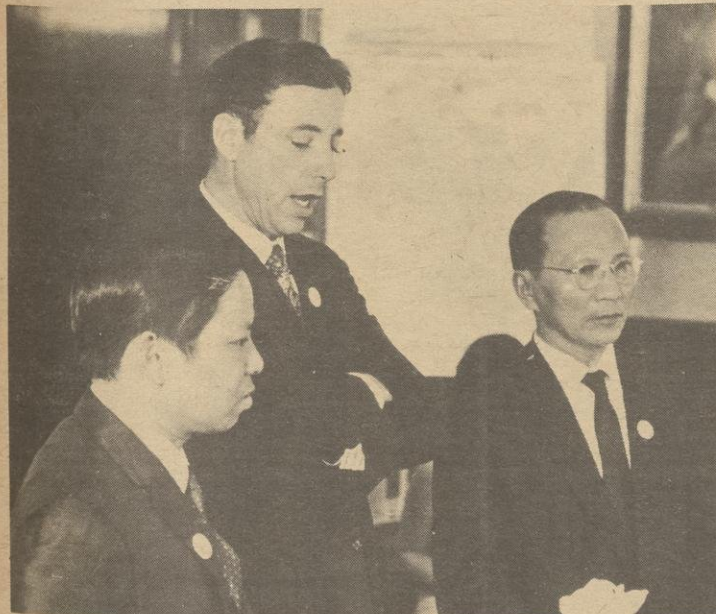
However, professors have raised questions as to how the space program was, is, and will be carried out. They have said that international cooperation is infinitely more desirable than the space race we are now engaged in. Cooperation would not only save money but would disperse the clouds of the atomic threat that hang over us.

What we must now do is concentrate our energies and our attention to problems here at home. There is an abundance of money, so there is no need to cut back on space spending. Americans must acquire the interest and the will to do something about pollution, poverty, racial strife, and other social ills that plague this nation. Americans must make the government allocate to social problems the same attention that it is presently giving Vietnam, space, and ABM.

Students share the professors' feelings. But they were more awed and excited about the lunar mission than the professors were. If anyone's future is affected by space exploration it will be today's students. It is no wonder that they are more enthusiastic about Apollo 11 and subsequent flights.

Space exploration is an activity of worth for mankind. It holds the key to international unity; it promises to unveil secrets of the universe, secrets which man pondered since Og, squatting on his haunches on the shore of an antediluvian sea, looked up and gazed for the first time at the stars.

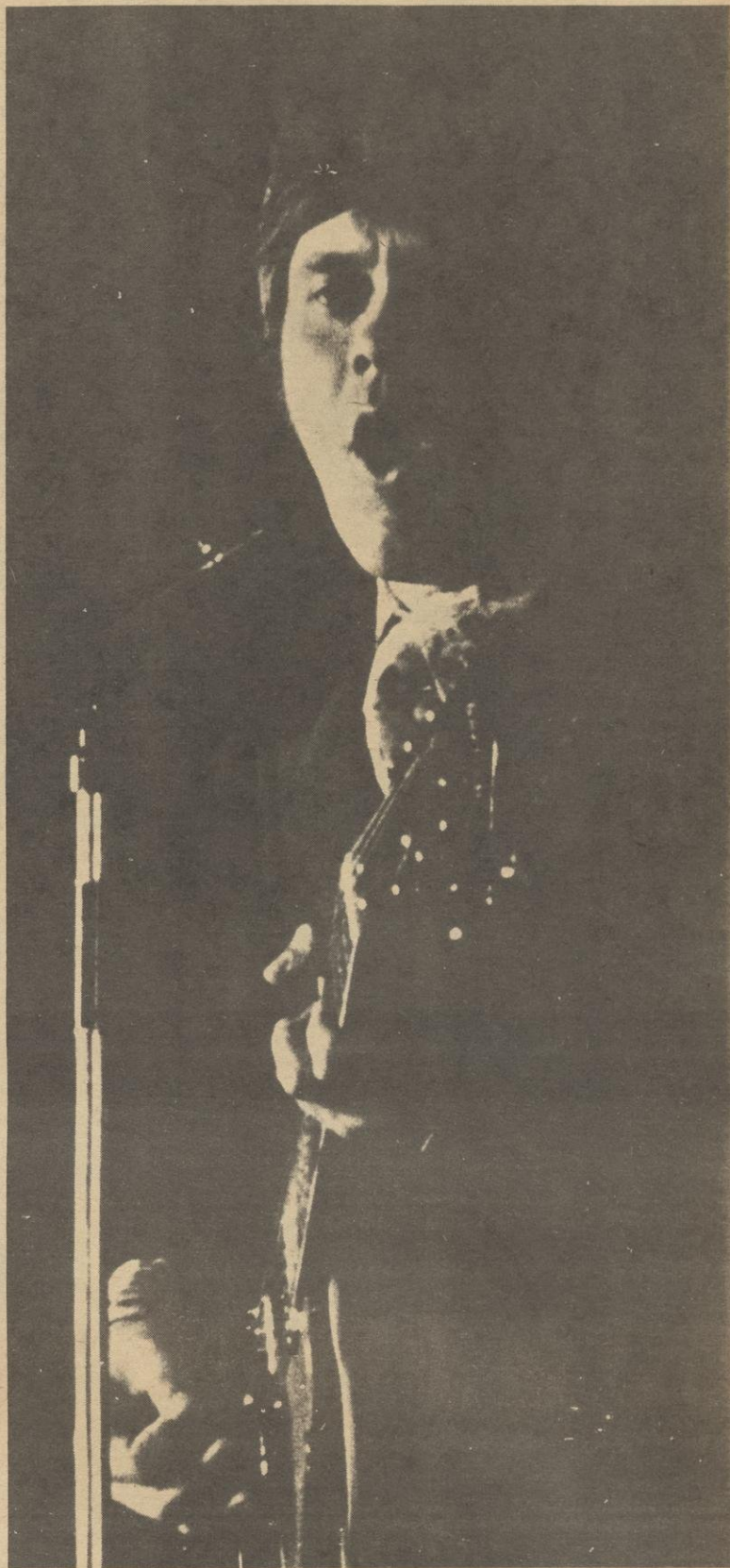
Two million years later, man stands on the threshold of knowing these secrets. Space not only holds the key to the future, it is the future.



Pictured with the Governor in his office are Deputy Chairman Duong Minh Kinh, left, and Chairman Cao Van Chieu, right of the Committee on Culture, Education and Youth of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Vietnam. The South Vietnamese gentlemen are on a 33 day study-observation tour of the United States to gain further insight and understanding of national and state policies of education, and to visit some of



the Vietnamese students now studying in the US. Chieu and Kinh met with the Governor yesterday en route to Chicago from a two week stay at Wisconsin State University at Stevens Point, which they said had been very helpful to them. Their tour is sponsored by the government of the Republic of Vietnam and the US Agency for International Development. —Cardinal photos by Mickey Pfleger.



Oliver

Photo by Mickey Pfleger

## Johnson Street Coop

# Elects Board of Directors

By JACKIE COOKE  
of the Cardinal Staff

About 25 residents of the East Johnson Street area interested in forming a grocery co-op in their neighborhood elected a temporary board of directors at their second meeting last Tuesday. The seven directors are scheduled to meet with a notary public today to formally incorporate the cooperative.

The group is not yet sure of where the co-op will be located. Several buildings have been considered, but the most likely site is the old Gilman Press at Johnson and Butler.

One of the directors of the Mifflin Street Co-op read its articles of incorporation, and the group decided to adopt them with only slight changes. Basically the articles to be adopted state that the cooperative shall be for the community, shall issue no capital, and shall sell memberships which may or may not be rebated.

Methods of financing and operating the co-op were also discussed. Memberships are to be sold for \$5, and it is hoped that the Mifflin Street Co-op will be able to help both in financial and advisory capacities.

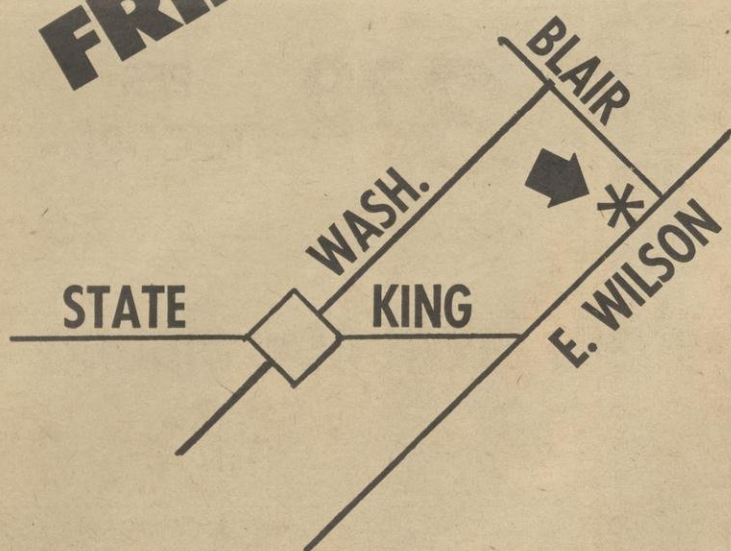
The group voted to name the grocery the Johnson Street Cooperative. A publicity committee was appointed, and one person was selected to get a war map of the area so that canvassing to sell memberships and publicize the co-op can begin as soon as the location is definite.

The primary goal in forming the cooperative is to create a community project and spirit among all residents of the area.



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# Planner Wants Student Help To Create Mall

By DENNIS MCGILLIGAN  
of the Cardinal Staff  
Ed. Note: This is the last part  
of a three part series.

Now that the concept of a mall or semi-mall (depending on the outcome of political compromise) for State Street has been exploited, what do the people potentially most affected by the idea—the young people—think about it?

In order to get the "man-on-the-street" grassroots opinion I stationed myself at strategic places along State Street, and at various times during the past few weeks, randomly asked pedestrians for comments on the mall.

The response was overwhelmingly pro-mall. Not a single dissenting vote was cast. Not once did a person express a desire that State Street remain as it now is. Not once did a person think that improvement couldn't be made. Not once did a person say that a mall wasn't a good idea for State Street.

Linda Flanagan, a senior majoring in retailing, replied, "I think it would be absolutely great. I think the concrete is closing in on us around here and it would be nice to see a little more green."

"And if the merchants are really worried about the other kind of green, I don't think it will hurt them a bit."

A black-haired gypsy beauty was exuberant. "It would be wonderful, wild, fun—a hub of activity. We could run all over, and nobody would get hit by cars. And the stores might change. We might get neater places, maybe like outdoor cafes, right."

One of her friends added "I hope they don't turn it into a shopping center-type mall."

Tom Steinmetz, a second year medical student states "I think it would improve the whole appearance of State Street. It might cut down on some of the traffic problems. I can't see allowing the busses on lower State Street; it would defeat the whole purpose of having a mall."

"I'd like to see a mall because I don't like cars," said a tall

girl eating an ice cream cone. "It's great to make a place where people can come together and talk. I like malls," answered a high school boy.

Others thought that because the mall was such a good idea it would run into strong opposition, maybe never even happen.

An employee of Burgerville would like to see a mall. "I can't stand traffic. It would be a place where people could come together. It would be practical. It would be just great. Maybe it would turn into a park."

"But this area is already a hang-out for high school kids, students, young working people....A mall would attract even more. And they just don't want that."

"There are tensions between the police, the greasers and us right now. If a mall would just create more of this, than that wouldn't be any good."

A girl expressed fear that the mall would run into too much opposition. "The people who are opposed are old and stuffy. They don't want change. I hope they don't stop it."

It seems very evident by now that not only the student community but young people from all over the city are vitally interested in and would be effected by the proposed mall or semi-mall. The central area of Madison is a haven for young people. State Street is a street for young people. Businesses, especially on lower State Street, are increasingly being oriented towards the student community.

It is also clear by now that the mall is being proposed with students and young people in mind. Unfortunately, it is also clear by now that those people being planned for, up to this point, are taking no active role in the creation of a mall.

With so much at stake for students and other young people is it possible for them to get in on the planning for a mall? Can they participate in the creation of some thing intended for their own use?

Surprisingly, there is a ray of hope concerning the proposed mall. John Ulrich, city planner, is in

favor of letting students participate in the creation of a mall.

However, he admitted that the City Planning Department had been lax so far in enlisting student participation in the creation of a mall concept. Admitting that merchants, property owners along State Street and the University had been consulted, he said that there was a problem of "what student groups to communicate with. We have spoken to the Union Trustees in an effort to find out what the student community would like, but this is inadequate."

He added that he had sat down with student aldermen, Eugene Parks and Paul Soglin, in order to get their viewpoints and explain the proposed plans for State Street.

"We should be in communication with the students to get any ideas they might have concerning the mall," Ulrich emphasized.

When asked to comment on this over the phone Tuesday night, Eugene Parks, Fifth Ward Aldermen, replied "I wasn't aware of

(Continued on Page 18)

IN PERSON—AUGUST 2, 8:30 P.M.

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#### Dies Irae

Even this cloudless day brought snow  
and we, locked in iron sense of  
sadness,  
were moved to cross the face of failing  
Winter. The ice has melted into earth.  
Brown mud becomes  
the way  
to your grave  
Something remains with Winter's passing  
and we are left with the shell  
of brown Autumn:

frozen leaves  
yellow grass

We are left with snow that twists around  
markers of the dead. Spring is still

forgotten.

Scratched into the frozen earth  
is  
a new womb. Winterdark consumes.

We are left. And alone.  
On a day of wrath.

