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Americans in Paris Join Revolt

By ROB GORDON
Paris Correspondent

June 19—If Irving Berlin's "I Love Paris in the Springtime" was slightly out of tune last month, then there is good reason to believe that people here will make their annual August sojourn South one month early.

Today, more than a month after thousands of Sorbonne students set their first barricade afire on Boulevard St. Germaine, in Paris' Latin Quarter, and less than a month before Bastille Day, the semblance of city normalcy is held by a clump of swarming cops and soldiers that is fastened around militant radicals, mostly under thirty.

There are many Americans living in Paris among the demonstrators. And they are active. Living in The Latin Quarter, market districts (where I am staying), and suburbs, they are closely knit—both culturally and politically. At the same time they are tied to The Movement—largely so by their self-image. To a great extent, the Americans are, or recently were students, up against a wall similar to the one the French radicals face.

Americans join the protests and mount the barricades at risk of deportation or arrest. One draft resister, who sat in at Dow last October, showed no concern over being evicted. "I have a commitment," he said. "I'm with them and that transcends the chance involved."

They all share a pride and readily identify themselves or part of the movement. Often one former U.S. university student will recognize another in the street by the particular barricade they fought at on a given night.

Last week, just before the CRS, specially trained riot policemen cleared out the Sorbonne; some 300 French

demonstrators carrying the red flag marched in Montparnasse, a section just south of the university, singing "The Internationale," socialist unity anthem. Someone yelled "CRS" and within one minute the intersection cleared, except for demonstrators and police. Pedestrians rushed to the curbs, theatres closed, doors locked.

My friend, who had taken active part in previous demonstrations, and I were on our way to a restaurant. We hugged the curb. As the students marched by, police formed two flanks, one to guard the intersection, the other to chase the protesters. The entire incident lasted less than five minutes without violence, and was more than a taunt. The French students defied De Gaulle's ban on all demonstrations and the cops showed their muscles. Taunt or not, it was exclusively French.

To call each protest a demonstration is to belittle and minimize the point. In fact, aside from an early march of 500,000 students from universities all over France in May, there have been few.

The usual tactic is street warfare of Molotov cocktails and bricks against concussion grenades and chlorine gas (a more harmful substance than teargas, as it burns the skin as well as the eyes). Students burn cars and use the junk as foundations for barricades in the narrow streets of The Latin Quarter—streets that Haussman, architect under Napoleon III, neglected to widen to prevent such opportunities. A chain is formed.

While some dig up cobblestones with mountain picks, others pass bricks one by one to the barricade, where they are used for the wall and ammunition. The police stand ready on one side, the students on the other. The charge

begins, bricks are thrown, grenades are sent whirling through the air from special launchers. As the police near the barricade, it is set on fire and the students retreat.

So goes one battle to the next.

Paris is also the home of expatriated Americans who have formed draft resistance groups. Although there are less than 50 members in total, their numbers are growing. Bourg La Reine, a Parisian suburb, is the site of one such group. There are two persons from the University of Wisconsin there. Unlike some of the other groups, Bourg Le Reine is apolitical in style.

"We had a hassle about it in the beginning," one said. "Some felt that we should design ourselves along political lines. But we decided instead to exist as a sort of humanistic group, doing things according to a philosophy of life rather than of politics alone."

The house in Bourg La Reine is a resistance center only in figurative terminology. It would be incorrect to say that American demonstrators, risking their passports, and sometimes their lives, are in the scene for excitement. They are sincere. Each group has its own common ground.

For those at Bourg La Reine it is a common plight and a common home. For those on the barricades it is a common action with perhaps a memory of a face as they meet on the streets.

What will happen on Bastille Day and what role the Americans here will play is only a guess. But one thing is certain: they will be together.

The Daily Cardinal

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Tuesday, June 25, 1968
VOL. LXXVIII, No. 150

FREE COPY

Negro Educator Heads New Program for Poor

A distinguished Negro educator and associate of the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, was appointed by the Board of Regents last Friday to a newly-created major administrative post to coordinate the University's expanding programs for the disadvantaged.

Dr. Proctor, 46, former president of two predominantly Negro colleges in Virginia and North Carolina and former executive in the Anti-Poverty Program and the

Peace Corps, will begin his new duties as University Dean for Special Projects on July 1.

Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington told the regents that Dr. Proctor is "an outstanding educator of international stature who is going to make a great contribution in Wisconsin."

The new dean will be directly responsible for the statewide program of educational aid to the disadvantaged, which the regents mandated last month in response

to University faculty and administration recommendations, Dr. Harrington explained.

"Dr. Proctor will coordinate the University's statewide resources in development of teaching, research and action programs for lower-income groups, white and black," the president said. The new dean also will supervise the University's cooperative program with predominantly Negro institutions in the South. He will be the University's representative in contacts with national agencies involved in programs for the disadvantaged.

In accepting the position in the University central administration, Dr. Proctor told Pres. Harrington that he is eager to join the University's effort to devote its resources to "the agonizing problems of the times."

Last January Dr. Proctor accompanied Vice President Hubert Humphrey on a diplomatic visit to 10 African states. Dr. Proctor had been Peace Corps director in Nigeria in 1962, and returned to Washington to become associate director of the Peace Corps in 1963. He was on leave from the presidency of North Carolina A&T College, which he headed from 1960-64. He had been president of Virginia Union University from 1955-60 after serving as professor and dean of the institution from 1949-55.

