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THE DAILY CARDINAL

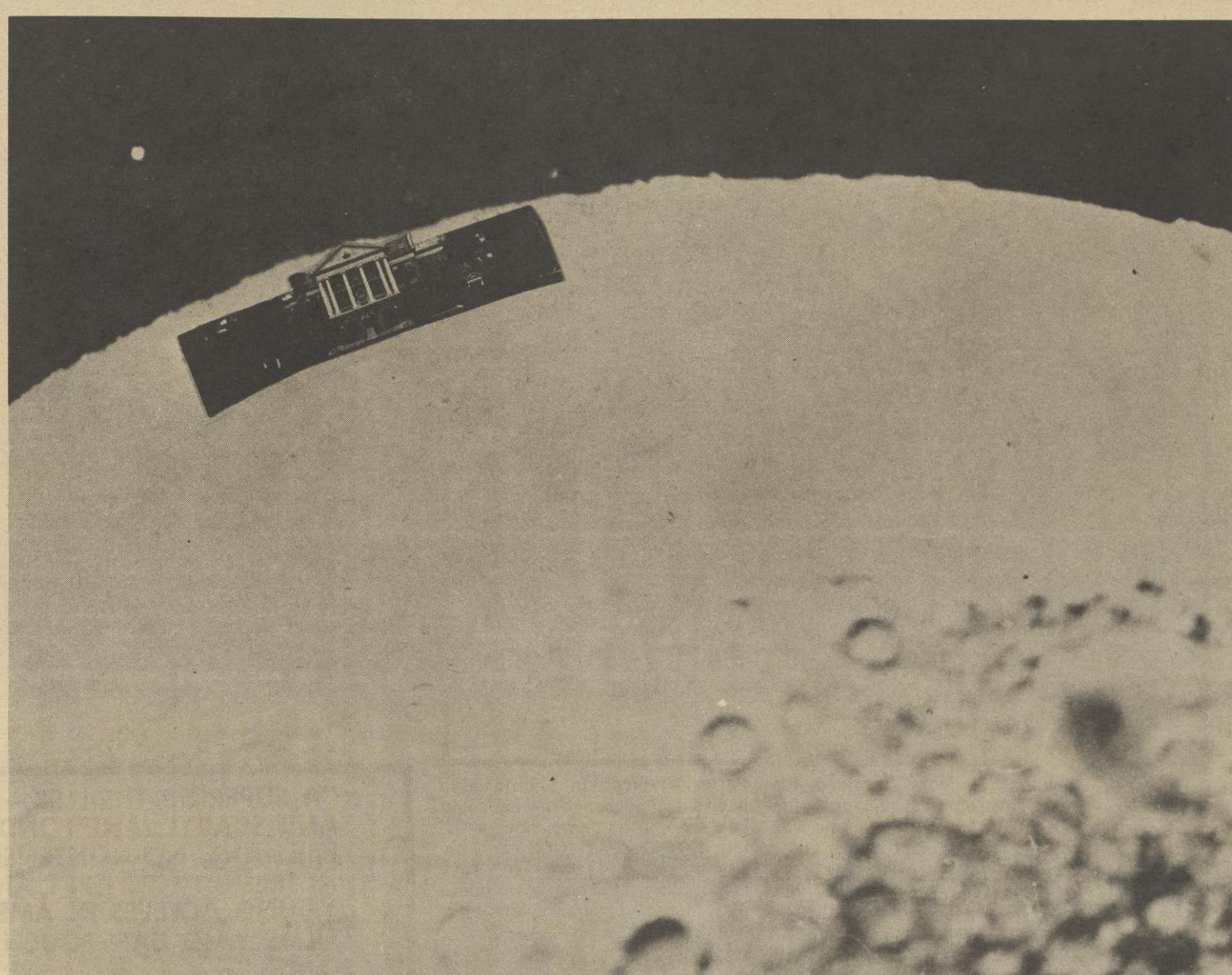
University of Wisconsin at Madison

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Vol. LXXXI, No. 154



Bascoming in the moon--p. 3

WSA store begins to broaden base

By ROB REUTEMAN
of the Cardinal Staff

At the Monday meeting of the WSA Store Board, Steve Martin, manager of the store since its origin 2 years ago, handed in his letter of resignation effective immediately. Subsequently, with the interim appointments by the Board of Mickey Hoen and Dave Jenkins as co-managers and Stuart Weisler as accountant, the WSA store has, with relative ease, moved into a new phase of its existence.

Martin, who was fired from the \$800,000 business in March, and then rehired when his vacancy could not be filled, has resigned for what were termed "personal reasons." He was originally expected to resign in September to concentrate on graduate work in business, but it was decided that the changeover could be more easily effected during the summer business lull.

The present state of affairs is scheduled for re-evaluation by the Board in September, but as Board member Tom Schneider explained, "I don't foresee any problems with co-managers; we'll probably keep things this way." Co-manager Mickey Hoen termed the new appointments "a change from traditional management corporate structure to co-manager structure with a more or less collective decision-making process."

THE NEW MANAGERIAL structure is in line with the WSA Store's growing awareness of itself as an alternative community institution. Its new "declaration of principles" reads: "The WSA Store is an antiprofit organization owned and controlled by the students at UW. Policies and operating procedures are set by the WSA Store Board composed of representatives of the student body and store workers. Specific goals are: 1) provide financial support for community activities, 2) provide low cost goods and services, and 3) provide jobs for needy students. The Store is an alternative institution. By this we mean that the concept of corporate neutrality is only a means of avoiding issues which directly affect our lives, and that we recognize that economics and community issues are inseparable."

In order to implement these new ideas, two new committees composed of Board members and representatives from other community groups have been set up. One is concentrating on the internal workings, conflicts, and grievances at the Store, while the other—working closely with the Madison Consumer's League—is making an overall economic analysis of State St. stores and student buying habits.

An end result of this study will hopefully be the publishing of a student buying guide, which, as Schneider explained, "will list alternative institutions to those on

State St. If there are none, then we have a community function to fulfill in creating one."

In September, the Store will expand its line of school supplies,

drugstore items, and health and beauty aids. Also in September, 4 workers will be elected by store employees to serve on the 12-man Store Board.

Revolution is not a party but a breakfast program

By HENRY SHIPPER
and DAN BIGGS
of the Cardinal Staff

Racine, Wisconsin, third largest city in the state with a population of 100,000, is a dying town. Its factories, always on the eye for cheaper labor, are gradually closing down and moving south abandoning that large working class population that includes 10,000 blacks and 5,000 Chicanos.

Unemployment has steadily risen. Small wonder really why the children of this city choose to sacrifice "a great life by the Great Lakes" and possibly all of "We like it here, Wisconsin," in their search for survival.

The reason for leaving is hardly mysterious and can be explained by the cold logic of a dismal future. But why would someone choose to come to Racine, not just to visit but to live; not only to exist but to organize: to begin a newspaper, a children's breakfast program, a free clothing drive, a radical bookstore?

IN THE SUMMER of 1968, the Wisconsin Draft Resistance Union (WDRU) set up organizing projects in a number of medium-sized Wisconsin cities. Due to

a lack of resources, contacts, and an understanding of the potential of Racine, nobody went there until January of the following year.

But by that time WDRU had merged into SDS, and the summer offensive, deprived of its central body, spun through space in a thousand fractured directions and soon faced the disintegration that spontaneous disorganization brings.

Without the help of simultaneous efforts in other cities or a base in Madison to relate to, the lonely Racine effort seemed destined to fall the way of so many other organizing projects. The people became paralyzed and after six months, despairingly left for Europe.

Summer, 1969: a tumultuous period in the short history of the new left. The diverse and often conflicting tendencies superficially contained within SDS jelled and finally shattered that organization at its national convention in June. The eruption threw up and consolidated three discernible forces, three competing organizations: PLP, RYMI (Weathermen) and RYM II.

(continued on page 2)

RYM II and the community

(continued from page 1)

At the time it seemed ludicrous to imagine that a town like Racine would be affected by conventions that more often than not, tend to be intellectual juggling acts for the movement. The fierce debate in Chicago, however, embodied precisely those questions of whom you organize and how you organize which so beguiled the earlier attempt in Racine. Ultimately, some of the conclusions reached, pointed back to and provided a direction for that city on the Great Lakes.

NEARLY EVERY RYM (I and II) position paper or article in 1969 stressed the necessity for the then student-based movement to transform itself into a working class youth movement. Whereas PLP believed point-of-production organizing to be the revolutionary focal point, RYM perceived the street corner, the school, the army, as potentially most explosive.

Furthermore, it was argued that the working class, i.e. the work place, would eventually be pierced because of its integral role in the community. By reaching one sector (youth), one could reach other closely related sectors.

With this basic strategy in mind, four RYM organizers, three men and one woman, appeared in Racine in January, 1970. What did it matter if Racine, made up largely of poor whites—many unemployed—was economically digging its own grave and if the impending funeral knell was driving people out? If the young people could be turned on to the revolution, then splitting town would not mean leaving their

consciousness behind; whereas taking it with them would mean spreading the movement. So Racine RYM began its task of organizing in the white youth community to "build an active revolutionary "cadre" and "organize people in a way that builds mass revolutionary consciousness."

In their first few months of existence RYM faced the task of making themselves known in the community. Establishing a presence was not to mean erecting a mystical halo around RYM which would presumably excite the masses to general interest, but demystifying it, unveiling it for general inspection.

Opening the People's Bookstore was the first concrete step in that direction. Next, the organizers simply and assiduously went out to the high schools and street corners to get to know the people, explaining who they were and being honest about what they believed in, while listening intently, hoping to find some way to make their own desires merge with the needs of the community.