Alexander Shura

#### The Daily Cardinal

"A Free Student Newspaper"

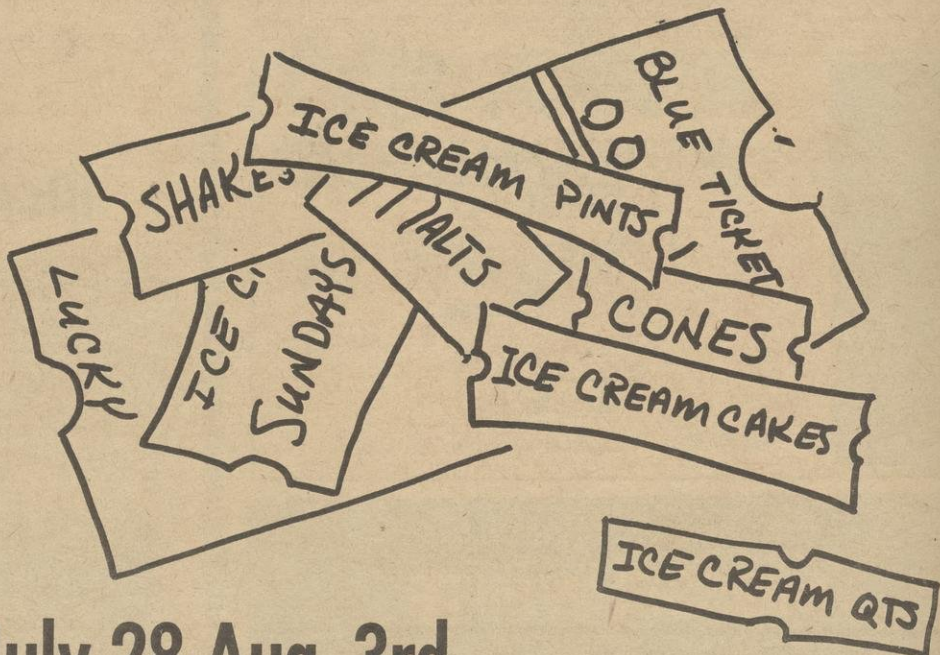
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Mickey Pfleger

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Walter Cronkite



Mickey Pfleger

We used to catch you in trembling water buckets  
And have but dust sparks left in our sieves  
We used to plunge in the round well of light  
And hold you on our breasts beneath the trees  
You gave us milk in which to wash our lovers' hands  
And darkness to lick on their velvet skins  
You moved the reeds  
Pushing for space between their sticky stems  
Restless like a demanding God  
Parting all of earth's fingers for perfect interdigitation  
Forever holding and forever knot  
Tentacular and moving light possession  
From every root to every leaf like sap reflection  
On every woman's skin like a soft bath of sperm . . .  
How could we Moonwatcher's sons  
And not yearn for your firm jung touch.

Paulette Carroll

### Empty Nights

Dark windows plead my mind when quiet nights  
Begin to echo haunting chants from bowed  
And ashen bodies who, chastened by city lights,  
Crouch in windows locking out the loud  
And awful glare of wild and useless pain.  
But in the shuttered rooms, the pitch of mind  
And night are clasped in terrible dreams of dead  
And shriveled hands that crave a human bind  
Yet grasp the safely known and empty bed  
to reaffirm the solace memories feign.

Pamela Christiansen



Mickey Pfleger

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# Anti-Israel Allegations Attacked

As an Israeli student at the University, I would like to make the following comments on your July 22 article: "Israel, Agent of Imperialism."

I was astonished to read how a nonconformist like Mr. Deeb in the matter of Socialism in the Arab world lacks even a minimum of independent ability to think about and deal with Israel.

1.) I agree completely with Mr. Deeb that: "One finds in Algeria national revolution rather than a social revolution." By the way, this kind of so-called Socialism has a name: "National Socialism."

2.) Where did Mr. Deeb get the nerve (chuzpah in Hebrew), along with other Arabs, to criticize Israel as a racist country and to offer to protect the "oriental Jews" from racism and discrimination practised against them by the "leaders of the country" (Israel). These 700,000 oriental Jews were kicked out empty handed from all Arab countries

during the last 20 years, after living in those countries for hundreds of years. And all they did wrong was to be "Jewish." Is Israel a racist country because it is convenient to put the label of 'racist' nowadays on your opponents? Where did Mr. Deeb get his information about how Israel treats the Israeli Arabs? Has he been there? Mr. Deeb's open-minded criticism of the Socialism of the Arab leaders is in contradiction to his blind belief in all their lies about Israel. The facts are that Israeli Arabs are citizens with equal rights in Israel; they have representation in the Parliament. Just a few months ago an Israeli Arab, Mr. Chamis, who had previously been a parliament member in Israel, visited this campus. He explained in the State Historical Society auditorium that the best interests of the Palestinian Arabs lies in peace with Israel.

I would dare to ask Mr. Deeb

how many Jewish parliament members could you point out in any "non-racist" Arab country during the last 20 years? How many Jewish students study in all the Arab universities? Again I do not need to rely solely on remote and general evidence. There is an Israeli Arab student who got his M.A. at the Hebrew University and is working on his Ph.D. now here at the University.

3.) Another point mentioned in your article covering Mr. Deeb's speech is that "Israel has merely built an artificial economic structure based on Western capital." I mentioned already that the biggest support Israel got was given by the Arab countries in the form of some 700,000 Jewish refugees who were evacuated from their homes and deprived of their property. But this enormous human capital needed resources; to work with, to live in, to eat from. Naturally the Jews all over the

Western world supported their integration into Israeli society and helped build the economy. These were not the only refugees Israel absorbed; there were hundreds of thousands from Eastern Europe, too. What did you expect us to do? To leave our brothers in refugee camps for 20 or more years like the Arab countries did to their brothers?

In 1948 all the Arab Countries declared and initiated a war in order to destroy Israel, which had just been established, and annihilate all its inhabitants. During this war some 580,000 Palestinian Arabs left their homes, with all the property they could take, and joined Israel's enemies. How they were treated by their Arab brothers is well known: to this day some 840,000 of them get monthly relief from UNWRA as refugees.)

And while we are on that subject, is not the money that the Arab refugees and countries get

from UNWRA basically Western Capital?

4.) The most shocking statement quoted in this article from Mr. Deeb's speech is that "Al Fatah is characterized as a genuinely revolutionary socialist movement."

The only thing Al Fatah has managed to do is to murder civilians, among them students, children and women, whose only fault was again, being Jewish—this is racism in the worst way, which was practised only by Hitler and the Nazis. (But which is practised now in Iraq against Jews and Kurds, as well as in other Arab nations.)

The only large-scale direct result of Al Fatah activities has been the flight of more than 200,000 Arabs from Jordan to Jordan from the Eastern bank of the Jordan river—which is the only fertile strip of Jordan—to Amman. Al Fatah leaders claim that this was their purpose, because the more the Arabs suffer from the conflict and the less property they have, the more easily will they be awakened to join the war against Israel. (The Israeli Arab, Mr. Chamis, who spoke here, responded to that line of thinking by saying that for more than 20 years they have been trying to awaken the Arab world against Israel, and the results are well known—the Palestinians suffer more and more. What are they aiming for?)

5.) According to Mr. Deeb, as written in the article, "the Israeli government is an agent of Western Imperialism in its drive to retain control of natural resources in the Middle East." Such a meaningless statement can be made only by somebody who does not believe his audience has either intelligence or knowledge. First of all Israel was created when the whole area was under western control, at least partially against the wishes of the West—but with the entire support of Russia and the Communist world. Secondly, why did we, the Israelis, settle down in one of the poorest parts of the Middle East? At that time more than 2/3 was desert, there were large areas of marshes that were not cultivated. Why did we purposely not chose an area rich with oil or other resources? Before attacking Israel as agent of Imperialism I would suggest to learn what Zionism really is, as well as what was achieved by Israel socially and economically.

The only state in the Middle East that does not take orders from any outside (big) Power is Israel. There were and are many examples which verify this statement. A recent one is the refusal of Israel to recognize the U.S.A. right to impose on us a settlement to our problems. At the same time all the revolutionary regimes in the Arab world gradually lose their independence, economically as well as politically. This is not Western Imperialism, but be assured that is is Imperialism, Russian Imperialism, and I do not know which kind is worse.

In short, I believe the only hope for the Arab world, socialists as well as others, is to recover from the imaginary humiliation, and to be brave enough to seek peace openly with Israel. And through cooperation they may eventually create a healthy modern economy and society.

Gad Shifron

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# Don't Drop the Football

What do you do with the football after scoring a touchdown? Badger football cynics may laugh at this question, but collegiate football teams all over the country better know the answer when football season rolls around in September.

In the past, jubilant pass receivers, running backs and even linebackers have either thrown the football down hard on the turf, or they have thrown it up into the stands. Even Badger fans will attest to this, even if there hasn't been many Badgers entering end zones with footballs lately.

But all that has ended now, according to the NCAA rules committee. The NCAA has decided to cut out what it calls showboating or just blowing off steam. "It was getting ridiculous, really sophomoric, the way some players were putting on an act after scoring," moans Elwood Geiges (that's really his name), NCAA rules advisor and supervisor of officials for the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference, which is comprised of some 114 teams.

"From now on," the football conscious Geiges continues, "the teams will be penalized when players throw or kick the ball away after scoring."

Now a player who has scored a touchdown will have to politely hand the football to the nearest official. Failure to do so will cost a team 15 yards assessed on the following kickoff, which will be made at the 25 yard line rather than the 40 yard line.

So next year, if sophomore quarterback Neil Graff hits sophomore end Albert Hannah with a touchdown pass, or if sophomore backs Allan "The Horse II" Thompson (he's already being called the best at Wisconsin since Alan "The Horse" Ameche) or Greg "Grape Juice" Johnson break loose for a long touchdown run, they better watch what they're doing with the ball.

The NCAA cites two reasons for the new rule. First, footballs cost about \$20 to \$25 dollars, so lots of touchdowns cost lots of money. That makes sense, because Wisconsin's athletic department hasn't had lots of money lately. Of course it hasn't had

lots of touchdowns, either.

The second reason, though, doesn't seem to make much sense.

The NCAA seems to think that football players throwing a few footballs into the stands after touchdowns is delaying games and causing post-game traffic jams. It is unlikely that throwing even ten footballs into the stands during a game would take more than a minute or two.

But the money motive does make sense. It doesn't make much fun, however. Wisconsin hasn't had much opportunity to throw footballs around like water, but this year the Badgers just might get

that opportunity.

It's no secret that this Badger squad has more scoring potential than it has had in a longtime. Mel Reddick may finally catch his first touchdown pass, and Thompson and Johnson may do some fancy scoring themselves. And after the long winning and scoring drought Wisconsin has been through, Badgers are going to want to do something with the ball other than hand it to the nearest official.

The rule may make sense and save some money, but it's too bad the Badgers will never get to take that post-touchdown fling.

Friday, July 25, 1969

THE DAILY CARDINAL—7



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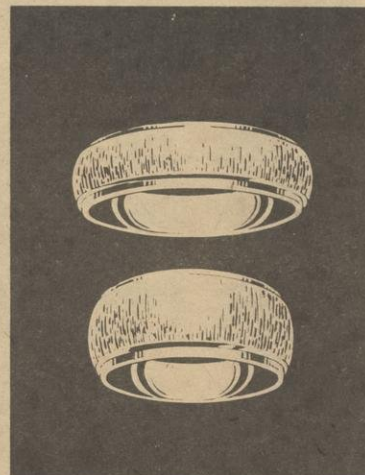
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# Che

by bury st. edmund  
Fine Arts Editor

Boredom.

I can't imagine this film generating anything else. Rarely have so many with so little talent conspired to make so much into something so irrelevant.

The director was Richard Fleischer, Hollywood's leading gimmick man ("The Boston Strangler"). The way that he and producer-writer Sy Bartlett have structured the film constantly leaves the viewer wondering if he walked into a third-rate travelogue

with occasional comic relief; the thing keeps hopping around from one ridiculous, unrelated incident to another, with the director, editor, and actors all valiantly competing to prove who was more lost.

The script itself is a marvel of modern day soap opera: Che is an asthmatic doctor who wants to make revolutions but hates people, and, while being a cunning bastard, is stark raving mad; Fidel is a wishy-washy drunk/speed-freak who can never make a decision; and the speeches

are just hum-dingers like "Maybe Fidel knows me better than I know myself," or "Sometimes I loved him, sometimes I hated him, but I always respected him." Try saying either one of those out loud sometime.

As far as presenting Che's life, biased or un, the film bounces around like a paraplegic Spaulding, never getting any deeper than the little rubber sores that the make-up man pasted on Che's "guerrillas" in the Bolivian sequence. It rarely makes any sense, historically or internally. My favorite scenes were the debate on revolution that Che has with the Bolivian officer who is about to execute him, and the long shot of Fidel's men, harried by Cuban aircraft and patrols, walking gaily up the center of a paved highway.

Almost all the acting was hopelessly innocuous. The only exceptions were Jack Palance as Castro, and that old Egyptian sheik-Jewish gambler-Russian bleeding heart-Mexican bandit, Omar Sharif, as Che Guevara. Palance is the only skilled, understated factor in the movie. Though the character he creates could only represent Fidel Castro to a senile Bulgarian refugee, it is recognizable as a human being, intelligently and artfully portrayed. Sharif, however, seems to have worked exactly as the script and director did, with the predictable result. I



don't think that you could get a 42nd street fag to follow Sharif's Che into a john, let alone having a revolutionary army follow him to victory or death.

If you must do something this weekend, Godard's "Contempt" is at the Play Circle, there is a fair-

ly interesting short playing at the Majestic with a thoroughly inept skin flick, "Woyzeck" is at the Broom Street Theater, there's usually an hilarious dial-a-prayer at 231-3122, or you can always buy a '64 Chevy and drag around the Square for a few hours.