At the close of his tour with the Peace Corps, Dr. Proctor served as associate general secretary of the National Council of Churches in charge of public affairs. In 1965 he was recalled to government service as northeast regional di-

(continued on page 4)



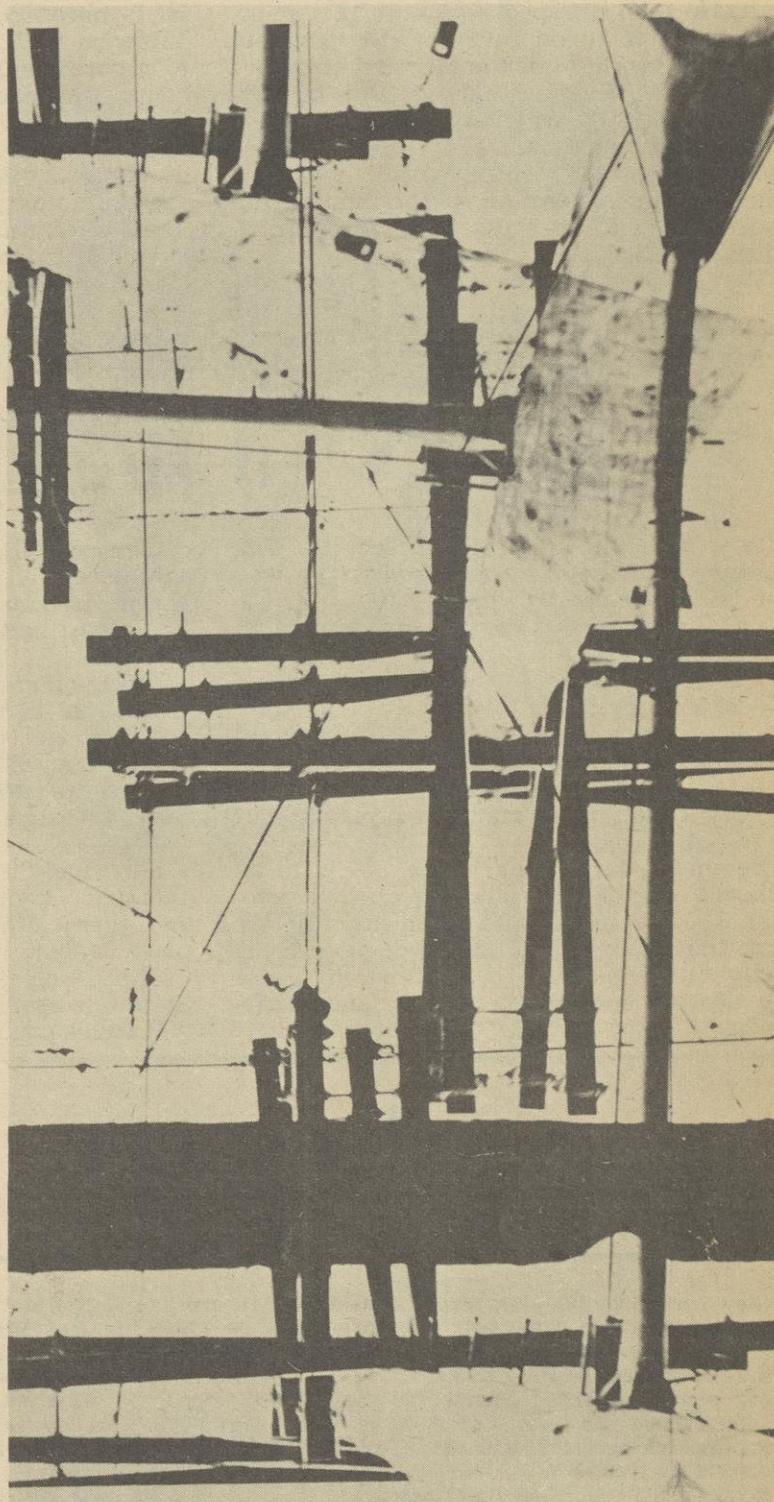
Susan Packer
Photo by Howard Schwartz

WEATHER

ZANY! Another hot one for today, with the high in the upper 80's. Watch out for your evening supper (if it's to be out of doors)—rain's in store.

IF YOU'RE GOOD ENOUGH

(See P. 3)



LINES OF COMMUNICATION

Photo by Bruce Garner

"... that Continual and Fearless Sifting and Winnowing by which alone the truth can be found . . ."

The Daily Cardinal

A Page of Opinion

You Can't Cure Violence

Graduating seniors around the nation were among the many receiving pious lectures on non-violence in the past month. It has come as a special kind of plea to Americans to recognize the evil of violence as some absolute truth, as if the problem of violence in American society has some personal morality to it.

There is no reason to believe that these pleas will have any effect, because violence in the United States did not originate because of any lack of morality. Its roots must be considered institutional: there is a large group of people who have been denied a decent living and who have little chance of ever making it, the way our country now functions. Violence, whether it be in the form of random or revolutionary activity originates from desperation. And there is no way to reason calmly with desperation on vague moral grounds to people whose treatment has been immoral.

Every healthy young man in this country is liable to be drafted in the army, trained to kill and given many months to practice at it. He then dropped back into this country, and it is hoped that he will somehow adjust. But in light of the fact that this government organizes violence outside its borders and permits atrocious social conditions within, many commentators have spoken of the problem as resulting from what we watch on television and in the movies, the books we read and the toys with which children play.

This is forgetting that the fantasy of stories and toys are nothing compared to the reality of war and poverty.

Even so-called student violence can be

seen as coming from a desperation—one resulting from powerlessness in the face of intolerable immorality. In reaction to their schools' cooperation with corporations associated with the war, they have had the gall to hit police clubs with their heads, sometimes even throw rocks when being chased and kicked when being knocked down.

But in response to these desperate moves are words to be calm, be reasonable, and accept everything just the way it is. This is absurd because these outbursts are not things in themselves; they are symptoms of the more basic trouble in our country.

But it appears that the fine pleas may well be a mere intellectual justification for more concrete measures, to deal more directly with the violence. The President's commission on violence seems to strike the violence-on-the-streets theme, which Sen. Goldwater so folksily presented. It deserves to be watched with a cynical eye, for there is no reason to believe that the President wants to focus on the causes of violence. He is more likely to suppress it than cure it. Violence will be used by the government to suppress violence of others. These will of course respond with more violence. Then there will be more suppressive violence.

Until there is an honest attempt to get at the root of social uprising rather than its symptoms, there will be snow-balling of violence in this country, despite any reverent calls to the country for the people to reason together or be friendly.

But this is not too surprising, if you consider violence, as does Rap Brown, "American as cherry pie."