In the meantime they pushed ahead, producing leaflets and eventually a high school newsletter. By doing this work consistently they discovered particular grievances which were raised, but always put in a broader political context.

Consequently, it wasn't long before RYM found it both necessary and possible to call a demonstration to celebrate the birthday of jailed Black Panther leader Huey Newton. Several

hundred people showed up to display their support for the black liberation struggle and to find out more clearly what RYM was all about in February of last year.

Through the conscious use of their bookstore newsletter, and public actions, RYM had established a strong base of support by the spring and summer of 1970 in a neighborhood that centered around Hubbard Street and contained a few hundred people between the ages of 10 and 20.

When a Madison guerrilla theatre troupe visited Racine a year ago, they were asked to perform in the Hubbard Street community. By simply marching and singing songs, the troupe gathered a crowd of approximately 200 people, who stayed to watch a number of plays dealing with the war and political prisoners. The response was phenomenal and indicative of the support that RYM had thus far established. A spontaneous march was ignited through downtown Racine, with demonstrators shouting slogans of "Free Bobby Seale" and get "Out of Vietnam now."

THE AMAZING amount of support coming from the Hubbard Street area proved to be in many ways shallow and unable to sustain itself. Subjective desires or wishful thinking and an impatient view of process became visible in RYM rhetoric; the unconscious

mystique that this created about revolution seemed to cause people to make extremely fast transition. But it was fool's gold, for without deep internal as well as external changes, no one would be able to join the arduous, slow, and so often hazy process of revolution. When the "new world" did not immediately materialize, much of the Hubbard Street support receded into the background.

Not having a clear enough notion of what oppression meant in Racine, RYM could not organize in concrete ways to deal with that oppression on Hubbard Street. Consequently, neighborhood people were not involved in the fight to escape from the prison of their own lives, the conditions of which impaired their ability to fight racism, sexism, or imperialism. Conversely, the initial enthusiasm and apparent international consciousness that RYM elicited had to wilt, given the nature of life in Racine and the superficial character of that first impulse.

The spring and summer experience, while having serious defects, carried within it possibilities of moving forward and indications of how to do so, not only stylistically but in terms of program as well. RYM began to more fully understand the dynamic of Racine, what people were occupied with, what kept them from revolution: the struggle to eat, to stay warm, to survive. Those were legitimate battles that RYM would have to engage in as part of their strategy for building a powerful mass movement. As one person pointed out, "We finally recognized the truth to the 'survival rhetoric' of the Panthers and Rising Up Angry."

The fall 1970 and winter of 1970-71 was a frenzy of activities spent organizing, coordinating, and finally setting in motion a number of "Serve the People" programs. A local community center was secured and for months free breakfasts were delivered to as many as 120 hungry children a day.

When school reopens this fall the program is expected to double or triple, covering nearly all areas of the Racine community. Simultaneously, a successful and consistent clothing drive was conducted on a monthly basis that has already helped over 1,000 families. Together, these programs involve nearly 200 people of all ages who "actively participate in serving the people."

WHAT THEN is the essential difference between a RYM free breakfast and a welfare meal that makes one profoundly revolutionary and the other simply a shoddy excuse for a dying and inadequate system? RYM organizers make it clear from the start that everybody deserves and has a right to the basic necessities of life, thereby placing in question a government that leaves its people hungry and cold.

A quote taken from their "Breakfast Bulletin" states, "Basically, the breakfast program is the essence of what this worldwide revolution is all about. We're all fighting to get back the wealth that we have created, and we're redistributing it!"

FURTHERMORE, RYM was willing to act on that belief by coercing food from large exploitative grocery stores, thereby directly confronting the system on the one hand, and suggesting something altogether new on the other. There is no humiliation in accepting RYM food or clothing, it is simply people helping people.

Flowing logically from the survival programs, came an idea for people's advocates, individuals knowledgeable in one specific area of community problems. "People's Advocacy" classes demonstrate how to deal with problems in housing, welfare rights, and legal entanglements. Once again a finger is pointed at the structural causes of community problems and once again a collective alternative is hinted. At present, classes are held twice weekly and approximately 30 people attend.

(continued on page 10)

MIDNIGHT-SPECIAL

NO. 2

VOL. 1

(2)

RACINE COMMUNITY NEWS SERVICE.

JUNE

1971
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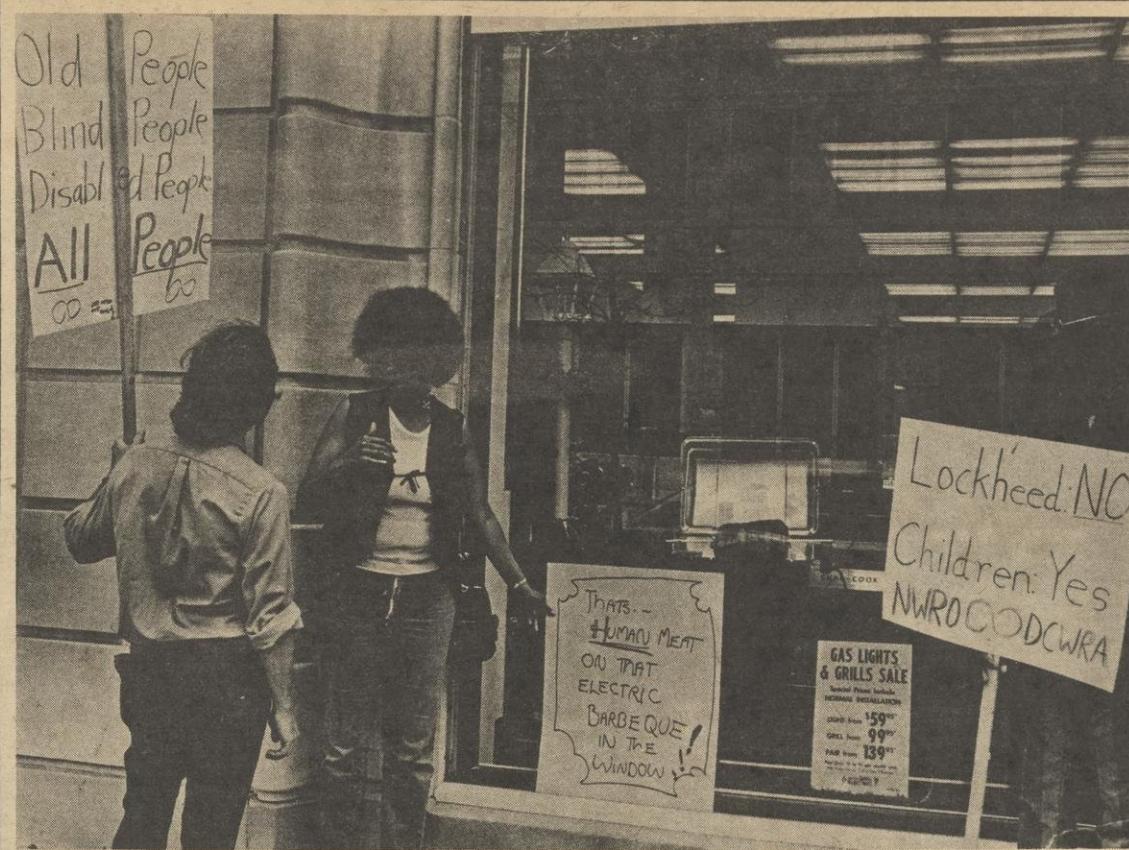
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Cardinal photo by Richard Grossman

A LONG SIMMERING FEUD BETWEEN welfare mothers and the Madison Gas and Electric Company erupted Monday morning when a sit-in to protest the cutting off of their electricity resulted in eight persons being arrested.

The company curtails power when a person owes more than \$30. The state, however, allows

only \$6.63 a month for welfare recipients. Pictured above are some of the supporters of the welfare mothers who began picketing the downtown offices following Monday's sit-in. They have vowed to continue the picketing until electricity is restored. The woman in the picture angrily said the company feels welfare mothers "are at the bottom of the barrel, the scum of society."

Regents are expected to increase tuitions

By GENE WELLS
of the Cardinal Staff

Tuition increases of from \$40 to \$50 per year for residents and \$80 to \$90 per year for nonresidents may be recommended to the Board of Regents Aug. 6.

The increase in undergraduate tuition is required in order to raise the amount of tuition revenue specified in the 1971-73 biennial budget. The inclusion of a tuition revenue figure in the budget is a new practice. Previously the legislature made direct recommendations of individual tuition

rates based on the cost of instruction which were routinely approved by the regents every two years.

No estimates of increases in graduate tuition have been made by University officials, but the graduate increases in past years have been similar to the undergraduate increases.

Since the legislature has not completed action on the budget, future legislative action could alter the size of the tuition increases. However, the regents have the

final authority to set tuition rates and can decide to do without the additional tuition revenues and cut back programs accordingly as an alternative to raising tuition if they choose.

The size of the estimated increases are moderate in comparison to some increases in previous years. In the summer of 1969, tuition increases of \$100 a year for residents and \$576 a year for nonresidents were recommended by the Republican-controlled legislature and approved by the regents. Both of

those increases were the largest in the University's history, and the nonresident increase made the University's nonresident tuition the highest of any public university in the nation.

The huge 1969 increases resulted from two policy changes made by the legislature. One change was to raise the resident fee from the traditional 20 per cent of the cost of instruction to 25 per cent. The other change was to compute the nonresident fee, which covers the full cost of instruction, on the basis

of University-wide instruction costs rather than undergraduate instruction costs. The effect was to force undergraduate nonresidents to partially subsidize the more costly education of graduate students in addition to paying their own costs.

