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THE
DAILY
CARDINAL

Section one

Fall registration issue

Sept. 1970 Vol. LXXXI no. 1



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The bombing and AMRC

Reaction to bombing confused on campus

By RON LEGRO
Cardinal Staff Writer

Walking down University Avenue a couple of weeks ago, a student was approached by a slight young man with a pair of confused furrows running across his forehead. "Excuse me, sir," the young man told the student, "I'm new to campus. Can you tell me where I should go to see the building that got bombed?"

"Of course," the somewhat surprised student responded, whereupon he pointed his finger to the building in front of him. Sealed off, a plywood patchwork over all of its windows, Sterling Hall had nevertheless managed to remain unseen by the young man.

On the other hand, several blocks away on Johnson Street,

An analysis of the repercussions of the Aug. 24 bombing.

two young men met almost simultaneously in front of a hole in the ground where construction workers were laying a building foundation. "What's going up here?" the first asked. The second replied, rather laconically, "Oh, that's the new Army Math Research Center Building."

It wasn't Army Math Research, of course, but the message was still clear.

The two examples reveal some of the spectrum of reaction on campus to the bombing of Sterling Hall Aug. 24. But there are still other opinions and other attitudes, both off and on campus. And, less than a month in time removed from the bombing, the confusion shows few signs of abating.

It's not that individuals on campus were taken completely by surprise upon learning of the bombing. Many, in fact, will say they expected an attempt of some sort sooner or later. What does seem to have taken many by surprise was the magnitude of the explosion—both in terms of its physical and psychological effects.

What reaction there was, aside from stunned immobility early after the explosion, seems to have taken several tracks. Some campus individuals say there has been a polarizing, backlash trend. Other moderate, middle-of-the-road students seem to have been pushed into apathy, either because they are weary of the almost continual struggle on campus in recent months, or because they are confused as to just how they should react without aiding the cause of reactionaries or condoning the explosion.

Still others have sympathized with the dead and supported the action.

One thing is clear: those outside the campus community have had no qualms about reacting very strongly to what to them is merely the latest in an inexcusable series of events at the University; the legislature and the common citizen have reacted predictably.

There is no such predictable reaction on campus, however. "We are starting the fall with a whole new ball game and a whole new set of rules," said one student, and no one as yet quite seems confident they know how to play.

"The bomb exploded years ago; this was just the shock wave," said Michael Oberdorfer, a zoology student whose laboratory in Birge Hall was wrecked by the Aug. 24 blast. "The physical damage itself is petty compared to the social and political impact."

"The blast just completely dominates your thoughts," Oberdorfer said. While an overwhelming number of department members were against the bombing, according to Oberdorfer, most of them resented their proximity to the Army Math Center. "We knew, and the University knew, that somebody was eventually going to go after the AMRC," Ober-

dorfer said the fact that most of the damage done in the explosion was to departments near the AMRC and not AMRC itself has added to the bitterness.

"We were wiped out," said David Schuster, a 27 year old grad student working in low energy physics. Schuster was working early into the morning in Sterling Hall when the blast occurred. His arm was injured and his eardrums shattered by the shock wave. He had been standing only feet away from Robert Fassnacht, the 33 year old, anti-war post doctorate whose body was found under rubble in a foot of water the same morning. "All AMRC had to lose was paper," Schuster said. "They were pushing pencils a few days later in other buildings."

Ironically, the bomb did most of its damage to the first two floors of Sterling Hall. The AMRC offices are located above those floors.

While others do not share Oberdorfer's and Schuster's view that most faculty members whose departments were affected by the blast are as embittered towards the University as they are towards the bombers, at least one felt there is a fatalistic attitude involved.

Anatole Beck, professor of mathematics, the department which operates AMRC, said the University fully intends to maintain AMRC on campus, at whatever cost.

"The administration will pay any price rather than do anything that could be called a retreat," Beck said. "Putting down the student left is more important than maintaining the University."

"They are prepared with great suffering and sorrow to sacrifice professors and students."

Inversely, Beck said he thinks the position of those who advocate and attempt the bombing is the same.

"Instead of being a sort of

Bombing coverage

MORE BOMBING COVERAGE, INCLUDING PICTURES AND STORIES, CAN BE FOUND ON PAGES FOUR, SIX AND SEVEN OF THIS SECTION. FOR THE CARDINAL'S EDITORIAL VIEWPOINT, AND THE OPINIONS OF OTHERS, PLEASE TURN TO PAGES 10 AND 11.

natural reaction, shock is at the service of people's politics. Lots of people shocked by students killed at Kent State are not shocked by this. There is grist for everybody's mill."

Some observers might agree that constituency of the grist next time will depend on where AMRC will be relocated. Both Van Vleck Hall and Elm Drive C, now an unused dormitory, are rumored to be considered. Until a building if any, is selected, the University may enjoy the symbolic anonymity the strung-out staff of the center now has to put up with. In any event, the feeling among certain quarters is that if AMRC is re-installed in proximity to the physics department again, the department will not rebuild the low energy research center destroyed in the blast.

Whatever the decision, it appears safe to say that AMRC will indeed continue to exist on campus in the near future. And it also appears, if certain statements are to be believed, that Beck's analysis of the administration attitude has some validity.

"I know damn well the radicals are not going to shut us down this fall," University Protection and Security chief Ralph Hanson was quoted as saying soon after the bombing. "They have got to take risks to shut it down and I am not sure they will be willing to pay the price."

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Mathematics center a subject of debate

By RENA STEINZOR
Editor-in-chief

In the aftermath of a bombing that shook the city and the country the question of what the Army Mathematics Research Center (AMRC) was and is remains vital to an understanding of the events past and to come.

Throughout the last year, the Center was the focus of a detailed and at times bitter debate. However, circulation of the findings of the researchers regarding its goals and products rarely reached beyond the confines of the campus.

Following the bombings, papers throughout the country described the destroyed building simply as the Mathematics Research Center and J. Barkley Rosser, its director, maintained in the press that

An analysis of the case for and against AMRC.

the Center was engaged in no secret work that had any direct application to the military. The center was mentioned merely as a "target" of anti-war demonstrations in the past.

In fact, in a statement issued August 26, Rosser first expressed "sympathy, condolences, and understanding" to the family of Robert Fassnacht and the members of the scientific community affected by the blast. He then proceeded to describe the "open and widely useful research" that the center does.

"For many years, people have been making mathematical studies of what happens when a hole is punched in a sheet of metal or plastic, to learn how to do such punching more efficiently," Rosser wrote. "The Center has... produced several reports on the subject."

"Because the Center has refused to desist from such research,

openly carried on and of value to the entire country, many threats have been made against the Center, such as taking it apart brick by brick," he added.

"The need for free inquiry," Rosser concluded, "and research at this University continues. To the best of its power, the Center will carry on with its program of mathematical research."

One further official statement which clarifies the administration's attitude toward the Center was given in a Daily Cardinal interview by Chancellor H. Edwin Young on Sept. 2:

Young said, "I believe that there is no classified work done at the Center. The money comes from the Department of Defense (DOD) and is of the same use to the University as money given to any other department on campus."

"Taxpayers," Young added, "contribute to the Center—if you don't believe in it stop taking their money."

What are the facts after all is said and done, about the AMRC? What accusations have been made and how have they been refuted? What evidence about the Center's operations is documented thus far?

This article is an attempt to explore the history of the case against the AMRC right up to the bombing itself. Information included is taken from previously published Cardinal articles, a pamphlet entitled "The Case Against AMRC" distributed by a coalition of campus groups last year, and AMRC press releases.

The Purpose of the Center

The AMRC was established as an institution in 1955 by a \$1.2 million grant from the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF). A University press release distributed at its dedication in 1959 stated:

"In explaining the purposes of the Center, Professor Langer points out that in its day-to-day operations, the Army leans upon mathematics as a necessary tool for the design of weapons and structures for the compilation of maps and tables, for the organization and analysis of systems of communication transportation and logistics."

"Naturally therefore, the continued perfection of mathematical methods and the rounding out of applicable theories may open avenues to improvement of efficiency, to better procedures, designs and organizations and to more dependable bases of prediction about mechanical systems."

Put even more concisely, the Objective Number One of the Center, as described in its own 1969 Summary Report is to:

"Conduct mathematical research which has relevance to problems that exist or are inherent to Army operations, which has emphasis upon long-range investigations, and which is directed towards the discovery of techniques that may have application to the Army's needs."