You Need the Co-op

It is well known that without the University, Madison Merchants might as well get up and move to Podunk. Lacking gratitude, however, this city's business, notably the Rennebohm drugstores and the big bookstores have continually ignored students needs, from prices to services.

To counter this, and to provide a place where students can shop in comfort and relaxation, the University of Wisconsin Community Co-op was established just a half year ago.

Beginning last January, the Co-op, in an amazing membership drive, recruited more than 8,000 people into its organization. More than that, countless students devoted their badly burdened time and effort, to make the Co-op a success, monetarily and spiritually.

The Co-op has now restocked for the summer session. It has a complete stock of books for all L&S and Business students, plus near complete listings for many of the other schools.

Being, non-profit, the Co-op offers low prices on books and supplies. Stationery supplies and pharmaceutical items are at prices far below those charged at Rennebohms. In addition to this the Co-op does not have an electric eye camera watching you.

For bagels, a discount photo service, kites, shampoo, kool-aid (free) and deodorant, and many other things, the Co-op is the place to shop.

The Co-op is located on 401 W. Gorham St. and is open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. It needs you. You need it.

bury returns

(New York, June 19)—John Wayne's latest efforts to make the world dead for democracy were premiered on 47th Street and Broadway last night with the accompaniment of a swirl of Fun City Happenings.

250 pickets marched outside the theater with signs reading "What did John Wayne do in World War II?"

Someone phoned in a bomb threat, resulting in a police search of the theater.

It rained and the pickets went home.

Renata Adler of the Times continued her unbroken string of factual errors in her review of the film.

Nobody, including the real Green Berets who attended the opening, seemed terribly excited about the flick. The rumor is rapidly spreading that the bomb threat was made on esthetic rather than political grounds.

"The Green Berets" consists of a series of polemic episodes rather than a story. It opens with a G.B. press conference in which two tough sergeants (Aldo Ray and Raymond St. Jacques) make a fool out of a wishy-washy lib reporter (David Janssen). Then we meet a pot-bellied but undaunted John Wayne, who as Col. Mike Kirby, is going to Johnson's Jungle to take command of the Beret forces.

He and his crew—the sergeants, son Patrick as a Special Forces Captain, loveable Jim Hutton as loveable Scrounger Peterson—fly to Da Nang, where they run into the flakey lib reporter. Then they all ride to a Special Forces Camp that is about to be overrun. Eventually it is, but not until

1) US soldiers dispense medicine to the villagers;

- 2) The Viet Cong mutilate the villagers;
- 3) A little orphan's dog is killed by V.C. shelling;
- 4) An American officer due to go home to the wife and kids the very next morning gets killed by V.C. shelling;
- 5) A South Vietnamese Ranger who vows, teeth gritted to "go home to Hanoi someday" gets killed by the V.C.;
- 6) The little orphan falls in love with loveable Jim Hutton;
- 7) The wimpy lib picks up a rifle and nails himself some Cong;
- 8) When the camp is lost, an American "Magic Dragon" plane makes one pass over it, sprays the area with Gatling guns, and kills 90% of the V.C. force.

The final section of the film deals with a mission behind enemy lines to capture an enemy general who drives around the jungle in a Citroen four-door sedan, lives in a colonial mansion, and has midnight snacks of caviar, champagne, and a Saigon beauty, (who declared "My only aim in life is to get those who ordered the murder of my father and brother").

Loveable Jim gets greased on this last jaunt. Big John breaks the news to the button-faced orphan, and tells him not to worry, (we don't; we've already seen that flick; they name him Dondi, stick him in Janssen's duffel bag, and ship him back to the States) the Green Berets will take care of him. Then they walk down the beach at Da Nang, as the sun sets technicolorly into the east.

But then the G.B.'s can do anything.

When it was over the cops ushered everyone out, moved up and down the aisles with their flashlights, and checked

In The Mailbox

To the Editor:

I'm writing in regard to the article by bury st. edmund which appeared on the editorial page of the May 22, 1968 Cardinal.

I consider it a very clear demonstration of a thoughtless attempt on the part of bury st. edmund to hurt an individual while expressing his views about a group, and a lack of responsibility and neglect of duty on the part of the editors.

I am writing this letter to let you know that the article upset me immensely. The very injustice of bury st. edmund's accusations concerning my friends and the people I live with was enough to hurt and upset me, but linking me with a set of standards which are by no means my own and putting these accusations and insinuations in full view of the University community definitely made the last two weeks of school a trying and unpleasant time for me.

The part of the article that I am particularly referring to and which especially hurt me is the second from last paragraph in which "the

Langdon sense of propriety" is described.

Besides having hurt me, the appearance of such an article in a publication that is supposed to be the official newspaper of the UW students has affected the entire student body. What co-ed can write to the Cardinal to express her views or put forth an opinion without the fear of being publicly embarrassed and censured?

For that is exactly what I feel was done in the article by bury st. edmund. I was punished for expressing my views and for defending something I believe in. And the punishment did indeed succeed—it has upset me, and it has caused students to talk about me.

I would request, therefore, that you take back the accusations and insinuations put forth in the article and apologize for the trouble and inconvenience the Cardinal's lack of responsibility has caused me.

Sincerely,
Ruth Flegel



The Daily Cardinal

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ON LETTERS

The Daily Cardinal welcomes letters to the editor on any subject. Letters should be triple spaced with typewriter margins set at 10-70, and signed. Please give class and year although a name will be withheld by request. We reserve the right to edit letters for length, libel, and style. While long letters may be used for the On the Soapbox column, shorter letters are more likely to be printed.



bury st. edmund

new york correspondent

the packages of all those in the second and third waves.

I felt sorry for them, working so busily, looking in all the wrong places. There was a rather large bomb in that theater, planted by Warner Brothers. It will be fascinating to see just how many millions they make through this demolition job on reality.