Large tuition increases were also voted in 1963. In that year, nonresident tuition was increased by a third, from \$750 a year to \$1000 a year. Resident tuition was increased from \$236 to \$300 a year in 1963.

Lunar love leaves learned limp

By BECKY BIDEHMAN
of the Cardinal Staff

This summer's moon flight, Apollo 15, has already been enthusiastically tagged by NASA scientists as "the first truly scientific expedition to the moon."

The astronauts will transverse the lunar surface in an \$8 million moon buggy and collect an expected 250 lbs. of moon rock. They will also launch a tiny lunar satellite to study radiation and magnetic forces.

While these feats thrill NASA scientists, in the summer of '71, the University community is somewhat less than enthusiastic. In the two years after man's first spectacular steps on the moon, the campus has settled into a general attitude of apathy and occasional ignorance.

As interest in the moon walks ebb, students generally express concern about the economic priorities of the space program. "Our problems at home should be taken care of first," is a common view of the American position in the space race.

The consensus is that although the budget for the space program has been cut, there are still billions of dollars being wasted. Poverty programs and welfare in the United States, students say, could equally benefit from additional government investment.

and we shouldn't be stifled and limited if we have the initiative but this should also be done within our resources and necessities. It's a

matter of stating priorities."

Professor of Economics, Martin Davids, minimized the threat of the space program to the state of

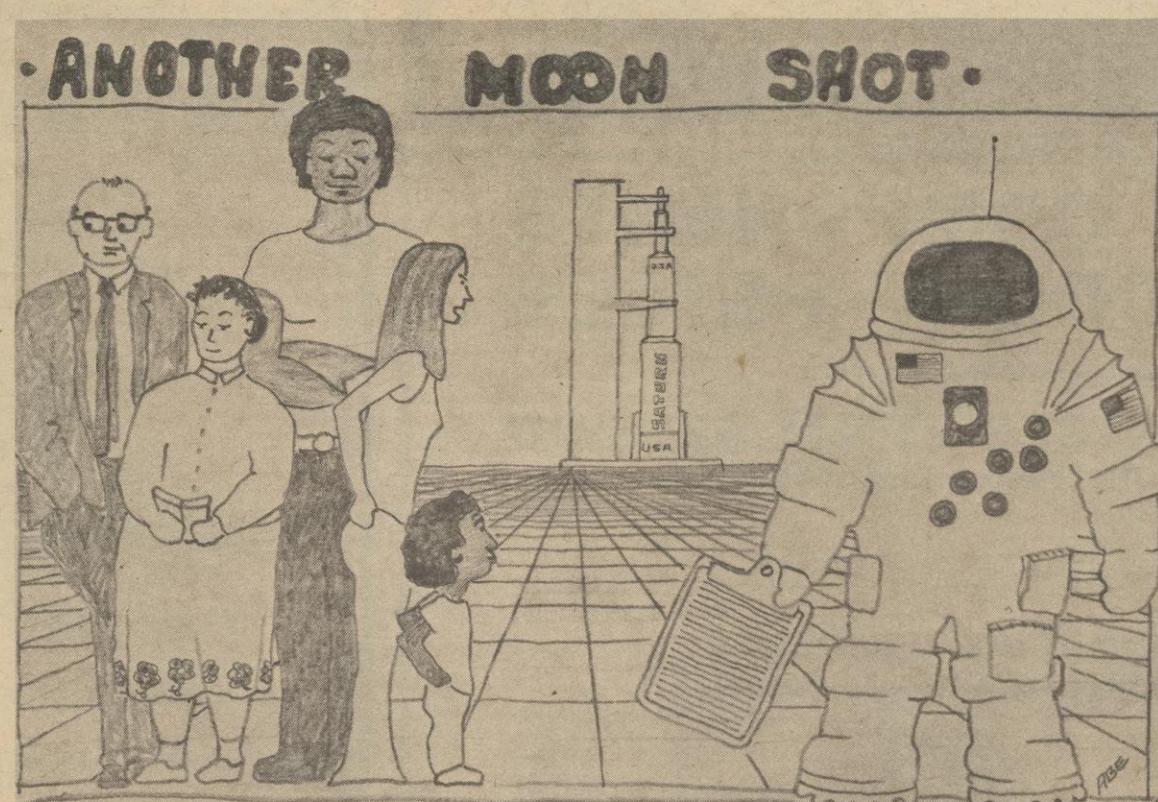
the economy and unemployment. "The Nixon administration is an enigma and it's hard to predict what will happen and what to do," he asserted. "In any case, I don't see any reason to use unemployment as an issue." University students concurred, citing the possibilities of new jobs.

Humanities professors' attitudes paralleled those held by their students. Chairman of the sociology department, Dr. Karl Tauber remarked, "I really have no comment to make." Assistant professor Carl Kaestle, in the history department, did have a comment. "It's too much for too little," he stated emphatically.

But to the University's geologists the exploration of the moon is important and they are enthusiastic about this trip. "Although my feelings are mixed," geology professor L.J. Maher said, "I favor the exploration program and believe it offers good possibilities for future discoveries. It gives us an opportunity to know more about our earth."

Other members of the Madison community seemed more cynical about the moon blast. "How do we even know there's a moon there," one individual commented.

"Anyway a friend chipped in, the only good thing about the moon is when I do it."



For how long?

Madison police force remains all white

By BRIAN POSTER
of the Cardinal Staff

One year after Madison's only black policeman left the force, the police department today remains exclusively white without any minority members.

From January, 1970 to July 15, 1970, Madison had a black officer by the name of John Winston. Unexpectantly and hurriedly, the Viet Nam veteran left the force amid a crossfire of reasons to explain his departure.

Winston maintained in his letter of resignation he was asked to help cover up the alleged mistake of a fellow policeman who he said failed to tell a black murder

defendant his constitutional rights. When he refused, Winston said the officer inferred he was not cooperating because the defendant was also black.

POLICE INSPECTOR Herman Thomas reaffirmed to the *Cardinal* earlier this year the official view that Winston left "because of student strikes, he couldn't continue his education and went to Indiana to continue his education."

Nevertheless, the question remains: Is anything being done to recruit blacks into the Madison police force?

A look at statistics show blacks number about 2 per cent of the city's total population of 172,000.

The Madison police force is currently at its authorized strength of 265 men. Yet Winston has been the only black officer in city history.

The route to being a policeman is a somewhat complicated one. A person files a four page application after he is judged eligible. Minimum requirements are that a person be 21 to 29 years old, 5'8", a proportional weight, and uncorrected vision not exceeding 20/40.

WITH THE APPLICATION filed and eligibility confirmed, the applicant takes various education, physical, and psychological tests. If he passes these tests, the applicant is determined qualified and is hired.

Only one step remains at this point. The prospective patrolman must successfully complete a 16 week preservice training academy that convenes annually in September. If he successfully completes the academy, the process is finished—the applicant has become a full-fledged patrolman.

Captain Emil Thomas, who heads the Planning and Training Bureau, recently discussed with the *Cardinal* this hiring process and the attempts to recruit blacks.

The pre-service academy graduated all 15 of its city police enrollees in 1970. All 15 were white. Thomas said the number of entering prospects will double this year, and again all of them will be white.

THOMAS ADMITTED it would be desirable to have blacks on the force. "It would be beneficial for the department if we had a number of qualified blacks," the captain commented.

Thomas said the police are not indifferent to its lack of black of-

ficers. He remarked the police advertised for recruits in cities with large minorities but noted the "obvious weaknesses" of being "poor and in another city presupposing he would be able to travel."

The Rev. James Wright of the Equal Opportunities Commission has provided the police with a list of colleges where a number of qualified blacks might be found, Thomas said.

Thomas was unable to say how many blacks asked for applications last year but failed somewhere along the line to complete the process up to the point of entering the academy. He said this was because the designation of race had been removed from the applications, but he added there were "some" blacks who had expressed interest. Though like last year, no blacks will enter this fall's academy, Thomas could not say how many blacks had started the application process this year.

Only 12.5 per cent of 159 persons were hired who asked for applications between March and June of this year. Fifty per cent failed some portion of the tests, 4.2 per cent were qualified for hiring but dropped out of contention, 17.5

per cent of the applications were not turned in, and 15 per cent of the applicants dropped out before they took the tests.

THOMAS SEES several reasons for the department's inability to recruit new blacks. He said most of the "qualified blacks" could easily find jobs elsewhere instead of joining what Thomas termed "another minority group."

Thomas stated that in several instances qualified blacks disliked some aspect of police employment so he "steered" them to other law enforcement agencies such as the state attorney general's office.

While apparently sincere in his efforts to recruit blacks, Thomas seemed to accept the current situation. "I just don't think the job appeals to them," he stated resignedly.

Cardinal
Staff Meeting
Sunday
7:30 p.m.

"A Free Student Newspaper"
FOUNDED APRIL 4, 1892

Student newspaper at the University of Wisconsin, owned and controlled by the student body. Published Monday through Friday mornings during the regular school session; Wed. & Fri. during summer session & Friday-end of summer session by the New Daily Cardinal corporation, 425 Henry Mall, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. Printed at the Journalism School typography laboratory.

