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THE DAILY CARDINAL

University of Wisconsin at Madison

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Saturday

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VOL. LXXXI, No. 16



Cardinal photo by Ross Wetherbee

Buses and cars and fumes: Transportation in today's city

By JON GOLIN
of the Cardinal Staff

When asked his opinion of the mass transit situation in Madison, Jack Dunn, a member of the Dane County Board, replied, "I've always enjoyed horses myself."

This perhaps characterizes the attitude of the public towards mass transit. It is necessary, but not very beautiful. One can admire a horse or a car, but what is aesthetically pleasing about a bus?

Buses and other forms of public transportation suffer from a poor image. While the quality of automobile has improved tremendously over the past several decades, buses in Madison are generally pre-1945 models.

New design technology (e.g. air conditioning, improved ride and noise reduction) has therefore not been made available to the riding public.

The growing disillusionment with the automobile as an effective mode of transportation in urban areas, has sparked new interest in mass transit. It is seen as a partial solution to the problems of traffic congestion, air pollution and other ills associated with the automobile.

These problems have been greatest in large, densely-populated metropolitan areas, such as New York and Chicago where efficient mass transit has been in operation for many years.

Madison, with its unusual topography, has transportation prob-

lems comparable with those of larger cities. The location of the central business district and the University on the narrow isthmus between the lakes tends to funnel local traffic and through traffic into the downtown area. As the population of Madison increases to an estimated 350,000 by 1985, this congestion can be expected to intensify.

Recognizing this, in 1961, the Madison Area Transportation Study (MATS) group was formed. It included representation from the city of Madison, surrounding municipalities, the State Highway Commission, the University and the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads.

Its stated purpose was "to develop an integrated urban highway transportation plan . . . recognizing other modes of transportation."

The original semi-final MATS plan published in 1965 was generally criticized for putting too much emphasis on freeway construction, though some groups thought it did not go far enough. In 1967, the City Council directed MATS to prepare an alternate plan emphasizing mass transit. A private consulting firm was hired to make the study and its report was submitted this past May, shortly after the city acquired ownership of the Madison Bus Co.

Among its recommendations were following:

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For spring disturbances

UWM teachers face charges before faculty

By MAUREEN TURIM
of the Cardinal Staff

A strike has been called for Monday by UMW students in support of three associate professors; one instructor who are facing possible dismissal on charges stemming from their participation in last May's strike at UWM.

The four faculty members are Barbara Gibson, lecturer in English; James Cockcroft, Assoc. Prof. of History; Arnold Kaufman, Assoc. Prof. of Psychology and Morgan Gibson, Assoc. Prof. of English.

Separate hearings before a nine member Faculty Council will be held for each of the charged faculty members. The first of the hearings, on the charges against Morgan Gibson, is scheduled to begin Monday. Each hearing has been scheduled to last two days.

All four are charged with obstructing classes. Barbara Gibson is also charged with disrupting the UWM library by pulling the fire alarm. She also faces city charges of setting off a false fire alarm.

Other alleged reprisals against the four have included the loss of salary increases recommended by their departments and the loss of two scheduled promotions.

"Our defense is going to be based on explaining that our participation in the strike against the invasion of Indochina was

(continued on page 3)

Indians want new University curriculum for Native Americans

See page 3

The lawyer for the
New York 21:Cardinal
interview on page 6

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Upholds court decisions**State Supreme Court decides on cases involving fire fighters**

The State Supreme Court ruled on two cases which involved Fire Fighter's Local 311 this week. Both cases dealt with allegedly punitive actions made by the Madison Fire Department in response to the Fire Fighter's dramatic two day strike in March 1969.

The first ruling was about whether or not the suspension of Capt. Ed Durkin, president of the local during the strike, had been justified. In Durkin's case, the high court upheld a decision of the Circuit Court which had ruled that the suspension had been "unreasonable." Durkin had been suspended for six months without pay by the Police and Fire Commission Aug. 24, 1969, five months after the strike had been settled.

The second ruling dealt with the question of who may belong to the Fire Fighter's Local, a problem which resulted in a management ruling that no one above the rank of dispatcher may hold an elective or appointive position in the union.

That ruling stated that Circuit Court Judge Richard W. Bardwell

did have the power to decide on the Local's contention that the management's ruling had been arbitrary and punitive.

In a statement by Justice Leo B. Hanley, the high court supported Bardwell's earlier decision that he did have the power to decide such a question even though such areas usually fall under the jurisdiction of the Wisconsin Employee Relations Commission (WERC).

Local 311's lawyers had originally asked Bardwell to rule whether

several departmental actions made by Fire Chief Ralph McGraw were in violation of a promise of amnesty made to them by the City of Madison when their two day strike of March, 1969, was settled.

After the Fire Fighter's strike was settled, McGraw, allegedly engaging in "punitive and disciplinary conduct," handed down several departmental rulings

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NYC welfare rolls increase

NEW YORK (AP)—The number of persons in the city on welfare—now more than 1,1 million—is increasing at about three times the expected rate, Social Services Commissioner Jack R. Goldberg says.

The commissioner warned Thursday that the burgeoning relief rolls could add \$60 million to the city budget in this fiscal year.

Blaming the Nixon administration's fiscal policies "especially in the areas of unemployment and inflation" for the steep rise, Goldberg said his department had predicted an increase of 5,500 persons per month.

This figure was based on the average increase in preceding months. But, he said, in July and August—first two months of the fiscal year—the increases were 17,392 and 15,156 respectively.

The Daily Cardinal

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On Nixon order

FBI investigates three bombings

By JEFF MILLER
of the Cardinal Staff

President Nixon has ordered FBI director J. Edgar Hoover to solve three West Coast bombings that occurred early Thursday morning.

Damaged in Thursday's explosions were an air force ROTC building at the University of Washington in Seattle, the Marin County Courthouse in San Rafael, Cal., the scene of an unsuccessful escape attempt by three convicts last August 7 which ended in a gun battle that killed the three convicts and a hostage, and a National Guard armory in Santa Barbara, Cal.

A bomb was found and successfully disarmed by a police bomb squad in Berkeley, Cal. at the same approximate time as the other three, in a law enforcement training center on the University of California Berkeley campus.

There were no injuries in any of the blasts, as warnings were called in by the bombers giving ample time to evacuate the target buildings.

The "Weatherman Underground" has claimed credit for the bombings, which were hinted at in a communiqué from Bernadine Dohrn, a fugitive Weatherwoman, who said last Tuesday that the organiza-

tion to which she belongs was ready to launch a "fall offensive."

"Now we are everywhere and next week families and tribes will attack the enemy around the country," Dohrn said.

In Santa Barbara, the following statement was received by a radio station of the University of California campus Friday morning:

"On Oct. 8, 1967, Che Guevara was murdered in Bolivia by the United States. To commemorate the third anniversary of Che's death, we have bombed the Santa Barbara National Guard armory. We dedicate this attack on the domestic arm of U.S. military rule to all revolutionary people throughout the world, wherever they fight for love and freedom and life itself."

"The forces of death are trying to kill us; physically with flaming napalm, or grey invisible pollution; mentally with television, transistorized thought control and grey desks; jails called schools; and spiritually with smack and with concentration camps called prisons."

"But everywhere the people are moving against pig Amerika: Indochina, Palestine,

the Tombs, Soledad, East Los Angeles, and Isle Vista are the battlefields on which the pig beast will be killed.

"As the beast falls, a new culture of life arises: our families and gardens, our music and acid and weed, their Bank of Amerika burning to the ground."

"No phantom jets or M-16s can save the Amerikan death empire. Revolution grows from the soul and arms of the people, and the people are everywhere."

"Avenge Che!
"Avenge Jonathan Jackson!
"Victory to the Indochinese people!
"Down with smack!
"Victory to the forces of life!
"F---k Nixon!
"F---k Reagan!
"Armed Love!
"Armed Love!
"The Perfect Park Homegrown Garden Society."

A statement received by the news media in Seattle said that a group called the Quarter Moon Tribe had claimed credit for the explosion that caused \$150,000 damage to ROTC facilities on the University of Washington campus.

All the groups claiming responsibility

for the bombings said they timed their attacks to coincide with the third anniversary of Che Guevara's death.

Nixon's announcement that he had directed the FBI to try to solve the bombings was delivered to newsmen at the Nixon vacation home in Key Biscayne, Fla., by Presidential press secretary Ronald Ziegler.

The President said that the bombings on the West Coast, as well as the recent bombing at the Army Math Research center here, demonstrated the need for tough federal antibombing legislation.

Meanwhile, the Senate approved and sent a tough new law to the House of Representatives Thursday, which includes provisions for increased penalties for interstate transporting of explosive materials and authority for the FBI to immediately begin investigations of arson and bombing incidents on federally-subsidized university and college campuses.

Another possible law aimed at opposing bombings would include a provision that would give a convicted bomber the death penalty if the explosion had caused a death.

Nixon said that he would sign antibombing legislation as soon as it reaches him.

Indian conference challenges University

By RON LEGRO
of the Cardinal Staff

The Coalition of Native Tribes for Red Power (CNTRP) spoke their piece to the University Friday, listened to the University's response and then spoke again when they didn't like what they heard.

The CNTRP formally issued a challenge to the University demanding for, among other things, the recruitment of "at least 150 Native Americans" to the campus for the 1971-72 school term, and the alteration of the present language requirement for Indian students.

The challenge also asked for a University appropriation of \$1,000 to the CNTRP for the publishing of a "newspaper to reach the youth in the Indian country in order to recruit them to the University of Wisconsin." It further asked that the University employ in the Special Five Year Program for minority students "at least four Native Americans to work with the Native American students on campus."

A supplementary proposal would have the University help inaugurate a National Native American Studies Council, to help formulate programs and curriculum for American Indians at the University.

Concerning the change in language requirement, the challenge read, "Every time that a Native American student studies the foreign languages of the Old World he is helping to preserve that language and to destroy his very own language or the existence of it. We as the true ancestral peoples of this continent can't journey back to the old country to relearn our language if it is lost here."

F. Chandler Young, vice chancellor for student affairs on the Madison campus, presented the University's response in a prepared statement. Both the challenge and response came during a noon luncheon at the University Catholic Center, as part of the All Indian Unity Conference now being held on the campus.

"The Madison campus recognizes the need to recruit more Wisconsin Indian students," Young read in part. He said the University has been involved in recruiting American Indian students to the campus, and invited Indian students on campus to work with the Division of Student Affairs in the recruitment of prospective Indian students.

"The Madison campus also recognizes that we should provide leadership in the development of courses and programs concerned with American Indian Studies," Young's statement read. "We are presently surveying our faculty and staff to find qualified people who would be willing to participate in this enterprise."

The vice chancellor promised that the University would "provide

assistance" to the CNTRP in "seeking outside funds." He said the "important matter" of including American Indian languages in the curriculum would have to be decided on the college level, and that an effort to include American Indians on the Special Program staff was being delayed due to the campus budget crisis.

But representatives of the CNTRP pooh-poohed the administration response, suggesting that it really didn't say anything.