Outside there was a heavy downpour. The Actor's Equity pickets outside the various struck theaters huddled under the marquees, grabbing a smoke, grateful for the break in the muggy weather. The crowds gawked at the rear-projection booth of "The Detective's" promo display, and watched Sinatra browbeat a homosexual murder suspect. A bunch of high school kids, quite stoned, giggled out of "Wild in the Streets." The omnipresent mob, newspapers over their heads, black ink dripping all over their clothing, dutifully waited in line to see "Rosemary's Baby." The stirring male chorus of Barry Sadler's "Tales of the Green Berets" was still bouncing around in my head as I made my way down the street, a remnant of that last heart-rending scene. A twenty-foot high can of Right Guard belched out blasts of steam, deodorizing Times Square, I suppose. And a forty-foot high Julie Andrews benevolently smiled down on it all from her perch on the "Star" billboard.

Looking around, I feel sorry for Col. Mike Kirby, out there risking his life to protect those poor, dumb gooks from themselves; the white man's burden is a very heavy one indeed.

SDS Convention:

New Style for the Left?

Editor's Note: See story on P. 5.

By RICHARD ANTHONY
College Press Service

Delegates arriving at Michigan State University for the national convention of Students for a Democratic Society were handed a flyer by their MSU hosts that sounded faintly ominous.

The week prior to the convention, the flyer reported, the local SDS chapter had sponsored a sit-in in the administration building to protest a drug raid. The campus cops had dragged the protesters out, which put an end to the protest but not to the tension between SDS'ers and the administration. Therefore, the flyer warned, delegates should take care not to give the police an excuse for hasseling them.

"MSU is unique in that it is the home of the largest Police Administration school in the country," the flyer explained. It was no accident that they were chosen to set up the cops for Diem in Vietnam. They are the best and should not be underestimated."

In spite of the warning, or maybe because of it, SDS'ers at the convention were not bothered by the authorities, though there were isolated reports of delegates being stopped on the way to the campus from the homes and churches in the surrounding area for no good reason. It was a situation that must have struck more than one delegate as anomalous as they sat out on a shaded niche of the multiversity's campus, talking about how to make a revolution.

The media people were there in substantial numbers, identified by big gold cards that said "Mass Media" and by an unmistakable nervousness about being thrown in with so many young radicals. The delegates naturally assumed, in addition, that the FBI men and infiltrators from the campus police force were among them as well. Yet the media representatives and the infiltrators hardly stifled discussion at all.

Some of the workshops—the one on G.I. organizing, for example—were closed to all reporters. Most of the others voted in any reporter who wasn't readily identifiable as an enemy of the Movement. In the plenary sessions, even when debate between factions became so bitter it appeared to be heading toward fist-fights, there was no move to kick out the press or observers who were not members of SDS.

The relative openness of the SDS convention is firmly in the tradition of New Left politics. The tradition holds that secrecy and discipline implies fear of one's enemies. An outspoken, entirely open commitment to revolution has a way of disarming enemies and attracting new allies. Further, the absence of disciplined cadres fol-

lowing the orders of a clearly defined hierarchy makes SDS less vulnerable to outside attack because authorities can't identify and isolate the leadership. One of the convention delegates pointed out that Attorney General Ramsey Clark said as much in his report to President Johnson last winter.

The openness, and the lack of a disciplined organization, are part of a style that is distinctly New Left. It's a style that is action-oriented, rather than directed toward organization. In fact, SDS chapters at schools where radical politics have reached a fairly advanced stage in terms of ideology tend to be fragmented much of the time, but when there is a call for action, as was the case at Columbia, the different factions usually are able to ignore ideology in pursuit of a common goal.

Although the convention wasn't a likely site for the display of the New Left style of action, that style was still in evidence. The group that carried it furthest, in one sense, was the Motherfuckers. The Motherfuckers belong to a chapter of SDS from the Lower East Side of New York that is officially called, "Up Against the Wall, Motherfucker" (from a poem by LeRoi Jones that begins with those words.) The chapter's work is organizing drop-outs in the East Village area.

Superficially, the Motherfuckers resemble the Yippies. Like the Yippies, they are long-haired and unique as to dress (the most imposing of the Motherfuckers was John, who dressed all in black from his high heel boots to his cowboy hat—his dress, complemented by a heavy beard, sunglasses, and long hair, made him stand out even among his fellow SDS'ers); also, they are like the Yippies in that they don't feel constrained by regulations, such as Roberts' Rules of Order (Revised). More

than once at the convention a Motherfucker jumped up to argue a point with a speaker without waiting for recognition from the chair.

Unlike the Yippies, though, the Motherfuckers don't conduct their political activities under the guise of love-ins, nor do they emphasize personal liberation as the essence of political action. Though most of them are anarchists, they believe in organization.

The important point about the Motherfuckers, though, is that while their style at the convention was spontaneous and irreverent, they were the group that argued most strongly for tighter security regulations and exclusion of the press. There is a good reason for them to have done so, because they have been subject to police harassment and more, and they feel the time of really tough repressive measures may not be far off.

Whether or not massive repression is in the offing, the Motherfuckers' role at the national convention suggested that the traditional openness of New Left activities may be on the way out. It is possible that young radicals generally will move toward the style of the Progressive Labor Party delegates at the convention.

PL is a Peking-oriented, disciplined party based on Old Left models of party organization. Its members—at least those at the convention—are for the most part staid, dogmatic and straight-looking. They adhere to the party line with a tenacity that seems to preclude rational argument.

On the other hand, the radicals may find a middle ground between the openness and spontaneity of the New Left tradition and the PL kind of approach to politics. The convention provided no clues as to whether or not they would succeed at this, but it showed that the SDS leadership is in search of a new political style for the Left.

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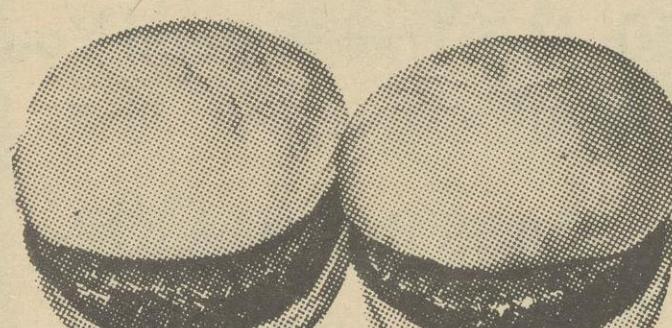
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New Appointment

(continued from page 1)

rector for the Anti-Poverty Program and, in 1966, as special assistant to the national director, Sargent Shriver.