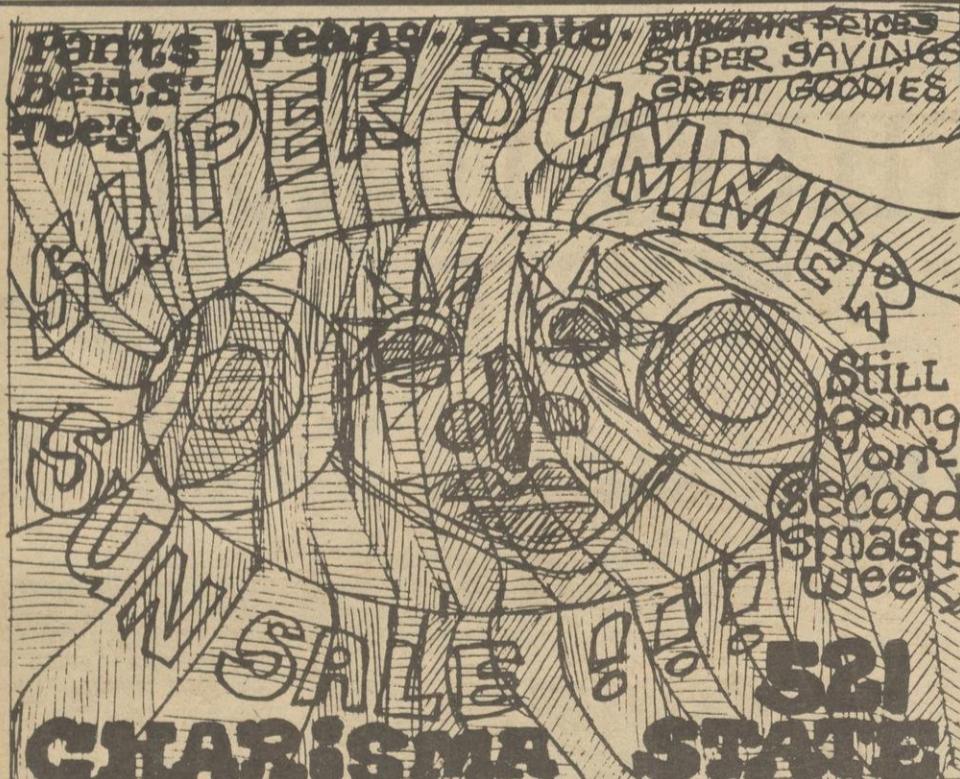
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Plans set for mall's opening

By BRIAN POSTER
of the Cardinal Staff

Long awaited and much debated, the experimental State Street mall opens Monday.

At noon, the City Traffic Department will place barricades in the street to block off all but emergency vehicles from entering the mall that will be in operation until about February 1, 1972. This is not an ironclad date, for if problems develop, the mall project will be ended sooner.

The mall will encompass two blocks of the lower end of State Street—from Lake Street to Park Street and will include several hundred feet of the intersecting Murray Street.

THE CITY COUNCIL approved the mall last month after two and one-half years of on-again, off-again debate. Five thousand dollars have been appropriated to cover the expenses of implementing the project.

The introduction of the mall is being done quietly. Any civic ceremonies will be minimal. The only on-the-street announcements of the mall were done by a dozen University art students and Madison Business and Technical College students, who put up signs on business windows and in buses respectively.

The university "New Walls" students will also place a kiosk at the Park Street entrance to the mall. A kiosk is an eight foot high three-sided plywood structure with the fourth side being an entrance. Looking somewhat like an Indian tepee, three persons can fit inside it where they will be able to view displays of future urban concepts provided by the City Planning Department.

The kiosk will apparently be the only item that will be added to decorate the experimental two block mall. There have been discussions of holding concerts and

other events in the project but nothing is now planned.

CITY OFFICIALS are keeping the mall low-key. In fact, the official name of it is not a "pedestrian mall" but is, instead, a "traffic experiment," because the principle test will be how changes in car and bus traffic affect not only the two blocks of the mall but also area businesses.

To implement the mall, various changes have been made, the most notable being buses and on-street parking. All buses going towards the university campus on State Street will turn left at Lake Street and then proceed on University Avenue. Buses coming up Park Street to campus that would normally turn onto State Street will turn at University Avenue.

Another major alteration will be on-street parking, or the possible lack of it. All parking will be eliminated on State Street between Frances and Park, on the south side of Langdon between Park and Lake, and on Lake between University and Langdon. This elimination of parking on Langdon and Lake is being done because of the expectant increase in car traffic.

Sixty parking spaces in all will be eliminated and to make up for this, approximately the same number of places in the Lake Street parking ramp will be converted from long term to short term parking.

ALTHOUGH ONLY three businesses are located in the mall, merchants are reluctant in seeing the mall implemented, because they feel the mall may cause a decrease in retail trade. Malls in several other cities, however, have done just the opposite.

Discussions with State Street businessmen show they feel business may decrease for several reasons. Typical of business views,

Anthony Purnell of MacNeil and Moore, 604 State, calls the loss of the on-street parking spaces a "severe handicap." He also doubts whether the necessary effort will be made to keep the mall in a "pleasant appearance."

Businessmen are hesitant to discuss another one of their worries—students. Many merchants feel the State Street mall will be the place where new rallies will be held by University students and that it will be a "gathering place for hippies."

Despite their pessimism, most merchants say they cannot predict how the mall will affect business, noting this is one reason behind the trial nature of the mall.

ONLY THE UNIVERSITY Book Store has consistently supported

the mall. Spokesmen for the store do not think their business will be affected by the mall, primarily because students are their major clientele.

City officials, on the other hand, express optimism over the fate of the mall. John Urich, assistant director of the City Planning Department and one of the prime backers of the project, feels that merchants will not be hurt by the mall, and he is confident the mall will be successful. R. Whelan Burke, chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the State Street Mall, also expresses confidence in the mall.

Another reason for reluctance to the mall by businessmen is that if the experimental mall succeeds, then the planning department

would like to see a similar permanent mall instituted up to Gilman Street and around the Capitol Square, with the remainder of State Street being a semi-mall with buses.

To judge if the experimental mall is successful, the State Street mall committee will conduct evaluations and the Madison Chamber of Commerce will survey businesses to see how their retail trade is affected by the mall.

When all the results are in next February, a decision by the city council will be needed to determine the future of the project. If the go-ahead is given for a permanent two-block mall on State Street, the path may be clear for a larger mall that could have a major impact on downtown Madison.

Posters on poles prohibited

By DEBORAH HOLT
of the Cardinal Staff

Noticed the absence of movie posters on telephone poles lately? Turns out the posting of movie ads or any other posters soliciting funds or charging admission, is illegal on public or private property, according to a representative of the Madison police force.

It's not the fact that the poles belong to the phone company but rather that they're on city property that makes them subject to the law, explained one sergeant (who preferred to remain nameless on learning he was talking to a Cardinal reporter).

Tom Klein of the Rising Smile film society estimates that two or three people from each of Madison's seven or eight major film groups have been busted. Tom himself has been arrested twice;

last summer and again last spring. The first time he was fined \$15, but his second offense cost him \$75 bail. The sergeant stated that this figure varies from \$10 to \$200, depending on the number of offenses, and the offender's "attitude," but currently the most common bail figure is \$105.

Competition for what bulletin board space as is available is "the worst I've ever seen it," said Klein.

At a meeting of various area film clubs it was suggested that a bulletin board be purchased exclusively for movie posters, but this hasn't materialized due to lack of organization of the societies into any sort of unified body.

So right now posters are being stapled on top of posters and taken down and stapled back up again. "It's survival of the fittest in the poster racket," said Klein.

Another "ex-con" is Diana

Durant of the Kane film society. Diana believes herself to be the first arrested on the poster charge, having been caught a year ago, last September. A trial was held in December, but the case was dismissed; the police lost her records.

According to Diana, telephone poles are more effective than ever as posting places, since fear of arrest has thinned out much of the competition. "If you just look around and tack it up fast, you're OK," she said.

"Sergeant X" was puzzled by the whole situation. "I just don't see how kids can do this without wondering if it's legal or not. No one's ever called me to find out." The film societies are finding out in a hurry. But as Clark Gable said in one immortal film classic, which seems to express many film clubs' attitudes, "Frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn."

Screen Gems

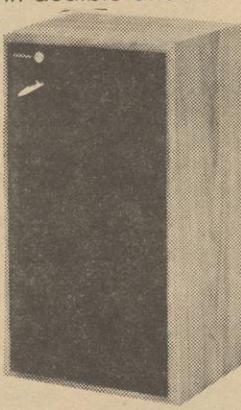
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Bibi Andersson, Gunnar Bjornstrand. "Unto you is born this day a Savior—and yet it was night when he was born": Soren Kierkegaard. "And then Ingmar Bergman came to us. Shabby, rude, and scampish, with a laugh born out of the darkest depth of

inferno; he, a natural buffoon, displayed a reckless charm so devastating that after a couple hours' conversation with him I was forced to drink three cups of coffee before I could pull myself together again": Head of the Svensk Filmindustri script department. B-10 Commerce, 8 and 10 p.m.

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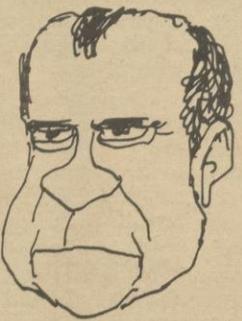
Liebfraumilch (7 different kinds)
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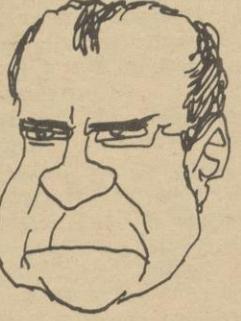
Feiffer

THE DAILY CARDINAL

AMERICANS
WILL REMAIN
IN INDO
CHINA AS
LONG AS
THERE ARE
P.O.W.S.



AMERICANS
WILL FIGHT
IN INDO
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LONG AS
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P.O.W.S.



