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Rally permit revoked

The demonstration permit for a rally at Camp McCoy was revoked by the army yesterday. The reason given was that the planned reading of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights would be detrimental to "discipline and morale." For an earlier story see page 5.

Reports from Castro's island

Cuba twelve years later...

Jacqueline Young spent 10 weeks in Cuba this spring with the Venceremos Brigade. A graduate of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, she wrote the following article on her experience for the Cardinal in commemoration of the Cuban Revolution to be celebrated Monday, July 26.

By JACQUELINE YOUNG
of the Cardinal Staff

I only vaguely remember the Cuban Revolution. As a fifth grader in a parochial school I recall the "good nuns" having us all pray, after saluting the flag, for God's intervention in the overthrow of a very bad man—Fidel Castro.

I didn't know anything about him except that he was against my country. That was enough for me to fear and dislike him. In my 10 year old mind only a very evil man would want to stop my government from sending food and money to help the poor people of Cuba. So I prayed.

Then came the Bay of Pigs invasion when Cuban exiles, aided by the CIA, attempted to recapture the island. I had pretty much forgotten about Cuba for a year but once again the "good nuns" had me praying for the "good" people to win back their island.

At the age of 13 I met my first Cuban. I was in the process of undergoing a rather severe case of maladjusted puberty at a convent boarding school to which we had both been sent when I learned of Carmen's fathers' land having been "stolen," and that to me was also bad. Good Catholics have a very rigid code of "morality" and I was no exception.

DURING THE NEXT few years I started reading bits and pieces about Cuba. I

wanted to know why a small group of rebels were successful in seizing power when the Cuban people—so I was told—were happy, always singing and dancing.

For years rebel soldiers had been fighting in the Sierras, aided by poor and illiterate campesinos who gradually grew to believe the words of Che and Fidel and the other guerillas. The war for liberation was rapidly spreading. A July 26 Movement could be found in every city and town, working underground in order to help the rebel army, organizing replacements, raising money, etc. A radio communications network was set up by Che in the mountains to broadcast what was happening, to speak of the rebels successes and failures, and to urge mass support for their program of social, economic and political reform.

Life in Cuba before the revolution was rather inhuman for the vast majority of Cubans. In 1953, almost one out of four persons in Cuba, 10 years of age and over, could not read or write. Cuban law made eight years of school compulsory, but government officials did not supply the teachers, schools, and equipment necessary to make enforcement of the law possible.

Unemployment was so unbelievably high that on an average day one out of four Cubans who were able to work and wanted to work could not find a job. Yet there was no system of unemployment insurance or unemployment relief.

IN ADDITION to unemployment and illiteracy, extreme poverty was afflicting the majority of Cubans. Pot bellied babies suffering from malnutrition, people dying at

an early age from diseases which were virtually eliminated from most other countries, mothers dying at childbirth because they never saw a doctor—all this was the rule rather than the exception in Cuba. Health care was nonexistent for all

but the wealthy and prestigious, and even when people were admitted to a hospital their chance of survival was minimal. Many died from the poor care and neglect received in the hospitals.

(continued on page 7)



"ABOVE ALL, ALWAYS be capable of feeling deeply any injustice committed against anyone, anywhere in the world. This is the most beautiful quality of a revolutionary."

Che Guevara

Council shuffles through agenda

By DICK SCHWARZ
of the Cardinal Staff

The Madison City Council delayed action Thursday on a budgetary amendment which would provide funds for a new position on the Madison Metro Narcotics Squad. The proposal had been approved previously by the Board of Estimates.

The proposal, if passed, would provide one-fourth of the funds necessary for the salary of the new agent. The remaining three-fourths would come from the federal government through the Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program.

The narcotics squad is a group of six officers, three from the Dane County Sheriffs department and three from the Madison police department, who are active in enforcing drug laws in the Madison area.

WHILE INITIAL controversy arose over the shifting of funds in the city's budget, the problem of narcotics and local taverns cropped up again.

Alderman Mike Shivers, Ward 17, stated, "There are a lot of taverns and bars in my ward. After last night I don't want to create another agent that could help close the taverns in my ward."

At Wednesday's meeting the council upheld the mayor's vetoes of liquor licenses for Dewey's, 437 W. Gilman St.; the Red Baron, 46 N. Park St. and Snoopy's, 103 N. Park St. All three were cited as areas of heavy drug trafficking and use. The Metro Squad activities figured heavily in influencing the council's vote to uphold the vetoes.

The five hour meeting Wednesday saw the end of this year's consideration of liquor licenses. Discussion drew away from the specific problem of drugs in the bars to the broader problem of drugs in Madison.

FINALLY, THURSDAY'S proposal was referred to next Tuesday's meeting. It will be the first item on the agenda.

In other council action Thursday, a report on the enactment of recommendations from the Commission on the Mifflin Street Disorders was presented. The commission recommended changes in the training of police in handling civil disturbances.

Included in the implementation of the recommendations were additional hours of police training in crowd and riot control, and race and human relations.

It is an effort to "expand the present program of police training to improve relations between police and alienated groups, and to train police to control

crowds responsibly," the report reads.

THE REPORT SPARKED a brief exchange between Ald. Richard Landgraf, Ward 13, and Eighth Ward Ald. Paul Soglin.

Referring to the coincidental timing of the report Landgraf commented, "I want to thank the police for submitting the report on the same night there was fireworks in the (eighth) ward."

Soglin replied that "reports cannot effectively help the problem as long as the same attitudes exist."

He was referring to harassment by the police in the area. The fireworks referred to were the firebombs thrown at a police car Tuesday on Bassett St.

Alderwoman Alicia Ashman suggested that an Ombudsman position be created to bridge the communications problem between the government and the people. She stated that the police have been very secretive in their actions and no one really knows what's going on.

"THERE SHOULD be some place that people can call for help," she commented. "Every government is being attacked for the communications problem. We (the council) are responsible by state statute for fixing the policies of the police department and we don't even know how much is being done. I am thankful for the report."

The question of the Ombudsman position was referred to the mayor's office for implementation.

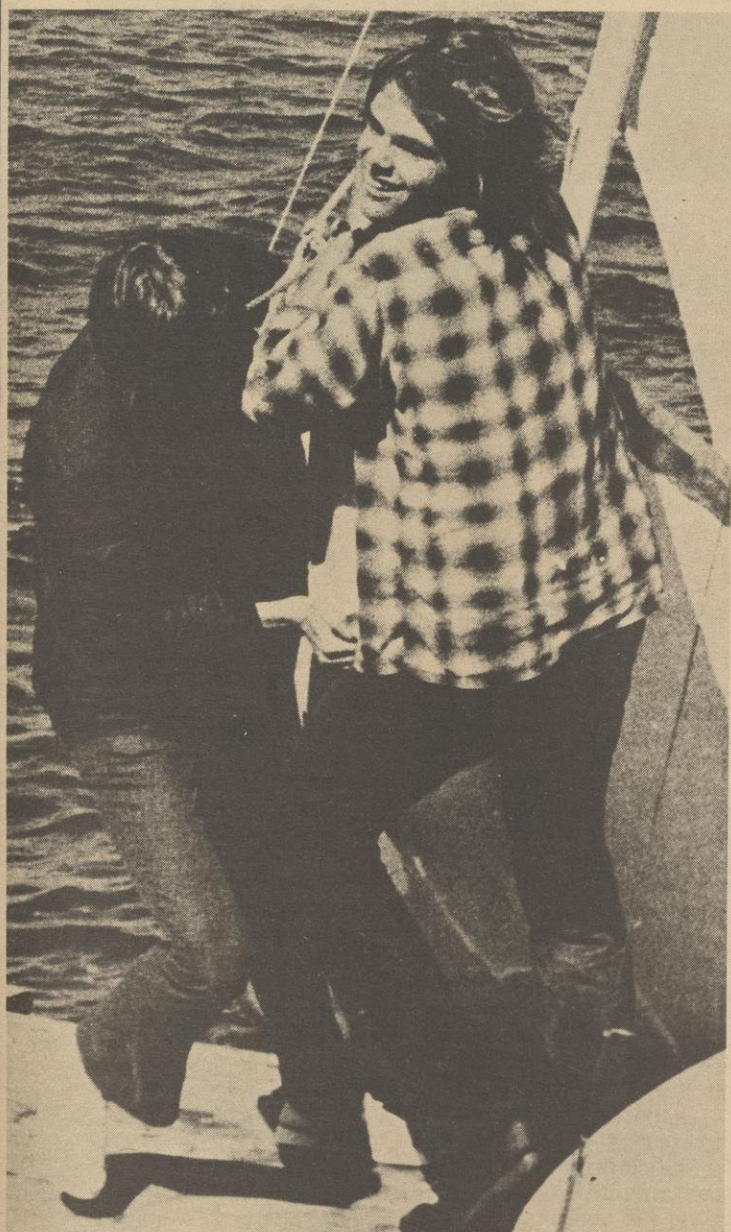
All items relating to the Miffland motel were referred to the meeting of August 10, on the request of Soglin.