And finally, summarized once more by Rosser himself in a Cardinal interview last October, "It's quite true our work is helpful to the Army, and that's why the Army is paying for it."

The Army funds the Center to the tune of some \$1 million a year.

So much for at least the officially defined role of the Center and the Army.

The Structure of the Center

The AMRC is divided between a permanent staff of 10 and a non-permanent staff of about 30. With part time appointments and research fellows, the total staff numbers around 75.

The control over center work and the hiring and firing of non-permanent staff members is rigidly controlled from the top of the hierarchy. The Director, sometimes accompanied by other permanent members, meets period-

The bombing— A chronology

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15. University eight week summer session ends.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24. A predawn explosion heard as far away as 30 miles rips Sterling Hall, killing Robert Fassnacht, 33, a University post doctorate physics researcher. Four others, including one security guard, are injured in the blast. The blast destroys most of six stories of the research wing in which the Army Mathematics Research Center, as well as Old Chemistry building, is located, severely damaging research and lab facilities for the physics, botany, and astronomy departments and pharmacy school. Windows in the central campus area are shattered, and at least one University hospital patient is injured by flying glass.

By 6:30 a.m., the entire section of Bascom Hill encompassing buildings damaged in the blast are cordoned off. Federal Bureau of Investigation teams arrive later in the morning from Washington.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25. Police surmise the explosion came from a microbus-style van parked in a loading ramp next to the side of the Sterling Hall wing housing physics laboratories and the AMRC. Time of the blast is placed at 3:42 a.m. Monday. Police report a caller warned of the blast two minutes before it went off. University engineers place initial estimates of structural damage at three to five million dollars, plus \$2 million for equipment, including at least one computer.

The physics department reports there is no danger as originally feared from radioactivity leaked as a result of the explosion. Radioactive isotopes are reported used in a nuclear accelerator housed in the basement of Sterling Hall directly in front of the blast. The injured men are checked for possible radioactive tritium poisoning, but none is detected.

Police officials speculate as to possible connections between the Sterling Hall bombing and earlier explosions in Minneapolis on Aug. 17. Police begin investigating theft of van thought similar to the one reportedly used in the bombing. The van was stolen the Thursday before the blast.

Amid charges from the governor's office that police had a full 12 minutes warning from the caller before the bomb exploded, it is established via a tape recording that the call came approximately five minutes before the blast.

Posters are distributed throughout the campus area by a young man and woman defending the bombing.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26. The FBI takes over complete responsibility for the investigation of the bombing case from local enforcement officials, on the premise that Federal property was damaged in the explosion. Meanwhile, a special edition of Madison's underground newspaper, Kaleidoscope, lays the blame for Robert Fassnacht's death on the University and the city police. The paper also extends its sympathies to Fassnacht's surviving relatives. Preliminary assessments by AMRC personnel are said to indicate that individual AMRC research projects will remain "intact."

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27. The New Years Gang, the self-styled name for a group taking credit for bombing attempts in the Madison area early in the year, claims it is also responsible for the bombing of Sterling Hall. The claim comes in the form of a statement appearing in a new edition of Madison Kaleidoscope, allegedly issued to Kaleidoscope editors by the bombing group. The statement includes ultimatums for the release of the Milwaukee Three (Black Panthers held on charges of attempted murder), the abolition of ROTC on campus, and the elimination of "male supremacist women's hours on the Wisconsin campus." The bombing group threatens "open warfare, kidnapping of important officials, and even assassination."

District Attorney James Boll promises to take legal action to investigate the claim appearing in the underground paper, hinting at subpoenaing of Kaleidoscope staff members. Meanwhile, Mayor William Dyke returns from an unannounced trip to Washington, D.C., and

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MATHEMATICS RESEARCH CENTER UNITED STATES ARMY

Faculty Access Only
No Student Thoroughfare

Reaction to bombing

(continued from page 3)

Hanson could have been speaking of the administration too; they have got to take risks to keep the University open, and such risks are self-admitted.

President Fred Harrington and Chancellor Edwin Young, for example, issued a joint statement the day of the bombing which read, in part, "It should be obvious by now that the University is a fragile and vulnerable institution."

One inescapable conclusion is that persons most directly affected by the blast may not, whatever their apprehensions, have much to say about the future of AMRC. "They are not inclined to fight about the worst examples of administration imposition," Beck said.

Converse Blanchard, professor of physics, agrees, though for alternate reasons. "Today our faculty discussions do not center on the AMRC, but on how to recover from the explosion."

The physics department, as well as other departments physically affected, may indeed never recover from the psychological stigma attached to them as a result of the explosion. "It has a tremendous effect. Who is going to want to come and work in a situation like that?" asked Blanchard.

The same stigma might also apply to AMRC, Prof. Beck suggested, and it could eventually collapse under its own weight, if the University, that is, were to allow its demise.

Of the more indigenous political effects emanating along with the blast's shock waves is, many observers feel, more polarization on campus. Last Thursday, for example, two firebombs were discovered and defused outside the office of Mark Knops, editor of the underground newspaper Kaleidoscope. Knops is serving a jail term of six months for refusing to answer questions put to him by a grand jury investigating the bombing. Kaleidoscope editorially supports the bombing.

Or take the following example: several days after the bombing a man and woman began putting up posters in the campus vicinity. The posters carried a photograph of bombed out Sterling Hall, and also a statement supporting the bombing and expressing sympathy for the death of Robert Fassnacht. In most places, the posters were torn down almost as fast as they could be put up, a rare occurrence in a community used to communicating via such methods.

AMRC research work continues on

On September 2, a little over a week after the bombing of the Army Mathematics Research Center (AMRC), research work was continuing without interruption, according to Center administrator Stephen Robinson.

"I don't think you could really say that work has been interrupted at all," Robinson told the Cardinal. "Our work needs only a paper and pencil. Many members are carrying on at home. The basic function of the Center—research—is continuing."

The Center has as yet not been allocated space by the University for new offices although a few administrative people and secretaries are occupying temporary offices somewhere on the campus.

Robinson added that a number of difficulties in administration had been produced by the bombing but he and his staff are working to get operations back to normal.

Fears of polarization may outstrip the polarizing process itself. Law enforcement officials seemed outraged when, in a news conference shortly after the bombing, Wisconsin Student Association President Michael Jaliman said he thought further violence was regrettably inevitable, and that students were stockpiling large quantities of weapons in anticipation.

But likewise are the residents of Madison's youth culture incensed by what they consider to be cheap shots taken at them, statements considered an invitation to the kind of vigilantism espoused by various legislators and some newspaper editors.

Most upsetting to the youth culture was Mayor William Dyke's assertion that residents of the Mifflin St. community were aware in advance of the bombing and "danced in the streets" afterward. And they have heard open talk from high quarters of police killing students.

Frustrating is the way some campus individuals describe the reaction of every legislator (there are few exceptions) who has denounced the bombing. The emphasis contained in such statements revolves around cleaning radicalism out of the University and blaming the political opposition as the cause.

Little has been said about the AMRC itself away from campus, such individuals say.

"Solutions" to what ails the University include a beefed up University security force which will rely on aid from city police, who have never before regularly patrolled campus in uniform. Another idea which may become an issue would assess all students a \$100 riot security deposit, 90 per cent refundable at the end of one year if none of the funds were used to pay for security expenses and damage cause to University property during a demonstration, riot, or presumably a bombing attempt.

Other solutions may involve The Daily Cardinal, the source of much of the early research on the AMRC which was picked up as an issue by the movement-at-large. Complicating the matter is the fact that two of the F.B.I. suspects in the case were associated with the Cardinal. Regent President Bernard Ziegler has already said advertisers may "think twice" before advertising in the paper, and suggestions from other regents and quarters are sure to be made.

All of this puts a certain portion of students in a dilemma. They do not condone the bombing; neither do they condone the AMRC. Such people may not be willing to take a strong stand for fear of helping either extremity in the issue. They may be the "grist" Professor Beck speaks about—grist to be ground in an unforgiving battle between those who aspire to power and those who hold it on the University campus.

Robert Fassnacht has already been through the mill.

The Daily Cardinal

"A Free Student Newspaper"

FOUNDED APRIL 4, 1892

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

Second-class postage paid at Madison, Wis.

Math research: pro, con

(continued from page 3)

ically with the Army Mathematics Steering Committee, a group of about 25 mathematicians and military people who supervise all the Army's research and development programs in mathematics.

In "The Case Against AMRC," this control from the top was interpreted as follows: "With such tight organizational control at the top, it becomes relatively easy for the Center to pick researchers who are working on projects which, however interesting in themselves to the researchers, are of special interest to the Army."