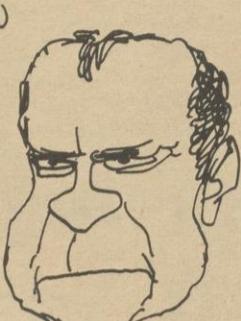
AMERICANS
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ALL P.O.W.S.
WILL REMAIN
IN INDO
CHINA AS
LONG AS
THERE ARE
P.O.W.S.



ALL AMERICAN
PRESIDENTS
WILL REMAIN
IN INDO
CHINA AS
LONG AS
THERE ARE
P.O.W.S.



WE ARE ALL
P.O.W.S.



ORTIS FANTZ

open forum

liquor license vetos

ald. kay phillips

I am very concerned with the proceedings involving the vetos of the liquor licenses of Snoopy's, Dewey's and the Red Baron. I was absolutely appalled at statements made at the city council hearings on these licenses, the lack of understanding of the problem, and the complete neglect of the essential facts.

FIRST, THESE THREE establishments are being asked by the mayor and the city council to solve a problem which is international in scope and which our own police have not been able to solve on a local level. Further they are being asked to do this with far less than full cooperation from the police. They are being asked to constantly watch each and every patron in their establishment in order that absolutely no drugs are sold or used anywhere on the premises. This cannot be done; the police undercover agents and uniformed police have not been able to totally eliminate all drug use and traffic in these places or anyplace in Madison including East High, the city streets, and the library.

I was also appalled that the city council could be so naive as to assume that the elimination of drug sales in these three places would substantially halt the drug problem. The problem is not in any way that simple. We must face this and work toward realistic solutions.

OUR ENTIRE SOCIETY rests upon consent and co-operation. If all of our citizens decided to disobey any one law, no number of police short of an army could make that law stick—witness the problem of drunken driving on our highways. Again and again the owners of these taverns were volunteering their realistic co-operation. They offered to hire additional investigative personnel and some already have, to put up signs warning against drug use, to show films to educate people regarding the very real dangers of hard drug use, to make announcements during performances urging people against drug use, to co-operate with the police. I cannot understand what more these individuals could do. Further, several times during the evenings of debate, the very im-

portant point was made that many segments of Madison's population are seeking a solution to the problem of hard drugs. Owners indicated favorable response to comments against hard drugs. This sentiment should be fostered through positive steps toward co-operation.

I AM FORCED TO conclude that the mayor and the city council are interested in creating scapegoats. They have rejected the efforts of these owners to cooperate in solving this problem. Again they have come down on the side of blind "law and order" rather than thoughtful solutions to a problem which will not just go away by simply being legislated under the carpet. I am both angered and discouraged by this disrespect for the problem and the many citizens who are concerned about this problem and are seeking positive and sensitive solutions.

(Kay Phillips is the alderman from the ninth ward.)

Letters to the Cardinal

GAYS IN VENCEREMOS?

To the Editor:

On Cuba:

"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

"The Venceremos Brigade was divided into sub-brigades of around 30 comrades—20 North Americans and 10 Cubans. Their attitude towards work, their discipline, their human relationships, their deep feeling of love for all oppressed people, these are the traits that permeated their lives."

— Jacqueline Young
Daily Cardinal
July 23, 1971

"The social pathological character of homosexual deviations was recognized. It was resolved that all manifestations of homosexual deviations are to be firmly rejected and prevented from spreading."

Excerpt from the declaration of the First National Congress on Education and Culture Havana, May 1971

The Cuban revolution has meant the end of certain forms of oppression, but the continued denial

of human rights to Cuban gay people illustrates the failure to build a society dedicated to ending all forms of oppression.

It is unfortunate that Jacqueline Young did not point out that gay people in Cuba are oppressed; it is also unfortunate that she did not mention that gays were barred from the latest brigades.

Clearly, imperialism, racism, and other forms of oppression will not be destroyed until we recognize the importance of the struggle against sexism. As of now the Cuban revolution has failed from our perspective as gay revolutionaries.

Love,
The Lavender Crystals
The Pink Butterfly

JACQUELINE YOUNG'S REPLY
My article on Cuba (July 23, 1971) was meant only as an introduction to Cuba's revolution and in no way should be taken as sufficient in and of itself in analyzing and criticizing many obstacles and failures that permeate the Cuban experience.

I did not mention the role of gay comrades in Cuba mainly because my article was the first in a series of articles on Cuba. I did not feel that I could adequately deal with the question of gays in Cuba in an article meant solely as an introduction.

I apologize for not making this clear to the Cardinal's readers. On

the other hand, it is not true that gay comrades were "barred from the latest Brigade." As I understand the situation, 15 gay comrades applied for the Brigade and 5 were accepted as representatives of gay liberation.

The question of who is accepted for the Brigade is dealt with by the National Committee of the Venceremos Brigade which is comprised solely of North Americans.

In conclusion, I give my complete support to those who are struggling for the liberation of ALL oppressed people and I hope that in my struggle to be a revolutionary, Che's words will always be a guide for me. One must always be aware of the shortcomings in those whom we choose to emulate and strive to overcome racism and sexism in ourselves.

My next article will deal with the minister of education's speech from which the above quote is taken, and will appear in next week's Cardinal.

GRATEFUL SOULFUL

Dear Mr. Peary,

We want to thank you, the editor, and the staff of the Daily Cardinal for the wonderful article about Soulful Ribs. Since it appeared, business has boomed!

We are happy that you enjoyed our food enough to write such a provocative article. We are grateful to all who read the article and were concerned enough to stop in.

We will try to live up to all the good things you have said about us. We also, always welcome all criticisms and suggestions.

sincerely,
Anita and Lamont Jones
Proprietors

ACTORS WANTED

We're looking for serious actors to join our experimental theatre in Milwaukee. We represent an alternative to University theatre which doesn't do anything for the people.

We will be doing children's theatre as well as other kinds of productions. Recently our troupe performed the Milwaukee premier of "Seize the Time." Call 414-946-4086 if interested.

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any day now

the gr

... specially or periodically impaneled. But who c
chiefly to examine in private sessions a
cussions against persons charged with crime govern
and on just cause to find bills of indictment
— Webster's Dictionary.

The first grand jury of the contempor
political genre that I can remember was selected fro
couple of years ago in Denver. A power perspective
feeding juice into the Coors Porcelain Plat this time it
(they made ashtrays advertising Coors Bee Nichol and
and warheads for Nike missiles) had been down to
bombed. The government didn't seem to will conduct
appreciate the irony, and began an inquiry by mis
vestigation to find the saboteur.

The investigation centered around a young
They may
Fort Collins, Colo. radical named Cameron
Bishop. The federal government thought that
he had been responsible for Coors' temporary
inability to produce nuclear warheads, and
wanted to put him into prison as punishment.
There was only one problem: They couldn't
find Cam Bishop.

Problems being made to overcome, the
government convened a federal grand jury and Fred I
and issued a subpoena to Susan Parker, After a
Bishop's girl friend. When asked a question, police ref
Susan had the annoying tendency to plead the
fifth; that is, refusal to answer on the grounds
that it might incriminate her. But the district attorney, a
inability to produce nuclear warheads, and
wanted to put him into prison as punishment.
There was only one problem: They couldn't
find Cam Bishop.

Susan Parker knew that this immunity
meant nothing to Cam Bishop, and that late
it might mean nothing to her, and she con
tinued to plead the fifth. The judge sentenced her to 16 months for contempt of court. Not enough
people made not enough noise, and Maloney
she spent nine months in jail. By then, Bishop
was safely underground.

GRAND JURIES ARE a relatively obscure
phenomena in the halls of judicial justice.
Judge Norris Maloney, who is to preside over the
upcoming state grand jury in Madison, spent eight years as a district attorney in the 1930s, and he told me, "Back when I was a DA we never heard of a grand jury, or rather, we never used them." This obscurity is easily
worked to the government's advantage.

Aided by a constitutional cloak of secrecy, the grand jury is quickly being turned into one of the first dramatic examples of an American kangaroo court. "... A mock court in which the principles of law and justice are disregarded or perverted." All too often, the only thing to distinguish the grand jury proceedings from a kangaroo court is the word "mock."

There is nothing "mock" about the consequences of these grand jury investigations. Freedom becomes negotiable under a government with unlimited investigative powers, enforced by government-imposed contempt citations and applied at will against any who would criticize. There was nothing surreal about Susan Parker's nine months in jail—guilty of silence. As a vehicle of intimidation and repression, juries can't be beat.

The wonder of it all is that this government, shoveling up against the wall by snowballing domestic and foreign pressures, didn't think of using them sooner. With somewhere between 12 and 15 of these investigations going on today, we might surmise that someone is making up for lost time.

THE WISCONSIN STATE grand jury is a conceptual descendent of the old "John Doe" investigations. Judge Maloney reports that, "The statehouse liberals ruined the John Doe by requiring that you had to have a lawyer present (representing the witness). This was a natural reaction to the Warren Court decisions. They used to call the John Doe a 'one man grand jury,' because it was conducted by one man, the district attorney, in front of a judge."

Compared to this, the grand jury is presented as a liberal alternative, but only before the government begins to mold it in its own image.

The upcoming state grand jury will be a 17 member panel, and Maloney says that, by law, "The jury can do anything it wants in its investigation." When asked if this meant that the jury could instruct the DA to not ask any questions, or even to leave the room completely, Maloney replied, "They could probably do that."

Carnal Knowledge, the new Mike Nichols film, is about sex games and sexual anxieties, hypocrisy, perversions and traumas—almost everything, in fact, but sexuality itself.