The Board of Estimates previously had not endorsed a proposal to extend Bassett St. or another proposal to begin negotiations for the purchase of the motel property. Both moves could block a Miffland motel.

Soglin indicated that the Board of Public Works, which determines the feasibility of city projects, will consider partial implementation of the Mifflin Park project that may head off construction of the motel.

The motel is a proposed Howard Johnson's to be built by Daniel Neviasser, a Madison developer. The motel is close to construction now with all arrangements concluded except for a mortgage.

In final action Thursday night, the council unanimously endorsed a resolution by Ald. Thorsen, Ward 12, commending Pat Matzdorf "for his recent accomplishment in establishment of a new world's record in the outdoor high jump."



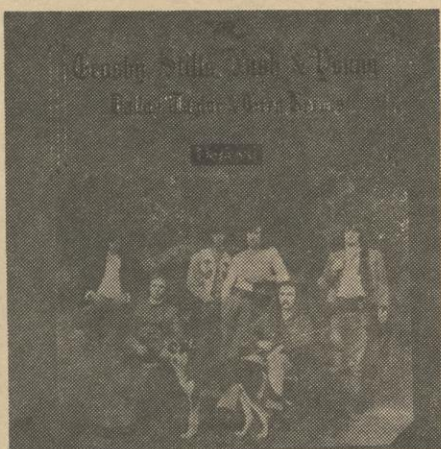
Cardinal photo by Suzy Hewitt

Yeo-heave-ho.

Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young



5.58



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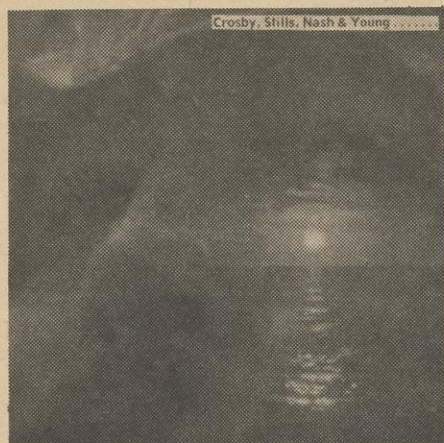
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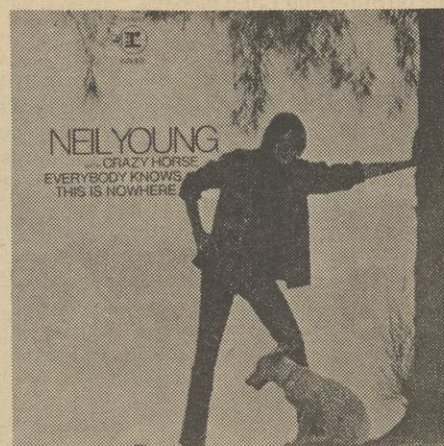
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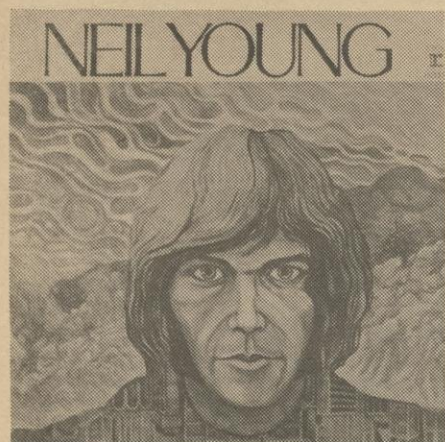
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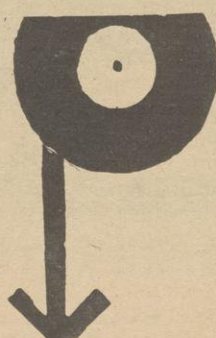
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Doyle decides fate of 'dirty book' teacher

By BRIAN POSTER
of the Cardinal Staff

Federal Judge James Doyle is expected soon to decide if the University must rehire a professor it fired last year from the Green Bay campus in a controversy over an allegedly pornographic book he used in his classroom.

Doyle will rule on a preliminary injunction sought by Michael Culross to force his rehiring as a professor. Culross alleges the University violated his constitutional rights when he was not retained for the 1971-72 school year.

The university replied in court last week that Culross was fired for

"constitutionally permissible reasons." The university added that Culross was fired because "better qualified candidates" were available.

SIX LEGISLATORS, four still in office, apparently initiated the action after receiving complaints from unidentified private citizens.

Alleging pornography, these citizens stated that the book *Beautiful Losers*, a collection of poems by Leonard Cohen was being assigned by Culross to his students and was also readily available in the library.

The six legislators held an "informal" hearing in the offices of Green Bay Chancellor Edward

Wiedner in late 1969 to which Culross was invited but his attorney was not.

In a supporting affidavit filed in court by Culross' attorney, Ted Warshafsky, Wiedner brushed aside Culross' contention that the hearing infringed on his academic freedom. He said bluntly to Culross "that if he (Culross) objected to such hearings being held with legislators, he perhaps did not belong at a state run institution."

The legislators, as a result of the hearing, recommended to Wiedner that *Beautiful Losers* be taken off all reading lists and that it be removed from the library. Wiedner assured the legislators he would

comply with their request.

Regent James Nellen (DePere) and former Regent Gordon Walker of Racine castigated Culross in letters to Wiedner and called for the removal of the book.

Culross maintains he was fired for other reasons. Among them, according to his dismissal notice, was a letter he wrote to the student newspaper which was critical of university policy regarding a student literary magazine. Culross said he was told this letter was a sign of "immaturity" because he had not first discussed the matter with his fellow faculty members.

Culross' affidavit also hints at a racist attitude by Wiedner. Culross' wife is black while he is white, and his affidavit maintains Wiedner said such "immature" behavior as writing a letter to the student newspaper could be expected by persons of a mixed marriage. Interestingly enough, her contract as a clerical worker at the university was not renewed.

In addition to the preliminary injunction, Culross is suing the university for \$100,000 damages and a permanent injunction ordering his reinstatement as a faculty member.

Freedom House protests arrest

By MITCHELL LECHTER
of the Cardinal Staff

Students at Freedom House, an alternative high school, held a march and meeting July 16, protesting police harassment of young people.

The specific incident which caused Freedom House to hold the rally occurred Wednesday, July 14, when police took one of the school's students in on the suspicion he was a runaway.

The march began at the Library Mall. The protestors carried signs demanding the end to police harassment of the youth, and they sang songs asking all that could hear them, "What would you do if your best friend got ripped-off?"

DAVE LANDERS, a 14-year-old student at Freedom House and a young instructor with the school were the people involved in the incident on Wednesday.

In describing the event Landers told the protestors, "We were standing on State and Lake passing out leaflets publicizing a movie to be held at Hillel. The reason we were doing this is because the proceeds from the movie go to Freedom House."

"About four o'clock, a cop named Fuller pulled his car over to the curb and started to question us. Fuller asked for our permit to solicit. I told him we didn't need one. He then asked for identification. I had none and he told me to get into his car."

"At the station the superior officer revealed that there is no law against what we were doing. Also, at the station there was no attempt to properly identify me."

"I WAS THEN ushered out of the station without further explanation. As far as I'm concerned this is just an example of discrimination against young kids and more specifically against those of us that attend Freedom House."

After Landers revealed his story the marchers moved from the mall

to the Union and the Union Terrace singing and carrying their signs. The group then decided to return to State St. and walk to the City-County Building.

When the protestors reached the Capitol they decided to go through it instead of around it. Inside the Capitol they continued to sign and the security men and plainclothes policemen went scurrying to protect the building from the "invaders."

After leaving the Capitol, the marchers went to City-County Building and set up a circular picket line at the bottom of the stairs to the main entrance. A group of police in plain clothes guarded the doors to the building.

THE PICKET LINE remained up as a meeting of Landers, his foster father and Capt. Emil Thomas, a police community relations specialist, got under way.

At this meeting Thomas admitted that perhaps Officer Fuller used poor judgment, and promised to talk to Fuller about it. The question of whether Landers and the instructor had done anything illegal was left up in the air; nobody seemed to know for sure.