In June 1966 Dr. Proctor accepted the presidency of the Institute for Services to Education, a project created by the Carnegie Corporation and funded by government and other foundation sources to assist institutions originally established for Negro students. In January, 1967, he became a visiting lecturer in education at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

A resident of Alexandria, Va., the new dean received the doctorate in ethics from Boston University in 1950 and is also a graduate of Virginia Union University and Crozer Seminary. He took graduate studies in sociology at the University of Pennsylvania and in social ethics at Yale University.

Dr. Proctor holds the honorary Doctor of Humanities degree from Stillman College and Doctor of Laws from the University of Rhode Island. In 1964 he was awarded an Outstanding Alumnus Award at Boston University and in 1966 a Distinguished Service Award by the State University of New York.

He is the author of "The Young Negro in American 1960-80."

In 1953 he made a study of American institutions in the Near East, India and Burma, and in 1958 he studied Baptist communities in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union for the Baptist World Alliance. In 1967 he visited Israel as a fellow of the Institute for Social and Religious Studies, Jewish Theological Seminary, New York City.

Dr. Proctor is a member of the trustee boards of the National Urban League, Crozer Seminary, St. Paul's College and College Placement Services, Inc. In 1967 he was appointed to the National Advisory Committee on Regional Education Laboratories, Office of Education; Committee on Schools for the Year 2000 for the Board of Education of the City of New York. He is a member of the National Advisory Health Manpower Council of the Depart-

Tuesday, June 25, 1968

*****campus news briefs*****

Editor's Note: Campus News Briefs can be brought to The Daily Cardinal Office every day or phoned into the office on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons between 1 and 3 P.M.

SCREW THEATER

"Vis," a play suggested by Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus," will be performed Thursday night through Saturday at 8 p.m. behind 970 Observatory Drive. The production, inaugurating Screw Theater's summer playbill, is directed by Stuart Gordon. Admission is free.

* * *

CAT EXHIBITION

The Madison Cat Club will hold an exhibition of some of the members' prize cats and kittens at the Vilas Park Pavilion on June 29 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The exhibition is open to the public and there is no admission charge.

* * *

GUITAR LESSONS

Instruction in folk, flamenco,

ment of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the executive board of the National Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards.

and classical guitar is being given now. The studies are based on the School of Masters from Milan to Segovia, Bream, etc. For further information call 257-1808.

* * *

HILLEL MEAL CO-OP

Have you spent this year eating dorm food or slaving over a hot stove? If you have you'll be happy to know that a new meal cooperative is being initiated at the Hillel Foundation for the coming year. Why not free yourself from the drudgery of cooking or the tasteless dorm food? Eat Kosher meals in the friendly atmosphere of the new Hillel cooperative consisting of five dinners per week. For further information call or come to Hillel. 256-8361.

* * *

FREE UNIVERSITY TEACHERS

Want a chance to teach as you'd like to be taught? The Free University needs people who are interested in teaching courses for the summer. The courses meet once a week with a seminar-workshop format. Tell the Free University what you have in mind; they will handle details and public relations. For more information call: 251-0468, 256-8573, 249-8492.

Track

(continued from page 8)

Brennan said. "He was basically a quarter miler until two years ago. When he gets more strength he'll take it all the way."

Qualifiers at the trials will travel to Lake Tahoe, Utah, in September for the final competition to pick the Olympic team. The athletes will compete at high altitudes similar to those in Mexico City. Brennan thinks this will en-

hance Arrington's chances.

"The two times we've seen Ray run at any altitude, he's adjusted real well," Brennan explained. "Perhaps he is more proficient than others."

The Badger assistant sees two factors aiding Butler's bid for the Olympics.

"In the NCAA Mike got a poor start and was seventh over the first hurdle," Brennan said. "Mike also got a poor start in the AAU. The start is normally his strong point, but they have been starting the races there faster."

DIAL IN—TURN ON
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WITH

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- Beethoven: MASS IN C MAJOR—
With Orchestra
- Last Chance to Join: Thursday, June 27
- MUSIC HALL AUDITORIUM
- DONALD NEUEN, Director

SDS Convention Fails To Unify Chapters; Nothing Decided at National Meeting

The Students for a Democratic Society again failed to unify goals and work programs among the 250 chapters across the nation, during their annual convention two weeks ago. The only measure gaining token acceptance included plans to expand into high school organization in order to build a supporting constituency among younger people.

While some of the national news media consider the radicals' failure to organize as typical of the confusion and diffusion within the group, those involved consider the apparent signs of anarchy to be the very decentralization which the society preaches. Each chapter is essentially free to plan and enact its own programs without the red tape of national approval.

The diffusion, however, limits recruiting, for nearsighted goals tend to form policies oriented around single issues which fail to formulate the long range programs necessary for the whole group's survival. Often novice members work only long enough to see random immediate issues catch on and then die out, leaving relevant organization to an inner core of articulate members. Membership fluctuates also because of the overwhelming frustration caused by obstacles to social change which the students feel.

The most noticeable aspect of most meetings of radical theorists has been the excessive rhetoric and minute attention to technicalities. A new activism which emphasizes experimentation over prolix debate is hoped to overcome the problem. While programs are formulated with serious and thorough theorization, the activists realize that only experience can supply much of the necessary information needed to evaluate their alternatives to modern society.

SDS members view the recent demonstrations at Columbia and at other universities here and in Europe to indicate attempts by conservative elements in society to deflate and eliminate the pressure of radical confrontation. As the radicals become more militant, they say, the presiding authority has turned to violence to control dissension and civil disobedience. They hope that this violence will reveal "discrepancies in the system" to the younger generation.