The background of permanent staff members reveals a far greater military and government orientation than that of non-permanent staff personnel. Nine out of 10 have government security clearances. J. Barkley Rosser, for example, has military and government connections which date back to the 1940's. From 1944 through 1946, he was Chief of the Theoretical Ballistics Section of the Allegheny Ballistics Lab; from 1945 through 1963 he was a consultant at the Applied Physics Lab of Johns Hopkins University; between 1959 and 1961, he was director of the "Focus Project" for the Institute for Defense Analysis; and in 1960 he received a Presidential certificate of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy for his work on the Polaris missile.

Other members of the permanent staff have at various times been involved with such institu-

tions as the Manhattan Project (which developed the atomic bomb during World War II), and the National Security Agency.

The Secrecy Controversy
Before approaching a discussion of precisely what the Center does from the perspective of its spokesmen and then from the perspective of its critics, it is first necessary to review the controversy over the relative secrecy of the center's work.

The proper focus for this question is a resolution passed by the University of Wisconsin Board of

first thing that should be said is that no denial by AMRC people concerning classified work is worth anything because secret work is secret by the Regents' ruling, it is guaranteed to remain so at AMRC. The Chancellor, the University Committee, even members of the AMRC are simply in no position to make credible denials."

However, despite the apparent ramifications of the Regent ruling, AMRC officials do claim that there is absolutely no secret work done at the Center. All work, they state, is published in open literature

... The AMRC does not function only as an isolated research entity but also as a home base for an advising service to the military which services arsenals and bases throughout the country ...

Regents on May 12, 1956. The motion was introduced by Current U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin Laird's mother who was, at the time, a regent:

"VOTED: That the Regents and officers of the University of Wisconsin, with the exception of Regent Charles D. Gelatt and University President E.B. Fred, will not require and can be effectively denied, access to Top Secret classified information in the conduct of the business of the Army Mathematics Research Center."

"The Case Against AMRC" concluded from this resolution: "The

and available to the public.

Rosser described the open nature of AMRC research as follows in a Cardinal interview last October: "He (the mathematician) does work, publishes in the open literature, and if some person in the Army happens to read it and uses it for Army purposes, how is he going to stop him?... Sometimes people have been a little delinquent in writing up their work, but insofar as I can persuade all members of the center to write their work up it appears completely open."

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The bombing

A chronology

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a meeting with Justice Department officials to discuss new areas of Federal aid for city police. Dyke charges residents of the predominantly youth culture Mifflin St. area were aware of the bombing before it occurred and celebrated the event afterwards.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28. A \$100,000 reward for information leading to the identification, apprehension, and conviction of persons involved in the bombing of Sterling Hall is offered by the Board of Regents. The money for the reward is to be collected from contributions and not state tax funds.

Mark Knops, editor of Kaleidoscope, Madison's underground newspaper, says he will refuse to cooperate with a grand jury investigating the bombing. "If they think they're going to intimidate me, they're dead wrong. They want Kaleidoscope to reveal its sources, but an underground paper depends on confidential relationships to gather news of its own community," he says.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29. Mark Knops, editor of Kaleidoscope, is called before a Walworth County state grand jury investigating the Spring bombing of the Old Main building on the Wisconsin State University-Whitewater campus. The jury is attempting to make a connection between the Whitewater incident and the UW bombing. Knops declines to answer questions, although he is granted immunity from prosecution, and is sentenced to six months in jail for contempt of court. Knops is also scheduled to appear before a Federal grand jury in Madison the following Monday.

It is announced that staff members of President Nixon's Commission on Unrest plan to come to Madison to investigate circumstances surrounding the bombing. . . . Damage figures in the incident are finally estimated to be about \$6 million. Nearly \$4,000 worth of plywood has been needed to board up windows broken by the explosion, it is reported.

Meanwhile, Mifflin St. spokesmen attack Mayor Dyke's assertion on Thursday that the community had prior knowledge of the bombing as unfounded and "irresponsible."

More than \$3,000 is so far collected for the Robert E. Fassnacht Memorial Fund, established shortly after the researcher's death in the bomb explosion. The fund is established to aid Fassnacht's widow and three children.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1. A spokesman for the state attorney general states questions addressed to Mark Knops by the grand jury did not ask him to reveal his sources, as Knops and his attorneys contend.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2. A Milwaukee newspaper reports two Madison men believed to be brothers are being sought by the F.B.I. in the bombing case. It is reported the brothers, along with two other men, were stopped in a car by police near Devil's Lake, Wis., but were released.

Hours later, the F.B.I. formally names the men as suspects in an affidavit. They are Karleton Armstrong, 24, a Madison native and

former University student; Dwight Allen Armstrong, 19, brother to Karleton, and a high school dropout; David Fine, 18, of Wilmington, Del., a University student and staff member of the Daily Cardinal; Leo F. Burt, 22, of Havertown, Pa., a University graduate and former Cardinal staff member. A nationwide search is ordered by the F.B.I. for the men, who are charged with sabotage, conspiracy to commit sabotage, and destruction of government property. . . . the government property listed as destroyed includes a computer and the physics department nuclear accelerator. Dane County officials say state warrants on charges of murder will be brought against the four men "at a later date."

The F.B.I. says the men are believed to be in the New York City area. The affidavit describes how several of the suspects locally purchased large quantities of fuel oil and nitrogen fertilizer, which combined becomes explosive. The affidavit also states the men were believed to be seen speeding from the explosion scene in a car similar to the one they were stopped in near Devil's Lake, which is believed to be owned by the father of one of the suspects.

Also included in the affidavit is a letter allegedly found by the F.B.I. and sent by Fine and Burt to a Madison friend, which was supposed to be sent to Kaleidoscope to be printed as a statement on the bombing.

The government charges the suspects parked a van filled with the explosives in a loading ramp next to the side of Sterling Hall, then fled before the blast.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4. Local police in upper New York State apparently apprehend two of the suspects and then release them. The police stopped the two men in a car on an apparent muffler violation, then, unaware that the men were wanted in Madison, released them. Evidence, meanwhile, is produced by the F.B.I. which allegedly links one of the Armstrong brothers to an attempted aerial bombing of the Badger Ordnance Works in Baraboo, Wis.

The State Board of Government Operation gives \$720,000 to improve security at the Madison campus and other state buildings. The plan includes use of Madison police to patrol the campus, a beefed up University police force, and electronic surveillance equipment for some state buildings.

The Fassnacht Fund reaches \$14,000.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9. Leo Burt and David Fine, two of the bombing suspects, have been seen in Ontario, Canada, but police have failed to apprehend them. Meanwhile, Malcolm Sliter, 60, is released from the Dane County jail on bond. Sliter had been picked up in Minneapolis as a material witness in the bombing case. He was described as an Armstrong brothers' family friend. Sliter denies knowledge of the bombing.

Investigators for the President's Commission on Unrest meet in Washington, D.C., having returned from Madison and their investigation into the bombing.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 13. Students begin returning to Madison for the fall semester.

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Stopped at few campuses

Military research 'unaffected' by bombs

By DAVID BURKE
AP Business Writer

NEW YORK (AP)—Thirteen major universities where government defense work has been the target of student protest report they have in no way changed their policies toward war research.

A survey of some 70 colleges around the country shows further that only two of four colleges that have curtailed or ended their government affiliations in the past couple of years did so directly because of student protests.

Most of the colleges queried said they conduct little defense-related research. What Defense Department contracts they do have are generally unclassified or unrelated to warfare, they said.

Military campus spending has been declining, and further retrenchments may occur particularly if campus strife continues.

The Associated Press survey turned up these examples where colleges have not yielded to student demands on the issue of defense research.

At Ohio State University—where defense work accounted for roughly a third of all research during fiscal 1969—officials say a major effect of student protests was to remove money from proposed social, ecological and other research programs. The money, a spokesman said, was diverted to repairing damage and beefing up the campus police force.

The protests did not change university policy on defense research, Robert P. Stevenson, adviser to the vice president of academic affairs,

added.

Kent State University, where four students were killed in a confrontation with National Guardsmen last May, has a long-time policy against accepting classified research but, despite student demands, still houses four Defense Department projects.

The University of Wisconsin, scene of a bomb explosion that killed one student and injured four others last month, has not dropped any military research programs over the past several years because of campus demonstrations.

At Iowa State University, student demonstrations had "no effect however" on defense-related contracts, Wayne Moore, vice president for business, said.