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# The Daily Cardinal

VOL. LXXIX, No. 157

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Friday, July 25, 1969

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT



The last elected premier of Greece, George Papandreou died November 1, 1968. His funeral was set for November 3, and was pronounced by the junta a "private affair." But for the Greek people it clearly was a national affair. In a state where a group of five persons may be arrested for unlawful assembly and sentenced to prison for several years,

500,000 Athenians gathered into the streets of the capitol, defying the military regime. A mass demonstration against the dictatorship emerged with slogans ranging from Papandreou-Papandreou, to Down with the Junta, and Democracy. It was a warning to the Colonels and their supporters abroad; and reassuring, that Greece will not go Spain.

## Modern Greece: A History of American Intervention

By DENNIS REIS  
Editor-in-Chief

Following World War II the United States has pursued a more aggressive foreign policy than the noninvolvement consciousness that preceded the war to guarantee its foothold in Western Europe and the Mediterranean. As America perceived that the Fascist aggressor was quickly becoming a victim of superior technology and the cold Russian winter, it also began to consider as a threat Communist Russia, with whom it had allied to defeat Hitler.

The Marshall plan in theory was designed to halt the spread of Communism by establishing strong capitalist economies in the Western European nations. The Truman Doctrine, in the same manner, was specifically aimed at ridding Greece of Communist intervention. Greece, of course, was and is today the only Balkan country which is not Communist.

The history of American intervention in Greece officially begins with the Truman Doctrine on March 12, 1947. At that time Britain could no longer bear the burden of supporting the Greek government because the former was economically weakened by the war. The British had been present during the elections of 1946. Because the Communists boycotted the elections and the Rightists terrorized the countryside, the Right obtained a majority in the Greek Parliament while the Center managed only token representation, and the Left won not a single seat. Only strong British pressure prohibited the Right from establishing a dictatorship. At American insistence a coalition government under Premier Themistocles Sophoulis (a liberal) was formed to prevent the absolute coalescence of conservative power. Thus America entered the dangerous game of attempting to create a fragile balance between Communism from the Left and dictatorship from the Right.

When Sophoulis died in June of 1949, the American Embassy encouraged first a coalition ministry and then a nonparty ministry to supervise elections, which took place after the final defeat of the Communist guerillas. In this election, the plebiscite favored the Center and the Left. The King, however, attempted to arrange a conservative coalition between the Right and the right wing of the Center.

Not to be denied its will, the American

Embassy, now headed by Henry Grady, penned a letter which intimated that the United States could not aid a government which was not responsive to the will of the people. The king ceded his position and accepted a Centrist coalition headed by Nicholas Plastiras, who had suppressed the Communist revolt of 1944-45. After his appointment as Premier, Plastiras set about to create the democracy which the American Embassy wished.

However, back in the states new political trends were emerging; it was the beginning of the McCarthy purge. Until this time, American foreign policy dictated that the Democratic Left should initiate the necessary reforms, but policy shifted to favor the Right, especially the military, to prevent Communism. In Greece John Puerifoy replaced Grady as ambassador and supported the Right.

There was at this time numerous splits in the Greek military, particularly between the segment influenced by America and that influenced by the British. A military coup in May of 1951 failed because of this split.

IDEA, the military officers responsible for the coup, was not well organized. In fact, the leader, Field Marshall Alexander Papagos, did not want to head a dictatorship. Since Papagos was Marshall of the American military segment of the Greek army, it is supposed that the Embassy had encouraged the coup, unknown to Papagos.

The Embassy then encouraged the officers and politicians of the Right to form the Greek Rally under Papagos. The Embassy did not hesitate to use overt or covert pressures to force a number of Right and Center politicians to back the Rally. In the elections of 1951, the Rally won a plurality of the votes, but since the Greek parliament was based on the proportional system, a coalition formed by the Center controlled the cabinet. At this time Puerifoy advised the State Department that the government was unstable because it was formed from two parties! And not to be denied the proof to his claim, he immediately set about to destroy the Center's majority. First he lobbied for elections based upon a plurality rather than a proportional system. He invited key

Continued on next page

## Torture: Political Paranoia

By SUSAN GROBER  
Night Editor

Bizarre reports of torture to political prisoners have filtered out of Greece since the April, 1967, coup. Christopher S. Wren, senior editor of Look magazine said, "I didn't believe it. It took a trip inside Greece to convince me."

Though the government cites these reports as "slandorous and totally foundless allegations," the reports remain too numerous to be ignored.

Wren, upon returning from Greece, reported, "Under a frightened, unpopular military regime, torture goes on today."

The London office of Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization accredited by a committee of the United Nations, filed a report with the council of Europe citing torture as a "deliberate practice" carried out by the Greek security and military police.

The report described falanga, the "initial torture." A prisoner is tied down horizontally and his feet are beaten with a wooden pole or metal pipe. In some cases the prisoner's shoes are left on, as beating can be prolonged, and shoes will eventually pop as the feet swell with the beating.

The Amnesty report cites the next step in this torture where the prisoner is beat on the sternum. At this point prisoners often vomit blood.

Common methods accompanying falanga include putting detergent in the prisoners eyes, nose and mouth; banging the head against a wall; or beating other parts

of the body.

Various sex-oriented tortures were reported to the committee from Amnesty International. In the case of women torturers would shove as many fingers as possible, or some object into the vagina and brutally twist and tear. Also, a tube would be inserted into the anus and water would be forced in under high pressure. For men, the genitals were reportedly beaten with sandbags.

A frequently reported form was torture consisting of grasping the throat, thus cutting off the windpipe, and subsequently forcing a urine-soaked rag down the throat of the victim.

The police were also reported to have hung prisoners by the wrists for long periods of time, torn the hair from the head and pubic region of the prisoner, pulled out finger nails and toe nails, put cigarettes out on parts of the body, jumped on the stomachs of prisoners and used electric shocks to wear down their victims.

Many informants for Amnesty International reported non-physical tortures more effective than physical. Prisoners were put in cells where they could hear other prisoners being brutally beaten. Several of these prisoners had nervous breakdowns. One informant says listening to the cries of others was worse than personally undergoing torture.

The report cited declaration signing as a particularly effective method of breaking prisoners. A prisoner is forced to sign a petition denouncing family, religion, or political views. In one case a man was forced to

sign a petition in order to be free to see his daughter who was dying of cancer. She died before he was released.

The report concludes in saying, "Police may arrest anyone, at any time. Believing that their own position is threatened by opposition to the Government, they have reacted brutally to those engaged in opposition. Those who have particularly suffered at the hands of the security police forces are the young people those who are not known abroad and those believed to be left."

Wren, in a Look, May 27, article cited much the same tortures as the Amnesty report.

The Look senior editor describes tortures where victims are put through mock executions. They are blindfolded, stood up against a wall, and shots are fired. Several prisoners underwent this psychological torture numerous times.

In another case a girl was dangled in the Aegean sea from a helicopter until she broke down.

Wren cited an incident where a woman stood up to 14 rounds of falanga, but broke down when torturers stripped and molested her. Stripping prisoners is an old Gestapo tactic particularly effective in Greece when the culture associates shame with nudity.

Why is torture necessary? Wren explains only five per cent of the Greek population backs the junta, while another 25 per cent strongly oppose it. The colonels have failed in two years to gain support of the people, so they must destroy all opposition or the dictatorship

Continued on next page



# Republic and Dictator: Strange Bedfellows?

Continued from preceding page

members of the Center to the Embassy and urged them to withdraw from the government.

To stem the tide of deserters, the Center accepted non-Communist members of the United Democratic Left (EDA), a party which contained some Communists. This gave Puerifoy an opportunity to claim that the existing regime was Communist supported.

One year later, new elections were held and the Greek Rally polled 49 per cent of the plebiscite. IDEA at the same time tightened its grip on the military. The Rally governed until Papagos died in 1955. The King then bypassed a number of likely choices from the Rally and appointed instead Constantine Karamanlis. The Rally dissolved and reformed under the name of National Radical Union. New Elections were held.

The Left and the Center formed a popular front for the elections. The Center did so because its members realized that the voters were favoring the left. Such was proven in the election of 1958 when the Centrists refused to form the same front as in 1955 only to see EDA gather enough votes to become Greece's second largest party. The Embassy, of course, would have nothing to do with either the Center or EDA. In fact, in 1955, Ambassador to Greece Ellis Briggs broke all contact with those two factions.

The official American policy was to back the Karamanlis regime because it appeared to be the best government modern Greece had ever formed. A change in the laws pertaining to foreign investment initiated an economic boom; most important, Greece was publically a strong ally of the United States and a firm supporter of NATO.

The economic boom was essentially overrated. As usual, the rich were becoming richer at a much faster rate than the poor were raising their standard of living. The gap between the city and the country, and between Athens and the provinces, widened. Unemployment was low only because one fifth of the Greek population worked in other European countries, especially Germany. The political divisions remained even though America ostensibly convinced itself that the rift was lessening because of an increased GNP. The dispossessed, however, remained unconverted.

In 1961, the Center united under George Papandreou, but Karamanlis rigged the election to win. For two years the elder Papandreou waged a national campaign to seek new elections, and in 1963, the Center Union defeated the right in the fruition

of his campaign.

Immediately the enlightened government initiated a number of social reforms:

- \* the legislation of measures to redistribute income;
- \* educational reform;
- \* the institution of political freedoms;
- \* the release of the remaining political prisoners from the civil war of fifteen years prior;
- \* the prohibition of security force and military involvement in curbing political activity.

Papandreou also attempted to reorganize the Greek central intelligence agency and place it under civilian control. This agency was directly subsidized by the American CIA, which did not want to surrender their enviable position. When Papandreou set about to investigate the army's intervention into the fraudulent elections of 1961, the Right struck back by charging that a secret group of officers, called ASPIDA, the Greek word for shield, had formed to overthrow the government. Among these officers was Andreas Papandreou, the son of the Premier.

In the battle which followed, the country was divided between the elder Papandreou and the majority of the Parliament on one side and the king, IDEA, the opposition party, and Centrist dissidents on the other. The Embassy, the American military, and the CIA backed the King's party which eventually wrested power from the Papandreou cabinet. The Embassy's role here was similar to the one it played in 1951 and 1952.

Many political leaders, moreover, had a pronounced distaste for the younger Papandreou because of their own political ambitions. Andreas Papandreou was not only immensely popular but also a skilled politician. Following the ascent of the King's Party in 1965, the popularity of the Papandreous grew so much that the deserters of the Center came to realize that they would not be reelected.

Through 1965-67, Papandreou continually campaigned for new elections. In the meantime the king attempted to assuage the populace with three royal governments supported by the conservatives. These were followed by a nonpolitical interim government. Finally the Radical Union formed a government to supervise new elections.

When it became obvious that the new elections were inevitable, the monarchy had used its several governments to propagandize and hopefully win the populace to the conservative position. Before the election, however, the American Embassy conducted a survey which concluded that

# Political Torture

Continued from Preceding page

will collapse.

Wren sees the intellectuals, and young and the non-communist leftists as the target for the bulk of torture, for these are especially feared by the dictatorship.

The Look senior editor sees torture as a means to create fear as well as get information. Doctors are not allowed to treat released prisoners, for if they do, their telephone service will be cut. Feeding a man in jail is a crime, for it is an "association with a Communist," and is a cause for imprisonment.

Where does the U.S. come into the actions of the Greek junta? Wren relates that the people of Greece believe the tortures would stop if the United States "just spoke out."

"The irony is that American aid has become identified with the tortures."

American M-1 rifles are sometimes used in the falanga beatings, and the desks of interrogators bear the emblem of the U.S. AID program. Grey American hospital blankets blatantly marked U.S. in black letters cover

unconscious victims of torture.

"The torturers who smoke American cigarettes while they work like to give the impression they are only doing a job for the Americans." One released prisoner asked Wren, "What has happened to the American dream?"

Following the release of Wren's article, The Royal Greek Embassy in Washington released a statement denouncing the writing, labeling it "sensationalism."

But Wren and Amnesty International do not stand alone. Cedric Thornberry of the Guardian, cites a case in which a young lady was placed in a cell "about 4 1/2 feet square so that it was impossible to lie down. It was kept in darkness. The floor was made of mud. All her excretory functions had to be conducted in the cell, and the excrement surrounded her." Thornberry also cited five forms of torture the woman underwent.

The Greek government denies any use of torture with or mistreatment of political prisoners.

the majority of people would back Papandreou. The Embassy and the State Department encouraged a coup, uniting the generals of IDEA, the king, and the influential mother of the king, Frederika.

Unknown to the above conspirators, however, but well known to the CIA, here existed another conspiracy labeled the EENA. This organization was headed by army colonels. The CIA realized that no coup would be possible after the elections, so it encouraged an EENA revolt.

When that coup surprisingly began on April 21, 1967, the American Embassy advised the generals of IDEA to support it; therefore, the large IDEA junta initially allied with the small junta. Later, however, the king realized that he was becoming only a figurehead for the dictatorship, and, with the blessings of the Embassy, rallied IDEA to attempt seizure of the government from the small coup junta. Of course when the coup failed, the United States continued to back the small junta. The king is now living in exile in Italy.

Perhaps former Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford's statement before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on May 17, 1968, most accurately epitomizes not only the American policy in Greece in relation to the present dictatorship but also the history of American intervention in that nation:

"The obligations imposed on us by the NATO alliance are far more important

than the kind of government they have in Greece or what we think of it."

To this day America has not stopped aid to the dictatorship. The coup had initially precipitated in Washington a 10 per cent aid deduction, but even this has been restored.

It is evident also that the majority of the American people are unaware of the tragic history which has evolved in Greece in the past two decades. As in any matter of foreign policy, the national media has deluged the public with misinformation and half-truths. The American people must realize that it is the Greek culture in which the traditions of democracy were formed, and that it is the United States of America, which claims to be democratic, which claims to be the world vanguard of democracy, which has denied the Greek people their rightful government.