In the past, SDS has failed to reach the public at large, choosing to remain in the more comfortable university atmosphere. This has changed somewhat in the past year as some chapters have moved off campus and have attempted to organize the lower middle class, the "working class." However most involvement up to now has consisted merely of strike support, for communication with the less educated has proved a serious logistic problem to the students. After intense attempts at indoctrination, the organizer often finds that the

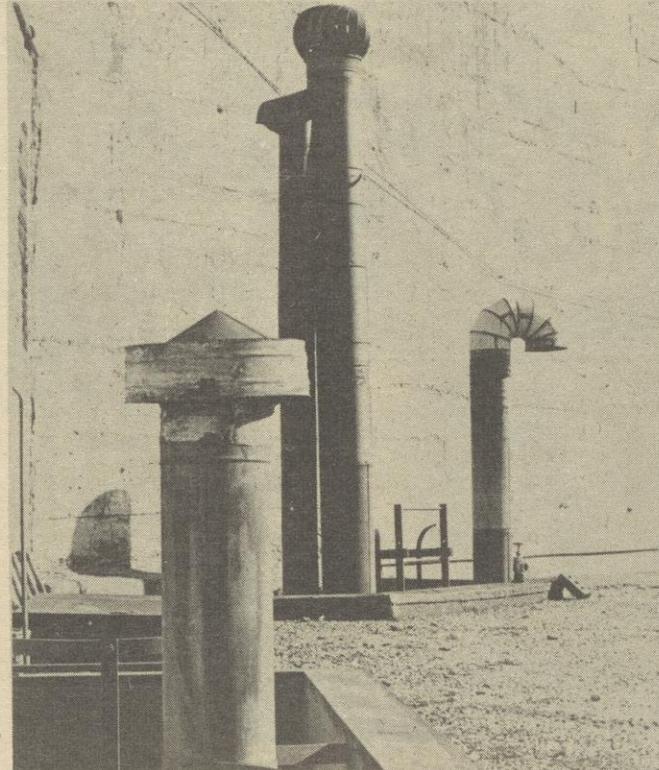
daily laborer sees issues in a very different light. The radical then must rely more on interpretation of immediate events rather than any attempt to display a seemingly pat line of reasoning to the working man, who seems more interested in materialistic benefits and immediate results than intellectual enigmas.

The off-campus failures are matched by the severe lack of rapport with the black movement on campus. Many radicals hold that the whites should organize whites against white racism, leaving the more apparent problems of self-determination to the black people. Others favor supporting the black movement even in preference to efforts of opposition to the Vietnam conflict. This idea has received little implementation.

The present confusion of SDS results primarily from the historical evolution of the movement. Originally the movement attempted to

effect social change within the system by supporting liberal Congressional candidates, even to the point of backing many of President Johnson's 1964 platforms. However the movement quickly became disillusioned with what they viewed as token attacks on social problems by these politicians. Then the American involvement in Southeast Asia provided a setting for the radical movement to break from both political parties whose foreign policies seemed identical.

As new theories were developed and many older ones expanded, the SDS view of society became centered about the socio-economic system of capitalism. In order to overturn the system, the radicals would organize the "grass roots" of American society toward a more "participatory democracy." This originated the present dilemma of formulating an alternative structure.