Other colleges which said they have not changed their policies despite student protests include: University of Kansas, University of Illinois, University of Arizona, Ohio University, University of Minnesota, State University of New York at Buffalo, University of Rochester, Pennsylvania State University, and Washington University.

Heavily involved in defense research is the University of California, which runs two weapons laboratories for the Atomic Energy Commission. In fiscal 1970, the AEC said it appropriated an estimated \$224 million for these labs. The contracts for these installations are up for renewal in 1972.

On the other hand, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is divesting itself of the Draper Instrumentation Laboratory which has developed guidance systems for space and missile systems. Stu-

dent protests were in part responsible for this, a spokesman said.

The University of Pittsburgh, where acceptance of secret contracts was strictly limited by a policy decision, canceled a secret contract for writing a technical manual in 1968. Its only other recent secret contract expired in 1969.

Columbia University also recently stopped accepting classified contracts. A spokesman said student protests could have contributed to this decision.

Stanford University has disassociated itself from a research laboratory which, last year was the target of severe criticism for its work in chemical warfare. University trustees said, however, that the action was not in direct response to protesters.

That military research does not seem to be a major factor at many colleges is borne out by Defense Department figures.

These show a steady decline over the past three years in on-campus expenditures for basic research and exploratory development—the two major areas of military campus spending. Outlays in fiscal 1970 amounted to \$215 million, as compared with \$235 million in 1969 and \$243 million in 1968.

This money was divided among approximately 4,300 university projects in fiscal 1970. In each of the two proceeding years, the Defense Department funded about 5,000 projects, a spokesman said.

Further retrenchments may be in the offing following Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird's recent statement expressing doubt about the future of military research on strife-ridden college campuses.

Mathematics center

(continued from page 4)

In other words, according to Rosser, because all work done at the AMRC is allegedly published openly—either through circulated mathematical papers or in the annual reports the Center makes to the Army—the results of the work are equally beneficial to all countries in the world and there-

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fore take on a somehow "neutral" nature. He even went so far as to say in the interview quoted above that the work done at the AMRC was conceivably useful not only to the United States army but to the Russian army as well.

One final comment on the "openness" of the Center's research is provided again by Rosser himself:

"Well, a gentleman one time asked about coming here to do some work. I suggested we would like to have him come but then he said 'Well, but he didn't want his work to be of any use to the

(continued on page 7)

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AMRC: open and useful or tool?

(continued from page 6)

Army.' I said, 'Well, you know this work you do is going to be of use to the Army whether you do it at the AMRC or whether you do it somewhere else. So the only thing I can suggest is that if you don't want your work to be of value to the Army you'd just better stop doing research altogether. But you better not go far because farming is also of use to the Army.' I had no advice for the gentleman what he was going to do if he didn't want to do something that would be of use to the Army," Rosser said.

The Center's critics meet this "open neutrality" argument in "The Case Against the AMRC":

"Because much of the AMRC's work is not secret it is tempting to believe that it has no practical value to the Army. Nothing could be further from the truth. What separates the AMRC from an ordinary applied math research center (aside from the special services it performs for the military), is the control and selection of certain types of research problems (i.e. those which seem to have relevance to the Army's needs)."

So much for the research done inside the walls of the AMRC. But the total picture is half complete. For the AMRC does not function only as an isolated research entity but also as a home base for an advising service to the military which services arsenals and bases throughout the country. Center personnel regularly visit these bases and confer with Army personnel there on problems ranging from ballistics to long range procurement of convention weapons.

In theory, the fact that the visits are made is a matter of public record because they are supposed to be listed in each Annual yearly report that the AMRC releases to the public. Their content of course is classified. In practice, however, many of the visits never do make it into the Annual reports.

Researchers, checking University financial records of travel expenditures, found that four out of seven total visits made by two members of the Center's permanent staff never reached the 1969 Annual Report although they were listed in the financial records. The visits not reported included consultations at Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland, the Edgewood Arsenal and the Picatinny Arsenal also in Maryland. The Edgewood Arsenal is the major center for the research and development of chemical weapons, while Picatinny performs the same function in nuclear weaponry.

A partial description of what kinds of topics discussed at these visits to military installations was given by Herman Karreman, permanent Center staff member, in the October Cardinal interview. Karreman stated that he had visited the Edgewood Arsenal in the middle of March, 1969, to discuss how many small arms our army will need in future years. The projections involved strategic considerations as well as political considerations.

But the Center's spokesmen have yet to answer satisfactorily the most damning piece of evidence yet publicized by movement critics regarding the "secrecy" of Center work: the 1967 Annual report to the Army.

Researchers attempted to obtain a copy of the report from Director Rosser but were alternately told there was no such report in existence and that he just could not see it. Researchers ultimately obtained a copy of the report through Senator William Proxmire's office. Proxmire in turn received the report through the Department of Defense.

But when the researchers examined the booklet containing the report they found that nine pages entitled "Technical Assistance and Advice" were omitted. The pages contained information regarding the visits made to army installations by Center personnel and the advice given once they got there.

The Kind of Work AMRC Does

Once we have established the charges made and defenses taken in regard to the relative secrecy and openness of the work the AMRC does, it is appropriate to turn to a look at specific projects documented thusfar. Problems in re-



REGENT PRESIDENT Bernard Ziegler (left) and Madison chancellor Edwin Young surveyed damage the morning of the explosion which ripped Sterling Hall. —Cardinal photo by Robert Pensinger

method and substituted much faster methods, using Spline functions."

The pamphlet concluded that Loscalzo's work "promised important breakthroughs for the ABM. He later moved on from the Center to the Bell Telephone Laboratories, the prime contractor for the ABM.

The demonstrable ties between the Center and the assassination of Che Guevara are tenuous and poorly documented at the moment. On the record, at this point, is the following information, quoted in a Cardinal article appearing March 16, 1970.

"The AMRC's 1967 summary report to the army—which Center spokesmen have denied ever existed—shows that the AMRC had in 1966-70, as part of its contractual obligation to the Army, provided technical assistance and advice to PROJECT MICHIGAN, the Army's super-secret counter-insurgency surveillance project at the University of Michigan."

The article explains that Che Guevara's whereabouts were determined by the CIA through a radar device that focused on the cooking stove he and his band of revolutionaries carried with them in their mountain hideouts. The radar device was based on PROJECT MICHIGAN's infrared developments.

It concludes that the AMRC was involved with Michigan at precisely the moment the project there "had developed important new breakthroughs in infrared surveillance technology."

The Politics of the AMRC

"One of the best examples of the quiet way in which science makes its strides is the Mathematics Research Center here at the University. Now entering its second decade, the Center has grown its wall of shrubbery and has become a part of the heart of the Madison campus."

—article by University science editor James A. Larsen published in the July 1970 issue of the Wisconsin Alumnus magazine.

The peace and quiet of the Center's anonymity on the campus was subjected to a rude awakening in March of 1969 when an installment in the series Profit Motive 101 began a long succession of articles delving into the Center's work, goals and financing.

Wide campus interest was generated in the work done at the Center following the initial articles. The Wisconsin Student Association (WSA) sponsored a series of hearings in November of 1969 designed to bring members of the community together with employees of the Center in an effort to engage in an open dia-

do not contradict the university's institutional neutrality.

* Change is best accomplished through the electoral process because it is the elected leaders who make national policy. The near defeat of ABM in the Senate demonstrated the possibility of successful protests through such channels.

* Mathematicians have a responsibility as scientists to provide the best technical information possible to the military. As individuals they can oppose the military, ABM, and MIRV.

* The kind of mathematics research done at the AMRC is pure science and anyone opposed to the carrying out of such research should be opposed to the development of the wheel.

"Let those," he wrote, "who now advocate boycotting any military research, or even any research that could be used by the DOD ask themselves whether they think that, granting all the imperfections of the world as it is, a world dominated by Hitler and his political heirs would be better."