The two major characters, Jonathan (Jack Nicholson) and Sandy (Art Garfunkel) have been anaesthetized against sensuality, Jonathan by masochistic pride and Sandy by naive idealism. They are the only male characters in the film, and they are surrounded by five easy pieces: Susan, a bright and brittle coed (Candice Bergen), Bobbie, a sexy, pneumatic airline model (Ann-Margret), a chitinous bitch, a motherly whore and a gentle hippie "love teacher."

All of these women are viewed as objects, not just by Jon and Andy but by Mike Nichols and scenarist Jules Feiffer and this is a major weakness of the film. There has always been a cold streak of misogyny and intellectual malice in Feiffer's work, and Nichols, a specialist in sexual one-upmanship, realizes it fully.

THE TWO OF them seem to be attacking the sexual mores of American society but they are also romanticizing their own entrapment, something which gives the film an extremely contradictory and bitter entrapment.

Nichols is one of those people who loves what he hates. If Eric Rohmer has said that he sees no point in a director showing something he does not admire, Nichols must be given reverse kudos for showing almost nothing that he admires. The very soupy sentimentality

and a masterful use of the long take. The first scene of **Carnal Knowledge**—Sandy picking up Susan at a fraternity mixer with Jonathan looking on—is done in only two shots, smooth and exact and locked together like greased cogs. Nichols, like many another

by glaceed whites and laquered grays.

THE JONATHON-SANDY relationship is something we have seen often before: in **Hud**, in **The Easy Life**, in **The Servant**, in **Big Hauss and Little Halsy**, **Les Cousins**, and a score of others—the

in the film are all good, but they are severely limited by Feiffer's stylized dialogue, his ear for trite anxieties and intricate bullshit.

What seems to be required by the dialogue is a mixture of the Comedie Francaise and blackout burlesque. Nichols bursts free of these restraints and his Jonathan has mystery and fire. Audiences may condescend more affectionately to Ann Margret, whose physical beauty has become eerie soft and luminous, but they will wonder about Jonathan and attempt to sound his depths and fears as they would someone they know.

The sexual politics of **Carnal Knowledge** are the power-plays of impotence. The two men begin by being in love with the same woman. At the end of the film, Jonathan needs the elaborate ritual ministrations of a whore to get it up; Sandy, with his hippie mistress, seems lost in another illusory game. Much of the sex in the film is messy or absurd, desire never fulfilling expectations. During one stretch of coitus, Frank Sinatra coons "Dream" on the stereo, while the camera tracks in toward the bathroom—Jonathan's consistent refuge and the symbol of his analinity—and we hear Jonathan and Bobbie wheezing in three quarter-time. (Nichols, by the way, has become almost as fixated on bathrooms as Stanley Kubrick.)

DESIRE NEVER fulfills expectation, and the first and last carnal acts of the film are identical, a passive male being masturbated by a woman following his instructions. First the pair is Sandy and Susan, and last it is Jonathan and the whore. The idealist and the pragmatist come full cycle, still pursuing an evanescent dream of perfection, never quite replacing woman as myth with woman as reality. When Jonathan fades finally into his ice-queen fantasy, we catch a glimpse of the eternal impotent, and the dream-solace of his groin: musked and ethereal, slippery, warm, and wet, the promise of apocalypse on her lips.

July 28—**G**
Chinoise: Veronique
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Carnal Knowledge

By MIKE WILMINGTON
of the Fine Arts Staff

and plastic romanticism which he seems to be mocking apparently exert an obsessive hold over him. By now I expect a Mike Nichols film to have lush Mantovani orchestration and gauche crying scenes out of the **Old Curiosity Shop** or **The Secret Storm**, as well as schlemiel-heroes strangling themselves with self-pity and bitch villainesses drawn with all the psychological fulsomeness of Kali, the snakegoddess.

At the same time, Nichols has evolved an extremely controlled visual style. Driving his actors to emotional and comic excesses, he counterpoints them with a metronomically precise rhythm,

"theatrical" movie director—Cukor, Welles, Ophuls, Bergman—tends to keep all his characters in the same frame, resorting to the conventional cut from speaker to speaker only in the violent schismatic argument between Jonathan and Bobbie, just before her attempted suicide.

Nichols must also be one of the only directors around consistently using lap-dissolves as rhetorical symbolism; twice he shows us a close shot of Jonathan, bathed in warm, subtle reds and yellows, and then dissolves slowly into his vision of icy, feminine perfection—a blonde skater whirling and gliding at Rockefeller Center, surrounded

union of a sexual idealist and a sexual pragmatist. Unlike most these antecedents, though, **Carnal Knowledge** does not come down hard on the side of the visionary.

In a film like **Hud**, the director and writers try their damndest to condemn the swaggering stud who scoffs at romance and chivalry and tramples on people, but they're so fascinated with their cad that they defeat themselves by giving him more life and sympathy than anyone else in the film. This is almost what happens in **Carnal Knowledge**: the character of Jonathan has the most depth and nuance, the greatest reality. We like him more than the other characters because there's much more to him.

Marlon Brando carried Vivian Leigh, Kim Hunter, and Karl Malden to Oscars in **A Streetcar Named Desire**, and Newman carried Pat Neal and Melvin Douglas to Oscars in **Hud**, while in both cases the central actors themselves were overlooked, a perfect case of critics reacting against the reality of a role: Stanley Kowalski and **Hud** were being punished by the academy for being brute heels, their victims were being rewarded.

Similarly, Jack Nicholson's great performance in **Carnal Knowledge** has been generally eclipsed by Ann Margret's in most reviews.

JONATHAN'S CENTRALITY in the film is due as much to Nicholson as to Nichols or Feiffer: the actor fills him with bristle and intensity and savage melancholy. He gives every line a black, lethal twist. Other American actors have Nicholson's special quality of creating characters that are both totally consistent and as unpredictable as quicksilver—Brando, Wallach, Cassavetes, Marvin, Mitchum, and more recently, Gene Hackman and Dustin Hoffman, Alan Arkin, and George C. Scott. But very few have Nicholson's curious mixture of needlepoint subtlety and unrelenting drive.

When Nicholson explodes, his tantrums are a thing of beauty, erupting in fiery scherzos and then dying into soggy absurdity and desperate fatigue. The other actors

YWD

Madison Young World Development is seeking projects for this fall's walk. The walk is tentatively scheduled for Oct. 10. The projects must be self-help and self-sustaining. Anyone interested in submitting a project for consideration should contact Bob Peterson at 238-8360 or Barb Olson at 262-8206.

Projects will be discussed at a general meeting of Y.W.D. to be held July 28, at 7:30 p.m. at Grace Episcopal Church, 116 W. Washington Ave. Public invited. The Walk for Development is part of the Y.W.D. program sponsored by the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation.

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"Carnal Knowledge" is often pricelessly funny and accurate. It represents nearly ideal collaboration of directorial and writing talents. The performances are almost spectacularly right. **Nichols and Feiffer have made a movie that is not only very funny, but in a casual way—in the way of something observed in a half-light—more profound than much more ambitious films!** —Vincent Canby, N.Y. Times

"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

**Mike Nichols, Jack Nicholson,
Candice Bergen, Arthur Garfunkel,
Ann-Margret and Jules Feiffer.**

Carnal Knowledge.

Designer Richard Sylbert · Writer by Jules Feiffer · Executive Producer Joseph E. Levine · Produced and Directed by Mike Nichols · An Avco Embassy Release · Panavision · Technicolor

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Screen Gems

By the
HANS LUCAS COLLECTIVE

July 28—Rebel Without a Cause (1955)—Guillaume in Godard's *La Chinoise*: "Theory of Literature." Veronique's response: "A film by Nicholas... Ray." One of Hollywood's finest directors, Nicholas Ray has made some top pictures (*In a Lonely Place*, *Johnny Guitar*) and some poor ones (*Flying Leathernecks*, 55 Days at Peking), yet none as popular as *Rebel Without a Cause* starring James Dean with his "studied inarticulateness." Occasionally regarded as one of the first juvenile delinquency films,

Rebel Without a Cause follows considerably behind Ray's *Knock on Any Door* made in 1948 (the year j.d. crime statistics began to go to town) and Archie Mayo's *Mayor of Hell* (1933). *Rebel Without a Cause*, which Ray considers to be his best film, offers a vivid portrait of a decade. 6210 Social Science, 8 and 10 p.m.

July 28—The Girl with the Golden Eyes (1961)—Directed by Jean Gabriel Albicocco with Marie Laforet. Adapted from Balzac, this is another in a series of French films based on novels. La Maison

Française (633 N. Frances) at 8:15 p.m.

July 28—The Blue Dahlia (1946)—Directed by George Marshall with Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. Six films have been made from Raymond Chandler novels yet Chandler, unfortunately, was not allowed to work on any of them. He did have something of a Hollywood career though, writing original screenplays for such films as *Double Indemnity* (from the James M. Cain novel), *Strangers on a Train* (he got on poorly with Hitchcock) and *The Blue Dahlia*

which, in the words of James Agee, carries "a certain amount of social criticism. For it crawls with American types; and their mannerisms and affectations, and their chief preoccupations—blackmail and what's-in-it-for-me—all seem to reflect, however coolly, things that are deeply characteristic of this civilization." B-102 Van Vleck at 8 p.m.

July 28-29—Ball of Fire (1941)—Directed by Howard Hawks with Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck, Oscar Homolka, Dana Andrews, Dan Duryea. A comedy, scripted by Billy Wilder and Charles Brackett, in which a

gangster's moll is hiding out in an apartment among eight bachelor professors at work on an encyclopedia. Green Lantern (604 University Avenue) at 8 and 10 p.m.