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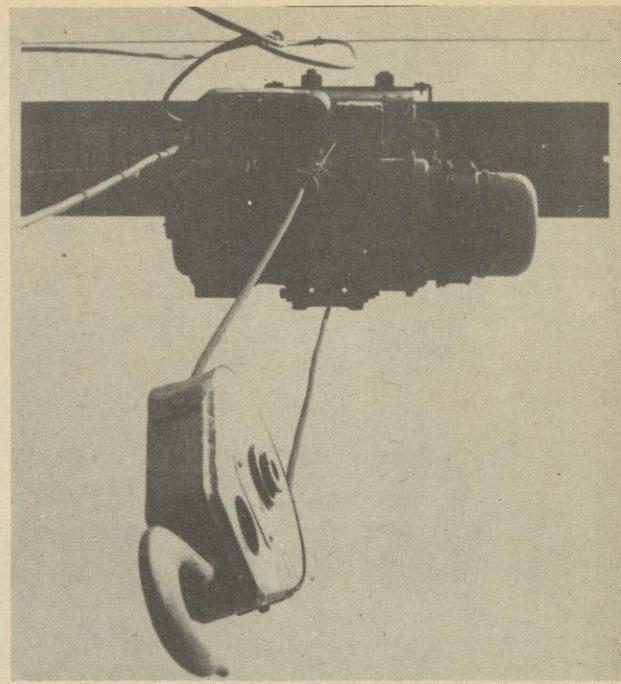
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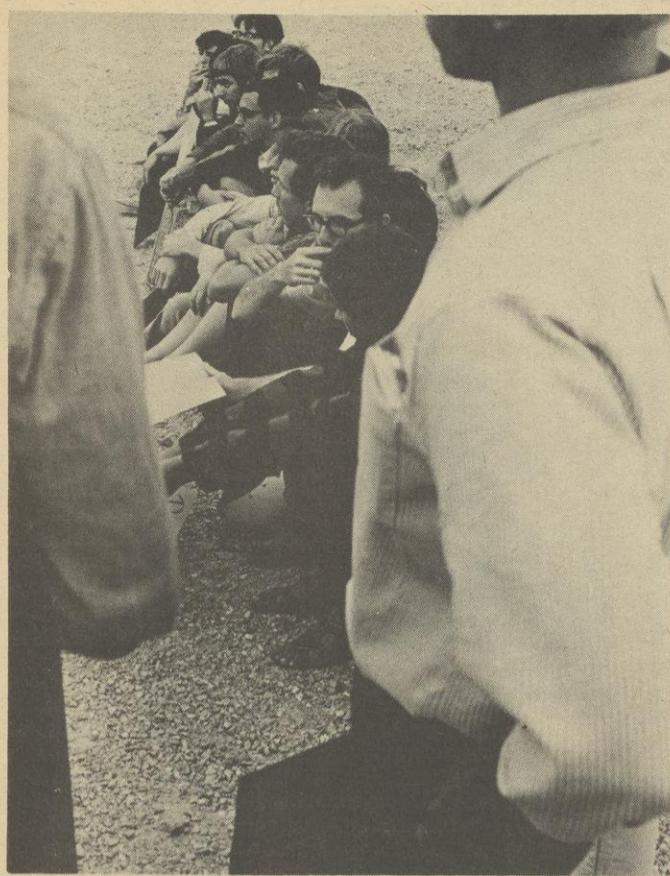
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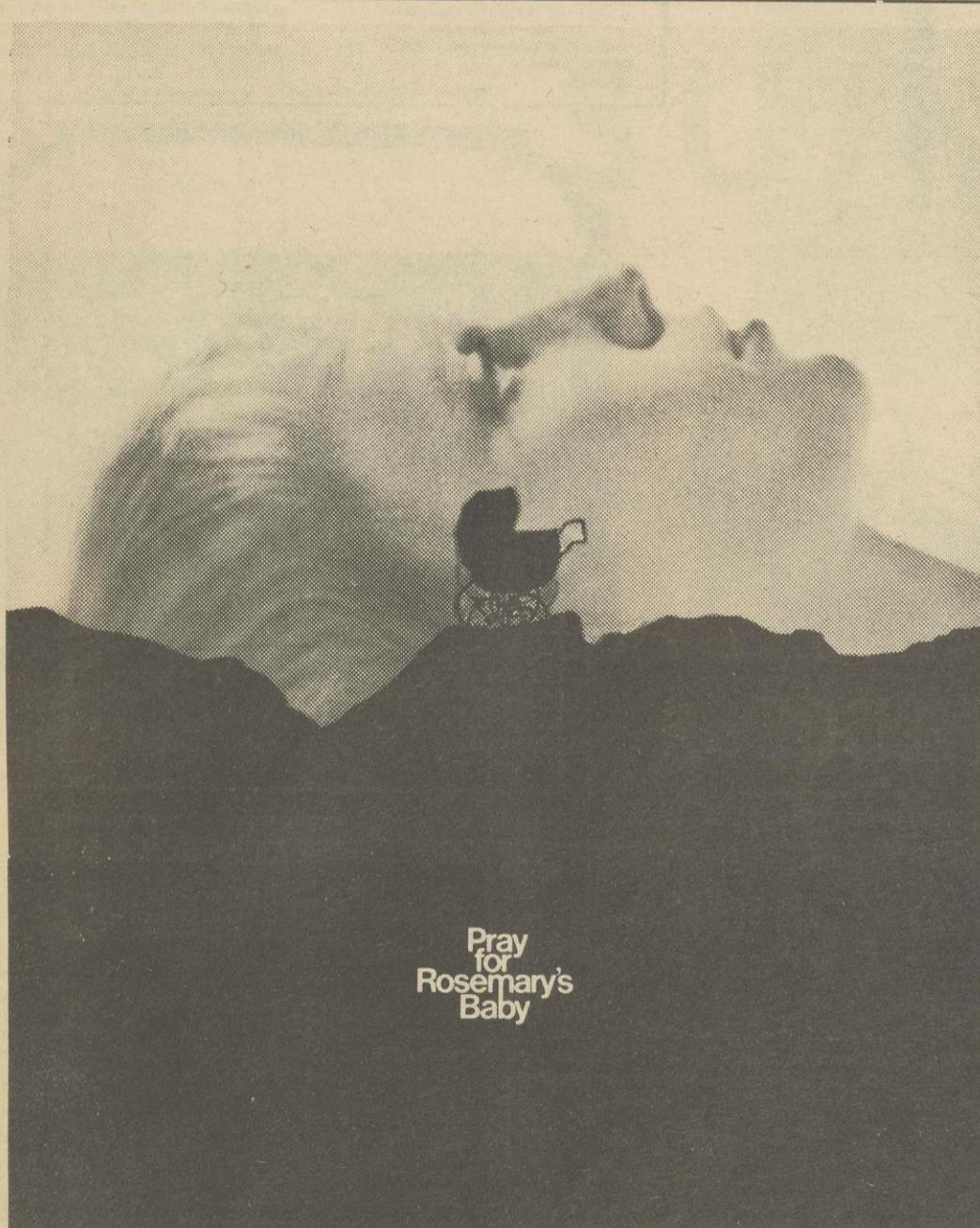
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BOREDOM was the mood as 50 people protested the appearance of E. N. Brandt, Public Relations director of the Dow Chemical Corporation as he spoke before the Madison Press Club Thursday. Brandt stated that only 5 per cent of Dow's business was involved in war goods and compared Goebbel's treatment of the Jews as a symbol to hate, to the protestors' view of Dow.

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NSA Convention To Revamp Organization

The University will be sending delegates to the 21st National Student Congress at Kansas State University in August to deal with the topic, "Student Power, Coming of Age... 1967-1968."

The convention will be seeking ways to revamp the structure of NSA in order to make the organization more relevant to the quest for power both on and off campus by students. Workshops and seminars will focus on five aspects of

the question:
*Student Rights and Powers
*The Student and His Environment

*The Student in the Community
*Educational Innovation
*International Education
Within these study areas subtopics will be considered such as the Vietnam War, the Draft, Student Government, and Drug Use.

NSA has chosen the power topic because in the last year "students

challenged their university's relationship to the War and the... they altered the course Presidential election, (and) g er control over their own affa

Edward Schwartz, NSA president, in a magazine article in reference to the power is "the essence of our youth, a sense of defining ourselves in the taking of risks, and of assuming new roles."

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• by steve klein

RFK

Few things passed by the attention of Robert Kennedy in his all too short life. The junior senator from New York and Democratic aspirant to the presidency was deeply aware of all that passed him and encompassed him, whether it was social, economic or political.

Athletics were an important part of the senator's life—and he felt they should be more important to all Americans. Robert Kennedy was an American sportsman, climbing unclimbable mountains, riding the rapids of the Colorado River, or simply ready with football in hand for a game of touch football. He enjoyed athletics.

Many Americans fail to see any importance in a more sports-minded American with such morally important problems as this nation's racial situation or Vietnam. Kennedy was as concerned with these problems as any American, yet he never once underestimated athletics.

"In this day of international stalemates," Kennedy said, "nations use the scoreboard of sports as a visible measuring stick to prove their superiority over the 'soft and decadent' democratic way of life. It is thus in our national interest . . . that we once again give the world visible proof of our inner strength and vitality."