"This meal," said Sandy Waubanascum, chairman of the Unity conference, as she pointed to a table piled with McDonald's hamburgers, "and this place," she said as she waved her arms towards the walls of the Catholic Center, "are symbolic of what the University has given us. And I'm damn sick of it."

"Not one penny was given by the University for this conference," Waubanascum said, although she admitted a similar conference last year had been slightly subsidized by the University.

"On the University campus there were last year 18 Native Americans," Waubanascum said. "This year there are only 14."

"Who selected these 14 students? Black people. We want some Indians in that special program, which is supposed to be for all minorities."

Other members of the CNTRP hit what they called the "paternalism" expressed in the University statement.

Jim Baugh, head of the Spe-

cial Program, explained that the drop in Indian enrollment was in part a result of the success of last year's Indian conference, when over 500 Native American high school students came to campus. "There simply was no follow up. There weren't as many applications as we assumed there would be," Baugh said. He said the problem could be compensated for this year.

Members of the Coalition asked Young to commit the University to the resolutions expressed in the challenge, but Young said he did not have the authority to do anything. "The curriculum proposals have to go through departmental committee, the money has to come from the legislature," he said.

The Coalition asked the University to fund another unity conference this year, but Young was non-

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**J-School professor's
evaluate the Cardinal
Story on page 11**

UWM teacher on trial

(continued from page 1) expression of academic freedom and not a violation of it as the regents have suggested," Barbara Gibson said.

James Cockcroft feels that UWM is a "laboratory for repression" in which repressive tactics are being tested on the "weak sister" campus to be later applied to what the regents consider a more volatile situation in Madison.

Bernard Ziegler, President of the Board of Regents, said the board was undertaking the disciplinary actions against the four "so we can say, 'Look what this professor did wrong and he got fired.' We have to talk from a position of strength. The students have to be shown they can't do it--we have to show them examples."

In his testimony before the House Subcommittee on Education, Fred Harvey Harrington, then President of the University, said, "We're quite prepared to use force against students, and we are prepared to move against faculty. We're now considering action against disruptive faculty members

in Milwaukee."

The action of the Faculty Council on the hearings is only advisory. Either the President or the Regents can overrule their decision. If they lose, the four can appeal their case to a civil court.

Barbara Gibson intends to challenge the right of the Faculty Council to judge her case since they are made up by regulation of tenured faculty and because they are all male.

"I don't have tenure because I'm a woman and am married to Morgan," Barbara Gibson said. "The University has a nepotism rule that prohibits two members of the same family from getting tenure. And it's difficult for any woman to obtain tenure in this male supremacist institution."

For these reasons I am challenging those male chauvinist's ability to give me a fair hearing," she went on. "This case is not the first repressive dismissal of faculty, only the first to be connected to an action like the strike. Every year they dismiss untenured

faculty because they're gay, black or women."

The four feel more than their actions during the strike are being taken into account, that they are also on trial for their stand against grades and enforced attendance as well as their personal life styles.

James Cockcroft has served as faculty advisor to the now defunct UWM chapter of SDS.

The May strike at UWM was the largest student protest to occur at the campus which in the past has had a reputation for passivity. Besides a general boycott of classes, students occupied the Union and held rallies and workshops.

There was little of the street fighting that marked the strike in Madison.

"Some of what we're charged with we didn't do and some of the charges are petty, but the question really is how are people supposed to react to the situation in this country--with business as usual?" Barbara Gibson concluded.

ment of transportation, has also been working on improving equipment facilities and working conditions. According to Warren Sommerfeld, acting assistant traffic engineer, the purchase of 36 new air-conditioned buses is a first step in increasing ridership.

He pointed out, however, that the needed funds are not yet available.

Sommerfeld said that contrary to the present situation here, it is possible to run a city bus system at a profit. He added that considering the present state of transit techniques, rapid rail transit is financially unfeasible for a city the size and density of Madison.

Sommerfeld emphasized the importance of balancing mass transit and highway and parking facilities so that they complement each other.

The Madison Bus Co., 166 S. Fair Oaks Ave., is now owned by the city and is supervised by the Bus Utility Commission. A private management company, Madison Service Corporation, actually runs the operation. The company employs a total of 160 persons.

In June, 545,000 passengers rode the buses. The company lost 17 cents for every mile travelled.

Frank Mattrone, manager, said that the summer months are traditionally lean and he doesn't expect the loss will continue. He hopes the company will break even for the year.

However Mattrone does not think the primary purpose of the company is to make a profit. It is, he said, to give the best possible service to the city. The subsidy can be seen then as payment against pollution.

Mattrone does not expect a rapid rail or other new transit system will be implemented in Madison until the metropolitan population begins to approach 1,000,000. For the near future he sees a system of express busses running from huge parking areas located on the fringe of the city to the downtown area. A line extending from the Dane County Coliseum, he says, would be an ideal place to begin.

To increase public use of the busses, Mattrone says that the service must be convenient and the public must be convinced of this. He also foresees possible restrictive legislation or taxation to discourage use of cars in the city.

With increasing urbanization in this country, the era of the automobile may be only passing phase in transportation history. The revolution which began on rails will perhaps end on rails.

A meeting of persons interested in working on the Copps Dept. Store boycott with Retail Clerks Union is scheduled for Sunday 7 p.m., at the St. Francis House. Bill Moreth, secretary-treasurer of the Union will be present.

By ANNE PRICE
of the Cardinal Staff

"The drive for student participation in school planning must not stop at the school board election; we must continue to work to place students on all levels of the Madison school system," said Bill Schwab last year.

Schwab and seven other high school students competed in 1969 for two positions being offered as part of a Madison school board experiment incorporating students

School board student reps feel doors are opening up

into Madison's educational structure.

Schwab, a senior at West High, and Rob Benson, a senior at Lafollette, were elected last May in an all-city high schools election to represent Madison high school students on the Madison Board

of Education.

According to Schwab, their position on the board is basically that of "student representatives"—unable to vote, make motions, or attend any board meetings that can be legally closed.

The two students cannot vote because state of Wisconsin law prohibits anyone under 21 years of age from holding an elective office, such as school board member.

The two students have set entirely different goals for their one year term in office.

At present, Benson is trying to obtain permission to be released from school one or two hours earlier each day. He said he would like to use the time to go to other schools and "get into discussion with other students—because I can say what I think but not what others think."

"My position qualifies me to speak as a voice of the students. But it is hard to speak for a lot of students," Benson told the Cardinal.

Schwab finds a different aspect of his position dissatisfying. He would like to see the student representatives have a voting position on the board. This, however, would require a change in Wisconsin statutes, a seemingly unlikely occurrence at the present. The school board, itself, has not

yet decided its opinion on the matter.

Schwab views the present situation as "an interim period to getting voting privileges." He said, "I'm satisfied as far as the law allows but I'm not satisfied with the law."

Benson disagrees. A "student vote won't make any difference," he said, in the making up of board policy.

There are, at present, two student representatives and seven regular voting members on the Madison Board of Education.

Benson feels there is no need to have any more than two students on the board.

"Lots of doors are opening up for students," he said, "They are welcome to attend board committee meetings and as the board is set up now, it will accept most of the stuff we say as recommendations."

Schwab pointed out an example of this increased cooperation by the board with student interests. He said the Curriculum Department is "willing to integrate students into its structure."

The Curriculum Department, in conjunction with Young World Development, has planned a new class for next year, described by Schwab as "a class with student

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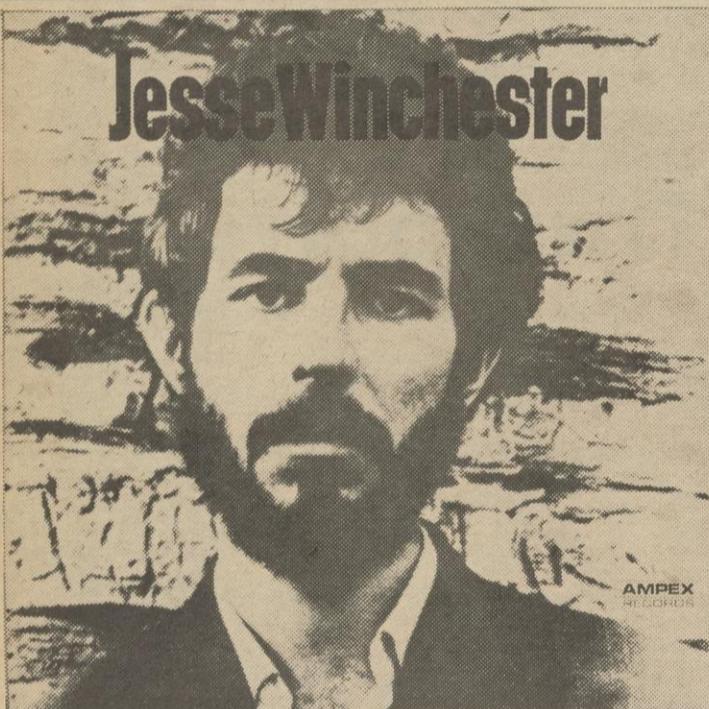


WILLIAM SCHWAB
"an interim period"



ROB BENSON
"It's hard to speak for a lot of students"

Cardinal photos by Becky Stickgold



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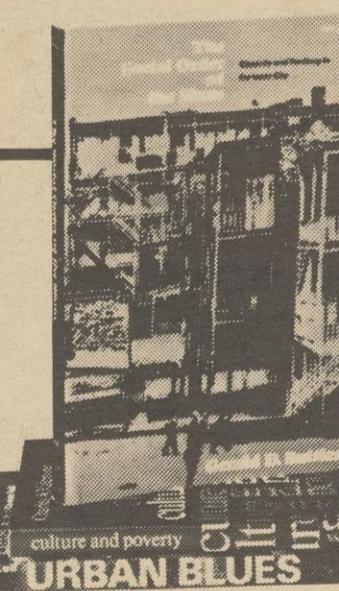
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Local pickets three years

Copps workers resist unionization

By DANIEL LAZARE
of the Cardinal Staff

Copps, the only major non-union food store in the Madison area, has come under concentrated organizing efforts by the Retail Clerks Local 1401, a member of the Madison Federation of Labor (MFL).

The Retail Clerks Local has about 1200 members out of a potential 3000 retail clerks in its area of jurisdiction, which extends from Milwaukee west to LaCrosse and south to Janesville.

Wallace McMullen, a member of Local 1401, said of the Copps situation, "Frankly I'm worried. Copps resists unionization and the chain is growing. There are now six Copps stores in the area, all of them non-union."

McMullen listed some of the difficulties in unionizing the chain. First, he said, working conditions, including pay, are excellent and definitely equal to or above union levels.

Second, according to McMullen the Copps workers are almost uniformly anti-union.

McMullen readily admitted that the local is stymied.

When asked what benefits unionization could possibly bring to the Copps employees he answered, "The capitalists exploit the workers and the unions are a pretty effective counterforce to this even though the AFL-CIO unions are fairly emasculated."

"A strong, militant union can keep management in check," he said.

The main problem facing the union now, as McMullen sees it, is tactics. For the past three years Local 1401 has been picketing the Copps store, with no effect at all, he said.