Thomas explained that Landers was taken to the station because

between 4 and 5 p.m. radio use is restricted to emergencies. Officers uncertain whether a crime has been committed must take suspects in during that period.

THE FREEDOM HOUSE under the directorship of Lea Zeldin will not stop confronting the police force and public officials with the conclusion of Friday's meeting.

Freedom House has filed a complaint with the Equal Opportunity Commission protesting class discrimination of the young by police.

July 20, a meeting was also held in the office of the administrative assistant to the mayor, Robert Heck. Present at the meeting were Lea Zeldin, Robert Heck, Dorothy Ludwig, who is a member of the Friends of Society and on the Freedom House board, Fran Bright who is supervisor of VISTA volunteers at Freedom House, and the editor of the Freedom House Paper.

The meeting was used as a sounding board by both sides in feeling out their opposing position in this problem. No actions or recommendations were made to correct the alleged police harassment of the young people in this community.

Pact upsets Union

It will take two weeks for Communications Workers of America (CWA) membership to vote on a contract tentatively accepted by national union leadership this week.

The CWA executive board made the decision to order the membership to return to their jobs to collect pay while the fourteen day mail-ratification process continues. If union members refuse the pact, the strike may resume on August 19.

Even if the contract is rejected, many feel that the back-to-work order will destroy whatever momentum the strike had attained, and make difficult the resumption of another successful work stoppage.

At a membership meeting Tuesday morning, Union president Roger Staven explained the tentative contract to the 600 in attendance, and heard the rumblings of some of the dissatisfied members. Aside from being sent to work without having voted to accept the offer, many were upset with the terms of the contract itself. For example, while Union bargainers hoped to close the wage gap separating men and women, the contract would increase that gap by an additional \$17 a week.

One union member shouted "It's turning into a dictatorship," when Staven reexplained the decision of the national leadership, and another added, "I think you missed the point, Roger. We don't have a say in anything anymore." The vice-president of the local, Rich Lang, and many shop stewards will push for a vote against the contract, and the continuation of the strike after the vote.

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11.3 million 18-20 year olds

New voter registration drive launched

By HENRY ROHLICH
of the Cardinal Staff

With the ratification of the 26th amendment to the Constitution enfranchising the 18-year-old vote, plans are being made by various groups for the mass registration of some 11.3 million new potential voters in this country.

A statewide non-partisan organization has been formed to enjoin the 18-20 year old people of Wisconsin into the electoral populace.

The name of the group is the Wisconsin Voter Registration Drive, co-initiated two weeks ago by WSA. The registration drive centers around an Advisory Board which meets every month to approve proposed action in registering new voters.

REGISTRATION efforts will center on bringing registrars to the newly qualified voters. House-to-house canvassing and mobile registration units are being advanced as ideas for quick and convenient registration. A tentative arrangement with University officials allowing voter registration during second semester enrollment has been concluded, subject to the approval of the city clerk.

At this time one may register at the city clerk's office in the City County Building, any fire station or city library, and in the Book-mobile.

Meanwhile, the state legislature continues a protracted debate concerning residency requirements for voters. The long

brewing controversy over the right of students to vote in their new residencies has finally erupted into a call for new laws regarding the definition of residency.

In Wisconsin a very ambiguous statute is being challenged by a newly appointed Governor's Task Force on Voter Registration and Elections. The new task force is requested to suggest "statutory and procedural reforms" to Gov. Patrick Lucey.

ALREADY PENDING in the state legislature are bills introduced by conservative legislators demanding stricter voter residency requirements aimed at college students. With a projected one-half million eligible new voters in this state certain lawmakers fear a "take-over of college towns" by radicals, subversives, and "non-taxpaying transients." Their fears are that radical victories in college towns, similar to what happened in Berkeley, Calif. and Austin, Texas may lead to a weakened city government. It is also supposed that if students do turn out for elections many legislators will certainly be defeated in their own districts.

A bill in the state senate would demand these criteria for registration to vote in Wisconsin: 1) automobile registration, 2) Wisconsin Driver's license, 3) Wisconsin income tax statement, 4) proof of property ownership, and 5) a job in the district in which the resident resides. Governor Lucey has stated that he will veto this or any similar bill which is selectively aimed at students.

The state assembly has passed a bill which asks for a signed affidavit from every registrant stating that he plans to make Wisconsin his permanent residence.

The present procedure in Madison is a statement of six month state and 10 day district residency prior to an oncoming election. The clerk may also ask for a state driver's license or proof of tax paying in Wisconsin. If a registrant possesses neither of these credentials he is taken on his word that he is a resident of Madison.

POLITICIANS AND observers of the political arena are eyeing the student vote with cautious apprehension. Some feel that this new vote could have a definite effect on the Presidential primaries in 1972

and in reordering national priorities.

Others predict that students will probably not vote out of apathy or total disillusionment in elections controlled by similar parties with basic similar interests, using election as a tool to fool the people about "freedom of choice."

In any event, Madison will be watched by the country as to the

effect of some 20,000 potential 18-20 year old voters and their influence on city government.

As to state and national elections the Democratic Party has all but claimed the new voter as theirs. Whether these new voters will actually cast the ballot next year seems to be the most pressing concern for all.

Vets to hold McCoy rally

Madison Veterans for Peace has negotiated permission to hold an officially sanctioned demonstration on the grounds of the Camp McCoy military reservation. The demonstration will be held July 24, 1-3 p.m. but terms of the Army-Vets for Peace agreement impose strict conditions on the demonstrators.

Among the restrictions: Civilian demonstrators will be confined to an explicit demonstration area; the demonstrators may not bring more than 50 persons onto the base; no literature may be distributed; no signs or placards are allowed; and "the content of any and all speeches will consist (exclusively) of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights to the Constitution of the U.S."

The Post Commander, Col. R.A. Crecelius, has in turn agreed to insure that no restraints are placed upon military personnel who desire to attend the demonstration, and to provide for sanitation facilities and drinking water.

It is believed that the Army-Vets for Peace agreement marks the first time that a civilian group has been granted permission to demonstrate on a military reservation. Because of the precedent-setting nature of the agreement, Vets for Peace intends to abide strictly by its terms in hopes that future groups may find it easier to gain access to military installations.

The purpose of the demonstration is to call attention to the restrictions placed upon the constitutional rights of servicemen, and to affirm support for the Camp McCoy Three. The readings from the Declaration and the Bill of Rights will serve as a backdrop to allow the Vets to talk individually with the GIs.

Nichol questions former U student

According to an article published Wednesday in the Capital Times, Scott Nelson, a former roommate of Karleton Armstrong, was flown to Washington from an Air Force station in Spain last week for questioning in connection with the upcoming grand jury probe.

Dane County Dist. Atty. Gerald Nichol and Madison Detective Charles Lulling traveled to Washington to take part in the questioning. Dane County officials

had failed earlier in the year to persuade the Justice Department to bring Nelson to Washington.

Upon order of U.S. Dist. Judge James Doyle the transcripts from Nelson's testimony before the U.S. grand jury in Madison was given to the district attorney's office.

The federal grand jury handed down indictments against Armstrong, his brother Dwight, David Fine, and Leo Burt. All four have not been arrested and are believed to have left the country.

The jury is expected to begin July 29.

DANCE CONCERT

A Summer Dance Concert will be presented by the University Dance Division under the direction of Katherin Litz, choreographer. The concert will be given July 29-30 at 8 p.m. in the Studio of Lathrop Hall. Admission is 75 cents.

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'Humanism'— essence of cooperative

By GOLDIE KADUSHIN
of the Cardinal Staff

The Co-op is an inevitable response to, among other things, dorms, landlords and high rent. Presently the city offers 18 living co-ops and a variety of cooperative services including three eating co-ops, a co-op bakery, two grocery co-ops, a bicycle co-op, a book co-op, and a clothing co-op formed on the entrepreneurial spirit of several library mall merchants.

Goals vary from the desire to run a successful bicycle store to attempts at communal living, but all co-ops return profits proportionally to their members and entitle each member to one vote in directing co-op policy irrespective of his original investment.

Responding to the alienating influences of a capitalist economy, co-ops, according to a 1971 publicity release, recognize the necessity for cultural revolution and "the development of a new lifestyle based on a sense of community."

The essence of cooperative living is a humanism devoted to the nurturing of interpersonal relationships, a theory whose practice requires each member of a living co-op to pay his rent on time and assume the responsibility for work such as cooking, cleaning, or repairs. Administrative functions, bookkeeping or fund-raising, are performed by people elected to those jobs at house meetings.