While the Johnson and Nixon administrations have ignored the present leader of the Greek resistance, Andreas Papandreou, not all officials have toed the line. When Papandreou last came to this country, he was met by Sen. Edward Kennedy and later spoke with Sen. J. William Fulbright. As early as November, 1967, a number of U.S. Representatives addressed a letter to then Secretary of State Dean Rusk, urging him not to ignore the travesties of human justice which the junta has perpetrated against the people of Greece. To this day they have been ignored.

# Art Without Censor

On March 16, The Sunday Times published an extraordinary report by John Barry on the cruel fate of Greece's great composer Mikis Theodorakis, an exile living in isolation in a remote mountain village in the Peloponnese. John Barry managed to evade police patrols and reached the village of Zatouna hiking through rough terrain for two days. He brought back news that Theodorakis is slowly dying—the clear objective of his ruthless treatment in the hands of the regime. The composer succeeded in smuggling out with the British journalist two letters—one an appeal to U Thant, the other to the Human Rights Commission of the Council of Europe asking "to be examined as a witness by the Commission"—and a tape of himself playing and singing nine songs he has composed in his place of exile. Below is a translation of the lyrics of the last song on Theodorakis' tape.

One was taken away by the law and he has turned to cloud and smoke,  
The other the road has taken away and he has turned to everyone's woe.  
They came, men in black with the night's darkness in their hair,  
And those who hold the rain in their hands, with lightning in their stare.  
The laws have taken our dreams away and our songs have turned to smoke.  
The roads have taken our lives away and the joy of us all.  
They search among the trees and in the soil and then they search in my heart,  
But they find my wound still there, in my eyes and in my tears  
One was taken away by the law and he has turned to cloud and smoke,  
The other the road has taken away and he has turned to everyone's woe.

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STUART SYMINGTON  
MISSOURI  
STANLEY R. PRICE  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

February 25, 1969

Dear George:

Thanks for your note of February 20.

I have just come back from Greece, talked with many people, believe it is in the best interest of this country to give carefully supervised support to the present Government in Greece. It was deteriorating before, and am afraid it could easily deteriorate again.

As you know, the great Western Mediterranean port of Mers el Kebir in Algeria has now been opened to the Soviets, who already have use of Port Said and Alexandria in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Lebanon has been denied our fleet since the spring of 1967; and each of the last two times our fleet has visited Turkey, there have been serious anti-American riots.

The currents involved are increasingly complex, but the way things are going, except for Greece it would appear there are few if any Mediterranean ports left into which our Sixth Fleet can visit without trouble; and if it is necessary to maintain our fleet in that inland sea, I think this is a major reason for trying to maintain stability in the country in question.

With appreciation for your letter and every good wish,

Sincerely,

Stuart Symington

SS:ag

Senator Stuart Symington explains why Greek democracy must die. Two weeks after his letter became public he has the

answer from the Resistance forces in a series of eight bomb explosions directed against American targets in Greece.



# The Resistance Against the Junta

This survey was especially written for The Cardinal by a Greek who has been active in the anti-junta campaign in Europe.

In the period immediately preceding the April, 1967, coup of the colonels in Greece, the general attitude among both political active and inactive Greeks was that the turmoil that had been triggered two years earlier by the King's dismissal of the Papandreou government and his subsequent continuous interference into the country's political affairs would soon subside. Elections had been proclaimed for late May and it was expected that the Center Union Party—led by the late George Papandreou and his son Andreas—would be vindicated at the polls and would be returned to power by an increased majority.

There was a fear that some personalities of the right were preparing a military takeover in collusion with a group of royalist generals, but no one had foreseen the danger of a power grab, one month before the elections, by a clique of obscure colonels. When Papadopoulos and his fellow conspirators rolled out their U.S.-supplied tanks in the early morning hours of April 21, 1967, everybody was caught napping: the politicians—of the right, center, or the left—the trade union leaders, the politically active leadership of the students. With rare exceptions all of the above, plus thousands of people whose names were included in long-

a junta of Greek officers one would be acting against, but a dictatorship that enjoys the support of the U.S.

The last point is very important because the whole aim of the resistance lies in the role of the United States. Just about all Greeks are convinced that not only does the junta have the support of the U.S., whose strategic interests it is meant to serve in the Eastern Mediterranean (aside from Greek ports, all of the Eastern Mediterranean is now off limits to the U.S. sixth fleet—and that includes the ports of NATO-ally Turkey where the last fleet visit provoked large-scale riots), but that the present dictatorship was specifically installed with American blessing shortly before the June, 1967, Mideast war to function as a tightly controlled American foothold in the area. This view is reinforced by the fact that Col. Papadopoulos, who had his training in the Greek Intelligence Agency under American tutelage, was before the coup a liaison man between the Greek and the American CIA. Since the takeover, the junta has ceaselessly proclaimed its allegiance to NATO and especially to the United States. It calls itself America's most faithful ally, while its captive press is forced to blare the most favorable comments uttered in appreciation of such a trusted ally by a steady stream of visiting American generals.

The Greeks are very upset at Washington's role in the loss of their freedom. They consider this policy myopic and surely detrimental to the cause of western democracy, in the name of which they are today in a plaster cast, as Papadopoulos has repeatedly told them. Nevertheless the American factor is paramount, and the objective of the resistance simply stated is to force the U.S. to abandon its policy of supporting the junta and to accept a Greece, governed freely under parliamentary democracy, that will have an honorable and independent position within the western community and the alliance, no longer a satellite militarily and politically, no longer a country where the CIA maintains its Eastern Mediterranean headquarters while the puppet regime is offering juicy contracts to American companies.

To bring about a forced change in American policy the resistance has to create an inflammable situation of instability, constant friction and harassment, sabotage and disruptions, so that the presence of Greece as a sore spot within a "free" Europe threatened with the possibility of U.S.-backed neofascism spreading to other NATO countries will oblige the governments of Western Europe to respond to their own political evaluations and to the pressure of public opinion in their countries and to demand a change in U.S. policy. Once America condemns the dictatorship in clear terms and cuts off all assistance to the junta, the regime will either collapse under the weight of mounting opposition or will be brought down by the army itself, since a regime which has been given a no-confidence vote by the alliance—it's the U.S. that counts here—would then lose its *raison d'être* in the eyes of the Greek officer corps.

Now, despite the scanty coverage in the American press, the climate in Europe has been totally favorable to the Greek democratic cause. Coverage of the Greek problem in Europe's press has been steady and extensive. The junta has been condemned by the press, by international organizations and by European governments. They have given moral support to the forces that oppose the junta, and political parties—some of them in power in several W. European countries—have given financial support to the Greek resistance groups.

It was thought by Greeks that the strong reaction by Western Europe during the past two years would have sufficed to prove somehow the junta unacceptable and to bring about its demise. This wishful thinking has come to nothing. The failure of the Council of Europe to expel the Greek regime from its membership last May (the Council, composed of the foreign ministers of Europe's parliamentary democracies, postponed a final decision until the end of the year) was the catalyst that made the resistance people inside Greece, and their contacts and networks abroad, digest this fact: with internal conditions as they are today, no pressure can come from abroad that would topple the dictatorship; the framework for moral and material aid to the resistance, and the potential for ultimate pressure on the U.S. by Western Europe if conditions demanded it is there; it's up to the resistance in Greece to create these conditions by challenging the junta dynamically—or else the colonels will walk down the path of Salazar and Franco.

These conclusions have now been repeatedly stated by the representatives abroad of the various resistance groups and in the clandestine press that circulates in Greece.

Within the country, the various attitudes

are emerging clearly. The junta—for domestic consumption it calls itself the "revolution" and its society the "Greece of christian Greeks"—has put on mothballs all its previously vaunted plans for "liberalization" and is militarizing its facade. Papadopoulos is prime minister, plus two more ministries; the career diplomats at the important embassies in Paris, Bonn, London and Washington are being junked and replaced by ex-generals as ambassadors; more and more officers are openly being installed in directorial positions in Greece; arrests and purges of officers in active duty and post-midnight seizures of retired senior officers have been going on steadily in the last two months.

Obviously opposition within the army is growing and the fear of a counter-coup is evidenced not only by the dictator's admission of a plot recently discovered, but also by the purges, arrests and banishments to remote islands and mountain villages. Extraordinary security measures are taken whenever Papadopoulos moves around (he travels in an armored Lincoln limousine that used to belong to Ghana's ex-dictator Kwame Nkrumah or when the so-called revolutionary council meets in session, secretly and with a minimum of trusted local commanders knowing about it in advance).

A confrontation has now developed between the regime and the judiciary, the union of journalists openly challenged the government at a recent conference and there have been open acts of defiance by intellectuals (by students and professors in the universities, and by writers and people of the theater who have issued protests in their own name to foreign correspondents). Some of these people are now in jail, others were dismissed from their posts or put under house arrest. Some prominent people, like Nobel-prize-winning poet George Seferis who issued an anti-junta call for freedom three months ago, have been left alone for fear of adverse reaction abroad. None of these acts are reported in the Greek press of course. As for the feelings of the common people, these were made crystal-clear last November 3 at the funeral of the country's last freely elected prime minister, George Papandreou. All news agencies reported that between 300,000 and 500,000 Athenians turned out to bid farewell to the "old man" by staging a gigantic, open demonstration against the regime.

In the meantime, the resistance proper has been growing up. The most spectacular move was made last August when Alecos Panagoulis narrowly missed blowing Papadopoulos on a highway outside Athens. Bombs go off frequently these days in Athens and other Greek cities. When a foreign correspondent happens to be within earshot, or when pandemonium follows with the police pouring in force into the area, the event is reported in the European press; more infrequently in the American press.

Recent bombings have taken place with targets of obvious American connection, often throwing foreign tourists into a panic (there is a call by the resistance for tourists to stay out while the dictatorship lasts): the Hilton hotel's nightclub, American Express, the offices of Litton Industries, the PX at an American air base outside Athens. Cars belonging to U.S. personnel stationed in Greece have been blown up or set on fire. Often leaflets found at the scene make clear the reason for the strike.

Incredibly, there have been no victims so far. But as frustration and disillusionment grows, the scale of violence is bound to grow. Measures are now taken for the protection of police and army officers who have become widely known through signed testimony smuggled out of jails and concentration camps as torturers of political

prisoners. They are marked men.

\* \* \*

The main resistance groups are the following:

**The Patriotic Front:** An organization set up right after the coup, it contains people of all political attitudes, but its leadership is far left. Many of its members in Greece who fell into the hands of the security police have been viciously tortured before trial by court-martial and heavy sentences (often 20, 30 years or life).

**Rigas Feraios:** A leftist student organization, named after a hero of Greece's struggle to gain independence from the Ottoman Empire in the early 19th century. Some of its members have become well-documented torture cases. This group has lost a lot of people due to the heavy infiltration of secret police agents into the student body.

**The Panhellenic Liberation Movement (P.A.K.):** An organization set up abroad by the liberal politician and ex-chairman of the Economics department at Berkeley Andreas Papandreou. Papandreou was imprisoned for eight months after the coup and then, as a result of international clamor and foreign pressures by politicians and academics, the junta allowed him to leave the country. P.A.K. has a network in Greece, but its main thrust is for mobilization and coordination abroad to assist the active resistance in the country. Its membership inside and outside Greece consists mostly of liberal democrats and socialists of the Scandinavian variety. Papandreou is considered the most prominent opponent of the junta. He is also disliked intensely by many in the right who nevertheless are also against the present regime.

**The Democratic Defense:** A group set up soon after the takeover by a number of academic intellectuals—political scientists and economists. Some leading personalities of the organization were arrested last year and subsequently managed to smuggle out detailed accounts of the torture they had undergone. Still going and improving.

**The Free Greeks:** A group consisting primarily, if not entirely, of officers in the armed forces. They are royalist, have an efficient underground news sheet, and are thought to have been behind some expert bombings in Athens these last few months. Their main effort is to rally the military against the colonels' dictatorship.

Three of these organizations, the P.A.K., the Patriotic Front and the Democratic Defense have been coordinating their secondary activities while going it completely solo on their actual resistance work within the country.

None of these groups has any program concerning the future of Greek society. They are not political parties, and they envision their role as ending soon after the overthrow of the junta. The objective stated very briefly, is: to force the dictatorship out; to restore constitutional guarantees immediately and to release all political prisoners; to arrest the junta and its collaborators for subsequent trial; to proclaim elections as soon as possible with all parties participating freely, with the country run in the interim by a caretaker government made up of representatives of the old political parties and the resistance.

The above is a very difficult task, further compounded by the necessity to establish civilian authority over the military and to create a new constitutional framework in the contest of settling the question of the monarchy by plebiscite. Harsh as the reality is, the fact remains that there is now no other road left but dynamic selectively violent resistance. The alternative could easily be, judging from the Iberian prototypes, dictatorship—fascist and exportable, e.g. Italy—until the end of the century.

## Junta Raises Military Spending

Characteristic of the role that the junta is expected to play by the NATO powers is the increase of the military budget in the last two years. Compared to the United States military budget which increased 25 per cent over the

1966 level, the junta raised Greece's military expenditure 67.71 per cent for the same period. This, of course, does not include expenditures for the junta's internal security apparatus which have increased at an even greater pace.

## Justice Under the Boot

The Greek Council of State recently clashed with the junta when the council declared illegal a junta decree for the dismissal of thirty high ranking members of the judiciary last year and called for their reinstatement. The appeal and its being granted by the Council was fully within the bounds of the

junta's 1968 constitution. Papadopoulos, enraged, proceeded to purge the Council of State and actually went a step further: he had the four lawyers who handled the dismissed justices appeal arrested and summarily banished to remote islands and villages.