Part of the problem, said McMullen, is the inaccurate information in leaflets passed out by the picketers. The workers are distrustful of the organizers simply because they see them distributing falsehoods.

McMullen is unsure of future steps. He envisions a student boycott of the Copps stores but realizes the difficulty in organizing such a campaign. Copps is located at such a great distance from the campus that it attracts very little student business, he said.

SMC plans homecoming weekend demonstration

By RICHARD HUBBARD
of the Cardinal Staff

Nationwide antiwar demonstrations set for Oct. 31 by the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) will background local protest activities scheduled for the same weekend.

At its first open meeting of the year, SMC disclosed the national plans for antiwar rallies and discussed local preparations for protest on the Oct. 31 weekend.

SMC hopes the University will allow them to use the Memorial Shell, near Camp Randall Stadium, for a rally to be held on Nov. 1. A march is tentatively to begin at noon the same day, with the rally to follow at one.

William Sloane Coffin and Jesse Jackson were mentioned as possible speakers at the rally, though

It is expected that a spokesman from a trade union will present the keynote address.

The University's homecoming football game with Michigan is the intended target for leafletting on Oct. 31, an SMC spokesman said. The possibility of selling black armbands and SMC buttons was discussed. It was also suggested there might be a few antiwar cheers in the student section during the game.

A Mideast teach-in to be co-sponsored by SMC and other area activist groups was proposed and approved.

It was noted that, locally, SMC has not taken a stand on the Mideast issue, and the teach-in will therefore assume an "educational" purpose.

SMC said it will concentrate

much of its organizing efforts this year in labor unions and high schools.

A sizable high school contingent attending the Nov. 1 march is desired by SMC, a spokesman said. It is SMC's intention to publish a pamphlet informing students of their rights, to be distributed in local high schools before the march.

When dealing with labor, SMC indicated it will stress the correlation between the Vietnam war and the inflation which is causing workers to suffer a decrease in the value of their fixed wages.

To further identify with labor, SMC wishes to bring several members of the United Auto Workers Union to campus during the year to speak.

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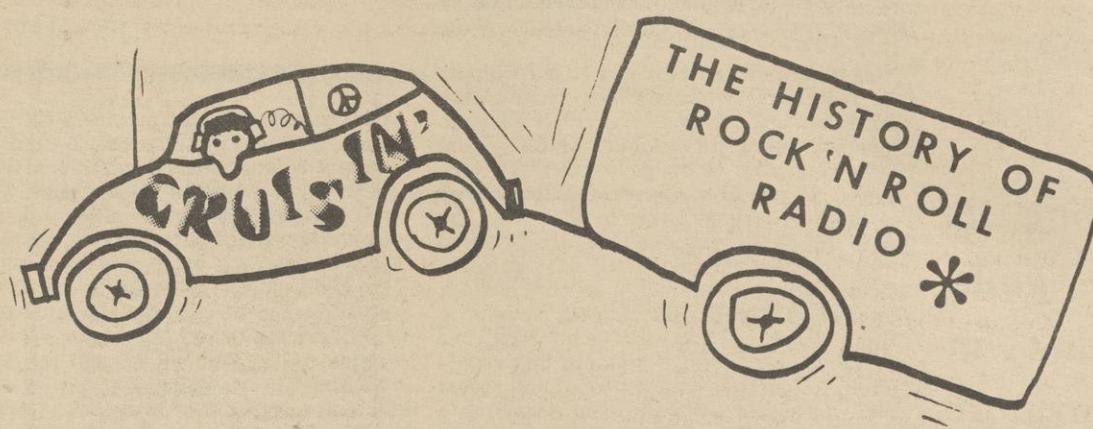
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Radio Free Madison

Lefcourt; 'Every Panther is guilty'

Recently, Daily Cardinal Associate Editor Peter Greenberg interviewed Black Panther defense lawyer Gerald Lefcourt in his New York law offices. Lefcourt is one of five lawyers presently defending 21 Black Panthers in a trial stemming from a 30 count indictment of the Panthers, ranging from conspiracy to bomb to attempted murder. Lefcourt began his legal career as a Legal Aid Society lawyer, where he first became acquainted with the Panthers. Originally he was a member of a three-man defense team which included William Kuntler and Len Weinberg in the trial of the Chicago 8, but left the team in April 1969 when the "New York 21" were indicted and arrested. He has worked on the case ever since. The following is the transcript of that interview.

Cardinal: When did you first get involved with the Panthers?

Lefcourt: My first involvement with the Panthers was back in August, 1968. I remember it was in August that I received a phone call that some Panthers had been arrested. At that time they were unknown in New York. We had some news of the California organization but in '68 the Panthers were new here. I went down to the court and I was told by a family in the courthouse that the three had been arrested for assaulting police officers. That first case in New York involved an allegation from police which claimed that three Panthers attacked 5 armed to the teeth cops on a Brooklyn street at 2 o'clock in the morning. What is even more absurd, when I got to see them they were bandaged, heads cracked, arms in slings and things like that and the police officers who they had allegedly assaulted were standing in the court room with grins on their faces, untouched. And when the case came before the judge for arraignment and bail setting, the first bail set on any case in New York City involving the Black Panther Party was \$50,000 each. That started a whole series of outrageous ransom bail, harassment arrests, framed charges and a situation which led directly to the arrest of the Panther 21 on April 2, 1969 about 8 or 9 months after the party was formed.

Cardinal: You defended the original three black Panthers that got arrested for assault. Did they get off?

Lefcourt: Yes. It was a total fabrication. The idea of unarmed Panthers attacking armed police. In the dead of the night in Brooklyn. It was just too absurd to be believed. But the others didn't get off. We've had literally hundreds of Panther arrests in New York. And there's a reason for that, I think. New York has historically been the front lines for the black liberation struggle in the United States. What happens in New York usually generates throughout the nation. The Harlem riots of 1964 spread at a fantastic rate. Every black organization that has ever come on the scene has been stopped in New York. New York, in a ten mile square radius having millions and millions of black people and also in the middle of the eastern establishment, is the danger point for the powers that be. And therefore, every attempt is made to stifle, harass, repress black groups

as they form here in New York. Malcolm X was indeed shot to death here in New York. It can even be traced as far back as Marcus Garvey. When he was stopped in New York, The Panther party is no different. An indication of that is the New York secret service police, which are the most sophisticated in the United States and more feared or should be more feared than the FBI. There are indications that this secret service known as police, BOSS (Bureau of Special Services), the hero of secret services, has infiltrated the Black Panther Party before they ever arrived here in New York and in fact helped start the party here. That is because they want to control them. They want to make sure that they can make those harassment arrests that are so necessary for the stifling of political activity.

Cardinal: When you talk about the bail, the original Panther bail in 1968 was set at \$50,000 escalating to \$100,000 for the Panther 21. We could assume for the record that these types of arrests will continue. What can you do about the bail?

Lefcourt: Well, I don't think that lawyers can do anything about it. We have taken the bail situation to the supreme court. The supreme court has avoided it. Specifically, in the Panther 21 case we went through 43 judges trying to get that bail reduced, all unsuccessfully. You can only conclude that there is a general conspiracy in the courts to make sure that Black Panther leaders are not free.

Cardinal: In the case of the 21. There has been a lot of confusion in the press. What exactly have they been charged with?

Lefcourt: It is a 30 count indictment. It is the most comprehensive indictment ever returned against a political organization in this country. It does not charge one act such as Huey Newton shooting a policeman or Bobby Seale ordering a murder in Connecticut. It charges 30 acts, some of which sounded like conspiracy which means conspiracy to bomb public buildings such as Macy's, Gimbel's, and various police precincts throughout the city, subways lines, and railways. Including the ridiculous charge of conspiracy to blow up the Bronx Botanical Gardens. Maybe the Panthers wanted to see Black flower power. I don't know. The indictment also charges, besides the conspiracy to do all these things, the actual bombings of police precincts back in January of 1969. Therefore, the charges are arson, attempted murder, conspiracy to murder, conspiracy to bomb, and possession of a huge amount of weapons.

Cardinal: Quite bluntly, do you think they're guilty?

Lefcourt: Well, no. But I should say that I don't think black people struggling for their freedom in this country can be guilty of anything. I sort of subscribe to what Tom Hayden was saying back in the May Day demonstrations in New Haven; that guilt or innocence is not really important any more. What is more important is the goals the party stands for, the party programs and the relationship of the party to white people; a movement to change their views on imperialism and capitalism—it seems to me to be more important. The Panthers in New York get involved in what they call revolutionary self-defense. When you're fearing imminent destruction by the

police, attacks through frame-up prosecutions and physical assaults from officers, you prepare and if you don't prepare then you're committing suicide. It is easy to turn that preparation into an indictment against almost anything. I assume that every Panther in this country is guilty of conspiracy in one sense and that sense is that they are conspiring to be free.

Cardinal: What is your definition of subversive?

Lefcourt: Before I answer that I think I should point out that the Panthers have been J. Edgar Hoover's number one public enemy for three years running. I think that is an important fact, because we have a government which is putting forth a mass propaganda campaign regarding the Black Panther party. Whether it be the Attorney General's list or J. Edgar Hoover saying that they are public enemy no. 1 or Spiro Agnew saying that they are a criminal band of anarchists. What it really amounts to is government fear. Fear of possible effectiveness in the black nation and in this country, that's what it's all about.

They stand for no more oppression, no more racism, no more war, no more imperialism, no more capitalist exploitation, and in that sense they are completely subversive. I can't talk in terms of definitions in the sense that the attorney general does. His definition of subversive is anyone who wants to change the existing condition of the United States, which I guess should be termed pre-revolutionary conditions. I assume he is right.

Cardinal: Have you had any trouble in the subpoenaing of newsmen to reveal their sources?

Lefcourt: I've been in contact with lots of newsmen who have either been the subject of subpoenas or threatened with them. I don't think we can talk in terms of what the government violates. It's really nonsense. They're going to do what they have to do to meet the challenge of this movement. People too naively talk about the government not complying with the law. It's really silly. Because the government makes the law. The attorney general makes the guidelines and he can change them or do what he wants with them. I mean, there is an executive policy in this country; executive stemming from the President of the United States. Repression and stopping this movement. This policy, instead of being checked by the legislative branch, the Congress, instead of that check operating, the Congress has joined in that policy of repression and appropriated the necessary funds to supply the FBI and other secret police organizations with the weaponry needed to stop movements for change. The courts, instead of operating as a check on the executive and legislative branches join right in. Instead of declaring obvious unconstitutional statutes unconstitutional such as the Chicago 7 riot act, they join right in and allow it to go on. When we talk about law we're talking about law in a situation which involves these conflicts. A challenge is being proposed to an existing order. An order which will turn fascist to protect its rulers. It's really not helpful to discuss whether or not they've violated their specific statutes or guidelines.

Cardinal: Do you think the government is interested in justice or in simply creating and perpetuating an image about the Panthers?