In a store co-op each member of the cooperative is expected to donate some of his time to the running of the store. A paid manager is usually elected from the co-op membership to balance books.

Discontent with capitalism provided the genesis of the cooperative movement in Madison during the depression of the Thirties. Co-ops dating from this period include the Green Lantern Eating Co-op, Rochdale International Co-op and Groves Womens Co-op, the first co-op to be founded in Madison.

The activism of the depression years also resulted in the formation of Babcock House, still closely and prosperously allied with the Agricultural School and two cooperatives sponsored by campus religious organizations.

The Baptists operate a men's and women's house and lease space to an eating co-op, the Kerkenwerd, Channing-Murray Co-op was originally associated with the Unitarian Church but several years ago began functioning on an independent basis.

By 1966 a census of the cooperative community in Madison revealed a total membership of 510 patrons utilizing the services of six living and two eating co-ops. However, this roster comprised a testimony of existence and nothing more. The original

bouyant spirit of the Thirties had been diminished by the political apathy of the succeeding decade and was stagnant.

However during that year the success of a coed community living experiment under the auspices of the local Friends Society and the University stimulated the founding of the new International Cooperative and a revived Channing-Murray.

The advantages of a coed living arrangement, the self-governing nature of most co-ops, and the atmosphere of psychological community all helped to boost co-op membership and regenerate the cooperative movement in Madison.

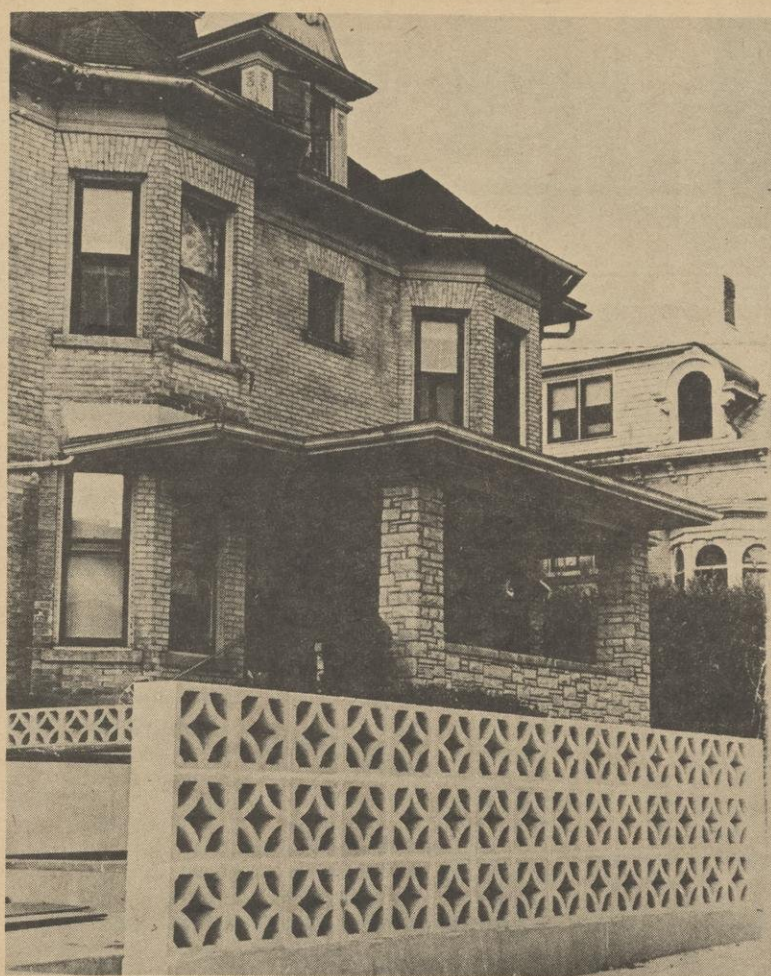
On this firm foundation in December, 1968, representatives of seven cooperatives incorporated Madison Association of Student Cooperatives (MASC). MASC by-laws state the purpose of the organization "to facilitate formation of new student cooperatives . . . to insure the

continued existence of member cooperatives" and finally "to provide general information and understanding about student cooperatives to the community at large."

Jay Wind, vice president of MASC feels that the idea to pool the resources of individual Madison cooperatives in a central property holding organization partially resulted from the political climate of 1968.

"Up to this time student power was just a slogan. People began to realize in '68 that by creating stable sources of economic power they could accomplish something. For example, the Yellow Jersey Bicycle Co-op conducts a \$120,000 a year business. Altogether student economic power in the city totals a little less than one million dollars. A stable organization backed by this kind of power has an influence on city policy."

(continued on page 7)



AH. HOME SWEET HOME. The International Co-op, one of Madison's 18 living cooperatives.

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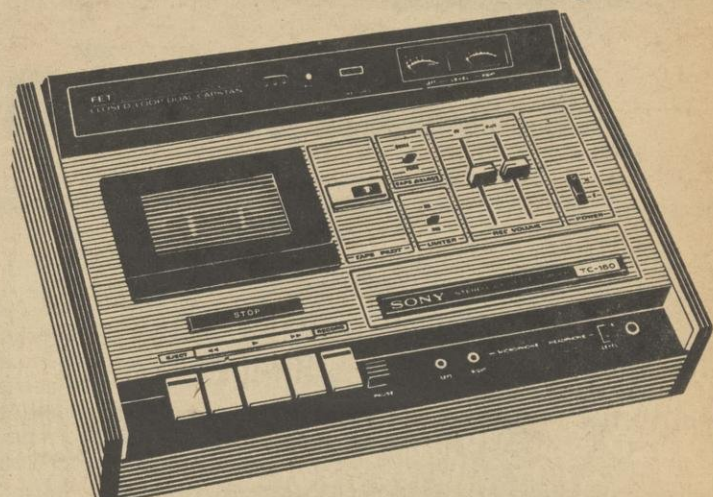
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THE DAILY CARDINAL

a page of opinion

*i saw the ladybugs return again/**i saw the ladybugs return again
to the matted grass where
we filled each other's vacancies**i saw the flowers rise again
untainted from pressing upward
like a bed against your back**i saw the ants rebuild again
their homes whose doors were
flooded by our fragrant sweat**i saw all nature come alive again
to reconstruct the world in silence
that bore witness to our bliss.*

Hannibal

a nation
of zipper pullers,
that's what we are,
like dirty old man eager
to pull them down,
or buttons as the case may be,
though zippers are the more
unquestionably exciting,
but the restriction doesn't lie
with them alone,
i've met some woman
who've changed my tune
about their intrinsic, passive nature,
their hands clutching, eager
to pull, to grasp,
ah, i've come to discover
that whereas dirty, old man
are curious young boys,
not so young women
are dirty, old men.

david van vort

1 question

Thou shalt not kill—they say
Everyone loves a child—they say
No one should go hungry—they say
we must have peace—they say
all men are equal—they say
Good triumphs over evil—they say
The law is for and of the people—they say
america, home of the free—they say
I have only 1 question;
where are they?

Robert Newsom

madison, wisconsin

a third {and a half} party?

keith davis

This week we take a little departure into the realms of national politics to discuss the recent convention to form a new party of the left. I would call it a third party but I can't; while we keep forgetting it, there already is a third party—George Wallace's, and lest you scoff just remember that it has at least ten times as many adherents as the left does in America. On the other hand, it would be hard to call what emerged from Albuquerque a fourth party.

There has been a strong urge for some sort of national organization for the new left ever since the consequences of the SDS breakup became clear. For young radicals, whether in it or not, SDS exercised a strong shaping influence on the consciousness of us all. After it split, and after the coalition style antiwar movement proved powerless to fulfill the same unifying functions (How many people ever said, "I belong to the new Mobe," or NPAC, or PCPJ?), many of us began to get that chilly, directionless feeling that comes from not being rooted in anything solid—in short, we were out in the cold. This contributed powerfully to the growth of various cults and collective movements, ranging from Stalin trips to rural communes: attempts by people to get back into some rooted environment and overcome the isolation.

HOWEVER, THERE ARE various ways of looking at everything. Lenin, gazing upon the spectre of the World War I, greeted it as an unparalleled opportunity for revolution. I was not hostile to SDS, but its demise was perhaps necessary and desirable. The top-down tendencies that had developed in its last two years were atrocious; the organization's lack of direction and ideological factionalization were symptomatic of its lack of a clear strategy as a national organization.