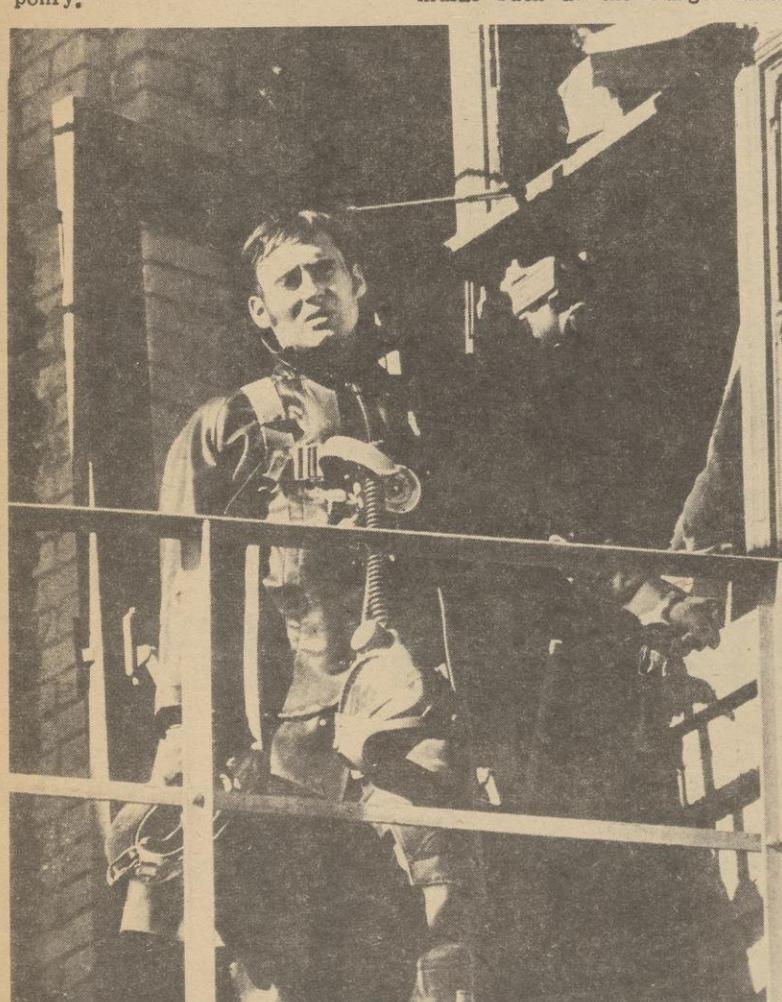
* The Army should be subjected to the moderating influence of liberal scholars through such contacts as the AMRC.

The overall position of AMRC critics is perhaps best summarized in two introductory paragraphs of "The Case Against AMRC":

"Unless one understands the role of the military in the U.S. and the world, it is impossible to understand why the AMRC should be closed. The military is not an aberration in this society, neither is it a slightly overfed giant in need of a properly administered diet. It is, in the profoundest sense, the force that holds our system—i.e. imperialism—together. Without the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, CIA, etc., to lend a credibility of massive firepower to the rapacity of American economic interests, the U.S. would be kicked out of every country in the world; it would be kicked out of every ghetto in this country; it would, in short, be unable to suppress the rising wrath of all people who are everywhere victimized by imperialism."

"How does the AMRC fit into this picture?" the pamphlet continues. "In the simplest way by furnishing the military with the mathematical information it needs to improve and refine its destructive capabilities."

As well, those who oppose the AMRC refuse to accept the concept of University neutrality. Again, from "The Case Against the AMRC": "University neutrality is a non-existent concept sought after by those who wish to escape the burden of judgement upon the institution that supports them."



A WEARY FIREFIGHTER took a break after putting out a small blaze in ruptured Sterling Hall—Cardinal photo by Robert Pensinger
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War, Welfare Debated

City Council Liberals Clash With Dyke

By PAT MCGILLIGAN
Cardinal Staff Writer

Liberals in the city council fought a constant tug-of-war with Madison Mayor William Dyke this summer.

Backed by his mayoral veto, Dyke stymied council opposition continually, but an ever-changing coalition of dissatisfied council representatives nevertheless managed to often successfully challenge his decision-making powers.

While Dyke's supporters within the council chambers are too few to effect legislative power, they are usually enough to prevent the council from overriding the mayor's veto, because in most cases, 17 votes are necessary to override, and the mayor can normally count upon six or seven (out of 22.)

The Vietnam War provided an expected early stimulus for the struggle. Council activists, eager for the city of Madison to take a stand on the Asian conflict, were publicly rebuked by Dyke for spending too much time on a non-city issue.

An anti-war resolution eventually passed the council, but only after considerable amendments gave it a watered-down wording.

A resolution (modeled after a state of Massachusetts law) which would have empowered the city attorney to defend any Madison citizen who did not wish to serve in an "undeclared war," was then introduced by Ald. Dennis McGilligan, Ward 4.

The resolution was defeated 13-9 on June 15, after it had been amended by Ald. Wm. Offerdahl, Ward 7, to read "one" Madison resident, i.e. a test case. McGilligan vowed to re-introduce the resolution every month until it was passed.

The council clashed again soon afterwards on the question of welfare.

On June 25, the city Welfare Board voted 4-3 to cut the eight dollars per person supplemental relief provided by Madison under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The Welfare Board, chaired by Ald. Wm. Hall, Ward 3, an open admirer of Dyke's policies, refused to hear pleas from welfare mothers present at the meeting.

to restore the cuts, but to no avail. Welfare spokesman John Calkins was attacked by Dyke as a "paid organizer," and Hall dared welfare mothers to show him a "starving child" in Madison.

In the end, a compromise measure was worked out, and AFDC families were promised \$5-11\$ per family monthly for 60 days. A special committee, consisting of

licenses came up for renewal and a long, involved struggle over the Dangle and its license began.

First, the council denied the license, after a lengthy public hearing and examination of the Dangle's financial records. Then the council reversed itself and granted the license, but Dyke vetoed it. Finally, Dyke granted a soft-drinks license to the Dangle, and the practical joke of the year resulted when the Dangle then opened its go-go establishment to the under-21. Dyke did not say if this is what he expected.

Topics referred to as "questions of morality"—war, welfare, and nudity—were not the only arguments in the limeight of the conservative versus liberal battle this summer.

Ald. Harold Klubertanz, Ward 17, resigned at the beginning of the summer to become a National Urban Fellow and nominated as his successor, Peter Peshek, a local lawyer with strong liberal credentials. A meeting of seventeenth ward residents endorsed Klubertanz's choice.

Local labor officials, however, disagreed with Klubertanz's recommendation, and supported Jerome Nelson, their own choice, and the decision was left up to the council. Nelson went ahead on the first ballot 11-9 but twelve votes were needed to elect, and after a brief recess, on the third ballot, Peshek became the new 17th Ward alderman on a 13-8 edge.

Madison Federation of Labor leaders, under Marvin Brickson, president, publicly criticized several aldermen with labor contacts and implied that they might lose their labor-backing next spring in the city elections. Thirteen aldermen then, issued a press release blasting Brickson and the MFL for "totalitarianism" and "autocratic self-indulgence." The

aldermen charged Brickson had not taken the Peshek choice before the larger membership organization. Brickson said, "there just wasn't enough time."

On August 4, liberal councilmen stunned city officials by turning back a bid to borrow \$600,000 in city funds. Seventeen votes were needed to okay the loan, but four aldermen—students Paul Soglin, Ward 8, Eugene Parks, Ward 5, McGilligan, Ward 4, and banker William Offerdahl, Ward 7—opposed the loan in favor of a "pay as you go" policy, and the loan was cancelled.

Dyke was furious and publicly fumed over Offerdahl whom, he said, claimed to be a "man of the people" but drove a Cadillac. Offerdahl told Dyke he would exchange salaries with him any day.

By next meeting, however, absent councilmen had returned and the loan was approved, over the protests of the four dissenters. The delay had actually saved the city \$10. Soglin warned council conservatives that student aldermen were only flexing their muscles.

Dyke usually has the last word though: his veto.

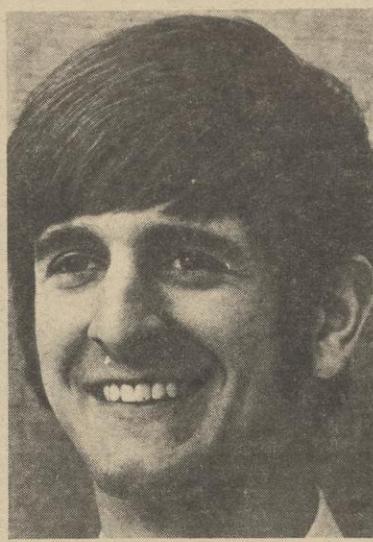
When Cooper proposed a committee to study current problems of residential and commercial property deterioration, the council readily passed it, asking that members be selected from Madison realtors, the League of Women Voters, Capitol Community Citizens, Madison Tenant Union, one student selected by the Mayor, and city officials.

Dyke vetoed the suggestion, charging the committee was "representative of limited interest groups."

Dyke himself rarely comes to the council meetings anymore—he says they're a waste of time.