Lefcourt: It is interested in maintaining its power. It is interested in maintaining domestic tranquility whether it be through force or jailing its revolutionaries or what have you. That is the government's interest. It is not at all interested in any form of justice here at home in Viet Nam, or Asia or South America. We are involved in a world revolution. Peoples' liberation movements are starting in all continents of this earth. Blacks in Africa. Browns in South America. And yellows in Asia. The United States is in the midst of that revolution. Its purpose is to hold it off to prevent the writing on the wall from becoming a reality. The United States domestic scene has linked up with that world revolution. The black and white revolutionaries in this country have joined this revolution, I think that is what really should be discussed. Not the naive questions about justice about what the government wants to do. They'll do anything that's necessary to maintain control.

Cardinal: In your opinion, how much control do they have? What is the breaking point as far as what you can see?

Lefcourt: I see in the next two or five years in this country increasing conflict. We all talk about repression but I think we ought to redefine that a little bit. The government is acting not to oppress in a sense of let's get them we don't like them. They're acting out of fear. Fear of a growing mass movement in this country and fear of an ever more powerful physical attack upon the

government power structure. Repression is in response to a conflict that has been generated by the great problems of this society. The problems that they have no desire to deal with. War, racism, poverty. Those are the things that have brought about mass movements and those are the things the government's really reacting to when we call it repression. What it really is is fear of change. I think in the next two to five years this process of movement, repression, courts, jailings, bombings, murders, will continue. It's going to escalate. It's going to grow. We're in pre-revolutionary times. We're at the beginning stages of a real mass conflict in this country. People should be deciding on whose side they're on. People should be realizing that some time they are going to have to make this decision. White liberals will run as they always do. They'll join the ruling class and try to maintain the status quo. The radicals on the other hand will be fighting. They'll be fighting on the side of oppressed people in this country and throughout the world. And we cannot escape decision time. We can put it off for a while but sooner or later we're going to have to face up to it.

Cardinal: You are defending a group that is clearly against the system. Yet your defense takes place within the very system they're against. What are your feelings about this?

Lefcourt: You know people often say that, and they should understand what that means. Fidel Castro's trial when he and several o-

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ther people made an attack on the government military installations in Cuba was of course a trial within the system. We don't have a choice at this point in time. We cannot try the Panther 21 in any other place except in their courts. We do not have our own courts. We must use their courts to the best of our abilities to defend and to plead those issues that have created the trial. It's nonsense to say that one is working within the system or without the system. What people are doing is working for change or not working for change. They've made a decision. What methods we use doesn't seem to be really important to me. If we want to write books and make movies to rip off money from the capitalist system to be used to aid and advance our cause, that's one way to do it and there's nothing wrong with that. If we have to go into the American courts where we don't expect justice and say that that's another way to do it.

If we can operate without the courts and without the system, that's fine. Anything any activity that is designed to educate and create support for our movement must be done. The idea of whether we should use the courts or not is really nonsense. What do you do when 21 people are in jail who are valuable leaders who have 100,000 dollar bail on their heads, who have been in jail for a year and a half and have to come to trial. Do you abandon them? I don't think anybody would answer that question in the

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guilty of conspiring to be free'

affirmative. We have to fight anywhere and everywhere. Within or without the system. It doesn't matter.

Cardinal: Were you surprised by the verdict in the McLucas trial?

Lefcourt: In one way the verdict was exciting. Of course Lonnie McLucas faces 15 years in jail. But he also is going to be out on bail and we're going to be able to use those courts to appeal. I did not have anything to do with that case. But just looking at the length of time the jury was out, and looking at the case the government had, it seems to me that our movement is starting to affect more and more people. At times our courts may be used in a revolutionary way. The idea of getting one or two people on the jury who are on our side is really a fantastic idea. The idea that one or two people can stop the government's attempt to lock up people for life is an exciting idea. If it can be done, well, right on. That's the point. To make people understand, and if we've succeeded to the point where every time they pick twelve jurors one or two of them are on our side we've come a long way. I don't think we should look on that as some sort of aberration. The same thing happened in the Buffalo 9 trial where 18 FBI agents testified against 4 movement activists saying that they were assaulted by them, and that jury refused to convict. It refused to convict on almost revolutionary grounds. And if that can happen in the courts that's good. We should use everything we can to broaden support for

view with the lawyer . . .

himself and the prosecution. He's biased. Cardinal: How was he selected to be the judge?

Lefcourt: A very unusual procedure. He was hand-picked by the district attorney that is prosecuting the 21. The district attorney admitted this. It was done ex parte which means without the defendants or their lawyers knowing it. The whole procedure was done in my view to select the judge which would be the most sympathetic to his case. That procedure was unconstitutional. That's why we want to get rid of him. Because the district attorney has said that it is the most important trial in his office in New York City. Under those circumstances he has the power to select the judge. He said that he thought a long time about who the judge would be.

Cardinal: You're talking about D.A. Frank Hogan, right?

Lefcourt: Yes, Frank Hogan, the district attorney in New York County.

Cardinal: You've already started out with a stacked deck against you. So you're going to start again with the same judge?

Lefcourt: We don't have a choice. We've tried everything we can to disqualify the judge. We sued him independently. The Supreme Court of the United States had a petition filed just a few days ago asking them to stop the trial and disqualify the judge. Whether they do it or not, I don't know. But in the meantime we're on trial and we have to go forward.

Cardinal: What cooperation did you get, if any, in preparing your defense from the prosecutor?

Lefcourt: None. The defendants have been deprived of every right to find out what the trial is about. They have made countless motions, numbering well over twenty. All have been denied. It's been four months of pretrial hearings. There's been wire-tapping which was based on information from an informer who's a lunatic, who has spent the last four months in mental institutions. That information was used to get wire-tap orders to listen to the phones and bug apartments of the Panthers. All illegal and all in violation of the United States Constitution. There have been searches of Panthers' apartments without search warrants. Those searches are illegal and in violation of the 4th Amendment. There have been confessions beaten out of the defendants. When I say confessions I don't mean confessions to acts, I mean admissions that they were somewhere where they were charged to be or things like that. All these are in violation of the Constitution of the United States. The defendants have tried everything. They have made every conceivable motion. They have an absolute record on appeals for reversal. If they're convicted, the case should be reversed. It's a pattern now. It's a pattern in all these political trials. It's a pattern to get them to the lower courts. Get them at the trial level. Whether the case is reversed or not, they don't even care about it.

Cardinal: Is that it? I mean is it just that they don't care?

Lefcourt: No, they don't care. What they really care about is a long trial and the publicity stemming from it resulting in a conviction. When the trial is reversed it's one day's news and they know that. The trial itself could be months of news. So with Spock, the Buffalo 9, the Chicago case, Huey Newton's case—all of them. The same kind of results. Conviction, reversal.

Cardinal: You spoke about informers. What role did the informer play in this case?

Lefcourt: He's not going to play a role in the case anymore. He was just used in the wire taps. He gave them information which is totally false. The information was false and the police know that and they have admitted that on the stand. They knew it from the beginning. He said for instance, that the Black Panthers were being hired to murder Albert Shanker, who is the head of the teachers union who has had so much trouble with the black community here in New York. But the police used this to get a wire-tap order which would help in the indictments. He is not going to be used again. He was totally destroyed in court. But there will be a big bag full of agents, not informers. Informers are a different kind of person than agents. Informers usually operate on such motives as money. Agents of police departments or the CIA or Internal Revenue System are much more dedicated. They have worked undercover for years to gain credibility. They are used at a trial to wipe out certain people. We are going to have the biggest disclosure of agents in any case heretofore tried in New York. We expect more than half a dozen.

Cardinal: What agencies were involved?

Lefcourt: It was BOSS. They work closely with the FBI for coordinated action, but the principal witnesses will be those of the Bureau of Special Services.

Cardinal: I have heard that some of them have had operations done on their arms to permit placement of a tape recorder or other sound device.

Lefcourt: They have devices now that allow people to be wired for sound. This is all out of a James Bond movie. But the agents in cases like this are usually wired for sound. There was testimony in the pretrial hearing that one informer was asked by BOSS whether he would allow an operation on his arm for a microphone under the skin so it could not be detected. Whether or not the BOSS agents in question have had these operations done or whether they use conventional means of wiring, I don't know.

Cardinal: Are you afraid that you may be harassed to the point where your defense would not be as effective as it could

around especially with fifty armed guards in the courtroom. The court building itself is an armed camp with hundreds of police stationed in buses behind the building for possible use; closed circuit TV filming of the building and police officers scattered in strategic locations. Adjoining the courtroom there's a small detachment of special tactical patrol force police that remain there in case anything happens within the courtroom.

Cardinal: How many have been let out on bail?

Lefcourt: Out of the 13 that are coming to trial, four have posted the hundred thousand dollar bail. That money was

What we have to understand with violence is I don't think violence is blowing up a mathematics building. I think people should understand that there is going to be activity in which people can get hurt but overall they should keep in mind that reasons for the movement, the needs of the movement and the need for change are primary.

have been simply because they might be wire-tapping your own phone.

Lefcourt: If they're not wire-tapping my phone I guess I must not be very important. We all assume that they are. Secondly, it's true lawyers have been prevented from really putting up a vigorous defense. That's basically because they'd like to shut us out as well as the defendants. That's because when you have lawyers saying the same things as defendants and they're trying to put defendants away for what they say and what they believe, then it eventually extends to lawyers. Lawyers all over the country are being attacked now for their representation of movement clients. Bill Kunstler, Len Weinglass both at the Chicago trial; other lawyers in Detroit, Tobias Simon from Florida, Phil Herschop in Washington. Myself and the other Panther lawyers in New York. All of us are facing disbarment, jail, the threat of those things or intimidation generally. That is a symptom of decay in a society. A symptom that the society cannot cope with a situation and it has turned down itself. It's turned down its own rules, it's turned down its own ideals and is attacking the very principles for which it stands. And that is very symptomatic of decay.

Cardinal: Have there been attempts to disbar you?

Lefcourt: There have been lots of rumors. As of yet there have been no disciplinary proceedings filed against me anywhere. There have been among some ACLU friends of mine feelings that such proceedings are imminent or will follow the trial.

Cardinal: As a direct result of your participation?

Lefcourt: Right.

Cardinal: How many of the original Black Panther 21 have been let out of jail? On bail.

Lefcourt: Out of the original 21, three were never caught. I understand they are in Algeria. Thirteen are going to be coming to trial in the 21 case now. Another 3 have been severed from the case because of age (too young to be tried with adults). Another one was severed because of illness, the defendant Barry, who is an epileptic and was placed in the tombs, New York's famous hell-hole on \$100,000 bail and had 14 epileptic seizures. When we brought habeas corpus procedures to get him out of jail we were delayed 4 months by the district attorney and when he was finally transferred to a hospital (still being under \$100,000 bail) he was so sick that he was in critical condition for three months. He lost 65 pounds and almost died.

There will be two different trials eventually. One will be adults who are not being tried because they have severed because of illness or other reasons, and the other trial will be for the youths.

Cardinal: All 13 at once?

Lefcourt: Yes, all at once. That's a pretty tough sight in a courtroom because it's pretty weird. It's very crowded in the courtroom. There's not much room to move

raised through the efforts of the Panther defense committee, which is by the way located at 11 W. 16th St. in New York City. They have been raising the money for the bail and the Panther defense cases generally. It's called the Committee to Defend the Panthers. The four that were let out on bail represent the quality of the 21 as a whole. The others are still in jail. Unless the money is raised they'll stay there.