By throwing people out in the cold, the demise of SDS forced people to ask a crucial question—what was next, and, where next? As I've noted, people headed in some strange (but perhaps personally necessary) directions. But some also began to see that one of the things that had been wrong with SDS was its lack of grass roots organization. The model of SDS was inherited from its origins in the social democratic or left liberal stream of American politics in which what is crucial is manipulation of the media and national visibility—hence the national office is in reality the organization, along with a newsletter and scattered local members. There are hundreds of liberal organizations like this. What can be influenced at that level? It depends on how well connected you are—but it is evident that what it is about is influence, not initiative and not, really, any profound challenge of the system itself. You're in the back room, if you are lucky, competing with Mayor Daley, Sen. Stennis, and Alex Rose (head of New York's Liberal Party). In any case, it is no road for a radical organization.

It is not that SDS was trying to act as a lobby, at least not in its later years; having rejected that, though, it found it difficult to carry out any other strategy effectively, given its form. SDS never really had a grass roots—the relation of the chapters to the national office was hazy.

For any serious radical organization the national office must be the concrete expression of the ongoing and concrete life of local chapters. The reason it has to be this way is in the nature of the radical project. It is necessary to build out own constituency and our own power, and stop trying to influence other people's power (i.e., capitalist power). This does not have to imply intransigence of nonparticipation at the one extreme or getting lost in lobbying and "mass actions" at the other.

The reason for this is that transcendence is precluded within the system—you cannot make it transcend itself. One can, and should, utilize elections and the media, but remember that ultimately they are a part of the system for good reasons. Chasing the influence and media manipulation game leads up a dead alley.

IT IS, OF COURSE, very comforting to engage in such a strategy—and the system's more intelligent adherents are more than willing to oblige. They like to have pictures of

one of the Kennedys talking to some prominent militant, and so on. It is so terribly attractive because, after the breakup of SDS, a lot of people became aware of just how marginal the left really was. While the left is visible, it is not powerful. It is visible because it is a novelty and because, in a society of the spectacle, it sometimes makes news more exciting than fiction.

The proposal at Albuquerque was essentially for a combination between a "national" organization and a lobby. In effect, it was not cognizant of the political reality into which we have to go, while, on the other hand, it reflects somewhere that we have already been. It was a very mixed group—people who occupy the political space between the Democratic Party and the Marxist left. There was Dr. Spock, the sexist baby doctor, and there were all the ingredients for a rerun of SDS at its worst—by which I do not mean the spectacle of violence at all, which is really a minor question, but the quality of the organization itself—and the extend to which its members would be willing to sacrifice their personal satisfaction and vision to reality, to serving the people. Most radicals have, of late, been making that trip. Whether it is possible for Gore Vidal and Dr. Spock is an open question.

IMMEDIATELY THE QUESTION one runs up against is,



Dr. Benjamin Spock
"the sexist baby doctor"

what kind of a party? The disunity of the left, often over petty question, has been a sad thing to behold over the past forty years. It is, we are assured, very Leninist; but one recalls that Lenin spent about as much time in organizations with violent factional disagreements as with his unified Bolsheviks. Lenin's secret was not in splitting to preserve his purity but in knowing when to split so as to be free to participate in history, that is, when a revolutionary situation was actually in the making.

But there are limits, of course, to how far one can go. There are certain irreducible demands that a radical party must make, and there is a certain level of human dignity to be maintained—no longer do we (or rather, should we) expect women to take the back seat in sexist organizations. Style has become important too—elitism and ego tripping, the top-down tendency, are things to which people react very strongly.

The fundamental question at Albuquerque, then, is who was there and what did they want? And from a radical standpoint, is the proposed program viable?

The basic proposal was vague—a national party aimed at the Presidency, based on the campuses and the youth vote.

In effect, it was to be a coalescence of various organizations and individuals active in the twilight zone between the Democratic party and the Marxist left. The spokesmen chosen—Gore Vidal and Benjamin Spock—are indicative of the trend of the conference.

The basic problem with this approach can be found in many forms but it all comes back to one aspect: while there is a necessity for a party, that in itself is not enough: The tremendous atomization of American life under advanced capitalism (which, paradoxically proceeds with almost total homogenization of political issues and discourse) calls for very particular methods in breaking out of the deadly inertia which grips this nation. Contributing to this is the fact that we are more encased in bureaucracies and institutions than at any previous time—agencies such as unions, which were once liberating and have now become the tools of control. To break this, it is necessary to go lower and deeper. In effect, forget the Presidency if necessary and get to people wherever they are. People don't live at the New York Times or the State Journal—full page ads of outrage are useful as very minor tools only. In any event, the attempt to exploit major events (such as Presidential races) can remain only attempts in the absence of any mechanism to make such exploitation anything more than rhetorical.

THE BOURGEOISIE DOES not have to organize because it was done for them by those from whom they inherited America. The society is already organized and geared up for its particular mission. One can go further and say that liberal and conservative ideologists and politicians have forgotten how to organize at the grass roots. They are used to controlling, to ruling through intermediaries. To fight at this level is to fight on an unopposed battlefield (not that it is easy, because the terrain is rough—the subconscious cultural reflexes of those we are trying to organize). It is also necessary to fight in the media, in public campaigns—to utilize them. But that is a superstructural fight—one in the realm of values and influence and opinion. Even national campaigns might be put in this category—so far away are they from the individual in this big nation. To mount such a campaign, even leaving aside the question of solid local organization, rests upon the assumption of common values with those we are trying to reach—which is by no means clear.

August Bebel, the head of the German Socialist Party from its foundation in the 1860's until 1913, once made a statement on not joining the First International which is apropos of forming a national party without any local base. In 1869 he said, "the Social Democratic Party of Germany must first constitute itself as an effective national organization; except on this basis an international organization would be a mere shadow."

PEOPLE SUCH AS Vidal and Spock are used to being influential intellectuals, men who can get into the antechambers of power—and for them that is enough. Now they have reached an impasse, and realize that it is necessary to do something to change things. But how far they are willing to go is quite another matter. A radical party must, of principle, (that is, because of its analysis) commit itself to the uninfluential, and to organizing them in the very seams and pores of American life.

I do not think, contrary to general impressions, that we are on the eve of a revolution (not a successful one at any rate). That idea is the result of our intoxication at having at last found an analysis so long denied to us—one that begins to make sense out of our alienation and pain and which shows us that there things can be changed through human action. We are only coming out of a long dark period in which liberation was extinguished; we are at the beginning, as Bebel was in 1869. There are, to be sure, earthshaking revolutions going on (there were around Bebel too) but they are not happening here—yet. We can't simply chase after the goal and ignore the obstacles, or assume that very general agitation around a variety of national issues is going to permeate America with a socialist consciousness.

Working on the brigade

(continued from page 1)

While illiteracy, poverty and unemployment were rampant all over Cuba, Havana had developed into a haven for burlesque shows, gambling clubs and whore houses patronized by United States businessmen and wealthy Cubans. A few choice resorts were built to accommodate American tourists who for the most part viewed Cuba as a quaint exotic island only 90 miles from Miami.

The rebel soldiers realized that many of Cuba's problems stemmed from an underdeveloped one crop economy based on sugar, a crop that had to be sold in foreign markets unable to absorb all that could be produced. The trouble was also that the sugar industry around which the economic life of Cuba revolves is a seasonal industry. During the zafra (harvest), which lasts only 3-4 months, hundreds of thousands of field workers cut down millions of tons of cane with their machetes. Then came the tiempo muerto or dead season when the field workers and most of the mill hands became idle and hungry.

Still the question remains of why this was so—why was Cuba a one crop economy when the island was able to produce other crops such as rice, citrus fruits, coffee and tobacco in much larger quantities. One of the major influences on Cuban economy at this time and for years past was the United States government. Big corporations owned and controlled by American businessmen added small farms to their acreage either by purchase, or by fraud, or by economic pressure. Soon Cuban land which had once been distributed widely became concentrated in fewer and fewer hands.

ASA RESULT, Sugar latifundia came into being when the giant sugar corporations acquired large blocks of land, often holding large parts of it as reserves—idle and unutilized. The Agricultural Census of 1946 revealed that eight per cent of the total number of farms encompassed 71.1 per cent of the land.

At the other end of the scale, the small farms of less than one acre to under 25 acres, were 39 per cent of the total number but they encompassed only 3.3 per cent of the land. The United Fruit Company was expanding its interests in Cuba, subordinating the needs of the whole island to its own desire for profit. Railroads were built but only to connect the sugar mills to the ports for export. As U.S. capitalist investments grew and businessmen had more at stake, North American imports were given a preferential rate and Cuba's distorted economy gradually became almost completely dependent on American imports; instead of on her own resources.