Mayor William Dyke



Ald. Dennis McGilligan

the Welfare Board, plus two additional aldermen, was established to study the situation.

In what has become a frequent power ploy, the council mustered enough votes to give appointive power (for the two additional aldermen) to council President Leo Cooper, Ward 9, a liberal and frequent Dyke critic. That committee has not yet reported its findings.

Of course, the most confused controversy of the summer was over the Dangle Lounge and go-go dancing. At first, council conservatives pushed through a clothing ordinance, but then liquor

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Where Do We Go From Here?

In the aftermath of an act of sabotage which shook this society to its foundations, we are left with victory and defeat, failure and success.

The bombing of the Army Mathematics Research Center destroyed an object of widespread political hatred and struck a blow to the American military machine. It also killed a man.

The AMRC was a physical and symbolic installation whose sole purpose was to serve the strong arm of American economic interests across the globe. This military arm of our government has been the most violent instrument in the history of the world and has stolen from, murdered and destroyed the lives of people in the countries from Cuba to Vietnam, as well as those at the bottom of the social ladder within its own turf.

AMRC personnel and the administration of this university would have the people of this community and the country believe that the Center was engaged in "pure" mathematical research which had an incidental function in the perfection of weapons of death by the army. Such an assertion sets up both a false dichotomy and a lie. The AMRC, along with thousands of installations like it throughout the country, are the jugular vein of American militarism. The idea of pure research in such a context has about as much moral credibility as the idea of efficient

and painless genocide did when it was advanced thirty years ago.

Over and over again members of this community asked those in power to discuss the AMRC's purpose with them. They were refused. Over and over again members of this community stated that they opposed what the AMRC stood for and what it was doing. They were ignored. Finally, some members of this movement decided to stop talking, to stop asking that the place be shut down. And so they blew it up.

A powerful and offensive physical attack was launched and completed. Damage was material and symbolic.

But the bomb that went off that Monday morning did more than simply close down the AMRC. It killed a man, destroyed years of research that would have benefitted mankind. Robert Fassnacht's death is a tragedy. Those of us who love life enough to revolutionize it must and do realize that. We mourn Fassnacht as we mourn the others killed in the struggle.

However, we distrust those who would have us mourn Fassnacht in a vacuum. The very organs used to sell the death culture that is America have been making capital out of Fassnacht's death for days. There is something perverse about the majority of opinion makers in this country who have endorsed mass murder in Vietnam and then manipulate the death of

individual in an effort to silence those who would stop them.

We mourn Robert Fassnacht because we love life. His death has been used in the power structure's effort to reinforce the bizarre status quo that is this country. This is not what his death means to us.

If Robert Fassnacht had died in Vietnam, if he had been yellow or black, he would be a line in a news story—a number. And it is that reality that some of us have already died to change and will struggle to change.

But the question that remains, in the final analysis, is the content of the future of this movement.

The AMRC has been destroyed. In order for its physical and symbolic destruction to have any meaning beyond this specific point in time, the movement from which the bombing sprang must be expanded. People must be reached and talked to. We must turn out from ourselves. This is not the first time that the Cardinal and others have called for the organizing of a mass base. But now more than ever, we need unity and we need to organize—to talk with people outside this immediate, sheltered community.

And we need to figure out, collectively, the most important question of all:

Where do we go from here?

Leo and David

Leo Burt and David Fine, along with Dwight and Karl Armstrong, are wanted for the bombing of the Army Mathematics Research Center. We know Leo and David; we have worked with them on this newspaper; we have fought, rejoiced and stood with them through struggle after struggle. We are with them now.

The majority of the press and the police have painted a picture of Leo, David and the Armstrong brothers that is designed to convince the people of America that they are "lunatics," "dangerous," "fascistic" murderers. We know firsthand that this is false in the case of Leo and David and suspect it to be false in the case of the Armstrong brothers.

For Leo and David as we know them are revolutionary in one sense above all—they have a love for life and a desire to change this world which is, after all is said and done, the sanest motivation a person can have for getting up each morning.

The FBI says that Leo and David coldheartedly calculated a heinous crime which

resulted in the death of one person and the destruction of some "innocent Math Center" at this University. We question both the FBI's moral and material testimony as they are agents of a government which coldheartedly calculates the destruction of thousands of lives each hour.

In the end, if the four are brought to trial, the people will have to judge their case. We hope that the people will do so with humanity and justice, although we fear that they will not be able to. For Leo and David, along with the Armstrongs, have been defined to this point as every political prisoner in the United States is defined—with half the picture, distortions and that very label, "crazy", with which those in power in this country conveniently dismiss every action and person who defies their own insane system.

Our purpose here is not to judge the four accused men guilty or not guilty. We are with Leo and David now because they are people we care for very deeply and know very well.

Editor's note: The following note, alleged to have been written by the four suspects in the Aug. 24 bombing and cited in the FBI affidavit as material evidence, was enclosed in an envelope addressed to Elliott Silberberg of 947 Spaight St. The FBI claims that this note, as well as another one containing information and instructions allegedly from David Fine, was found opened near a trash can on the front porch of this residence.

*Communiqué from the underground number one—the Marion Delgado collective.

"On Monday morning, Aug. 24, revolutionary cadres of our organization conducted an attack on the Army Mathematics Research Center, a major U.S. think tank. The outcome of this attack was both a major success and a tragedy.

"While the major pure research center of the Army was demolished, a man was killed and others injured when the blast went off four minutes early. For this death, there can be no rationalization. We accept the terrible responsibility.

"But while we mourn an unnecessary death, we celebrate the blow to U.S. imperialism. The A.M.R.C. did the vital basic research necessary for the development of conventional and nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, small arms and bullets and much more. While hiding behind a facade of academic neutrality, the A.M.R.C. carried out work on classified projects for the Army. It consistently lied about the 'openness' of its work.

"The A.M.R.C. was a vital cog in the machinery of U.S. imperialism, the most vicious and brutal machinery in the history of mankind. Thus its destruction was a necessary task, for, with each passing day, Army Math took its toll in mutilated bodies.

"In time of such repression it is necessary that all movement brothers and sisters must struggle together. We wish to thank the youth community of Madison for its show of revolutionary comradery by putting out those beautiful posters. Good political education is a necessary aspect of all militant action.

"The destruction of A.M.R.C. was not an isolated attack by 'lunatics'; it was a conscious action taken in solidarity with the Vietcong, the Tupamaros, the Cuban people, and all other heroic figures against U.S. imperialism. May our small share of revolutionary violence aid them in their struggles.

"Destroy note immediately."

open forum

who we are bobby seale brigade

The idea of Bobby Seale Brigade emerged last May from the New Haven rallies, where thousands of white radicals confronted the issues of racism and the blatant political repression of the Black Panther party. It has become clear to us that it is imperative for white people to do intensive political work among their peers, educating them about racism, imperialism, and male chauvinism; and organizing them to actively support the liberation struggles of all oppressed peoples.

The contradictions between master and slave are becoming sharper everyday; soon there will be no middle ground for us to stand on. We are by choice, either part of the solution, or part of the problem. Remaining inactive in the world of "value free" academia is making a very definite choice.

One response to this understanding has been the formation of the Bobby Seale Brigades, composed of young people who see the black liberation struggle as a leading part of our own struggle for a

free, creative society and who want to work with other whites on the basis of this understanding. We see the fight against U.S. imperialism, led by third world wars of national liberation, as part of the same struggle. We also feel the need to support and work with the Women's liberation movement in all our activity. We are united in our common desire for the establishment of a socialist, human society—by any means necessary.

We began to implement these ideas by forming into five work brigades for the summer.

1) Campus Brigade whose function is to educate the campus community (particularly the dorm residents) to the issues mentioned before. During the summer it concerned itself primarily with the SOAR program, an orientation program for incoming freshmen. Other more general campus work never got off the ground, partly because of the transient nature of summer school and partly of the lack of initiative of the brigade.

This group is reforming itself with much more enthusiasm and

energy for all the work to be done in educating people to the nature of the university and organizing them to change it.

2) Guerrilla Theater which uses spontaneous street theater to educate people in Madison and several other cities throughout the country. This group has perhaps been the most successful and the most vital in terms of reaching larger numbers of people in very creative and alive ways. Guerrilla theater will be continued in the fall.

3) The Propaganda Brigade did some posters and a few other large propaganda activities. The group dissolved in the middle of the summer, in large part because the separation of propaganda from other-to-day outreach was artificial and frustrating. Each brigade will now do all of its own propaganda.