## Puppet Labor Union Thrown Out of International Body

The ninth Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions recently ratified in Brussels the decision of its Executive Bureau to expel from its ranks the General Confederation of Greek Workers on the grounds that it does not represent the

Greek labor force and that its leadership has been handicapped by the colonels. At the same time the resolution of the ICFTU expressed full solidarity with the forces fighting for free syndicalism and democracy in Greece.



Andreas Papandreou speaking at a press conference during his visit to London last July. Next to him, Labour M. P. John Fraser, leader of the Labour Parliamentary Group for a democratic Greece.

existing police lists to be used in the event of NATO-declared military contingencies, were arrested with untypical Greek efficiency and carted off to places of detention and concentration camps. Roughly ten thousand people were arrested at the time of the coup. Two thousand are still in jails and concentration camps. In the two years of dictatorship these have been joined by thousands of others—some incarcerated or exiled by arbitrary decree, others sentenced by courts-martial, others yet part of the floating prison population who are arrested, kept for a period of some weeks or months, and then released to serve as examples of the possibility of kafkaesque arbitrary persecution to the citizens at large.

It was evident from the first that Col. Papadopoulos and his putschist companions are experts in the effective use of security apparatus to maintain dictatorship by attempting to nip all movements in the bud (they've been very successful in this), by using their tight censorship to prevent any news relating to resistance activity from reaching the people and by establishing a system of terror whereby no one can feel safe (this ranging from dismissal from one's job to arbitrary arrest, torture, and indefinite imprisonment without charge or trial).

\* \* \*

This is the climate in which resistance activity has been functioning in Greece. It has been in existence ever since the immediate post-coup days, it has grown in difficulty, and it has met with harsh reversals in the past two years. Some of the main obstacles the resistance movement has had and will have to further overcome in maturing are:

- \* the modern and efficient security apparatus of the junta;
- \* the immediate loss of almost all of those who could have played a leading role in the creation of a resistance movement; (Natural leaders and men with underground experience were neutralized as soon as the junta seized power. In the absence of the above, inexperienced people made mistakes resulting in decimations of many networks.

- \* the terrible memories of the 1947-49 Greek civil war have acted powerfully on people of all political shades to create a psychological barrier to be overcome before total commitment to dynamic resistance can be reached;
- \* the realization that it was not simply

Within the country, the various attitudes



# The State of the Greek Economy and Foreign Investments in Greece

The following brief review and analysis of the Greek economy has been written by a Greek economist. His sources include numerous private and governmental publications and news media releases in Greece, various European countries, and the United States.

Greece is a mountainous country with one fifth of its area of 55,000 square miles scattered over a few hundred islands. Despite the fact that only about one fourth of the land is arable, about half of the country's almost nine million people make a living from agriculture. The population produces a Gross National Product of about \$800 per capita and it grows less than one per cent annually.

According to the Economic Survey of Greece by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Greece achieved a high rate of growth in the late 1950's and until 1966, second only to that of West Germany, among the West European countries. The growth of the real Gross National Product was on the average about 8 per cent annually. The growth was accompanied by a significant expansion of the industrial production which for the first time accounted for a larger portion of the national product than agriculture.

Late in 1966, the uncertainty produced by the irregular political situation as well as the various economic policies of the Stephanopoulos royal government depressed the rate of growth of the economy. The year of the coup the economy suffered a recession. The junta's statistics put the rate of growth of the GNP in the neighborhood of 4 per cent for 1967 and 4.5 per cent for 1968.

The drop in the GNP growth rate in 1967 can be attributed to a significant fall in private domestic investment expenditures, and to a strong decline in the receipts of foreign exchange from tourism, remittances of emigrants, and private foreign investment. All these were mostly in response to the anomalous political situation in the country, despite the fact that the Bank of Greece in its annual report for the year 1967 blamed only extraneous factors for the Greek economic slump, such as the Middle East war, etc.

The economic slowdown was handled by the colonels' economists with immediate remedial economic policies internally and internationally, and with various efforts—the effects of which would be felt in the long run—such as affect the foreign capital and tourist inflows to the country.

Domestically, the authorities made credit easier to get and cheaper, wrote off all farmers' debts in a regular political maneuver, and provided various fiscal incentives to industries, particularly those of manufacturing and construction where investment had almost come to a complete standstill in the after coup months. Short term loans were secured from abroad to meet some of the domestic demand for foreign exchange as imports rose significantly.

The private foreign capital flows to the country and that of tourists diminished in the after coup months. The first is highly responsive to domestic political and economic conditions, while tourists, particularly from Europe, avoided going to Greece in a gesture of disapproval of the military regime. The junta swiftly attempted to check the anticipated reactions by foreign capital and tourists as soon as it took power and continued doing so after downward trends in both inflows were established.

In a lightning move a couple of days after the overthrow of the interim pre-election government, the colonels signed up a 12 year, \$700 million plus contract with the Litton International Development Corporation. So earnest was the junta for a warm gesture to the international capital markets, that it signed a contract that had already become a center of controversy. A SIMILAR CONTRACT WITH LITTON HAD BEEN REJECTED BY THE GREEK PARLIAMENT A FEW MONTHS BEFORE THE COUP. It had then been introduced by the Finance Minister of the Stephanopoulos Government, Constantine Mitsotakis. The representatives of the Center Union Party (liberal) attacked the contract charging that it smacked of neo-colonialism. The colonels' contract with Litton provides among other, a profit of 11 per cent to Litton on the cost of its overall management program and about 3 per cent on the average as a fee on the money in investment capital that Litton would drum up for investment in Greece. The length of the bargaining sessions and the speed with which the contract was signed with Litton makes one wonder whether the financial arrangements with Litton actually preceded the coup.

While Litton described its role in Greece as purely an economic one, it has become in the U.S. an effective spokesman and lobbyist for the junta in Greece. So definitive were the political overtones of statements of Litton officials as witnessed by the speech of the president of the com-

pany, Robert M. Allan, Jr., to the Hellenic-American Chamber of Commerce at New York City's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on April 5, 1968, that the Justice Department of the United States began an investigation of Litton to determine whether the company was involved in acts in the United States that require its registration as a foreign agent. This was revealed by Nathan Lenvin, head of the Justice Department's foreign agents registration section to Amnesty International in a letter dated April 12, 1968.

Indirectly, the Greek military government attempted to influence firms and individuals in the United States and other countries, by hiring public relations firms to improve its image abroad. The company of Rudder and Finn of New York had the public relations account of the Greek government before the coup. They were invited to continue as the public relations agents of the junta but they declined because in the words of an official of the firm "we cannot stomach a dictator". William Rudder had been assistant secretary of Commerce in the Kennedy Administration.

The face uplifting of the junta was undertaken by the Thomas Deegan Co., Inc. The firm was contracted for \$243,000.

The contact for the contract was established by James A. Linen, President of Time Inc.. Deegan Co. is housed in the Time-Life building and among its accounts one would find Time, RCA, Coca-Cola, NBC, etc. Deegan Co. hired Harshe, Rothman, and Druck of New York for \$75,000 to work in attracting tourists to Greece. For the same purpose it would work in London with Maurice Fraser As-

*... the growth rate of the Greek economy has dropped to 4% from the previous high level performances of 8% ...*

*... a contract with the Litton International Development Corporation that had been rejected by the Greek Parliament was signed by the junta ...*

sociates. The role of Deegan Co. as an agent for the junta was clearly stated in the memo the company filed with the Justice Department in the United States when it registered as a representative of a foreign power. It noted that the company "would help increase newspaper and magazine coverage of Greece's economy and why it is a good place to invest." Deegan Co. pulled out of the arrangement in May 1968 after the adverse publicity it received.

In the wake of the international public outcry against the Greek junta and the call by Greek leaders exiled or jailed in Greece for a world economic boycott of the country, three major international developments occurred. In a swift move, the Investment Bank of the European Economic Community refused to extend to the junta the balance of a \$125 million loan to Greece, which was \$50 million. This loan had been negotiated sometime before the coup for public work purposes in Greece at the small cost of 3 per cent.

The World Bank extended a loan of \$10 million to the junta through one of its subsidiaries. The World Bank had refused to extend a loan to Greece when such a request was placed by the popularly elected Papandreou government some months earlier.

Finally, when President Johnson announced steps to control and correct the deficit of the U.S. Balance of Payments, which included suasion as well as actual guidelines and limitations for private American investment abroad, he specifically exempted Greece as a recipient of American capital from these limitations.

In addition to the various efforts and events mentioned above that were mostly designed to increase the capital inflow to Greece, the Greek junta with special decrees further sweetened the nectar of privileges extended to foreign companies for investment in the country. And while most of the Greek capital and other expenditures shied away from the scene to deprive the junta of victorious propaganda comments, the foreign capital, primarily American, rushed in for approval of and actual investments. For 1968 the junta's statisticians reported an increase of the capital inflow by \$104 million over the previous year, for a total of \$335 million. It was acknowledged by the press in Athens the next day (USA) will move in to manufacture glass

after the financial situation was presented to the public by the Minister of Coordination (April 3, 1969) that the increase in the capital inflow was most marked in the capital imported by the private sector and the various financial institutions.

Besides the huge Litton contract already mentioned, a variety of firms have been lured to Greece not only by their illusions of what constitutes political stability, but mainly, in response to the junta's offers of privileges. Significantly, not all investment is productive in terms of output and employment, although it seems it will be highly productive in terms of profits. Here is a small sample of firms which are currently investing in Greece or have had their petitions to do so approved.

In the banking field, business offices have now been opened in other cities besides Athens by the Bank of America, Chase Manhattan, and the First National City Bank. (Of course, American capital easily flows in the country through these financial intermediaries). Esso-Pappas, which a few years before had built a huge industrial complex in North Greece, has been given concessions for a good number of factories, and, among other, the franchise for Coca-Cola. The significant point here is that the privileges extended to Pappas hold even if he is already buying up established Greek firms.

Texaco Overseas Petroleum Co. has been granted a concession to drill for oil. This company is drilling with Geophysical Service International (USA). Goodyear has established a tire factory at a cost of \$15.5 million. Owen Illinois

containers and other glass work. Page-Europa, a subsidiary of the American company Page Communications, will establish television stations. MacDonald Construction Co. (USA) was awarded an "approximate" \$150 million contract for the construction of a highway linking the east and west ends of the northern portions of the country. Mid-Continent Corporation of Texas (USA) is establishing a cattle ranch. Corn Products (USA) will control the activities of Knorr Food Products. Construction Materials International, Inc. (USA) will produce building materials. G.S.T. Amusement Enterprises (USA) will construct an amusement park on the lines of Disneyland, and, to close the sample of the diversity of foreign investment in Greece these years, New England and Nevada businessmen opened a \$4 million casino in Athens under the name of "Club Alexandros." Olympic Airways will operate a special flight from New York each Monday to accommodate the gamblers!

Foreign investment has also come in disguised form through deals of Greek entrepreneurs. Western oil interests were reported to be primarily behind Onassis and Niarchos when the two clashed some time ago competing for a contract with the junta. The Onassis investment package of \$400 million, if finally goes through, will be the biggest investment package ever recorded in Greece. Among others, Onassis owns Olympic Airways. The junta signed a new contract with Olympic Airways dated December 19, 1968, and ratified by a decree dated February 15, 1969. This contract has given Onassis satisfaction to all his demands. These same demands had been denied by the various Greek governments ever since the last change in the concession from the Greek State to Olympic Airways was signed in 1962.

What is significant with regards to the foreign investment in Greece is that the junta, in its earnest to obtain backing from the foreign capital that could propel the lagging economy, has given privileges to the foreign firms that sometimes even the censored press criticized as outrageous. Witness just a few items of the contract given to the MacDonald Construction Co., worth an "approximate" \$150 million, for a road project.

The company will receive a fee of 14 per cent for the plans and studies, for the construction, supervision of subcontractors, and for the preparation of specifications and the conduct of adjudications for

subcontractors. That is, the company's fee will be \$21 million!! MacDonald will finance 70 per cent of the project, with repayment over a 10 year period at an annual interest rate of 6.35 per cent, it is this company, not the Greek State as is the practice, that will invite bids and grant the contracts. The time allotted to the engineer of the Greek State to check and approve the plans of the company is 28 days! It should be noted that road construction projects undertaken by the State in the past cost 4 per cent of the total investment. MacDonald will receive 14 per cent!!

It is this kind of deals concluded by the junta with foreign or domestic concerns that Andreas Papandreou has repeatedly said that will be reviewed upon the ascent of democratically elected government in Greece.

With regards to tourism, both the number of tourists and their expenditures fell considerably in 1967 and 1968, as compared with the steady growth of 15 per cent-20 per cent in the earlier years. The boycott of Greece by tourists had been very successful despite the lowering of prices of tourist-oriented goods and services of over 20 per cent by the junta. The boycott was especially successful in Europe, but indications are that this year it is failing, thanks particularly to the large and much higher spending American tourists. Greece received 56 per cent of its tourist receipts in 1968 from American tourists.

The final comments will be made with regard to the balance of payments of Greece. According to the junta's claims, the balance of payments recorded a surplus for 1968 of \$21 million. This was greatly hailed, but the situation is not as favorable as presented by the junta in its aggregate statistics. The surplus of the balance of payments and the heralded increase in the reserves of foreign exchange were achieved by obtaining a good amount of short-term credits from abroad which are repayable this year.

The trade account showed a record deficit of \$772 million for 1968. Exports increased by 2.7 per cent over 1967, and imports by 7.7 per cent. The junta claimed credit for the modest increase in exports and their particular industrial composition. Yet, all the plants and industrial complexes that contributed to this increase in exports had been planned and built, with contractual specifications for export quotas, by the Papandreou and Karamanlis governments.