It soon became obvious that the only hope for Cuba's development, for the alleviation of illiteracy, poverty and disease, etc., was through expropriation of foreign investments and of figurehead dictators whose interests were directly tied to U.S. interests.

When I first heard about the Venceremos Brigade I wanted to go. The brigade is a group of progressive North Americans who chose to live and work in Cuba in order to help smash the blockade our country has put on Cuba and to show our solidarity with the Cuban people in their struggle for a better society. I knew what the United States government had done to Cuba and to other 3rd World countries by misusing their resources through investments, and by maintaining a constant state of poverty and illiteracy in these countries, and by forcefully keeping in power figurehead leaders who work for U.S. interests.

AT FIRST I was a bit anxious as to how the Cuban people were going to receive our visit considering all our country had done to them. This fear was soon alleviated after the warm and loving welcome we received at the Havana airport. Around 50 Cuban students were there to greet us, cheering, laughing and hugging us. Many of us were crying.

My brigade cut sugar cane in a Havana

province about an hour's ride from the city. 221 of us lived in tents in a work camp which seemed quite luxurious to me at the time. Even though I had done a great deal of reading about Cuba, Marxism-Leninism, and life in a socialist society, I still had a gut feeling that such a life must be austere. I know that socialism was far superior to capitalism but I found myself always adding, "If individuality is not stifled, if freedom exists, if people are happy." You see, my rigid education about the benefits of U.S. "democracy" and free enterprise are deeply engrained for I had been trained to believe that socialism can not entail these rights. I soon learned that this too was a lie. We had been warned that the work would be hard, the hours long, the food ample but

noon with a 20-30 minute merienda or snack break in between. We then returned to camp, ate lunch and rested until 3. At 3 we went back to the fields and worked until about 7. As the sun was setting it was a very beautiful time of day so occasionally we voted to stay out for an extra hour in order to finish our field. Yes, the work was hard, but I actually found myself looking forward to going out to the fields. For the first time in my life, I did not feel alienated from my work; I knew that I was not being exploited for profit. So we sang, made jokes and talked about their lives and ours while working.

During the evenings presentations were given in order to teach us about Cuban life and history. Professors, lawyers, dictors, and government officials came frequently to our camp. There were also movies shown twice a week on the development of the Cuban woman's movement, on the struggle of the Indochinese people, Charlie Chaplin, etc.

The Venceremos Brigade was divided into sub-brigades of around 30 comrades—20 North Americans and 10 Cubans. Some of the Cubans were students at language institutes, Universities, teaching institutes, etc., some were workers, but a characteristic of all of them was that they were vanguard. Their attitude towards work, their discipline, their human relationships, their deep feelings of love for all oppressed people, these are the traits that permeated their lives.

Saturday afternoons we had individual brigade meetings to discuss our production of the week past, any problems we might have, our suggestions, our criticisms and self criticisms. Brigade meetings were a rather rewarding experience. Having lived all my life in a competitive, dog-eat-dog society in which human relationships are more times than not sacrificed to individual gains, in which one had neither the time nor the courage to find out what are the human needs of other people, in which what's good for GM is good for the country, and in short in which meetings were always a power struggle, I approached brigade meetings with some disdain. I was quite a cynic after 22 years under capitalism.

THE CUBANS, I soon learned, have an amazing honesty when talking about themselves, their country, the revolutions' successes and failures, and their problems. Brigade meetings were headed by a Cuban Jefe (chief) and by a North American representative elected every 15 days.

(continued on page 10)

Committee to Revive Miffland

Sunday afternoon there will be a festival in solidarity with the Cuban Revolution which began on July 26, 1956 and also to commemorate the declaration of interdependence of Miffland July 26, 1970. We want people to assemble on 500 blk. Mifflin St. at 3:30 with flags, banners, drums, etc. and march to Brittingham Park where there will be rock 'n' roll music and food and other activities. For the first part of the day we are calling on people to pick up the broom, scrubbrush, paintbrush, etc. and help out at their nearest co-op or other community institution, for those who don't have something to do, the Sunflower kitchen will need help preparing food on Sunday.

uninteresting, the days hot. So when I boarded the Cuban Airlines and when the first words the pilot said to us were "Welcome comrades, you are now in free territory," I breathed a sigh of relief for we had just experienced incredible harassment by Mexican and CIA agents. Yet a thought kept creeping up in my brain—"Shit, am I going to survive this experience!"

OUR MAIN TASK in Cuba was to cut as much cane as possible, for the more cane cut, the more goods the people can obtain. We worked what was typical for macheteros—or Cuban cane cutters. At 6:00 we got up, had breakfast and were ready to go to the fields at 7:00. Cutting cane is hard but interesting and fun. We worked until

Cardinal staff meeting

Sunday in Union

7:30 p.m.

living

(continued from page 5)

A meeting of interested MASC membership on June 26, 1971 at 22 Langdon voted to adopt a proposal for the restructuring of the organization. The new MASC is patterned on service cooperatives such as Whole Earth and is structured to provide overlapping services in the form of legal aid, publicity, or membership coordination to its member cooperatives.

Having taken care of internal structure MASC is tackling its financial problem with proposals for aid to the HUD College-Housing Program, a University fund for student co-ops, and the Wisconsin Student Association.

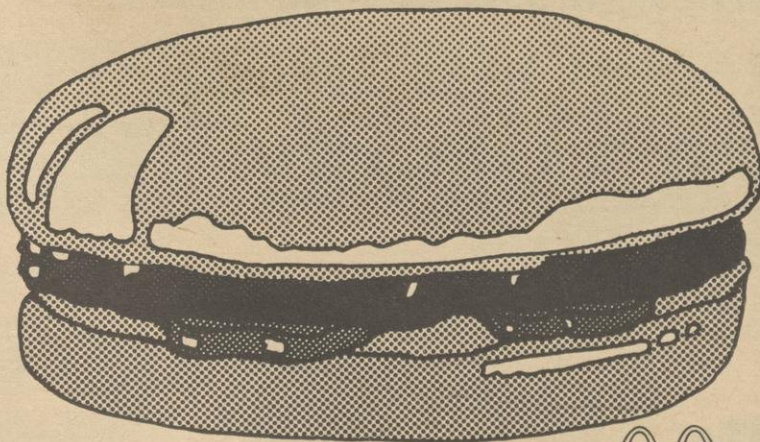
During the present summer session there are approximately 350 people living in co-ops. However because the amount of co-op space is stable and the number of students in Madison is not (University enrollment drops by one-third in the summer), there are co-op vacancies. Groves Womens Co-op, 102 E. Gorham has six openings, 10 Langdon could use about ten people and Stone Manor, 225 Lakelawn Place is half filled. Those seeking housing should contact Bob Valinsky MASC central membership chairman at 255-2053 for a complete list of co-op vacancies.

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State and Lake

July 23-25—**La Chinoise** (1967)—Directed by Jean-Luc Godard with Anne Wiazemsky, Jean-Pierre Leaud, Juliet Berto. On August 30, 1967 the best film by the cinema's greatest director opened in Paris. Nine months later the commercial life of the French capital had been extinguished by the most militant and spontaneous social revolt in the history of modern industrial capitalism. The energy and creative spirit of May 1968 (be realistic: demand the impossible!) was perfectly inscribed in Godard's **La Chinoise** for all those who wished to see. But de Gaulle was busy constructing a new apartment complex and Malraux had forgotten where the theatre was and Nanterre (where Godard's wife studied philosophy with Francis Jeanson who appears with her in **La Chinoise**) exploded magnificently, forcing closure on May 2. The film represents a continuous image fixed in Paris, 1967 conveying all the hope and joy which a youthful Left poised innocently on the brink of an uncertain future could humanly possess. Union Play Circle at 2, 4, 7, 9, 11 p.m.

July 23—**Marlowe** (1969)—Directed by Paul Bogart with James Garner as private-eye Philip Marlowe. If it is true that **The Little Sister** (1949) on which Marlowe is based is not one of

Raymond Chandler's best novels, it is also true that **Marlowe**, like every other film made from a Raymond Chandler novel, probably his almost nothing to do with the Raymond Chandler novel. The screenplay is by Stirling Silliphant whose script for Siegel's **The Line-Up** included the tough reply: "Ordinary people of your class just don't understand the killer's need for violence." B-102 Van Vleck, 8 and 10 p.m.

July 23—**The L-Shaped Room** (1963)—Directed by Bryan Forbes with Leslie Caron. An early film by the generally underrated British director of **Seance On A Wet Afternoon**, **King Rat**, and **The Whisperers**. B-10 Commerce, 7:30 and 9:45 p.m.