4) Mid-West Coordinating was an Ad Hoc Committee established to educate and organize around the specific issue to the Milwaukee Three trial in September.

5) The High School brigade, composed of both high school and

university-age people, reached out to high school students wherever they come together in the summer, in places like beaches and hang-outs. We also held weekly gatherings during which films were shown or listened to speakers or heard tapes that spoke to the issues we were organizing around.

The high school students have gotten it together, and decided to form a radical caucus within the student union that is currently developing in the city. For the fall, we have decided to expand into a youth brigade, whose energies will be directed towards reaching young people in all sectors of the community: high school and free school students, street kids and working youth.

6) The East Side group did not exist this summer, but is a newly formed group of people who will work to serve the people on the city's east side, with programs such as a free clinic, tenant union,

food co-ops, homes for runaways and alternative schools.

7) The newly-formed Miffland Brigade, whose members will work in the community on such projects as People's Office, the Tenant Union, the Mifflin St. coop and other things that will help build and spread the life-culture of our liberated zone.

What we are about is working to overcome the fragmentation in our lives, to bring our people together. The fact that so many of us are moving at once and in the same direction is hopeful.

In Tom Hayden's words: "We are living in a time of universal desire for a new social order, a time when total revolution is one of the agenda: not a limited and particular revolution for national identity here, for the working class there, for women here—but for all of mankind to build a new freer way of life by sharing the world's resources equally and fraternally."

FEIFFER



open forum

on killing

jon moline

One does not decrease a sum by adding to it. Nothing becomes less by being made more. Orphaning more children does not bring it about that there are fewer children whose fathers have been murdered. Adding to history's uncountable pile of murdered men's bodies does not shrink the pile or prevent its growth. Rather, this is plainly how it grows. The throwing on of each new body leads someone somewhere to want to kill the previous killer, and so on, seemingly to infinity.

This is so obvious that it can be and is ignored, much as the most familiar features around us. Yet it is of the last consequence, literally. And it is of a piece with related and equally palpable facts—that one does not create love by hating, that one does not foster sanity by giving the very insanity one wishes to be rid of a home in one's own mind, that one does not bring it about that men respect one another's rights by violating the fundamental right to live.

The kill-for-peace disease is now among us. Indeed, it has never been absent. Those who suffer from it have always talked and are now talking as if they were to be admired for killing one man instead of a hundred, for orphaning three children instead of three hundred, for murdering the inhabitants of a village to "save" those of a province, for cremating alive and all at once the inhabitants of a city to "save" cremating the inhabitants of many cities piecemeal. All these deserve not praise but pity, unrelenting non-murderous opposition, and perhaps a lobotomy. Addition is not subtraction. And there is no golden mean in murder.

Yet the conventional wisdom of right, left and middle has usually pretended that there is. It has done so largely on an irrational, sloganizing level, but has not suffered for lack of "theorists"

to rationalize its infamies in cold print. Their "theories" are all deceptively different ways of saying the same thing—that by killing some people one can in the long run cause other people to stop killing. This is the most unspeakably odious lie ever told.

That it is also the most obvious lie ever told is plain once one thinks about what men have been doing without significant interruption ever since they first climbed down from the trees. The long run has come and gone, and men have been killing one another and dying alike with this lie on their lips. How huge a mound of corpses, how indefinitely long a trail of wars and the murders that make them does one require to refute this lie? One tenth of the evidence history and experience provide on the kill-for-peace story would suffice to refute it. If it were not a lie, we would have had the most perfect and permanent peace eons ago. But unjust death plainly does not buy a cessation from unjust deaths. We have paid the price many times over, and got nothing for it but still more blood spilled, with no end in sight.

Are we so unutterably stupid that we cannot see this? It is so plainly true that not to see it having thought about it is to choose not to see. Killing people brings about one thing and one thing only—the pointless death of human beings, not a cessation from such pointless deaths. Devastating men's works brings about two things—still more devastation and more killing.

It must stop, here as in Vietnam. To sign many petitions, to protest in many ways the kill-for-peace disease in Vietnam is utter hypocrisy if we do not protest it here. Those who suffer from this disease belong in other sorts of institutions than this. We, the people of this university community, must do all we can to put them there. No more must be destroyed. No more must die.

open forum

law 'n awe-duh

edgar hoover

The following is, in fact, a communiqué from The Man—J. Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI.

An old proverb says that a fool, among other things, may be known by his anger without cause, his speech without profit, his change without progress, and his inquiry without object. Today some of the theories being advanced for "watching" and "containing" law enforcement would suggest that, in addition to these quirks, fools may also be known for their lack of common sense and judgment.

Crime terrorizes many communities throughout the country. In some areas, people are afraid to be on the streets, particularly at night. It would seem, therefore, that preventing crime and helping police to bring violators to justice would be a primary and reasonable concern of all citizens. Unfortunately, the light of reason blinds some people.

Groups have been established to gain "community control" over police departments. Some, receiving financial support from well-meaning but misled organizations, have set up "police watching" programs. Some spokesmen advocate that each city ghetto be given public funds and authorization to form its own racially segregated police force. Others say college youth should not be subjected to contacts with police officers, and that only specially trained, highly paid, unarmed, elite police forces should be used to handle civil demonstrations. If these ideas and techniques seem half-

baked, it is because they are. But the intent of those who foster such schemes is clear. They want to negate the rule of law. To do this, they must first create public distrust of and ill will toward those who enforce the law.

"Police watchers" and self-styled law enforcement reformers have no place in our society. Their altruistic mouthings are a front and a sham, for they have already prejudged law enforcement as an enemy to their nihilistic cause. Their real objective is to intimidate and harass police. They care nothing about public protection and orderly due process. They seek special privileges which place them above the law and commit abuses which encroach on the rights of others.

Civic-minded groups and individuals who are fed up with gimmicks and attacks against our established principles and lawful processes should rally to the support of law enforcement. Our system of government provides adequate and proper safeguards for remedial action against indiscretions of policemen. Certainly, we do not need to resort to sidewalk kangaroo courts made up of militants and malcontents who cannot even discipline themselves. Further, we should remember that frequently those who defy the law are prone to criticize and attack agencies charged with enforcing it.

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.

The aim of this to-be-regular column is to bring together the things people ought to know about medicine and health. Relevant medicine like drugs, sex, birth control, abortion, venereal disease, simple first aid, infectious diseases, the medicine of survival, etc., relative medical and community health news, where to go and whom to see for free help and treatment.

We'll talk about mind problems as well as body problems, always trying to keep the whole person in focus. Touching all problems big and small we hope to bring medicine home to the community.

The answers will come from the people best qualified in the realm of the question, whether these people are physicians, psychiatrists, attorneys, or street people. This column will always be open for news tips relative to the health of the community, and will check them out and publish the results of our investigation if warranted.

Is your landlord apathetic about rats or garbage? Is the storage room in your apartment a fire hazard? Been burned by bad dope? What about the sanitary conditions in your dining room or "favorite" restaurant? Wherever you feel that a problem exists, let us know in an unsigned note. If community health isn't a community responsibility, what is it?

Now for some questions:

QUESTION: My roommate and I took some mescaline and were really messed up for a day and a half. How long are the effects supposed to last for a normal person?

ANSWER: What you took was probably not mescaline. Chemical analysis of drugs sold as mescaline in the Madison area this summer did not confirm one sample as true mescaline at the time of this writing. All samples of supposed mescaline analyzed in June, for example, turned out to be LSD.

How do you know what you're getting when you deal in drugs? Frankly, there is no easy way to be sure. Especially with drugs like LSD, mescaline, THC (extracted or synthetic), MDA, which are produced in underground laboratories, the presence of any trademark or product identification or quality control symbol would make the drug easier to trace, and the manufacturer more vulnerable to arrest and conviction.

Huxley's "Doors of Perception" offers a readable account of a real mescaline trip, which has been reported to last from four to 12 hours depending on dose and purity of the drug, and other circumstances.

QUESTION: I have a bump on the end of my penis which has been getting larger recently. A friend told me that it was probably just a wart and not to worry, it doesn't hurt. Is there anything I could buy without a prescription (I don't have the bread to see a doctor)?

ANSWER: Non-students can get free diagnosis and treatment for venereal disease problems at the Blue Bus Clinic, open Monday and Friday evenings from about 7:30 to 9:30 at the corner of Bassett and Johnson. (Of course, students can be seen at the University Health Service.)