July 29—The Beast with Five Fingers (1947) and Mad Love (1935)—An evening with Peter Lorre, as well as a fine horror double bill. *The Beast*, directed by Robert Florey, is one of the best horror films of a decade during which the genre was for the most part "caught in the interregnum between the Gothic period and the

(continued on page 11)

Sin-city

By DICK PERRY
of the Cardinal Staff

The Goodby People by Gavin Lambert (Simon & Schuster, \$5.95) is a novel about the favorite American city of sin, Hollywood, but, fortunately, not the kind of book likely to be made into a movie. Because it lacks melodrama, sensationalized sex, and cliché-ridden heroes, the book will never reach the ranks of best-sellerdom, yet it deserves recognition as an authentic and penetrating look at a much publicized sector of society. In the three character studies which comprise the novel, the author acquaints us with people at once prototypes and victims of a city so founded on alienation and transience that any phone call may be a last connection and any meeting a final goodbye. Though of different ages, of various incomes, and in

fluctuating states of despair, excitement, and apathy, the three personae are marked by a physical beauty which only serves to mask a degree of personal solitude and unrest symptomatic of a culture so dedicated to glamour and facade. Neither sentimental nor cynical, Mr. Lambert writes with economy and wit in a style which reveals a mature talent working in combination with a compassionate understanding of the human condition.

Cross Purposes by Jim Thomas (McCall, \$4.95) and Sonntag by Michael Sinclair (Putnam, \$5.95) are two novels which promise the pleasures of their prototypes but fail to deliver anything but dull imitation. *Cross Purposes* purports to be "in the Hammett-Chandler-Macdonald vein," but this spurious yearning for a pedigree only reveals a bastard caricaturing the

gets the novel approach

traits of the sire. Jim Thomas (a pseudonym), in trying and failing to achieve Hammett's complex plotting, Chandler's marvelously mordant dialogue, and Macdonald's sense of scene, has also obstructed dramatic credibility and the necessary momentum of suspense. Michael Sinclair takes the espionage novels of John LeCarre as his model, but whereas LeCarre allows his flesh and blood characters to discover that they are wooden pawns in the Game of Government, Sinclair starts with match-stick puppets with no potential for human change. If Sinclair's characters are mere shadows, the mise-en-scene is even grayer. Through careful selection of detail, LeCarre creates a credible ambient; Sinclair's fictive world has only one scene with a creaky changing of props. In addition, the plot is obvious and the denouement tediously awkward, if not ridiculous.

Share-a-Craft:

Anyone interested in demonstrating a craft (from microbiotic pizza making to waterbed frame making!) is needed to volunteer their talent Sunday, Aug. 1, 4-7 p.m. Union Terrace. Teachers may sell their "finished products." Call 262-2214 or come by Union Program Office - 507 before Friday, July 30.

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It's Baby Milo Who Has Washington Terrified! **G**

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1:30 - 3:15 - 5:30 -
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MOTION PICTURE CODE RATING
(G) Suggested for
GENERAL Audience
(GP) ALL AGES Admit-
ted—Parental Guidance
Suggested.
(R) RESTRICTED—Per-
sons under 17 not ad-
mitted unless accom-
panied by parents or
adult guardian.
(X) Persons UNDER 18
Not Admitted.

Carnal Knowledge

Mike Nichols, Jack Nicholson,
Candice Bergen, Arthur Garfunkel,
Ann-Margret and Jules Feiffer.

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ACADEMY AWARD WINNER
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BARBARA HARRIS
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male, 2-3 years old. License number
13263. Lost on east side, Williamson
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call Hist. Dept. 263-1800 ask for Judy
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**GOT
SOMETHING
TO SELL?
Use
DAILY
CARDINAL
ACTION
ADS
Give your pitch
some punch**

Breakfast for children

(continued from page 2)

Because the focus of their organizing efforts has been in such a state of transformation, the RYM people have been seriously plagued by the problem of organization. Their partial success in setting a viable organizational structure is certainly evident in their ability to establish the above mentioned projects, and to integrate people into those projects. Yet they acknowledge that too often there seems to be few available channels through which additional people can become active in the RYM projects.

Less than a year ago RYM's sole publication was a high school newsletter produced by just a handful of individuals. Today there are 30 to 40 people actively participating in the writing, layout, and distribution of the 18-page "Midnight Special." Yet one of those people conveyed to us a certain frustration in the chaotic manner in which the paper is produced: "much work is duplicated, many of the people are not yet able to work together smoothly . . . at times there is no one around who really knows what's going on."

THE SELF-DEVELOPMENT of the individual people in RYM is also partially an organizational problem. The organizational structure must not only make it possible for people to work out political disagreements and personal antagonisms, it must encourage it. It must also provide that collective strength which is so essential to the growth and sanity of the individual organizer.

In particular, the RYM organizers seem to have spent a lot of time discussing the tensions between men and women in the organization and the community. They stated that many of these tensions were dissolved as anti-sexism became an integral and fundamental part of their revolutionary struggle. They were quick to add, "of course, all the problems (with male chauvinism) have not been worked out, but it's much better."

It was extremely difficult to find more about the "internal division" or personal-political hassles that plagued the RYM people during our brief stay there. The hesitation to discuss such matters was clarified by their skeptical attitude toward publicity in general, "we know how the media and the media-myth can help destroy movement groups."

That statement reflected a more encompassing view that personal development could be discovered by observing concrete work and personal relationships that have unfolded. If those things do indeed reflect their personal development, then we must conclude that the RYM people have been able to iron out conflicts and tensions relative to the movement as a whole.

In addition to the problems outlined above, Racine RYM will have to confront and resolve many others, which if ignored, "would pose the immediate threat of undermining our hopes for progress."

The combined act of hard drugs and police repression have paralyzed a great many movement projects in the past and in Racine, both can be found in vicious abundance.

From the first month of activity in 1970 up to the present, harassment has been steady. Nearly all members of RYM have been arrested or detained repeatedly, and literally every move made is surveyed with the obnoxious and showy glee characteristic of police intimidation.

THE DAY we left Racine two organizers were arrested for selling the "Midnight Special" without a license (which they had not been allowed to obtain.) Just last week two more RYM people were busted while trying to intervene as the police were arresting and beating someone in front of the People's Bookstore. As this article is going to print yet another RYM member went to trial on bloated charges stemming from an incident last summer. If convicted he could go to jail for at least a year.

But the problem is not only that of RYM members themselves being busted. The police have a watchful eye out for anyone interested in what RYM has to say. "It is excruciatingly painful to see someone you've been working with, rapping to, and radicalizing, suddenly disappear and turn up in the joint," said one of the organizers, referring to a number of recent arrests.

He went on to say, "This dilemma, like dope, has a strong basis in organizational and programmatic difficulties. When things are happening, when people are involved, they become serious and find beauty and hope in struggle . . . But when operations temporarily slow down . . . the use of hard drugs and the amount of rip-offs speed up."

The busts, the dope, and the ever-present difficulty of raising money viciously stultify RYM's ability to continue and to expand its community programs. These are problems which no theoretical formulation for organizing can ever solve. What is demanded is sacrifice, courage and diligence. In essence, that is what we viewed in Racine. Indeed, revolution is not a dinner party, but it is a children's breakfast program.

Finally, if anyone can contribute to the Racine effort in the form of clothing, retainable food, or money, please call: 251-4171.

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menu includes:

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Tickets available at:

Memorial Union Box Office

Union South Information Desk

SPECIAL FEATURE:

Norwegian folk stories for the
children & the young-at-heart

Snyders make some beautiful music together

By STEPHEN GROARK
of the Fine Arts Staff

Sunday was Snyder day in Madison. Randall Snyder, a graduate student in music, had a program of his compositions performed in the afternoon, and in the evening Ellsworth Snyder was soloist with the Madison Summer Symphony. Both Snyders, unrelated, proved to be fine musicians.

Randall Snyder's composition, at its best, is in a "conservative" twentieth century style, most reminiscent to me of Hindemith. Conservative in the sense that, although freely tonal or atonal, Snyder achieves tension and resolution through the use of rhythm and melodic motifs rather than through traditional harmonic means.

The earliest piece on the program was a septet from 1968. Judging from this piece, the weakest on the program and ironically placed last, Snyder has rapidly refined his style in the last couple of years. This piece seemed too dense in texture and lacking in firm structure.

In contrast, the first piece on the program, a Sinfonietta for wind ensemble, fully displayed those qualities which make his style so exciting—sharp and open textures, brief motifs carefully developed, irregular but emphatic rhythms.

Between these two large pieces were a Fantasy for trombone and piano, Concertpiece and Suite for flute and piano, and Episodes for tape and saxophone. For me the Suite was the high point of the program, exploring in its five brief moments many of the sonorities and relationships possible with a flute and piano.

In the outer movements, the prelude at the beginning and the Waltz and postlude at the end, the qualities previously mentioned were again shown in a smaller context. In the ostinato and Arabesque, much freer elements were emphasized, as flute and piano went through a series of wandering, at times bird-song-like passages. A beautiful piece, well performed by James Westbrook, flute, and Pierre La Plante, piano.

The first half ended with a "far out" piece for tape and tenor saxophone where Randall Snyder moves in the direction of more recent developments in modern music. Snyder was lucky in having fine performances throughout, mostly by students in the music department.

Ellsworth Snyder, soloist in a Mozart Rondo and the Weber Konzertstück, is probably best known to Madisonians for his work in the avant-garde field. Indeed, while most musicians are at home in either pre-Schoenberg or post-Schoenberg music, Ellsworth Snyder is one of those rare performers equally at home in either area.