July 23—**The Maltese Falcon** (1941)—Directed by John Huston with Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor, Peter Lorre, Sydney Greenstreet, Elisha Cook Jr., Ward Bond, Barton MacLane, Lee Patrick. The classic detective story, with the Warners' repertory group, who all look like they're having a great time. One could

watch Sam Spade blow cigarette smoke into Wilmer Cook's face again and again. 105 Psych, 8 and 10 p.m.

July 23-24—**Lord Jim** (1965)—Directed by Richard Brooks with Peter O'Toole, Eli Wallach, Daliah Lavi. Brooks filmed **Lord Jim** in northern Cambodian jungles outside of the Angkor Wat ruins. What literary critics saw as Conrad's classic novel of betrayal and redemption, Brooks adapted as a gigantic moral fable of modern Western man's heinous bumbblings in the Indochinese shock corridor. Green Lantern, 8 and 10 p.m.

July 24—**Rosemary's Baby** (1968)—Directed by Roman Polanski with John Cassavetes, Mia Farrow. Either **Rosemary's Baby** is merely an "entertainment" in which case Polanski is considerably less a filmmaker than we are often lead to believe or else he is a serious director who fails in this film to say anything interesting about evil, whose asenine demons, a kind of Narodnik cult drawn from

Jonathan Edwards, pale by comparison with the fascist torturers in Rossellini's **Rome: Open City** or the silent cosmos in Bergman's **Winter Light**. 6210 Social Science, evening.

July 24—**Repulsion** (1965) and **Un Chien Andalou** (1928)—To what extend are the audiences for Roman Polanski's **Repulsion** indistinguishable from James Stewart in Hitchcock's **Rear Window**? Are the neurotic disintegration and tragic violence which consume Catherine Deneuve viewed with even a trace of compassion or merely with secret voyeuristic delight? The grotesque similarity between Polanski's film and Polanski's life shocks one into asking such questions.

Un Chien Andalou, Luis Bunuel's

first film is a rather remarkable little surrealist assault which he and Salvador Dali filled with images of sea urchins, erotic gestures, armies of ants, donkeys inside pianos and men falling off bicycles. B-10 Commerce, 7:30 and 9:45 p.m.

July 25—**Ichabod and Mr. Toad** (1949)—A Walt Disney production. Animated cinema has been neglected in Madison with the exception of regular, well-attended showings of **Alice in Wonderland** and occasional Bugs Bunny cartoons. Those who, as five year olds, saw **Ichabod and Mr. Toad** when it was first released report that it is terrific. Arthur Schlesinger's favorite film. Methodist Center, 1127 Univ. Ave. at 8 and 10 p.m.

July 26—**Hud** (1963)—Directed by Martin Ritt. This Cadillac-Western is Paul Newman's best film. A morality play in which Melvyn Douglas tries to convince his grandson that the boy's uncle is no good.

B-10 Commerce, 8 and

Screen Gems

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"'Carnal Knowledge' is a feast of a film. It is a very funny and very cruel and very sad film. Mike Nichols uses the screen as it has rarely been used heretofore. **Arthur Garfunkel and Jack Nicholson are superlative.** Unlike too many of today's films, **'Carnal Knowledge'** lasts beyond the watching; it sticks to the mind-ribs and bears long retrospection. **The film is brilliant."**

—*Judith Crist, N.Y. Magazine*

"'Carnal Knowledge' is a towering achievement. This remarkable film is a shattering experience for everyone. Mike Nichols direction is so sensitive and the acting so real and powerful. **'Carnal Knowledge' is a movie that must be experienced!"**

—*Rex Reed, Chicago Tribune, N.Y. Daily News Syndicate*

"'Carnal Knowledge' is one of the best movies ever!" —*Liz Smith, Cosmopolitan*

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Book Review

Malraux--'the design of an exceptional life'

Pierre Galante, MALRAUX

Cowles Book Company, \$8.95

By GERMAINE BREE

"The lovers of Verrieres": the title of the sixteenth chapter of Mr. Galante's book—the chapter before the last—casts a good deal of light on the spirit in which this biography of Malraux was written. The "lovers" alluded to are Andre Malraux and Louise de Vilmorin, aristocrat and novelist, whom Malraux had met in 1933, lost sight of, and encountered again in 1967. She was then 61; he was 66. Verrieres is the Vilmorin chateau where they lived together until her death in 1969. To her, in memoriam, Pierre Galante dedicates his book and it was through her he tells us that he "came to know a Malraux with whom few people are acquainted, his tastes, his idiosyncrasies, his foibles."

Thence, perhaps, both the interest and the weakness of the book. What he has given us are fragments of a portrait rather than the portrait announced, a personality seen in a "romantic" light, and idealized. "I detest complicity in biography," Malraux characteristically warned his biographer. But this biographer clearly fell under the charm of the "blissfully happy lovers" of Verrieres. Not that this is an account of Malraux's sentimental life. Galante speaks discreetly, and always very respectfully, of the four women whom Malraux loved, adding some precise details to the generally known facts, more particularly regarding "Jo Clo," the companion of the war years, who died so tragically. But he does not attempt to go beyond that, and notes none of the human foibles or idiosyncrasies of the "private

Malraux" he announces.

The same even and noble optic prevails throughout his account of Malraux's life. It is perhaps the price he paid quite sincerely for his close contact with Louise de Vilmorin and the "complete cooperation" of Malraux himself. The "unique quality" of the person he wanted to transmit takes on the color of his admiration: "What an extraordinary living novel Malraux' own life has been!" he exclaims and in one form or another reiterates throughout the book. But the "novel" does not quite come to life, nor its protagonist. The heroic "legend" is not humanized. Malraux himself has just published "fragments" of the second volume of his *Anti-Memoires*. No reader, however, may react to the man himself and to the vast vistas he likes to deploy in his writing and fail to feel the impact of the man's mind, passion and knowledge, nor remain indifferent to the visionary power of his rhetoric. Mr. Galante is hardly to be blamed, of course, if his account of Malraux's life pales beside those vast blocks of "autobiography" Malraux is hammering out. He is a journalist, not a literary man; nor is he a scholar. This may account for both the negative and the positive qualities of the book.

MALRAUX IS A compulsive talker who cannot bear to speak in front of a taperecorder. Galante speaks of the "hundreds of pages of notes" he wrote out by hand, the more than 300 questions he then addressed by writing to Malraux. To this scrupulous recording we owe some of the new facts that appear in the book, but also perhaps the lack of a more objective perspective and or

research done from outside the charmed circle of Malraux's own reminiscences. It includes some new documents, concerning for example young Malraux's famous flight into the desert in search of Saba, the secret city, and Malraux's role in initiating the Alsace-Lorraine brigade during the last months of the war.

Rather than a "biography" or a "portrait" of Malraux, Galante has given us a series of glimpses into the main phases of a life which is indeed "fabulous." The young Malraux's expedition into French Indo-China in the Twenties; his connection with the anti-colonial movements in the Far East; his strong commitment to anti-fascist action in the Thirties; his love of adventure; his heroic action on behalf of the Spanish Republic; his no less courageous role in the French underground resistance to the Nazis; his post-war activities and speeches; finally, his friendship with President de Gaulle and role of minister of cultural affairs. And, enhancing this line of action, the literary works, the novels, the meditations on art; the *Anti-Memoires*. Underlying all this, there are the tragic patterns that accompany his life: suicide, violent death of his two brothers killed during the war years, "Jo Clo" accidentally killed under his eyes, his two sons killed in a car crash, Louise de Vilmorin's death on the eve of their marriage.

Of these different phases, some have been fully explored: for example, the activities of the very young Malraux in post-war Paris; and, by Walter Langlois, the Indo-Chinese adventure. We know a good deal too about the role of Malraux in Spain, and in the maquis; about Malraux's con-

nection with de Gaulle. Yet, because of the range of his activity, there are still many obscure facets to his life: his childhood for example; and, indeed, the private sphere which Galante introduces somewhat too briefly. There are still many questions left unanswered. Though his book seems rather uneasily poised between interview, documentation, and biography, nonetheless it brings a

readable personal story that recalls and fills out—instead of illuminating—the outer design of an exceptional life.

The eminent Germaine Bree is the author of eight books on French literature as well as four textbooks. At present, she is with the Institutue for Research in the Humanities, at the University of Wisconsin.