Cardinal: As a lawyer and a movement person, what is next?

Lefcourt: What we have to understand with violence is I don't think violence is blowing up of a mathematics building. That's really not violence. Violence would be defined by us as a system which allows children to wake up hungry in three-quarters of the earth, a system which allows 30 or 40 million black people in this country to remain in a slave status after 400 years of turmoil. A system that exploits workers, a system which operates solely on profits and thereby eliminates art, education, fun, from their definition of what work is. If there is no profit in anything it won't be done. That system is a violent system and that is really the definition of violence: A system that does not allow for change that oppresses and represses its people; A system which defines individual freedom by how much money you have. A system which defines justice by how much money you have. That is violence. Any attempt to change that system should not be considered violent. I think people should understand that there is going to be turmoil in this country, that there is going to be activity in which people can get hurt but over all they should keep in mind that the reasons for the movement, the needs of the movement and the need for change are primary.

Cardinal: We must neutralize as much as we can, our parents and the liberals, and we must join as many forces as we can with us to try to combat the existing conditions.

Cardinal: What do you think is going to happen at the trial?

Lefcourt: I think it's going to be a long, fascinating, exciting trial. It will involve different kinds of events, different kinds of people on trial, very sophisticated government attacks, one in which everybody will learn from, I'm not a cynic. Whether or not we won, the case in the Supreme Court was a victory. Should we have won the Panthers would have been free. The fact that we lost, everybody in this country thinks about it and most young people understand exactly what forces were acting when the decisions were reached not to consider the bail. So whether through the freedom of your clients or the education of others, they're both victories. I think the trial will be one of the most important in the nation's history and I hope it will be as successful in terms of education and support as the Chicago trial.

the New York 21

our movement.

Cardinal: Two jurors of the Chicago 8 trial in a recent interview said that (Judge) Hoffman refused to declare a hung jury and sent them back. As far as the results of that trial and the curious circumstances surrounding it, what do you think? Will that decision be reversed?

Lefcourt: Sure it will be reversed. It was the most successful trial we've had in our recent history. Thirty per cent of the population believe that the government was out to get them and they got a raw deal. It's an important occurrence. People cannot just have a closed eye view of the courts and say the hell with them. We did a lot in that trial. We got an awful lot of support in that trial. We proved a lot of points in that trial. And we're going to win it to boot. That to me is a successful trial. All those people that were on trial are out with the exception of Bobby Seale who is in jail on another charge. We're going to win on appeal. That's victory and we should be proud of it. We all were from Madison to Santa Barbara to Boston. We all did what we had to do. And that was a success. It was more successful than going to the Democratic convention originally.

Cardinal: With the 21, as in the Chicago trial, have you tried to change judges?

Lefcourt: We've tried almost every conceivable thing to have the judge removed. As we've said in court, he's sitting at the prosecution table. When he talks, he talks for

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The UAW and the Union

The early struggles of the United Auto Workers (U.A.W.) against the auto companies in the thirties are as legendary and eternal as David's battle with Goliath. Workers halted and occupied the deafening machinery in Detroit's Infernos and took on company goons, armed police and National Guardsmen outside the plants.

Organization under these conditions was a formidable achievement, and Walter Reuther made his name through his identification with this era of U.A.W. history.

Reuther was killed in a plane crash last year, leaving a vacuum in charismatic leadership. His heir would find large shoes to fill under any conditions.

Although many benefits were won under Reuther's leadership, the rank and file is restive this year, and here's why:

In the last contract in 1967, Reuther traded a cap on cost of living increases in return for an agreement that compensation for inflation above that ceiling "shall be available" in 1970. Since then, every auto worker has lost over 26 cents an hour in cost of living protection due to inflation. The companies, however, have saved \$700 million.

In past years, the U.A.W. usually won an increase in workers' standard of living by allowing the companies to enforce speed-up and increased productivity. Thus wage gains were negated by speedups and more rigorous discipline.

This year, management is launching a two-pronged offensive—on both economic and "productivity" fronts. It is doubtful that bargainers can win overall economic gains to offset the abandonment of demands around working conditions by the union.

The Big Three have just wound up their worst business year in a decade. General Motors' (G.M.'s) earnings fell 30 per cent from Sept. 1969 to June 1970, and Chrysler lost money in the first quarter of this year.

But even Chrysler is making profits now, and G.M. is still raking in hundreds of millions in profits. Any drop in profits means heavier burdens for consumers. G.M.'s price increases on 1971 models average \$108, while Ford's average \$153.

Because company sales are off, management has laid off thousands of workers.

open forum

Corporate exploitation consumers' league

Editor's note: This article was written for The Daily Cardinal by the staff of Madison Consumer's League

There are various types of relationships one has with the corporate structure beginning with the small shopkeeper, the franchise, the branch store, and all the way up the line to the manufacturer and his financial ties. Many of these contacts that the consumer experiences on a day-to-day basis are with parts of the system that are themselves victims of large corporate exploitation. This factor weighs heavily in dealing with individual practices and problems that occur. We realize quite well that it is important for the consumer to get the best possible deal he can on any level of the structure but that we must always keep in mind who the real enemy of the consumer is and work towards controlling and destroying it.

The first thing to keep in mind is that the word "consumer" is not a word that can be used to describe just anybody. Just as in theory there exists a class of individuals whose sole contribution to society is their ability to work but without whom society could not function, so also in our present imperialistic and monopolistic society there exists a whole class of individuals whose sole contribution to society is their ability to consume, and without them society would not function. This consumer class consists of all those people who hold down interchangeable jobs, such as mechanic, barber, waitress, student, etc.

So when we talk about "consumerism" in this column we are not referring to the hair-curler-and-housecoat kind of issue that most of the mass media try to make it out to be. We are talking about: how can anybody design, manufacture and sell the worthless goods found on the market (and that includes just about everything)? Maybe even more important,

Over 150,000 auto workers have lost their jobs sometime during the past year, while others are double-shifted to do their work.

The current strike calls the U.A.W.'s ability to fight hard for any meaningful gains into question. Far from being in the vanguard of the workers' struggle, the U.A.W. has tried to quell rising rank and file militancy.

An increase in absenteeism, sabotage and local work stoppages is a problem for G.M. chairman of the board James Roche and union officials alike.

So far, black workers have initiated the most militant struggle against sweat-shop conditions and industry-wide racism.

This rank and file struggle is far removed from that of the men facing each other across the bargaining tables. The auto tycoons see a chance to raise their prices and hold clearance sales in their showrooms, while the union officers are hoping for leadership-managed strike followed by a peaceful trade-off compromise.

As in 1967, the union leadership will probably take whatever it can squeeze from G.M. after a strike of respectable length. It will use the power it derives from the union's centralized structure to force each local to accept it.

This efficient "business unionism" makes strike issues an esoteric secret. No mass meetings are called, and in Janesville, Wis., and other cities, strikers hear strike news from the radio and Walter Cronkite.

Small wonder many workers are cynical about the length of the strike, which will end, as one striker said, "when the union gets a phone call from Detroit."

Meanwhile, strikers are living on \$30 to \$40 a week in strike funds. They could use both money and moral support.

Many of us realized "solidarity" in labor union terms during last year's Teaching Assistants Assoc. strike. We saw then what workers knew all along: that college is the end of an illusion for many middle class students, who will not graduate to become James Roche.

G.M. will be courting recruits on campus Nov. 9, but their sales pitches don't work with car buyers, much less future workers. Support the auto workers' strike.

Why do people buy them? And finally, Why doesn't Somebody DO Something? As it turns out, they're really all the same question.

To show what we mean, let's take a look at the people who are supposedly trying to do something to protect the consumer and see how long it takes us to get back to the same powers that own the land, plants and capital.

All the media run various kinds of "consumer tips" articles. If you've ever wondered why they rarely expose shady practices in the businesses in their own city, it probably didn't take you long to remember where their advertising comes from. So the Cap Times and The State Journal will report in a small news story that the 18 per cent interest that J.C. Penney's and Sears charges on their revolving charge accounts is illegal. But you have to read the Consumers League newsletter to have it pointed out that no court will force you to pay an illegal interest charge if you decide not to pay it.

Consumer organizations are also set up to protect the consumer. A number of them have a long and honorable history of cracking down on door-to-door salesmen and lobbying for meaningless legislation. Better Business Bureaus are the worst in this respect, since they are run by the local Chambers of Commerce which, at the most, crack down on small maverick businesses that are causing an uproar and jeopardizing the routine, illegal practices which the established businesses indulge in. However, many independent consumer organizations have gotten little further than the Better Business Bureaus mentioned above. A large percentage of these consumer organizations belong to an umbrella organization, called the Consumer Federation of America.

(to be continued)

j. everybody's compendium

All questions and correspondence concerning this column should be addressed to J. Everybody, c/o The Daily Cardinal, 425 Henry Mall, Madison, Wisconsin, 53706. Names of persons submitting questions will not be used.

QUESTION: How many cases of incurable syphilis have there been in Vietnam? Doesn't the Army have an island colony where they send these people to die?

ANSWER: False. This myth has been growing for the past six or seven years, and there is no truth in it. It all started when a soldier in Vietnam had a RESISTANT (not incurable) case of gonorrhea. Instead of treating him with alternative antibiotics, the medical officer (prompted half by scientific interest and half by the humanitarian urge to give the man a break from combat) arranged to have the soldier sent "TDY" (temporary duty assignment) to a larger hospital facility where the medical staff was engaged in research on the penicillin resistance of gonorrhea. For example, the hospital in Camp Zama, Japan.

Now, how many of the soldiers in Vietnam ever heard of Camp Zama? Probably none. So when they are sitting around talking to a man soon to be leaving that hellhole, they are naturally going to invent some story designed to show why the lucky man should be sorry he has to go, and why all the other poor S.O.B.'s are really glad they aren't going in his place. So they tell him Camp Zama is an island 100 miles off the coast, and nobody ever leaves because of the incurable V.D., etc., etc. Multiply a rumor by 500 or 1,000 and you have a myth. Continue through time and you have legend. And in the question of "incurable syphilis and gonorrhea," you have complete misinformation. (Editorial note: the author spent more than a year in charge of a military venereal disease clinic in the Orient.)

Certain strains of gonorrhea germs more common to the Far East than to the United States show INCREASED RESISTANCE to penicillin. However, these strains can still be effectively treated by using either larger-than-usual doses of penicillin, or using alternative antibiotics (such as would be used initially in a patient who was allergic to penicillin). Some of these penicillin-resistant strains may be starting to show up in this country (especially on the west coast where people who travel regularly to and from S.E. Asia would make their homes). It is probable that the routine trans-world commuters are more responsible than returning GI's, but no one group can be blamed.