The large deficit of the current account was covered by a large increase in suppliers credits, short term official loans, and foreign bank financing. If imports will grow as indicated by the established trends, while exports will just achieve a meager growth since no new large industrial plants will be in operation this year, there will be a large, new-record deficit in the current account of the balance of payments.

While all invisible earnings are expected to increase (these include shipping and tourists receipts and emigrants' remittances) there will be a serious burden on the balance of payments for the repayment of the short term obligations contracted last year. The over all net capital inflow will most likely remain at the same level as in 1968. Many firms have been awarded contracts, but what is important for the purpose of the balance of payments is the actual flow of capital in the country. This inflow has been considerably lagging the contract awards for investment, and if it will continue doing so through the end of this year, as indications are, there will be a large overall deficit in the balance of payments for 1969. The problems for the junta will be somehow resolved as far as the balance of payments is concerned if the Onassis investment package will finally go through and a significant inflow of capital will take place. Onassis bargaining position in his dialogue with the junta, and in fact that of any firm importing foreign capital, is very strong.

Greece is not a large country, and its economy needs only a relatively small stimulus to be propelled to a decent growth path. The present emphasis by the junta on aggregate growth rates and statistics serve good propaganda purposes and the junta's political viability. However, they overshadow the primarily structural problems of the Greek economy that have to be treated within a cohesive and well planned and attended framework of economic policies. The foreign investments taking place in their present form in Greece help the junta greatly by providing it with an economic backing without which it would have been seriously damaged, if not collapsed.



Cardinal News Analysis

# State Budget Tightens Student-Faculty Funds

By NEIL DUNLOP  
of the Cardinal Staff

The budget bill which the State Assembly passed would effectively allocate to the Madison campus the same funding which it received during the 68-69 fiscal year. The budget would allow only for an increase in pay for current faculty.

Thus the Madison campus would be required to cover 3,000 additional students, increase expenses due to inflation, and maintain two new major buildings with the same funds it had in 68-69.

All of this comes within the context that this University's salary levels for faculty members continue to be below most other Uni-

versities of quality.

At a time when impersonality at a large University is a pressing problem, the budget bill according to Assemblyman John Shabaz (R-New Berlin) would require larger classes and increased teaching loads for professors at the University.

In addition the Assembly version of the budget would allocate only 75¢ a day to welfare recipients to spend on food.

The conservative leadership of the Assembly Republicans seem to be interested in keeping Wisconsin

sin taxes and spending down at the expense of damaging higher education and welfare in the state.

Because of the passage of the Assembly version of the bill the conservative Republicans in the Assembly will have a stronger position for bargaining in the Conference committee where a compromise will be worked out with the more liberal Senate budget. The question is, will the Republicans of the Assembly by political maneuvering be able to maintain their low level of funding for the University in the final budget.

## Children Ask Questions Of Space Engineer

Children at Randall School were given an opportunity to have their questions about Apollo 11 answered by an expert Wednesday.

While the students waited eagerly, a conference telephone call was placed to Stuart Present, project engineer at the Houston Space Center.

Then the questions began. "What would happen if the mother ship's engines were knocked out?" "Was it wet under the sand and rocks on the moon?" "What is used for fuel in the first stage?" Other questions ranged from "What kind of training do they go through to learn to be so calm?" to "How do the astronauts go to the bathroom?"

The interview was suggested by Peter Hanson, a student at the school. Present is a close friend of the Hanson family and during the interview Peter referred to him as "Uncle Stu." Present is a graduate of the University in engineering.

The children at Randall School are involved in a Summer Laboratory Program sponsored by the University. The purpose of the program is to get the Randall school students interested in issues concerning Madison and the nation. It also provides training for graduate intern teachers and gives experience to a group of teachers from Illinois and Wisconsin in team teaching.

The students from grades four to seven, have examined such issues as water pollution, and they are about to research the Mifflin Street area. They have talked to legislators and businessmen in finding answers to their questions.

Ted Czajkowski, co-director of the program said that the methods used in the program help the child use a process to identify a problem, research the problem and to form his own opinion. Also, it enables the child to get involved in current issues.

The teachers are not there to answer the child's questions, but rather to guide the child in finding his own answers, Czajkowski added.

## MOVIE TIME

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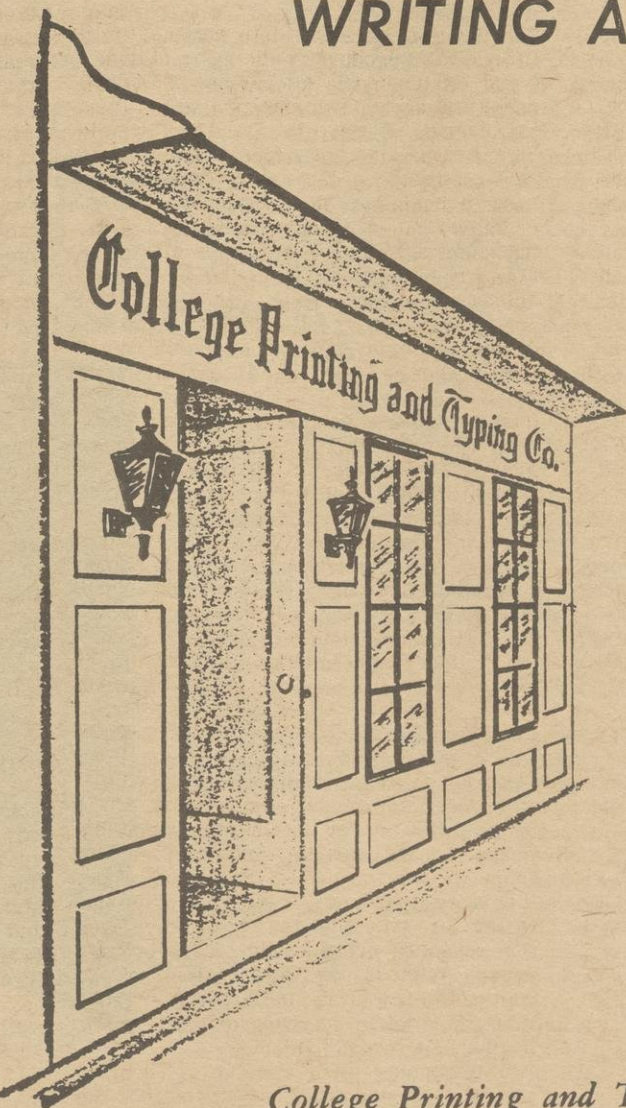
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# Playground Coordinator Uses Children's Creativity

By KATHY LYNCH  
of the Cardinal Staff

Many young idealists find themselves faced with the dilemma of trying to communicate with the people who are being caught up in the conservative trend which is sweeping this country. Perhaps the most closed-minded and the hardest to reach are the middle class suburbanites. There is much theorizing on the subject, but little action. It is, after all, a frustrating business.

Ken Kmiecik, a University speech major, has found his own way. He has tried to reach these people through their children.

This summer, Ken has been working with the Brookfield Park and Recreation Summer Program, acting as drama coordinator for seven district playground programs. He has found the children, ages 4-14, uninhibited, still quite impressionable, and ripe for a little social philosophizing.

His summer work has culminated in a play which

As Ken commented, "Kids are tremendously aware, much more so than their parents give them credit for." In his introduction to the play, Ken stated, "I have nothing more to say. The kids will say all that is left." And they did.

Aside from the societal implications of the play, Ken has succeeded in providing a sharp contrast to the rigid educational system's development of creativity in children. Many so-called educators deny children the chance to be uninhibitedly creative.

As Ken put it, he has allowed the children total freedom to assume whatever kinds of characters they have developed in their minds. He has also given them the chance to meet their parents on their own grounds, and has literally forced the parents to join their children in the world of the young.

Talking to the kids, there appeared to be widespread enthusiasm for Ken's program. A sixth grade girl commented that, because of her summer experience, she was going to pursue drama in



is now being presented on the playgrounds by different groups of children whom he has worked with. The play appears to be a very simple thing, but is really very subtly effective in its social condemnation. Ken wrote his play, "The Story of the Old Cobbler", with that in mind.

The play is the tale of an old cobbler who proudly works with his hands, making shoes for the people of his village. His shoes have a touch of the personal, conveying the simple love and dedication of a person who is his own man.

Everyone is happy until a fast-talking businessman tries to sell him a machine which will revolutionize the shoe business and increase his profits one hundred per cent. When the cobbler protests that he has all the money that he needs to live a good life, the businessman plays on his sympathy, convincing him that the people will be much happier with the new machine.

At this point the narrator interrupts. "The old cobbler bought the machine," he says, "but because his story has become a part of all of us now, I'm going to ask you, the audience, to help us out in completing the story."

The children then descend upon the audience, pick out their parents, and proceed to tell them which cog they play in the machine. As the programmed parents produce shoes at a frantic rate, the townspeople realize that the shoes have lost their personal, communicative touch. They wish to stop the machine, which they had only too recently marveled at. But the machine continues to produce shoes as if its life depended upon it. The people realize that the machine is now out of their control.

Finally a young child explains that he knows how to stop the machine. But first the people must realize that the machine has to be completely dismantled, and that they must all help to destroy it, for the child cannot do it alone. The children then proceed to destroy the machine, sending its cogs back into the audience.

The cast then urges the audience to join with them as they sing the Beatles' hit "All You Need Is Love."

To the children, the play is all fun and games. But, in effect, Ken has succeeded in making the parents look rather idiotic. He has pulled his joke off quite well on the small suburban community of Brookfield. For the parents, whether they realize it or not, have been drawn into the reality of the young.

Ken and the children have told them simply, but clearly, that their de-personalized roles in society have got to go. They have mirrored their own parents' hypocrisy on stage for all to see.

high school. Whether her true creativity will be squelched in the rigid educational system remains to be seen.

Perhaps the story which sums up the children's enthusiasm most adequately is that of a little boy who appeared on the baseball field one day, crying. When asked what was wrong, the child blurted out that drama and baseball were scheduled at the same time. The director arranged it so that he could participate in both, and the little boy went on to become the cobbler himself.

Although the summer session was short, Ken has offered the children a chance which is not available to them in the depersonalized educational system. His work has involved the children not only in the highest creative sense, but in a philosophical one as well.

This program, though short, has been one man's attempt to prsonalize a segment of American life,



Ken Kmiecik

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# Steering Committee Formed For Madison Tenant Union

By JEFF KANNEL

A temporary steering committee for the Madison Tenant Union, composed of both community and student groups, was formed at a meeting held during the past week.

The meeting was attended by representatives of eight city groups and several members of the student group which has been working on the union this summer. Other groups not present on Sunday expressed a desire to help organize the union and will be joining the steering committee in the near future.

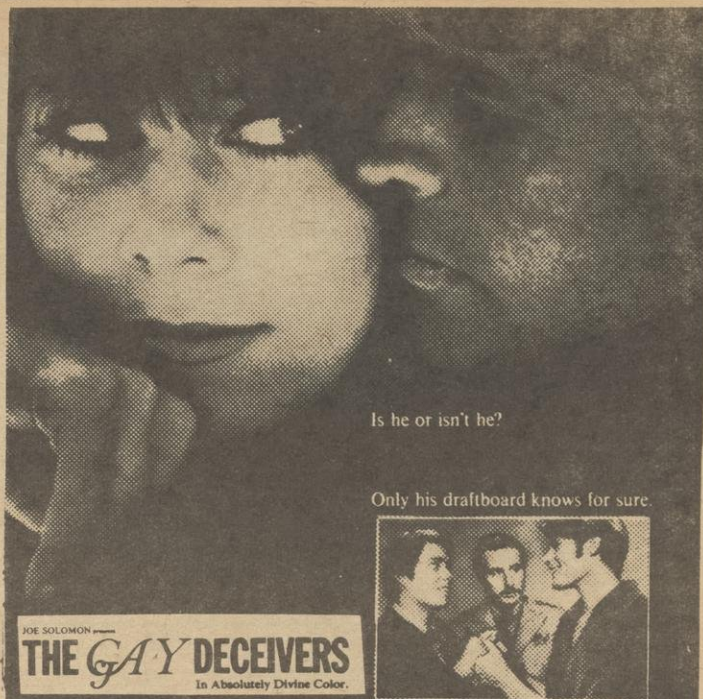
Discussion of goals of the union centered around the issues of rent control and building code enforcement. Arguments against a rent control law were presented by Ron Dean from Dane County Legal Services, who pointed to some negative results of the New York City law. Landlords under rent control have often allowed their buildings to run down, claiming that they cannot afford the repairs because of low rents.

An alternative to a city-wide rent control law was suggested which would set individual rent ceilings for each building, allowing for taxes, upkeep, and a reasonable profit. Fair rent formulas have been drawn up by the Department of Housing and Urban Development which could be used for this purpose, if they could be practically applied to the Madison situation. Research is continuing into both ideas.

After rejecting several structural proposals, the regular Monday meeting on the union divided into committees to handle publicity, legal research, realty and other research, block organizing, grievances, and finances. The consensus was reached that a city-wide base of support was necessary for the union to effect any long-range changes in city housing.

One of the structure proposals suggested that the student and non-student populations of the city develop their own bases of support and later come together in one union. The idea was rejected as being too unfeasible and too student-oriented by both students and community people at the meeting. Ken Fulgione, A VISTA worker with Independent Houses, challenged the proposal, asking "if you wanted to set up a student tenant union and later invite in the city, if you feel we're organized enough, why am I at this meeting?" The group was in general agreement with him and tabled the idea in favor of working with the temporary steering committee established at the Sunday meeting.

The committees, such as publicity and organizing, will be submitting their ideas on press and community relations to the next meeting. Plans for a membership drive during August are still tentative, pending the report of the organizing committee. In any case active recruitment of membership will be starting in both student and non-student neighborhoods in the near future.