He is also a fine teacher as was so excitingly evidenced here a couple of years ago when he taught an introductory music course. This he divided into two sections, one for those who wanted to learn traditional things and one for those who wanted to participate in the creation of new works. No longer at the University, he is now teaching at Milton College.

The Madison Summer Symphony, which has played to capacity audiences all summer, should be heard, although it is too late this year, since last Sunday's concert marked the end of their season. Under the leadership of David Crosby, this small orchestra is a tight-knit, well disciplined unit. Even the strings, usually weakest point of this kind of orchestra, stayed fully in tune with each other, including through the more

difficult passages of the Weber.

The program was rather light-weight. The Mozart Concert Rondo in A Major, only recently rediscovered and put together by Paul and Eva Badura-Skoda, and not a very interesting piece, was given a toned-down performance. Snyder sought out the beauties of Mozart in terms of phrasing and tonal qualities within a limited dynamic range. The Strauss Serenade for Winds, Op. 7, was simply boring. Featuring trite melodies and cloying, conventional harmonies, it served only to allow the wind section to play by themselves, which they did well.

The major piece was the Weber Konzertstück, a healthy, outgoing early Romantic piece. Both orchestra and soloist plunged wholeheartedly into it and their obvious enjoyment was as pleasing as the technical cleanliness of the performance.

Surprisingly, for someone so at home with contemporary music, Snyder was at his weakest in the technically more difficult passages and at his best when he was putting together large segments of melody. His sensitivity toward

delicate tone melodic structures was the high point of the performance.

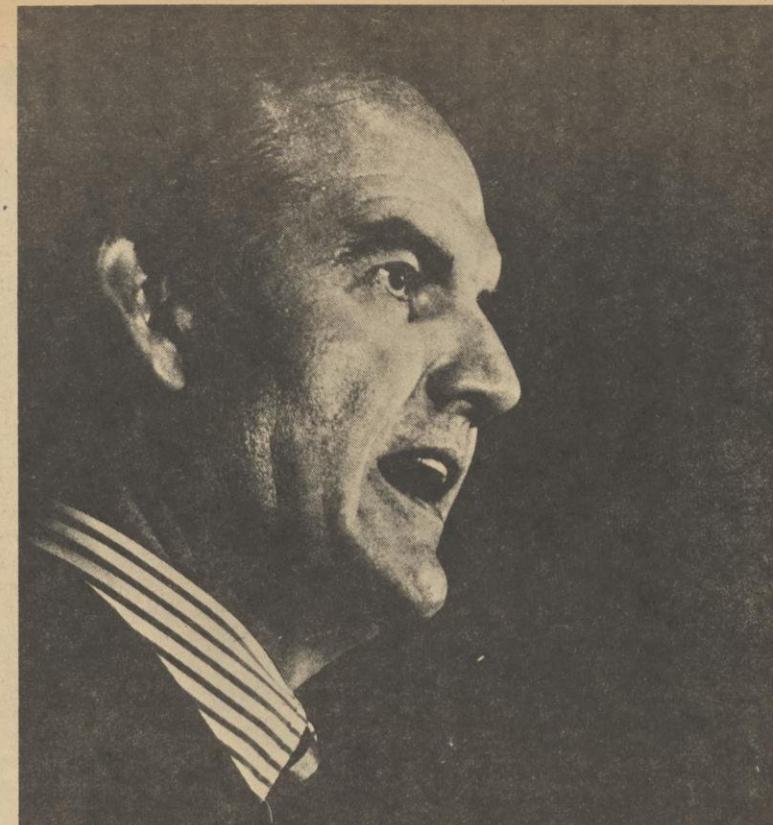
Screen Gems

(continued from page 9)
age of science fiction." (Carlos Clarens)

The recently rediscovered *Mad Love* marks Peter Lorre's American debut as shaven-headed Dr. Gogol, respected physician by day and frustrated lover (doomed to worship his love from afar!) by night. You'll shudder as Gogol whispers "You are cruel . . . but only to be kind." Lorre is complemented by half-a-dozen equally good characters and much witty humor. Along with *The Mummy*, *Mad Love* is the only film directed by Karl Freund, one of the greatest of cameramen. 105 Psychology, 8:00 p.m.

July 29—The Seventh Seal (1956)—Directed by Ingmar Bergman with Max von Sydow.

(continued on page 5)



SENATOR GEORGE McGOVERN will appear at a picnic at Vilas Park from noon to three o'clock on Sunday, August 1. The public is invited to attend, and beer and brats will be on sale. Advance tickets can be obtained at the Students for McGovern office at 731 State St.

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FUN
IT
IS!



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Free Peanuts
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Free drink to girls in the medical profession
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Ground Floor

Got a spare penny?

By JAMES FINE
of the Cardinal Staff

Leave the Memorial Union, cross the street to the library mall, and walk through the maze of frisbees, small dogs, and children in the fountain. Turn left and head up State Street and notice strange happenings ahead of you.

Some people step-up their pace and glare straight ahead. Others reach into their pockets and drop change into an outstretched palm. Still more people grin, stop, and begin a friendly rap, which usually ends with a donation.

Move past the library and notice the cause of these reactions, sandwiched between various independent earring and water-bed salesmen. Outfitted in faded denims and bells, and often looking generally downtrodden are Madison's panhandlers, a recent and lucrative addition to the local free enterprise system.

"SPARE CHANGE?" is the most common of the requests used, but some of the come-on lines are clever and get a smile or a laugh if not a monetary reward.

"Got a spare penny?" asks one boy with light hair and a quiet voice. This is a big one. Most passers-by will give this request more than one cent, and by the size of his billfold this could be the most effective ploy of all.

I asked why it works and one contributor offered, "Anybody as quiet and low-keyed an operator as that, with such a great line, deserves something." Of course, not all people are this cheerful about the whole thing.

After seeing two well dressed girls begging for money for shots for their puppies, one stock boy in a State Street store said, "Too many of us are barely working or not working at all, and, man, we can't support a runaway."

AND THIS PRESENTS another question. Are most of these panhandlers really fugitives from a middle-class background? The only way to find out was to ask some of them.

A friendly, curly haired boy who identified himself as Jim, said, "Most people do it for small items like shampoo or beer, and usually only when they really need the bread."

I asked if he knew which people were runaways, and he told me that "most of the steady ones are. The people you see every day." This seemed to be the consensus among most of the panhandlers I spoke with, and two 16 year old girls verified the theory.

"We're from Racine and we just can't go back to our parents," one offered. "But we make about four dollars an hour and we'll probably be able to make it here."

ASSUMING THAT runaways need more than just shampoo or beer, I asked what these girls used their earnings for. And the obvious answer was "to help pay rent and eat, mostly."

Though most of the "contributors" I spoke with weren't at all hostile to panhandlers, one of the few complaints was expressed succinctly by a senior named Jane.

"Most of the panhandlers I've seen are too selective. They only approach freaks. And if they really are desperate, they'd approach anyone." So back to the mall to find out about this accusation.

Most of the answers to this were that "hippie-types are more friendly" and "if they have the bread they help out." Or as one girl put it, "Asking a business dude to help is like asking Nixon to end the war."

ALSO, NONE OF the people I talked to felt that they were hurting anyone, which they don't seem to be, and they said that "nobody is really forced to give anything."

A red-haired boy with recently cut hair claimed that the police arrested him for panhandling, put him in jail for seven days and gave him a head shave.

According to Chapter 947, section 947.02 of The Laws of Wisconsin, panhandling falls under the category of "vagrancy." Those caught at it may be imprisoned for "not more than six months." Those people "physically able to work" or caught "begging" fall under this statute, but according to Lt. Kenneth Buss "the usual sentence is 10 days or a fine of \$25 to \$500."

Inspector Herman Thomas noted why there are so few people arrested.

"Panhandling is probably the least serious of all crimes," he said. "And if we picked up all those we could, it would keep too many officers out of duty too much of the time. You see, they must appear in court for all their arrests."

I QUESTIONED him concerning what, if any, orders are given for patrolmen spotting panhandlers.

He said that "arrests are arbitrary, depending on complaints, and usually a warning is all that is given."

As far as runaways are concerned, Inspector Thomas said that this was up to the discretion of the parents and that the "children will only be held at the parents' request."

Now if there are still those of you that get put up-tight by the thought of being approached by a panhandler, here are a few tips on how to avoid them:

1) Make no eye contact at all. This is usually enough.

2) Dress well. A good suit or dress seems to be an immunity.

3) Nod and toss the peace sign. This will identify you as an impoverished brother. WARNING: Don't try this if you try #2.

4) Say that "There is no such thing as spare change." This is an argument that has no solution and makes no sense for either side to get involved in.

5) Cut through the library or take Lake Street to get to the Union.



And then there's political panhandling . . .

Marx Bros.

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Philippe De Broca's

"King of Hearts"

insane comedy

Friday Saturday
B-10 Commerce
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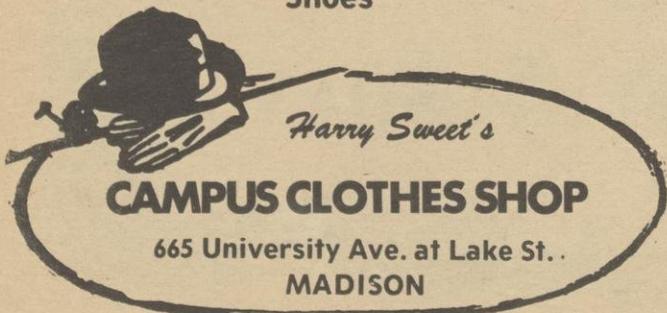
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