"Though a nation's standing in international athletics is not the chief factor in its prestige, it does affect the reputation of its society and culture. During a military or nuclear stalemate such as the world is now experiencing athletics can become an increasingly important factor in international relations."

"There is widespread persistent belief that a definite relationship exists between athletic excellence and national strength. With the worldwide following for sports in these times, millions know which nations are winning. And, in addition, most sports fans are young people—the same young men and women who will be the world leaders of the '70s and '80s."

Kennedy's concern, as in all subjects he dealt with, went further than mere criticism. He had constructive suggestions to improve the situation.

Although the physical condition of all Americans was of greatest importance to the senator, Olympic status and superiority also were of much concern to Kennedy.

"Part of a nation's prestige in the cold war is won in the Olympic Games," he said prior to the 1964 Games. Before the 1964 Games, Russia had been making significant gains on American athletic superiority, and this troubled Kennedy.

His suggestions included comprehensive, nationwide program to recruit and train athletic talent, independent foundations to encourage and finance amateur sports, programs to stir interest in unfamiliar sports, greater participation by women in amateur athletics, annual national competition with local and regional tryouts in all Olympic events.

Some of his suggestions have been put into practice—regional Olympic tryouts in some competition have been held, and soccer, an unfamiliar sport to Americans, has begun to grow, even if it is a distinctly American breed of the game.

But perhaps the one sports problem that distressed Kennedy most was the bitter struggle between the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Collegiate Athletic Association which began several years ago and continues to this day.

"This struggle," Kennedy warned, "harms our athletic programs and distracts energy from the need for development efforts to match those of other countries."

Such problems and concern were Kennedy's, besides those more pressing situations that so many others so singularly focus upon. Kennedy was not a great man because he saw a war and wanted to end it or saw a nation's social illness and wanted to cure it or because he saw the importance of sports and wanted to spread it. He was a great man because he could see all these things and understand them.

Armchair quarterbacks: Feel like writing sports this summer? Presently there is a sports staff of one, so there's lots of room. No experience is necessary and the hours are your own choice. If you are interested, come to the Cardinal staff meeting at 7:30 tonight in the Union. The room will be posted. If you can't make it, call 251-0429 and ask for Barry Temkin.

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WISCONSIN PLAYERS

Badger Track Quartet Bid For Olympic Team Position

By BARRY TEMKIN
Summer Sports Editor

Wisconsin has its best chance since 1948 to see one of its athletes gain a place on the United States Olympic team.

In fact, Wisconsin has four chances to place a Badger athlete in the Mexico City competition this October. The last Wisconsin Olympian was Don Gehrman, who finished seventh in the 1500 meter run in the 1948 games in London.

Mark Winzenreid, a sophomore this fall, Mike Butler and Ray Arrington, entering their final year of competition, and Mike Manley, a former Badger now running for the Southern California Striders carry Wisconsin's hopes.

The four qualified for this weekend's Olympic Trials at Los Angeles by placing among the top six U.S. citizens in either the NCAA or AAU championships held over the last two weekends.

Winzenreid led the group with

an outstanding second place in the AAU 800 meter run last Friday night. His 1:46.5 time trailed win-

"It was a great performance," lauded Wisconsin assistant track coach Bob Brennan. "The meet has the best of the coming big and old pros."

Arrington, the Big Ten outdoor mile winner, had qualified for trials in the 800 by taking first in the NCAA 880 yard run the day before. His school record 1:46.2 trailed winner Byron Dyce of Cornell by only .4 of a second.

In the AAU competition Arrington switched to the 1500 meter. He qualified for the finals but failed to place.

Butler, the Big Ten's indoor and outdoor hurdles champ, competed in both meets, picking up a third in each. His 13.6 time in the 110 meter race was a school record and put him within .1 second of winner Earl McCullough and second place finisher White.

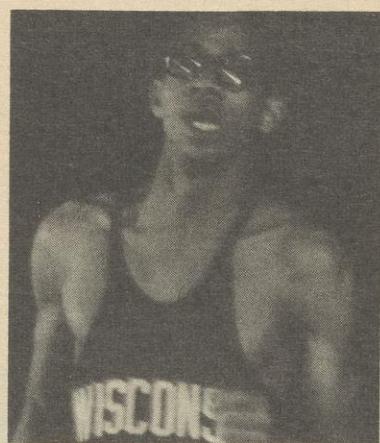
Big Ten triple jump champion Mike Bond failed to qualify for the trials in both meets, but his 49'6" leap in the AAU meet beat his school mark.

Manley had been stationed in the Marines in Vietnam and attracted attention with his training routine of running six to miles daily through the streets of DaNang. He returned to the U.S. a few months ago and trained especially for the steeplechase.

His efforts were rewarded with a fourth place in the AAU with an 8:38.9 clocking.

Brennan likes the quartet's chances of representing Uncle Sam in Mexico.

"Mark can lower his time," (continued on page 4)



RAY ARRINGTON
Olympics bound?

Wade Bell by a second, but it was a full second under the old meet record.

Synthetic Gridiron Approved for Fall

Wisconsin will be fielding a new football team on a new field this fall. Approval has been given by the Board of Regents for the purchase of synthetic turf for Camp Randall Stadium. It should be ready for the football season.

The Madison Campus Parking and Transportation Board agreed to buy the artificial field in return for two football practice fields which it will use for parking lots. The gridirons will be able to work out in the stadium because the synthetic turf is guaranteed to last for at least five years.

Such fields have been installed in the Seattle municipal high school field and at Indiana State University at Terre Haute.

Among the advantages of artificial turf are the absence of upkeep and reduced injuries, the latter caused by the turf's uniform footing.

Wisconsin head football coach John Coatta has expressed his approval of synthetic turf and his hope that it would be installed here. He explained that the uniform footing would help the players and lessen injuries.

LORENZO'S

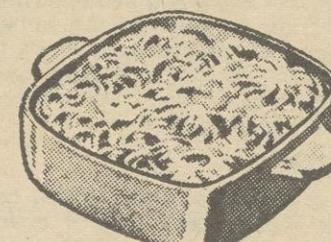
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