Also contributing to the development of resistant strains of bacteria is the good old American habit of self-medication with left-over prescription remnants for anything from head cold and sore throat to an infected ingrown toenail. Suppose you have a few newly acquired gonorrhea germs in your body, and you notice a sore throat and runny nose (just a normal cold, nothing at all to do with gonorrhea). You go to the medicine cabinet and find the penicillin tablets you have left from the time you had an ear infection. You take one or two of these as "preventive medicine" for your cold. What you also succeed in doing with the penicillin is to kill off all the "weak" gonorrhea germs (that is, the ones who are sensitive to small doses of penicillin), and that leaves the field open for resistant strains to be fruitful and multiply. The same thing often happens with attempted self-medication for gonorrhea. The dose is not quite enough, so it only kills off the sensitive bacteria while the resistant strain continues to grow.

QUESTION: What happens if the blood test for getting married proves you have V.D.? Can you still get married?

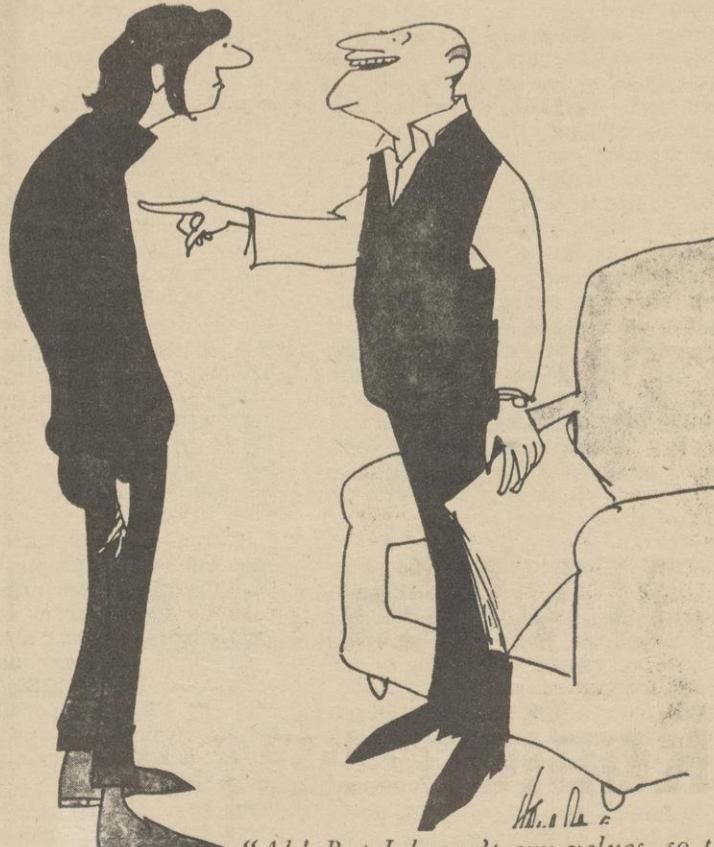
ANSWER: The premarital blood test is not a test for all venereal diseases, it is a specific test for syphilis. A positive reaction on this test may mean one of several things: 1) You may have syphilis, either in an active or latent state. 2) You may have had syphilis previously and been cured completely; in some cases the blood test does not return to normal for months following treatment. 3) You may have a biological false positive reaction (which can be caused by some viral and bacterial infections, yaws, lepromatous leprosy, heroin addiction, occasionally malaria, etc.).

If you do have a positive reaction on your premarital syphilis serology, the doctor who gives you your premarital physical exam will do additional testing to rule out syphilis. Or, if syphilis is confirmed, he will provide treatment. Treatment for syphilis today is fast and effective; you would still be able to get married on the day you had planned.

The serologic test for syphilis is especially important prior to marriage because of the damage the disease can do to an unborn infant in the first four months of pregnancy. Congenital syphilis (passed from the mother to the unborn child via blood supply) may cause death or deformity.

If a woman contracted syphilis on the first day of January, 1970, and it was not detected and treated, she would be capable of passing the infection to any of her sexual partners or to others through physical contact for only about two years, although without treatment she could continue to pass the syphilis germs to her children for an indefinite period of time. . . for as long as she was not treated and continued to have children.

Next time: questions and answers on drug use and drug abuse. Take care.



"Ah! But I haven't any values, so the joke is on you, Smarty."

Letters

KKK: A Reply

On October 6, 1970, THE DAILY CARDINAL ran a reprint of a page of the 1924 Badger Yearbook. The page was that of a student organization, Ku Klux Klan. The page listed the names of the members and the organization to which each belonged. At the bottom of the reprint, the CARDINAL printed the following: "The Good Old Days—NO Strikes, No Riots, No Dope; The Board of Regents would have loved it. Just good wholesome fun—with only an occasional flaming cross." The inference being obvious.

The CARDINAL apparently did not research the organization; I did and found the following:

WHAT DO CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS REALLY BELIEVE?

Come to the Christian Science Lecture
WILLIAM M. CORRELL C. S. B.
"Your Thinking Determines Your Experience"

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West Side Business Club
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WHOSE FAULT IS PREGNANCY?

It takes two to tango. Men must share the responsibility for preventing unwanted pregnancy. After all, it's your future (and the future of someone close to you) that's at stake. We've made it easy for you to do your part. Now you can get condoms—nationally known and imported European brands—by mail from a new nonprofit family planning agency. No questions asked. So get with it. Write now for full details without obligation. (We also have books on birth control.)

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Gentlemen: Please send me full details without obligation:
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CITY
STATE ZIP

Dyke — liberation — Ed Young
Fire — demonstration — Bandy
Workshops — rallies — prices
Residence Halls — bomb — WSA
Budget Cut — Mifflin — Riders
Paul Ginsberg — Weathermen
Jaliman — Red Power — Hanson
Bobby Seale Brigade — riot
Minutemen — co-ops — regents
Administration — pollution

These things affect you
more than State
and National News

but we carry that too

**U W Campus
Radio Network**

During the 1920's, there were several Interfraternity social and leadership societies, similar to today's Interfraternity Council. At the University of Wisconsin sophomore Fraternity men were nominees to Skull and Crescent or Interigate by the members of their own Fraternity. Juniors and Seniors were nominated to Ku Klux Klan. Because there was a national organization with the same name but entirely different purposes and beliefs, this honorary society changed its name to Tumas in the late 1920's.

The men in these organizations were instrumental in setting up the celebration for the 75th Anniversary of the University and they played a major part in a fund raising project to build the Union, which produced donations of \$50

from one out of every two undergraduates on campus.

Earl Settemeyer
Coordinator of
Fraternity Affairs

Pen Pals

Last week I received a letter from a friend of mine in Libya, my home country, asking me to send him some magazines which contain names and addresses of people who are interesting to have friends in another country by exchanging letters "Pen Pal."

Some people advised me to ask you to send me or to tell me which magazines have such addresses and where I get them, or to send me some of such addresses.

Thank you very much.
Mohamed E. Bayou
501 North Henry St.,
Apt. 312

Editor's note: Can anyone help out?

*Now is the Time
To Buy A Cardinal,
NOW!!—You Hear!*



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WSA CHARTER FLIGHTS

CHRISTMAS VACATION—CHICAGO TO LONDON

Leave Chicago on December 18, 1970
Return From London on January 3, 1971

COST: \$206.00 ROUNDTRIP

OPTIONS: One-night accommodations in London, including transfers from airport.
—Sight - seeing tours in London.
—ELIZABETHAN BANQUET
(An unforgettable Experience!)

For more information come to the Wisconsin Student Service Center (WSA store) 720 State St.

Phone 263-1676 263-1794



Religion On Campus

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

BLACKHAWK AVENUE EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH

401 N. Blackhawk Ave.—238-0183
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Conrad H. Wilcox, Pastor
Sunday School—9:45 a.m.
Morning Worship—11:00 a.m.
Welcome Students Picnic Service 4:30 p.m.
For transportation call the church or 238-6959

Prairie UNITARIAN Universalist Society

Downtown YWCA
31 N. Pinckney

10:30 a.m. Disc. "Up Against the Wall, or Where Do We Go From Here?"
Crib thru 8th grade, 10:30 a.m.
Rev. David Meyer, Minister

UNIVERSITY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

1127 University Ave.—256-2353

Sunday, Oct. 11
9:30 Church School
9:30 & 11:15 Worship
"Old Models and New," Robt. J. Trobaugh, preaching
10:15 Open Forum with Mr. H. Fager, Mr. G. Nichol and Mr. Elson, candidates for Dane County Dist. Attorney

FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

203 Wisconsin Ave.—256-9061

Rev. J. Ellsworth Kalas

This Sunday's (Oct. 11) Sermon is Laymen's Sunday. Three laymen preaching: 9:00 Dr. Richard Lawson, 10:10 Mr. Harold Smith, 11:15 Dr. Herman Brockhaus

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES

First Church of Christ, Scientist
315 Wisconsin Avenue
Second Church of Christ, Scientist 202 S. Midvale Blvd.
Reading Room 234 State St. & Westgate Shopping Center

Sunday Morning Services 10:30 a.m. Subject: "Are Sin, Disease and Death Real?"

Sunday Schools to age 20, 10:30 Wednesday Eve. Testimony Meetings 8:00 p.m.

"Be sure and tune in the Christian Science Radio Series: "The Bible speaks to you"

Sunday 8:00 a.m. WKOW

ST. FRANCIS

The University Episcopal Center
1001 University Ave.—257-0688
Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd

Sunday Services, Holy Eucharist 10:00 a.m., 5:00 p.m.

Weekdays: Tuesday 12:05, Wed. 5:00 p.m., Thursday 5:30 p.m. Prayerbook Holy Days times as announced.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

518 N. Franklin Ave.
(Just south of 2800 Univ. Ave.)
Andrew C. Davison, James L. Pike, Ministers

5 elective courses 9:30 a.m.
Morning Worship 10:45 a.m.
Phone 233-1880.

UNIVERSITY CATHOLIC CENTER

723 State St.—256-2696

NEW SUNDAY MASS SCHEDULE

7:30 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 10:00 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 4:00 p.m., 5:30 p.m. Folk Mass 7:30 p.m.

Daily Masses

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

Confessions

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

Sat., at 8:00 p.m.

Saturday Services

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

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION

315 N. Mills St.—255-4066

Reading Rooms are open 8 a.m.

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

Tuesday Evening Testimony

Meetings are at 7:00. All are welcome.

Lutheran Worship at the University

**BETHEL LUTHERAN
CHURCH (ALC)**
312 Wisconsin Avenue—257-3577

8:15-9:30-11:00 a.m. "You Are The Light of the World," Pastor Robt. Borgwardt. 7:30 p.m. Evening Worship

Pastor Richard Larson. Holy Communion after 11:00 service

**LUTHER MEMORIAL
CHURCH (LCA)**
1021 University Avenue
(across from Lathrop)
257 3681

Sunday Church School, 9:30 a.m.
Holy Communion at noon
Sermon: "Encounter With Christ" by Pastor Frank K. Efird

Nursery care for children thru age two—9:30-12:00 Noon.

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

220 W. Gilman (1/2 bl. off State)
257-1969 or 244-4316
Richard D. Balge, Pastor

Sunday, Worship at 9:30 & 11 a.m.
Cost-supper at 5:30 p.m.
Wednesday, Vespers at 7:00 p.m.
Choir rehearsal at 7:45 p.m.
Thursday, Study Group at 7 p.m.