TAYCHEEDA

A group of women will meet to form a city-wide multi-issued coalition. Discussion will center on the upcoming demonstration at Taycheeda Women's Prison. The meeting will be held July 26 at 7:30 p.m. at 10 Langdon St.

TGIF MIXER

The University Grad Club will sponsor a TGIF mixer from 4:30 to 6 p.m. in the Union's Paul Bunyan Room Free lemonade, potato chips and other refreshments will be available. TGIF is held each Friday during summer session.

EXHIBITION AND SALE

"MADISON ART CENTER"

SATURDAY, JULY 24
9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, JULY 25
1 p.m. to 5 p.m.



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STITCHERY EXHIBIT
The Wisconsin Center Gallery
will host a Stitchery-Batik Mastero
Exhibit by Sharon Watzke July 24-
30.

**Cardinal
Staff Meeting
Sunday
7:30 p.m.**

Cuba...

(continued from page 7)

Our meetings were organized, calm and productive. When problems existed, we worked them out, if we had to talk for hours. When any comrade was acting insensitive to the needs of another, this too was pointed out. We were taught by example to listen to what another comrade was saying instead of thinking about what we intended to say. In short, by working and discussing collectively and democratically we grew to respect one another and were able to resolve almost all our problems before they developed to the point of being irresolvable.

Although we learned a great deal from the Cubans, one of the most meaningful experiences we had was when the Vietnamese comrades came to work with us for a week. We had been told that when the "little people from Vietnam" would come the emotions at camp would be at an incredible high level. It's strange how much we have in common with the Vietnamese people. For years our country has been committing genocide against them with guns, nuclear defoliants and bombs. Yet the Vietnamese are still able to differentiate between the American government and the American people. They have been taught all their lives to make this differentiation.

Working with them was quite draining. They seemed never to give up. I remember cutting cane with a Vietnamese woman named June (she was given an English name since she was studying English in Havana) and just about killing myself trying to keep up with her. When they left us we all felt a bit sick inside, knowing what our government was doing to their people and no longer being able to think of Vietnam as an abstraction, but as a war waged against my friend June's family.

I SUPPOSE THAT which struck me the most since the success of the revolution was the incredible rise in the standard of living. No longer are people going hungry, no longer are children uneducated, no longer is there uncontrolled disease.

In the early 1960's, Fidel initiated a literacy campaign to combat the rampant illiteracy throughout the island, especially in the rural areas where it was the highest. Volunteers, who were privileged to go to school before the revolution, 268,420 in all, answered Fidel's call to eradicate illiteracy in one year. Students as young as 13 years of age became teachers, went to the mountains, lived with the campesinos in order to teach them how to read and write. Adult volunteers, inspired by the slogan "the people should teach the people" did their regular jobs and taught an average of two hours a day.

Benito, one of the Cuban students in my work brigade, took part in the literacy campaign. He was 10 years old at the time and since the youngest age to be accepted was 13, Benie had to secure permission from his parents to lie about their son's age. His parents agreed if Benie would promise to secure a position in a nearby town. Benie agreed but nonetheless volunteered for the most difficult teaching brigade, that which went to the Sierras. Since roads had not yet been built in the mountains, their brigade had to walk about 3 days to their teaching assignment. Some became ill on journey and Benie, at the age of 10, carried a 16 year old boy for 2 days to a doctor.

Despite the hardships, no one gave up. They realized that it was necessary to struggle and to sacrifice in order to win. And Benie was not the exception. The entire society was mobilized. In the press, at public meetings, in factories, offices, on farms, the people were exhorted, "If you know, teach; if you don't know, learn." The success of the literacy campaign was indeed an example of how people struggling together, working collectively, could overcome the underdevelopment instituted by foreign domination. When the campaign was officially over, illiteracy had plummeted from 23.6 per cent to 3.9 per cent.

AS I WALKED around the cities and towns, ungilded, I was amazed to find a poly-clinic in every small town, large well equipped hospitals in the cities and absolutely no slums. No longer do people go without medical care because wealth and prestige was a necessary criteria for seeing a doctor. Every Cuban, from infancy to old age, has been inoculated under the program of preventative medicine.

Hunger and malnutrition no longer exist. Pot bellied babies, crying from inadequate diet, can no longer be seen. This is partly due to the extensive program of artificially inseminating the livestock to improve the quality of milk and meat, and partly through a more democratic system of rationing to insure that every family's needs are met instead of only the wealthy as was the case in the past.

So after spending 10 weeks in Cuba, I know that what I was taught in this country about Cuba is a lie. The Cuban people are no worse off now than they were before the revolution. Quite the contrary, their condition has improved a hundred fold. Socialism has made a giant step in overcoming the inherent inadequacies of underdevelopment and of foreign domination of 3rd world countries by oppressor capitalist countries like the USA.

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*Subject to government approval.



Milwaukee Summerfest

Many Madison residents are finding respite from the Capital City Blues in the Milwaukee Summerfest. Last week B.B. King (among many others) played to a crowd around 100,000. Tonight Chuck Berry, the Coasters, the Drifters, and Bo Diddley play, so grab \$1.50 and take your thumb to I-94, or splurge on a Badger bus. Photos by Mike Zimbrich.



Jim Cohen

Jim Cohen is managing editor of the Cardinal during the school year. He was sports editor last year and is now serving as a summer intern for the Boston Globe.

Just sitting in a lonely office and letting my mind wander...

DAVE DESERVES IT—To anyone who knows Dave Brown, his appointment as assistant coach of the Texas Chapparals was not a surprise. Although most coaches have their admirers and their enemies, Brown had only admirers and friends while at Wisconsin.

He showed dedication as an assistant under John Erickson and John Powless and showed a natural ability to get along with different kinds of people, something which made him a valuable recruiter.

Besides playing a big role in recruiting, a job which some schools count as full time, Brown had the added duties as fulltime scout and was rarely seen in Madison during the season. Playing second fiddle isn't easy for anyone's ego, especially when that man is ambitious like Dave Brown, but Brown knew his place in the program and acted accordingly. And with a sense of humor.

SPEAKING OF BASKETBALL—Those who were in Madison last semester might remember my column in the last week of publication saying Powless had a good chance of signing one of the country's best forwards.

He did. His name's Larry McCoy and, according to reports from many sources, is a sure bet for stardom. He was the most highly recruited of the three all-Americans who signed at Wisconsin this year, having visited schools in the south and east and west coasts along with Big Ten and Big Eight schools.

At 6-5, he's a good leaper and ballhandler and can play forward and guard. His inside play is remarkable for a player his size. He'll help give Wisconsin one of the country's best freshman teams. Kessem Grimes, 6-10 center, and Tim Patrick, 6-3 guard, were the other two all-Americans.

RABBIT'S HURTING—Rod Uphoff, former star at Madison Edgewood and now a guard for

Powless' Badgers sprained his ankle severely in a pick-up game here in Boston. He claims he was guarding a guy eight inches taller than he but was outscoring him. Now where else could you read that except in the Daily Cardinal?

BLACKMAN'S BRAINWASHING—This is Bob Blackman territory and everyone here thinks the former Dartmouth coach is taking over a dying program at Illinois. They're hoping he'll win a few games this year.

Other than in the Midwest, Blackman has done a good job of covering up the talent he inherits at Illinois. He's got a decent chance of going to the Rose Bowl, and I'm sure he realizes it.

As someone here said the other day, "Bob Blackman wouldn't leave Dartmouth unless he knew he was entering a great situation."

SPEAKING OF THE ROSE

Bits 'n pieces

BOWL—Wisconsin should also have a decent chance in what could be a six or seven team race for the trip to Pasadena. One probable advantage for John Jardine's boys is that they're the only team not to play Michigan, which looms as a slight favorite.

The Badgers could have one of the country's best offenses with a flock of good runners and receivers and two very capable signal callers. The question lies in the defense where inexperience looms. But Jardine might be able to round his defense into shape after the three opening nonconference games, the last of which is against LSU in Madison, a game which should attract at least 70,000.

That first game against rival Northwestern is the key game according to Jardine, and that makes sense.



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"WELL WORTH SEEING! A CRACKER-JACK THRILLER!"—WNEW-TV

jane fonda donald sutherland



in an alan j. pakula production

Klute

an alan j. pakula production starring jane fonda • donald sutherland in "klute" co-starring charles cioffi • nathan george • dorothy tristan • roy r. scheider • rita gam music by michael small • written by andy and dave lewis • co-produced by david lange produced and directed by alan j. pakula • panavision® technicolor® from warner bros., a kinney leisure service

TODAY! at 1:10-3:20-5:30-7:45-10:00 p.m.

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