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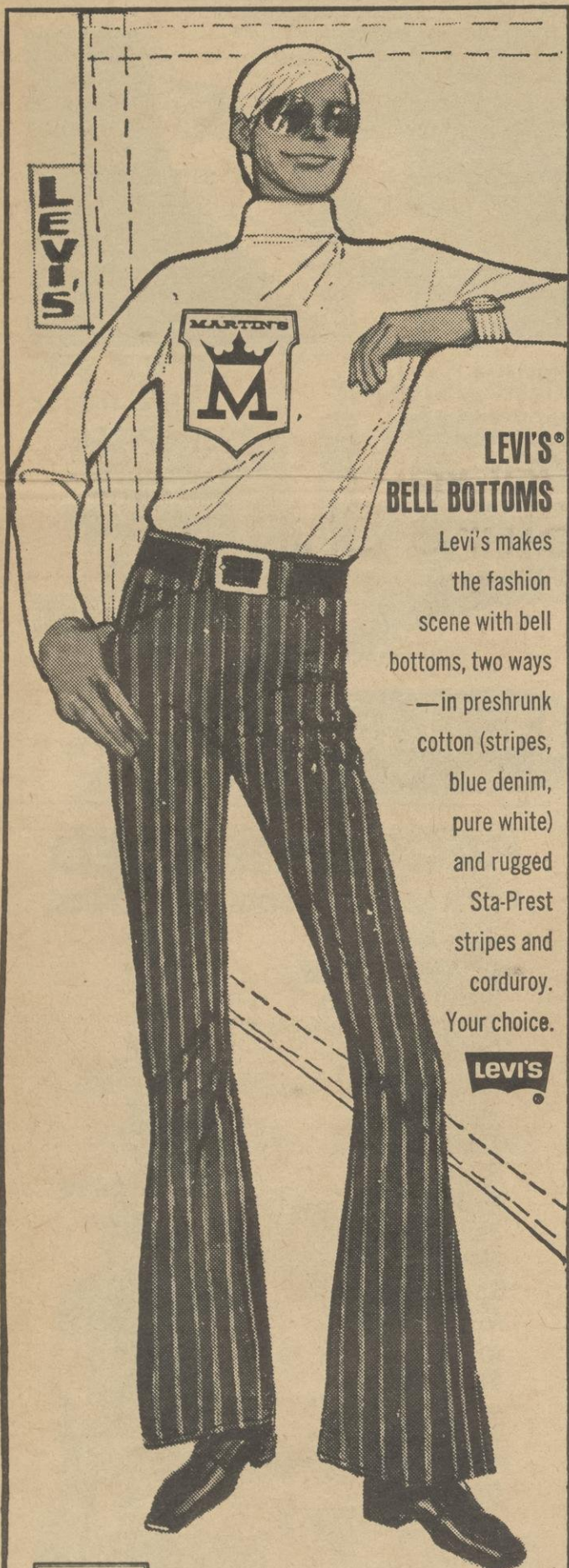


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# Strichnine Behind Union Causes Student Concern

By HOLLY SCHULTZ  
of the Cardinal Staff

Student criticism has arisen over rat poison set out behind the student union last week to control rodents displaced by campus lakefront improvements.

The rat poison strichnine was placed in a small area behind the union terrace last Friday by James Capacio of the University physical plant. While planting the poison, Capacio was harrassed by students who claimed the strong poison would kill dogs and other animals as well as rats.

Due to these and other complaints, Capacio returned on Saturday to substitute a weaker poison for the strichnine. "It isn't as effective," said Capacio, "since rats won't be as attracted by the new poison as to strichnine, which resembles a natural rat food."

At least a dozen birds, killed by the poison, have been picked up in the area so far.

It was assumed that when the old Union boathouse was torn down, as part of the lakefront project, the rat problem would disappear too, since the boathouse was a main home for the rats.

This was not the case, however, and due to the tearing up of the area for construction purposes, it became easier to observe rodent activity. "There is a definite problem there," Capacio commented. "This is the first time rat poison has been used near the union."

Besides uprooting the rat population, the lakefront project has also caused other problems this summer.

Students admit the new construction "looks nice" but they are distracted by wire fencing and high piles of dirt that turn to mud when it rains. They are still not fully aware of what the purpose of the project is.

"I think they are going to cover the whole area with concrete and then paint it green in remembrance of grass," remarked union boathouse worker, Chris Schultz.

Actually, however, plans include the planting of grass on both sides of the newly constructed concrete roadway leading from the parking lot to the boathouse. The narrow road will now enable boat owners to pull their boats by car directly to the boathouse, rather than being forced to put the boat elsewhere and approach the boathouse from the lake.

The campus lakefront improvements stretch from the union canoe storage area to the Alumni Building on Lake Street. Terraced steps have been built directly on the water's edge to prevent erosion of the shoreline.

Behind the union parking lot, a concrete breakwater juts out into the lake, serving no real purpose except that it was cheaper to cover the old one than to remove it. Originally it was used to create calm water in front of the lifeguard station there, but that has now been torn down and rebuilt further down the shoreline, far from the union.

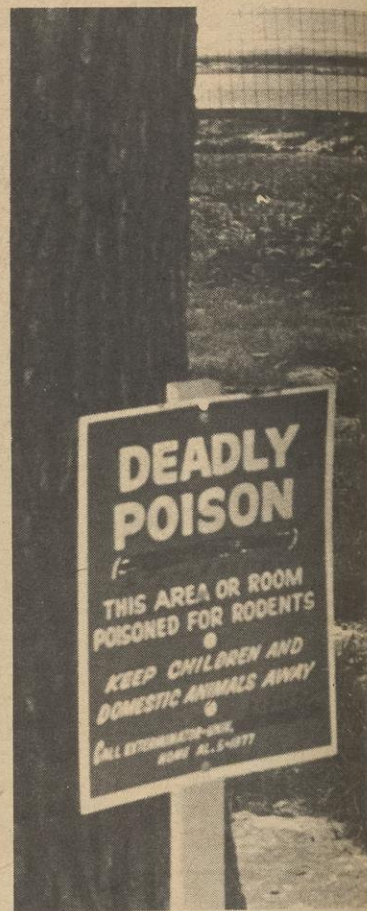
Although the lifeguard uses a high-powered telescope, during foggy days and at night he can't even see lake activity behind the union now.

The purpose of the project, which is to be completed by September, is to create more of an access to the lake and to smooth out and clean up the shoreline. It has nothing to do with lake pollution cures, except that it will prevent any more of that shoreline being carried away by the lake. The total cost of the campus lakefront improvement project is \$280,000.

"Actually it won't change things

that drastically," said Mr. Roger Mayer, assistant landscape architect of the University Dept. of Planning and Construction, which is in charge of the project.

This department is also responsible for proposing the former pedestrian bridge between the union and Science Hall. It was erected at a cost of \$26,000 two years ago, but torn down last month since students did not find it practical to use.



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## Space Waste

There is no point in prattling about the various humanitarian projects for which money poured into the space circus could have been used. Man and his machines have landed on the moon—a great dream has been satisfied at the expense of millions of starving human beings. The American chauvinists have won this decades propaganda race.

There are considerations beside the unequal distribution of wealth in this world. Since any scientist living in or near a modern industrialized region cannot see the stars well even with a telescope—the earth's atmosphere is incredibly polluted—it is no wonder that NASA's next project is an orbiting observatory. Since the Industrial Revolution, the carbon dioxide level of the atmosphere has increased by 13 per cent. One doesn't have to be a scientist to observe the smog over New York or Los Angeles. Even the Van Allen radiation belts have been disturbed by human mismanagement.

Neither does one have to be a scientist to observe that all of the inland waterways in the United States are polluted. The actual pollution results not only from biological toxins, but also from the overfertilization of the waterways by nutrient-rich metropolitan sewage and the fertilizers which flow off agricultural areas. In some regions even the water table is polluted.

At the present time scientists are combating these mounting crisis one by one, essentially ignoring the imbalance mankind has created in nature herself. The problem which beset the ecology of the earth how-

ever, involve far more than exploitative capitalism or any other economic phenomena. They are a result of the increased centralization and biological simplification which cities so abhorrently represent. Only by decentralization can those be neutralized.

Of course, with the physical imbalances of the city follow the psychological problems: crime, insanity, and mind policing. If one doesn't believe in Big Brother, he may be interested to know that the New City Police Department has closed circuit television cameras trained on several key situations in the city. Presently they are used for crime control; in the future . . . The answer to these problems is decentralization.

Judging by man's inadequate ecological foresight, one can safely predict what the moon will look like within a few decades. The first interests there in any large scale will be the mining companies, for there mostly likely exists large veins of metals which can be very easily refined because there is no oxidation in the lunar atmosphere. Thus when the tourist industry (have you ever visited Wisconsin Dells) arrives, the first aristocrats will view a rough surface pock-marked with mine openings and rock crushers. They'll enjoy it.

Until man straightens his own house, all space is endangered. As Lyndon Johnson so aptly remarked, our foreign policy is but an extension of our domestic policy. In fact, if man does not correct his imbalances with his biomes, nature may be unable to support sophisticated life forms in future centuries including man.

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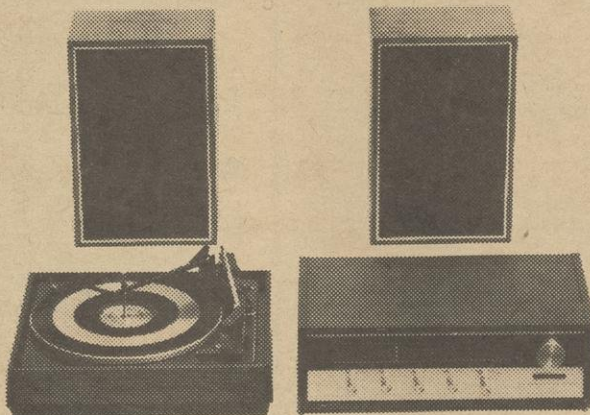
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FREE - Cocker type pups., 7 wks old. 1 yr. old male. B. Pyrcn, 262-1004 or come to 114 E. Dayton behind 110 E. Dayton. betw. 7 & 10 pm. 2x29

Etc. & Etc. . .

KITTENS free. 255-8683. 3x2

## Help Wanted . . .

ARTIST photographer team needs female models for body painting & photo project. \$4 hr. 249-3680 eve & wkends. 9x25

MODELS over 21 wanted for nude photography. High wages. Appt. 255-9367, 9 to 4. 6x25

EARN \$1 in a 30 min. psych. experiment. No contact lenses. 267-6793 betw. 5&7 p.m. 2x29

SUBJECTS for psych experiment. Will pay \$1.75 for 45 min. No contact lenses. Lois. 262-1567, 231-1625 for appt. 7x15

## CLERK TYPIST

## PERMANENT POSITION

married, college background  
40. Hr. Week

## GOOD STARTING SALARY

Contact Mrs. Mills

262-5854

xxx

SUBJECTS for psych. expmt. No contact lenses or previous exp. in expmts. \$1 for 35 min. Mrs. Masse 262-1041. 5x5

## Wanted . . .

GIRL to share apt w 3. Fall. 262-4230. 4x25

GIRL to share apt. w. 2. Fall E. Gorham. Laundry, parking. Chris 255-0164. 3x25

GIRL to share apt. for Aug. only Own rm. Campus. 256-4366. 3x25

GRAD rmate. Sept. Own bdrm. Monona Shores. 222-8350. 2x29

GIRL to share huge apt w. 3 girls. Util. pd. Sept. to June. \$60 mo. 255-7721 Ask for Diane. 3x1

GRAD girl to share apt w 2. Fall., W. Doty. Carol 255-5795. 6x12

NEED 1 or 2 bdrm apt for 2. Campus, Fall. 257-6514. 6x12

WANT to share van or truck. Moving to Santa Barbara, Cal. or vicinity end Aug. 255-3606. 7x15

WANTED: a ride to Berkeley, Cal. Aug. 9 or 10. 238-4913. 3x1

## Trips . . .

WANTED: a ride to Berkeley, Cal. Aug. 9 or 10. 238-4913. 3x1

## Parking . . .

507 W. Johnson St. \$7 mo. Markwardt Co. 251-1876, 255-8358. xxx

## Services . . .

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

THESIS Reproduction — xerox multilith, or typing. The Thesis Center 257-4411. Carole Leslie. xxx

EXCEL. Typing. 231-2072. xxx

Typing. Theses, manuscripts, papers. Professional. 257-3117. 4x5

LOS—A professional light show for dances, concerts. 251-0128. 9x12

TUTORING - French, Spanish. Italian - reading proficiency, grammar, convers. 256-1030. 3x25

IRONING & sewing. 256-8260. 4x5

Typing in my home. 271-6236. 3x1

MESSY people: Why not have your apt. cleaned & save a grad student from starvation? Efficient, reasonable rates. 256-4297. 1x25

Entertainment . . .

MARRIANA Sage Memorial Film Club presents "Nothing But the Best" with Alan Bates, "I Am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang" with Paul Muni, and "The Deadly Mantis", Fri. July 25 thru Sun. July 27 respectively. All shows at Broom Street Theater (125 W. Johnson) at 10:30 & 12:30 pm. Tickets 60c for members. 1x25

BROOM Street Theater presents "Sight & Sound" Mon. July 28 at 8&10 p.m. Multi-media production combining UW student made movies with music. For more information 257-0054. 1x25

BROOM St. Theater Company presents "Woyzeck" 8pm. Fri. July 25 through Sun. July 27 at 152 W. Johnson. Tickets \$1.50 (for members) & \$2.00 on sale at theater box office 12-7:30 p.m. daily. 1x25

# State St. Mall

(continued from page 3)

his position concerning the involvement of students in the planning for a semi-mall on State Street. I think it is an encouraging and enlightening position coming from a Madison City Department employee. I'm going to pursue this tomorrow."