**LUTHERAN CAMPUS
MINISTRY
LUTHERAN CAMPUS
CENTER**
1025 University Ave. 257-7178

**CALVARY CHAPEL
(LC-MS)**
713 State Street
(across from Library)—255-7214

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

GENEVA CHAPEL

Services at 10:45 a.m.
1001 Univ. Ave., downstairs
Robt. Westenbrook, Pastor

The Daily Cardinal Action Ads

PAD ADS

ROBIN APTS.
1309-1315 Spring Street
Large one & two bedrm apts.
17 feet of closets
Large bedrooms
Big living room
Eating space in kitchens
Tub and shower
Sound proof construction
Off street parking
Now renting for fall
2 1/2 blocks from center of campus
Air-conditioned
233-9152
Check with present tenants—
some summer sublets. xxx

CAMPUS-CAPITOL. Large, one bedrooms on Lake Mendota. Air conditioning, balconies, private pier, free parking. From \$160 mo. Hasse Towers, 116 E Gilman. 255-1144, xxx

GIRL NEEDED to share apt. \$60 piano, 111 W. Gilman, 257-1778. 10x13

UNIVERSITY GABLES (2121 University Ave.) Now renting for Sept. 1st. Ultra modern units for 3-4 person's. All built-ins including dishwasher and air conditioner. Laundry and parking available. See Resident Manager in apt. 10 or call 238-8731; 255-5166. xxx

ROOMS for rent, 619 Mendota Ct. Call 256-5078. 15x14

ROOM FOR rent \$65 10 S. Orchard 255-4284. 6x10

SUBLET ROOM with kitc. priv. near campus. Call 256-1388. 6x10

DEVINE TOWERS, The Surf, The Surfside 1 month free with year lease 1 block Union, Library. On lake. Beautiful pier, sun decks and balconies. 1 and 2 bedrooms, 2 baths. 1 to 4 people. Efficiency for 1 with bath. \$75 to \$100 per person a month. Also 1 semester leases. New buildings, all air conditioned. GE appliances. Parking. Other buildings-\$55 and up-singles, doubles, efficiencies and apts. 256-3013, 251-0212, 251-1761, 251-1365. 6x10

SUBLET well-furn. single—with frig. \$100, call betw. 11-4:00 p.m., wkdys, only ask for 1403 A. 7x15

UNIVERSITY COURTS 1 bedroom and efficiency with or without lease 2302 University Ave., 238-8966 or 257-5174. xxx

CAMPUS-3 brm, air cond. beautifully furnished apt. for 4 or 5. Avail. Nov. 1. 233-2588 xxx

FURNISHED HOUSE for rent—South; spacious 2 bedroom house full basement; 2-4 persons; yard; parking; 1 1/4 mile to campus. School term lease; 271-5916. 6x14

GIRL NEEDED to share apt. with 1, E. Gilman, or sublet entire apt. 257-1793. 4x10

CARROLLON 620 N. Carroll, 1 bedroom apartment for 2 or 3 persons, 257-3736 or 257-5174. xxx

CAMPUS-single room for male student avail. now-233-2588. xxx

ROOMS 616 N. Carroll singles & doubles private bath, refrigerator. 255-6344 or 257-5174. xxx

APT. FOR RENT, 424 N. Frances Call Bill 257-3465. xxx

ROOMS for rent, 619 Mendota Ct. Call 256-5078. xxx

1 OR 2 MALES needed to share apt. w. 2 others, 504 W. Mifflin. 251-4101. 3x13

FOR RENT Girls 2 single, pri house 2 bls from union, 1lb, \$80 mo rm & bkfst 110 rm & bd will pay 1 mo rent free Cochrane House, 255-0363. 6x17

ADVERTISE IN
THE CARDINAL

PAD ADS

WANTED 1 girl to sublet apt. with 3, 1st floor front bedroom. \$64-mo. Immediate occupancy. 1114 Mound. 256-4249 or 231-1466. 2x13

FOR SALE

USED FURNITURE reasonable "Sally 249-0556, 849-4774." 17x24

LEICA 3F camera w 50 mm f2 Summitar, 35mm f3.5 Summaron, 135mm Hektor \$250 262-2944. 4x13

LIGNATONE (CZECH) Guitar-hardly used. Makes lovely noise! \$50. 251-8015. 6x10

WHEELS ... FOR SALE

RENT A VW 4,99 day, 7c a mile. Call Econo-Car. 255-2480. xxx

68 CORVETTE green 300 hp convertible hardtop 4 speed positraction quick steering excellent condition. 271-4516. 10x15

1940 CHEV good condition. \$200. 1965 Yamaha 250cc Scrambler 8mm Mauser. 231-2552; 231-2695. 6x10

69 CAMARO 350SS 13000 mi mint cond. #2300 takes it 251-8796. 6x13

63 MGB mechanically sound, Tonneau, radio, heater, reasonable 271-6290. 6x13

KAWASAKI 500, excellent \$725 or offer 257-5588 eves. 6x14

Z-28 CAMARO beautiful late 68. The ultimate performance car. \$2200. 262-3986, 262-3057. 6x17

1966 750cc NORTON must sell \$500 or best offer 255-4142. 3x10

'66 FORD convert. 4 spd 251-8796. 3x10

67 JAGUAR XKE 241-1983 10x22

64 VW; black conv. new engine work and bushings; 262-8950. 2x10

1968 VW FASTBACK excellent condition cheap. Call 256-5703. 10x22

FALL IN with Camaro rent one day wk. Call Franklin aft. 5 p.m. 255-5908. No mileage. 2x13

ETC. & ETC.

PARKING corner Bassett & W. Johnson, also Henry & Langdon 256-5871, 255-0785. xxx

COVERED PARKING, close to campus. 2302 Univ. Ave. 238-8966. xxx

THE COMMUNITY RAP CENTER INC. If you have a problem and want to talk about it you can call 257-3522 or come to 923 Spring St. 8 pm to midnite. xxx

OFF-STREET Parking near stadium. Now until June 12. 231-2929. xxx

WSA CHARTER FLIGHTS THANKSGIVING-NOV. 25-NOV. 29 MADISON-NEW YORK COST: \$87.00 ROUNDTRIP CHRISTMAS: MADISON-NEW YORK DEC. 17-JAN. 2 AND DEC. 19-JAN. 3 COST: \$87.00 ROUNDTRIP ALL FLIGHTS ARE BY JET

We will have a Christmas flight—Chicago to London. COME TO WSA STORE (WSSC) 720 STATE ST.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

xxx

ETC. & ETC.

WANTED-Cinderella queen to ride Farmers Insurance Rose Bowl parade float-Jan. 1, 1971. Call Al Ramsden 238-3753, 231-2401. 6x14

WANT TO BUY used alto sax good cond. Call Sue 251-2837. 5x14

GARAGE SPACE 251-4520. 6x15

WANT TYPEWRITER decent cond. trade inexp. stereo. 255-3725. 3x14

FREE Tonkinese kittens two to go together only. 256-5218. 1x10

3 HISTORY GRAD Students are offering a free U course in American women's history. All interested people welcome. Tues. 7:30 p.m. See Today in the Union for room. 2x13

HELP WANTED

MEN with car to work for Alcoa subsidiary 3 nights a week and Saturdays, avg. over \$48 weekly. call 221-1881 for interviews. 29x31

WANTED

First Semester Freshmen
Males Only

For Psychology Experiment
\$1.50 for less than 1 hr.

Call 256-2745

5x10

CAMPUS REPS NEEDED for large sportswear co. call 274-0398. 6x13

LOST & FOUND

LOST white male cat vic. of Wilson & Broom reward! 257-4975 or 255-9500. 3x10

SERVICES

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

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PHOTOG. will take candid or group pictures indoors or out anytime. Tom, 251-4012. 2x10

TUTORING-French-Spanish-Italian-Reading Proficiency-Grammar-Conversation. 241-0147. 6x10

SITAR, SAROD Lessons call 233-7417 evenings; pupils limited. 15x15

MTU-Engen suit postponed again

By JOHN MOORE
of the Cardinal Staff

The complicated court case involving countersuits between the Madison Tenant Union (MTU) and landlord Philip Engen reached court briefly Thursday, but was delayed once again, pending assignment of a judge to the case. Phil Ball of the MTU says the union is being charged with the "defaming of the name of Philip Engen, (first landlord to be victim of a rent strike in Madison), extortion of his money, and the malicious attempt of the MTU to destroy his business."

The MTU was organized approximately 15 months ago, with each local being concerned with its individual landlord. The tenants who rented from Philip T. Engen were suffering from substandard housing according to Ball, and other actions before the strike failed to get an adequate response from Engen as to whether he was going to

repair the houses. The tenants then resorted to a rent strike. Engen's case has been in and out of court, and Ball has no idea when this case (Engen's case) will be up for trial again.

The MTU contends that an organization of 39 landlords has been a collusive organization with alleged price fixing, and they will pursue this matter as defendants once the Engen case comes to trial and if they should fail, further pursuit will follow immediately in a higher court, Ball said.

Madison Mayor William Dyke is one of the landlords that will be charged.

The MTU discovered that Dyke was on the board of directors of the Fidelity Reality Company. As of September 18-20, Dyke was still a member according to Ball. Engen could not be reached for comment.

versity campus was arrested on the Library Mall early Friday morning, on a charge of drunkenness.

The individual was released on \$59 bail including costs. His name was not available, but he was described by University Protection and Security officials as an "American Indian."

Spokesmen for the Coalition of Native Tribes for Red Power, sponsors of the conference, confirmed the arrest, and charged police were attempting to "perpetuate the image of the drunken Indian."

The coalition arranged for the payment of the bail.

School's 'doors' open

(continued from page 4)

initiated curriculum in world poverty and development."

However, Schwab pointed out that he thinks he is given "special treatment" because of his status as student board member. He feels more office doors and official ears are open to him than other students could expect to find.

The most controversial order, which specified that no one above the rank of dispatcher may hold any elected or appointed position within the Local 311, removed several people, including Ed Durkin, from the local's bargaining team.

As Justice Hanley wrote, "Basically the chief defense of Chief McGraw is that it is illegal and improper for supervisors and confidential employees to be members of a collective bargaining unit, since such supervisory personnel are agents of the city whose interests are clearly adverse to the bargaining unit insofar as collective bargaining is concerned."

Local 311 maintained Bardwell should confine himself to the terms of the contract since the question

Benson said student representation on the board has improved communications between the involved students and the school system. But, Benson added, he would really like to "get to the kids that just sit there."

Because the board's reaction to the experiment has so far been favorable, it is expected that it will continue for at least another year.

Durkin case upheld

(continued from page 2)

which Local 311 labeled union busting.

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MARTIN LUTHER KING -

HUMAN Resource FUND

PANCAKE-DAY BENEFIT

SUNDAY, October 11 10 a.m.-7 p.m.

Millard Fillmore Hamburger Parlor

ALL Proceeds go to the

Five-year special scholarship & tutorial Program for Minority students





ROCK CONCERT AND SALE
A combined rock concert and arts and crafts sale will be held today at the Camp Randall Arch. The free program starts at 11 a.m. and two live bands will begin playing at 1 p.m. There will be refreshments available and in case of bad weather, it will be held inside the Camp Randall Memorial Shell.