Urich thought that if the plan was approved "perhaps this is the time to involve students—when detailed planning takes place."

Parks countered this by saying that there "never is the right time to get in on planning except at the beginning. This is the time students should have come in."

"The city doesn't involve students in planning, neither does the University. There are three ways to improve this. One, you could appoint students to the City Planning Commission, whose members are business orientated. Two, more students could be appointed to the City-University Co-

ordinating Committee. Three, the University could appoint students to its Office of Planning and Construction in an authoritative capacity."

Parks added that the Fifth Ward Organization had discussed this matter, and will take a position to be presented before the Common Council; and before businesses in the 500 and 600 blocks of State Street. In the future, he hoped, the organization would be more capable of influencing the businessmen to favor a mall.



## CAMPUS CLOTHES Shop

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## ALL SUMMER MERCHANDISE

## SAVE UP TO 50%

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Welcome



CAMPUS CLOTHES SHOP

665 University Ave. at Lake St.

MADISON



# Patterns Offers Coffee, Entertainment

By JEANNE UDOVC  
of the Cardinal Staff

Dylan chanting softly in the background; black lights illuminating psychedelic posters; an impromptu stage; and quiet conversation. This is Patterns, a coffeehouse in the basement of 515 N. Lake Street.

With so much pressure being put on today's university student, it's nice to find a place where he can go to relax and enjoy a night of pleasant conversation and entertainment.

Patterns was opened last February by the Inter-varsity Christian Fellowship. The small basement room contains an impromptu stage, psychedelic posters, barrels used as tables, and empty tin cans for ashtrays.

The menu features two varieties of coffee each night, seven different types of tea, four brands of soft drinks and a basket of chips with your order.

Bernie Adeney, manager of Patterns, got the idea for a coffeehouse after a trip to the "Alternative" coffeehouse in Chicago.

The emphasis at Patterns is on conversation, rather than on entertainment. Barbara Hampton, a member of the Inter-varsity Christian Fellowship, explained, "We feel that a coffeehouse is a good neutral place where people feel comfortable to be themselves and to talk about what's important to them. Lots of times this brings

out some ultimate questions. We feel we have some religious answers—not all, but some answers. That's why we stress conversation, but we don't force our opinions. We'll talk about anything.

The entertainment that Patterns features complements this friendly, expressive atmosphere. Since its opening, Patterns has featured a variety of entertainment from an anti-war play to a recent at-

traction, Penny Golden, a blind folk singer from Chicago.

Patterns attracts a cross section of students and brings them together through conversation and friendship. Some comments made by students about Patterns include: "It's a nice place to go if you want to relax and just rap with your friends." "It's a place where people can express themselves—both entertainers and audiences."



**SOME THINGS AREN'T NICE.  
LIKE LOOSENING THE CONNECTION ON THE  
STEERING ROD OF A NEW CAR  
PEOPLE CAN GET KILLED THAT WAY.**

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EXPERTLY MIXED COCKTAILS

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OPEN DAILY

FROM 11 a. m.

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We're The HELL DO you  
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town?



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Where Else

619 W. WASHINGTON  
Open 24 Hrs.

**Stop-N-Sock**

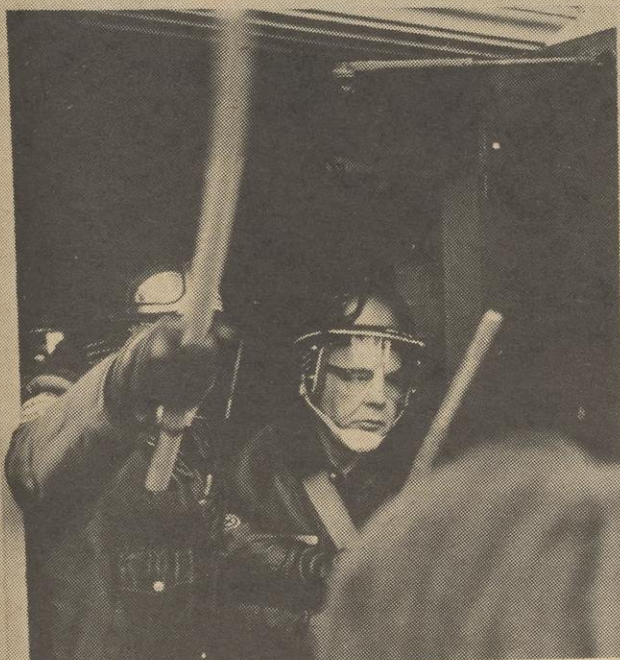
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When the University resorts to this,  
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ing protected?

Find the answers in PROFIT MOTIVE  
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inal Office, 425 Henry Mall. At 35c.

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(Send one home-to the taxpayers)

## Religion On Campus

**Lutheran Worship at the  
University.**

**BETHEL CHURCH (ALC)**

312 Wisconsin Avenue 257-3577  
Sunday, July 27  
8:45-10:30 a.m.  
"God Man and Space"  
Pastor Robert Borgwardt  
Holy Communion following  
10:30 service

**LUTHER MEMORIAL  
CHURCH (LCA)**

1021 University Avenue (across  
from Lathrop) 257-3681  
Sunday Services: 7:30 and 10:00  
Communion at 11:00 a. m.  
Sermon: "Sayers and Doers"  
By Pastor Frank K. Eifird  
Nursery care for children  
thru age two - 10:00 a. m.

**WIS. LUTHERAN CHAPEL  
and STUDENT CENTER**  
(Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran  
Synod)

220 W. Gilman (1/2 blk off state)  
257-1969 or 244-4316  
Richard D. Balge, pastor  
Sunday Worship 10:00 A. M.

**CALVARY CHAPEL  
(LC-MS)**

713 State Street (across from  
Library) 255-7214  
Sunday: 9:00 a. m. Bible  
Dialogue  
10:00 a. m. Worship  
Wednesday: 7:30 p. m.  
Inquiry Class  
9:30 p. m. Vespers

**ASSEMBLY OF GOD**

Corner of Ingersoll & Jennifer  
10:45 a.m.—Hour of Worship  
7:00 p.m.—Gospel Hour  
Transportation: Fair Oaks or  
North Street buses.

**MADISON  
BIBLE FELLOWSHIP  
I.F.C.A.**

Roberts & Stockton Cts.  
Just off Monroe near Fieldhouse  
Sun., 9:30 a.m.—Christian Ed.  
10:30 a.m.—Worship Service  
7:00 p.m.—Evening Service  
Thurs. 8:00 p.m.—Choir Practice

**UNIVERSITY**

**CATHOLIC CENTER**

723 State St. 256-2696

SUNDAY MASSES

7:30, 9:00, 10:30, 7:30

DAILY MASSES

7:00, 8:00, 12:30, 5:15

SATURDAY MASSES

7:00, 8:00, 5:15, 8:00 p. m.

5:15 & 8 p.m. fulfills Sun.

obligations

Confessions-7:15 p.m.-Mon.,

Wed., & Sat.

**FIRST METHODIST  
CHURCH**

203 Wisconsin Ave. 256-9361

Rev. J. Ellsworth Kalas

This Sunday's (July 27) sermon

at 9:00 and 11:15 "Genesis

Headline V: "Sexual Revolution"

Dr. J. Ellsworth Kalas, preach-

ing. Rev. Wildes will be preach-

ing at 7:30 Earlybird service.

**GRACE EPISCOPAL**

The Historic Church

On Capitol Square

Invites You to Worship With Us

Every Sunday at 7:30, 9:30,

Fr Paul Hoornstra, Rector

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
ORGANIZATION**

315 N. MILLS ST. 255-4066

Reading Rooms are open 8:30

a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.

Tuesday Evening Testimony.

Meetings are at 7:00. All are

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
CHURCHES**

First Church of Christ, Scientist

315 Wisconsin Avenue

Second Church of Christ, Scien-

tist, 212 S. Midvale Blvd.

Reading Room 234 State Street

& Westgate Shopping Center.

Sunday Morning Services: 10:30

a. m. Subject: "Truth"

Sunday Schools—to age 20—

10:30 a.m.

Wednesday Eve. Testimony

Meetings: 8:00 p.m.

Christian Science Radio Series:

"THE BIBLE SPEAKS TO

YOU" Sunday 8:00 a.m. WKOW

"Facing Up To Fear of Flying"

**ST. FRANCIS**

The University Episcopal Center

101 University Ave. 256-2940

Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd

Sundays 9:00 a. m. Holy Eucha-

rist and sermon; 5:00 p. m. Holy

Eucharist

Tuesdays 12:05 p. m. Holy Eu-

charist

Thursdays 5:00 p. m. Holy Eu-

charist

Other holy days, 12:05 p. m.

Holy Eucharist

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH**

518 N. Franklin Ave.

(Just south of 2800 Univ. Ave.)

Andrew C. Davison

James L. Pike

Ministers

Summer Worship at 9:30 a. m.

(Rides from Student Center, 309

No. Mills, each Sunday at 9:10

a.m.)

**GENEVA CHAPEL**

1711 University Ave.

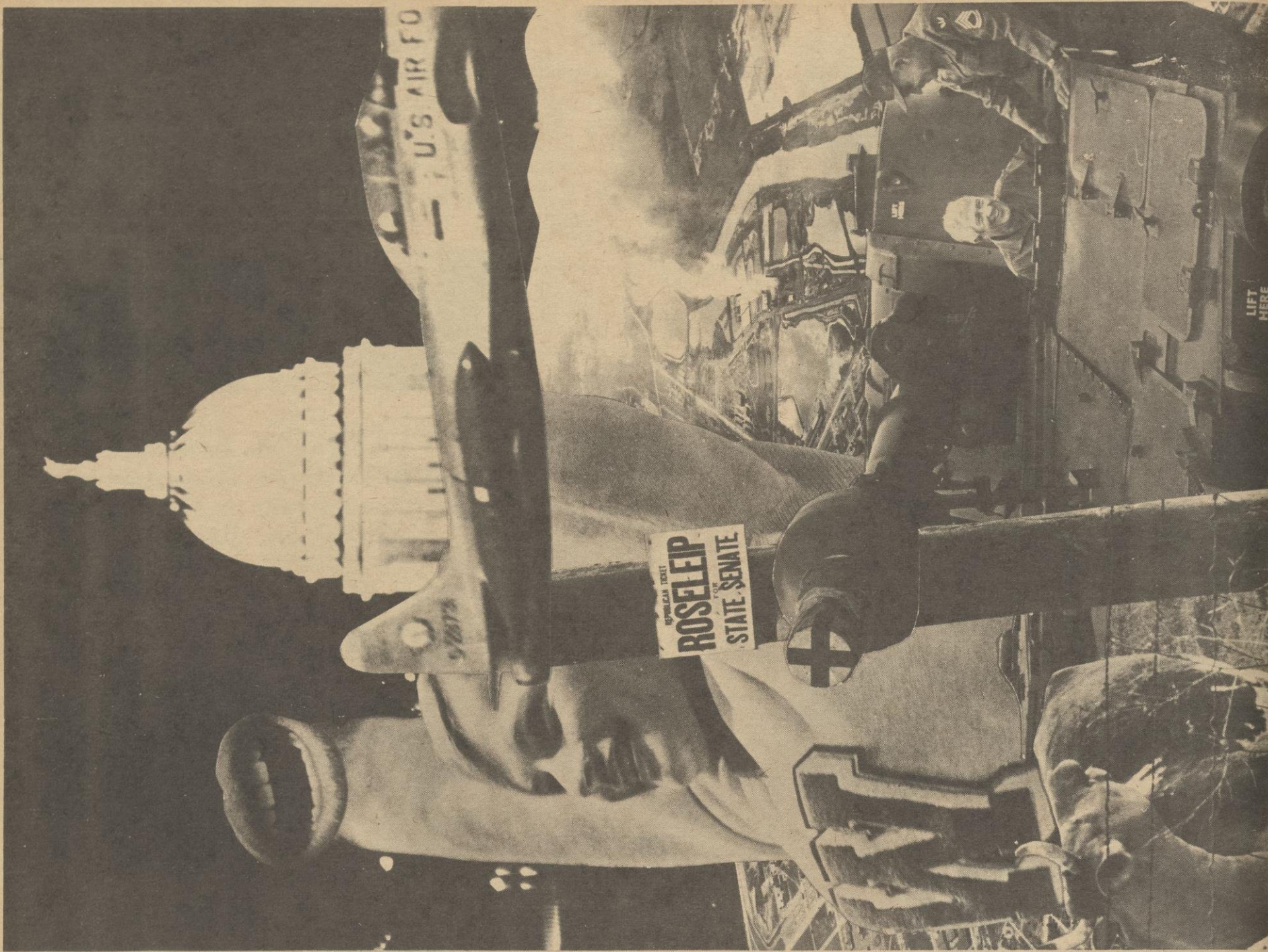
Serving the Reformed Com-

munity

Sunday Services: 10:30 a.m.

Curt Roelofs, Pastor





\*The covers this issue were designed by Irv White, who sez everybody should read Madison's Kaleidoscope because it has a lot of good words, especially Motown and Earth Read-Out

## ROLL UP FOR A MAGIC MYSTERY TOUR

Your Stub  
164559092728300

Do not worry; Ah, do not fret: This old train will get there yet!

TICKET GOOD FOR ~ THE GLORY RAILROAD

### ONE FARE

The date  
Any Day Now  
Between Madison, Wisc. and Glory, Halleluiah, 1 way only. Watch yr step.

The time  
Soon enough  
Just pack your existence in a trunk & leave it someplace.

Just pack your existence in a trunk & leave it someplace.

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