GUERRILLA THEATRE
Monday at noon on the Library Mall there will be a guerrilla theatre presentation by the people of Miffland. The People's Tribunal of Miffland will try William T. Bandy, Robert and Richard Smith, and others for their crimes.

MEDITATION
There will be two free introductory lectures on the practice of Transcendental Meditation on Monday at 3:30 p.m. in Tripp Commons and at 8:00 p.m. in 3650 Humanities. These lectures are sponsored by The Students' International Meditation Society (SIMS).

"CLOWNS" MOVIE
"A Thousand Clowns" will be shown Monday at 7 and 9:30 p.m. in B-10 Commerce for 75¢.

TRYOUTS
Open tryouts will be held next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in the Wisconsin Union for "You Know I Can't Hear You When the Water's Running." It will be directed by Lynn Siebel, a Masters of Fine Arts candidate in Directing. It will be performed at Compass Playhouse.

CONSUMER PROTECTION
The Madison Consumers League is moving its offices from 306 N. Brooks to 117 W. Main as of Oct. 12. There will be a meeting for people interested in doing research, talking to community groups, and handling complaints on Monday evening, 7:30 at 117 W. Main (above the Shamrock Bar). If you can't make the meeting, call the Complaint Center Phone, 257-2702.

SEX...LIFE
Today, Delta Sigma Theta will present a symposium on "Sex and Campus Life." It will be at the Union from 1-4 and is open to the public. Abortion, birth control, interracial dating and other subjects will be discussed by Mrs. Ruth Harris, Wis. School for Girls, Dr. Walter Wasburn, Adana Medical Center, and Anthony Bristow, a student.

MARCH 8th MOVEMENT
March 8th women's liberation movement will meet to plan strategy for organizing this fall, Sunday at the YWCA Women's Center, 306 N. Brooks, at 8 pm.

All women interested in women's organizing with a radical perspective invited.

CAMPAIN FORUM
There will be a series of free forums of candidates for the coming elections at the First Congregational Church, University Ave. and Breese Terrace. The first is Oct. 12, at 8 pm in the church dining room. The speakers will be: Ed Nager, Democrat, R. Kreunen, Republican, and Patrick Quinn, Socialist Workers' Party. All are candidates for the central assembly district.

GOOD CAUSE CONCERT
The Women's Fencing Team will sponsor a rock concert tonight at 8 p.m. in Great Hall. HOPE and BLISS will provide excellent music.

J school profs hit Cardinal

By TINA PRICE
of the Cardinal Staff

Failure to serve the student body as a whole was the major criticism several journalism professors leveled at The Daily Cardinal when asked to comment on the paper.

Harold Nelson, director of the School of Journalism, said he felt the Cardinal "is an organ of opinion, which should not be the sole function of a student newspaper."

He explained, "The Cardinal is very much concerned with social change, and fighting for social change is a good and legitimate role of a newspaper, but not to the exclusion of everything else."

It does not give much coverage to those student activities not concerned with social change, and while these may not be as sensational as other events, they do involve a large part of the student

body, and therefore should be represented in a student newspaper."

Prof. William Hachten, assistant director of the School of Journalism, conceded the Cardinal has done some good investigative reporting. But he has two main criticisms: "First, as the only daily paper which is permitted to be sold extensively on campus, it has virtually a monopoly, and therefore has a responsibility to serve the whole campus."

It fails to serve the University community by not reflecting a variety of views, he said, and the variety of campus news. Second, "the Cardinal has in the past encouraged and abetted violence and destruction, which I consider irresponsible."

Most faculty members agreed that some past Cardinal stands have been "reprehensible," but no one said the newspaper should be

shut down, nor did they discourage their students from joining the staff.

Prof. D.L. Teeter said, "The Cardinal has accomplished many good things because of its quasi-underground tone, and because it has taken on the Establishment in ways that a straight newspaper wouldn't."

A prevalent comment was that news play is slanted, although the

reporting isn't necessarily.

Many colleges on campus have programs and seminars to which they invite noteworthy speakers—a Nobel Prize winner in physics, a nationally known engineer, a representative of big business—and the Cardinal has been criticized for not covering these.

While the speeches themselves might be too technical for general interest, an interview with the speaker could be expected, according to Nelson.

Hachten said the Cardinal is typed as a paper for a special group with a special viewpoint.

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Badgers open Big Ten season

By MARK SHAPIRO

IOWA CITY, Ia.—John Jardine is faced with a strange problem as he heads Wisconsin into its 75th Big Ten football campaign here against winless Iowa today.

He's worried that his Badgers will be overconfident.

"We don't want to fall into a trap," Jardine warned. "Iowa at home is a fine football team. There might be a tendency for our players to be overconfident, and not to have the respect they should for Iowa, since they (the Hawkeyes) haven't won a game."

The combination of Wisconsin's momentum, generated by a 29-16 upset over Penn State, and three non-conference losses by Iowa, has the Badgers a touchdown favorite.

The game starts at 1:30 CDT.

Wisconsin can reach a couple of milestones with a victory this afternoon.

The last time Wisconsin won on the road was 1966—at Iowa. The last rookie Wisconsin head coach to win his first Big Ten encounter was Clarence Spears in 1932—against Iowa.

But regardless of the outcome, the question of just how good the Badgers are should be answered this afternoon.

Wisconsin went through a 1-1-1 non-conference campaign that some consider successful because of dismal pre-season predictions and the high caliber of Badger opponents.

The Badgers lost, 21-7 to Oklahoma and tied Texas Christian 14-14 before upsetting Penn State.

Wisconsin, however, has been buried statistically in the three games, giving up 1100 yards while gaining only 661 and allowing 62 first downs while getting just 32.

During the non-conference campaign, the Badgers displayed a surprisingly rugged defense, one that yielded only 51 points compared to 126 in three non-conference games last season. But Wisconsin has had a spotty offense which has reached the 300-yard mark in total offense just once. The Badgers had to rely on several long pass plays to beat Penn State.

Whether the Badgers will be the Big Ten contender (some said they were after the Penn State game) or the conference doormat (most said they'd be before the season) should be apparent after the Iowa game.

Iowa, which lost close contests to Arizona and Oregon State, but was crushed by powerful Southern California, has undergone an opposite transition. The Hawkeyes were rated one of the conference's top teams before the season, but are now pegged for the second division.

For this reason, the game may be more important for Iowa.

"We think we learned a lot from those non-conference games," Hawkeye head coach Ray Nagel said this week. "Now we've got to look ahead. I think we've improved, especially in our defense."

Nagel remembers how his Hawkeyes folded in the fourth quarter at Camp Randall Stadium last season. The collapse allowed Wisconsin to snap a 23-game winless streak.

"Wisconsin is a fine football team, the surprise team of the Big Ten," Nagel commented recently. "(Neil) Graff is an excellent quarterback, and the team can move the ball. Their defense has been terrific."

Graff, whose courageous performance against Penn State

Today's Wisconsin-Iowa game will be broadcast over WKOW, WIBA, WMFM, and WISM in Madison. Iowa Stadium is about a four mile drive from Madison. A crowd of 52,000 is expected, but tickets should be available at the gate.

earned him Midwest Back of the Week honors from United Press International, will once again lead the Badger offense. Graff completed eight of 14 passes for 220 yards and three touchdowns, despite a Penn State pass rush that dumped him 14 times. He now is second among Big Ten passers in pre-season play with 381 yards on 17 of 42 completions, and is third in total offense.

His backfield running mates will

be tailback Rufus Ferguson, who leads Badger rushers with 152 yards on 41 carries for a 3.7 average and two touchdowns, and fullback Alan Thompson. Thompson, who in two games has 108 yards on 34 attempts, has yet to regain the form that made him an All-American candidate. He has been hampered by a leg injury that held him out of the Oklahoma game, but had his best week of practice.

Tight end Larry Mialik leads Badger scorers with three touchdowns, and has grabbed six passes for a whopping 215 yards, tops in the Big Ten. Split end Terry Whitaker has grabbed eight passes to lead Wisconsin receivers. Junior Al Hannah has moved into the starting flanker spot ahead of Randy Marks, whose foot injury will keep him out of today's game.

The poorest overall play on the Badger squad has come from the offensive line, and that group has undergone changes. Roger Jaeger has regained his starting weak tackle spot, and Dennis Stephenson has moved back to his weak guard position despite being hampered in practice by a toe injury. Other Badger starters are center Jim Fedenia, strong guard Keith Nosbusch and strong tackle Elbert Walker.

John Krugman, the 20th leading



Remember this scene? It was only a year ago that Wisconsin broke its football drought on a last quarter touchdown pass from Neil Graff to Randy Marks (23) for a 23-17 victory over Iowa. The catch set off a wild demonstration on the car-

punter in the nation and the second leading punter in the Big Ten with a 41.0 average, will get the Badgers out of trouble if the offense stalls.

The defense, which has failed to show any glaring weaknesses this season, opens with captain Bill Gregory and Ted Jefferson at ends, and Jim DeLisle and Bob Stork at tackles. The front four has been exceptional at stopping the run, but has lacked a consistent pass rush. Gregory is second on the team in tackles with 38, and DeLisle is third with 37.

Linebacking, led by middle man Chuck Winfrey, who leads Badger tacklers with 46, has also been a strong unit. Gary Buss mans the left side and sophomore Dave Lokanc, who has taken over for the injured Ed Albright, is on the right flank. Albright is out for the season with a knee injury but Lokanc has done a fine job, and is fourth in tackles with 25.

The defensive secondary, which has picked off eight opponent passes, underwent one change. Neovia Gruer moved to weak safety ahead of Lee Wilder, who is now a substitute cornerback. Gruer has three interceptions.

Other backfield starters are cornerbacks Nate Butler and Dan Crooks and safety Ron Buss.

pet of Camp Randall, while Marks received a happy reception from his Badger teammates. Today Wisconsin will attempt to duplicate the victory against the winless Hawkeyes in the Big 10 opener.

and fullback Tim Sullivan, who has gained 161 yards for a 3.8 clip.

Iowa has shifted to a 4-3 defense this year, and Nagel is pleased with the results. The Hawkeyes have yielded 1344 yards in three games, but only powerful USC ran over them.

The defensive leaders are veteran linemen Layne McDowell and Bill Windauer, both 240, linebackers Dave Brooks and Dave Clement, and halfback Craig Clemons. Brooks leads Iowa tacklers with 55.

blubs

LACROSSE

Anyone interested in playing lacrosse should meet behind Ogg Hall today at 1 p.m. The team is organizing for next spring's competition, and players should bring their equipment to the meeting.

GOLF TOURNEY

Two Badger golf squads are entered in the Joe Steinauer Invitational Tournament today at the Cherokee Country Club. In addition to Wisconsin, the University of Illinois, Northern Illinois Illinois State, and UW-Sheboygan will also compete.

Rush right on to the poll



THE american way

Beginning Tuesday, Oct. 13, The Daily Cardinal will begin a series of articles devoted to the November 3 elections. Look for our exciting interviews, perceptive analyses, and other stuff concerning the election wherever you see this sign.