One increasingly common venereal problem (more a nuisance than a real problem) is venereal warts (condylomata) which might produce symptoms such as those you describe. The treatment for this condition is relatively simple, but it can be administered or prescribed only by a doctor. Also, you will probably want to be sure that you don't have a more serious medical problem of which the bump may be only one sign. And your girlfriend would probably feel a lot better too.

Next time, more questions and answers. Until then, take care.

See me, Feel me . . .

A new year and a new level of struggle. Personal and political stakes are a lot higher on this campus, in this town, and in the world. Seems to us that people need to do a lot more talking to each other—and educating and feeling. Do you share our concern? We welcome you to be a contributor to this newspaper—and 20,000 people will feel you, in some way, every day. The Cardinal looks forward to your forums, columns, letters, poetry and cartoons. Bring or send material to Len Fleischer, Daily Cardinal, 425 Henry Mall, Madison, Wis. 53706.

letters to the cardinal

Fassnacht's Death

Any of us could have been blown up as well as Mr. Fassnacht. Some of us work for a newspaper that supports the war. Some of us work in a factory surrounded by a barbed wire fence because it makes guns. And there are others who pack meat for a company that sends hot dogs to Vietnam.

We have people here who work for a mayor or a governor who support the war. And beyond this, all of us are paying the salaries of those who do Defense Department work.

This must have something to do with why everyone's going crazy and screaming non-violence (or violence against bombers).

But what is really crazy is that

we're putting a second tragedy on top of the first. We are all acting like fools. We are putting a false value on Fassnacht's life and the math-physics building to make ourselves more secure in the face of our own guilt.

If Fassnacht had been drafted and killed in Vietnam none of us would stir. Hospitals, homes and schools have been bombed in Vietnam and none of us have tried to stop the war with even a fraction of the hysteria spent over the bombing in Madison. In other words, we have lied so much about Vietnam that we keep on lying when the violence of that war, of our war, comes home to us.

Lee Ozanne

Subscribe

Editorials which appear in the Daily Cardinal represent the collective opinion of the paper's staff. Topics and editorial content are discussed at a regular afternoon meeting of all staff members, after which the staff assigns the actual writing of the particular editorial to one of its members. The draft editorial is discussed and criticized at a second staff meeting before its inclusion in the paper. Editorials are, therefore, not the effort and product of a small coterie of editors deciding in isolation the paper's public opinions.

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Editor of Kaleidoscope Sentenced For Contempt

By PATRICK McGOLDRICK
 Cardinal Staff Writer

On August 30 Mark Knops, editor of Madison Kaleidoscope, was sentenced to six months in the Walworth County jail for contempt of court.

Knops had been jailed on August 28 in lieu of \$15,000 bond for refusing to testify before a Walworth County grand jury which was simultaneously investigating the bombings of Old Main at White-water State University and of the Army Mathematics Research Center at the University. His reasons for denying any information to authorities were centered about First Amendment rights of journalists.

According to the testimony of four newspaper reporters, two from Madison and two from Chicago, newspapers across the country would be incapable of remaining critical of state policy if reporters did not have secret sources which reporters would not be forced to reveal. The four concluded that the right of free speech and freedom of the press would have no meaning without

this guarantee. Knops had been subpoenaed to appear before both the Walworth County grand jury and also the Federal grand jury which convened on August 31 in Madison to investigate the Army Center bombing. After his jailing Knops was no longer required to appear before the Federal grand jury.

"The cooperation of various officials is remarkable," said one Kaleidoscope staff member. "First they arrange a grand jury before a fascist judge in Walworth county to assure that Knops will be jailed, and then they decide to keep Knops out of Federal Judge Doyle's jurisdiction. Doyle probably would have released Knops pending litigation of the First Amendment rights and thereby forced the state to follow suit."

A state spokesman, on the other hand, claims that Knops was in no way asked to reveal the sources of his information.

Knops' lawyers also questioned the authority of a Walworth County investigating body to question the Kaleidoscope editor about events which occurred in Dane County. The state replied that there ex-

ists evidence of a conspiracy to bomb the Army Center which at sometime "passed through" Walworth County. Since the proceedings of a grand jury are strictly secret, the defense was forced to rely on the word of the judge in whose court the grand jury was convened.

Eight out of the ten questions asked by the grand jury pertained to the Madison bombing.

Kaleidoscope, a radical underground biweekly published and distributed in Madison, has for the last eight months had first hand information from a group known as the New Year's Gang, who claim responsibility for the Army Math Center bombing as well as an aerial attempt to bomb the Baraboo munitions plant last January. An edition of Kaleidoscope published on August 26 headlined on its front page an exclusive statement from the New Year's Gang explaining why they had sabotaged the Army Center.

Since Knops was jailed for refusing to answer certain interrogatories, he may overturn the conviction at any time by answering them. He as yet remains incarcerated.

Lucey Defeats Peterson; Faces Olson In November

Madison realtor Patrick J. Lucey defeated Eau Claire businessman Donald O. Peterson for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in last week's primary.

Lucey, who carried 60 per cent of the democratic vote, will oppose G.O.P. Lt. Gov. Jack Olson in the November elections.

In Dane County, Lucey was over-

whelmed by Peterson by a two to one margin, but elsewhere Peterson ran far behind, including his home region near Eau Claire. State wide totals were:

Lucey, 176,067; Peterson, 106,049, Ihlenfeldt, 10,008.

In another attention-getting race, self-acknowledged Wallacite Robert A. Zimmermann, running in the Democratic primary, won the right to oppose Republican incum-

bant Secretary of State Robert C. Zimmerman in the November elections. The name Zimmermann was credited with the victory of Zimmerman, a political unknown, over the liberal Thomas Fox of Chilton, by almost a two to one margin.

In two hard fought races, Democrats Edward Nager, an incumbent, and Mrs. Edward Miller won the right to challenge Republicans Rodney Kreunen and incumbent Robert O. Uehling to represent Madison's second and third districts in the state assembly.

Harold Fager won the Democratic nomination for district attorney over Ast. Dist Atty. Andrew L. Somers Jr. by a 714 vote margin. He will oppose Gerald Nichol, who won the Republican nomination in spite of valiant opposition from Edward Ben Elson, proprietor of the No Hassle shop. Elson has vowed to run as an independent in November.

Herman Kerl, a former sheriff's deputy, won the Democratic nomination to oppose incumbent Sheriff Vernon R. (Jack) Leslie, a Republican.

Wisconsin's 1970 baseball team paced the Big Ten in fielding with a .978 mark committing just nine errors in 15 games.

Wisconsin pitcher Jim Enlund, Lon Galli, and Mike McEvilly, all juniors, each won six games during the 1970 season as the Badgers posted a 22-16 record.

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Panther leader speaks

Newton: toward a human society

The following statements have been taken from a taped interview between Huey Newton, the Black Panther Party's Minister of Defense, and KPFA. The material has been copyrighted by the Party and Pacifica Radio and is reprinted with permission.

AND POLITICAL PRISONERS

It is historically correct that as the struggle intensifies, as the battle intensifies, the evils of the oppressors are focused upon. And this is why that he time and time again tries to define the oppressed people and the revolutionaries who are the vanguard of the people's struggle and the people's interest as criminal. The bourgeoisie would like us to believe that a group of hoodlums, of criminals, are the only people who would use certain methods to liberate themselves. The bourgeoisie reserves the right to use force. If anyone else uses force in an attempt as a last resort to gain his dignity and to secure his manhood, we bombarded with the propaganda machine of the mass media that is controlled, that is an institution controlled by the bourgeoisie.

The Soledad brothers are also some very revolutionary brothers. They were framed up on the execution of a policeman at Soledad shortly after three blacks were killed in the adjustment center and one white wounded. This was a planned assassination, and there was much evidence . . . it was common knowledge among the prisoners exactly how the plot went. But this was suppressed, and subsequently, the prison guard was given a justifiable homicide as always. Shortly after this the guard was killed, which was a very revolutionary act from patriots.

Some members of the people's revolutionary force certainly did the act, but the three Soledad brothers are innocent. They were framed up because of a long history of speaking out against the treacherous tactics of the prison guards. George Jackson has spent some ten years in prison on a one to life. Normally, a person would get out in two years or two and a half years on one to life. But because of his political consciousness they felt him too dangerous to be on the street. I believe he went into jail because of some strong armed robbery or some common crime which probably has political overtones within itself, but the prison kept him so long, he had time to really become conscious. This is when they began to be afraid to let him out. If he had remained unconscious and loyal to their capitalistic state, then he certainly would have been out some years ago.

SENDING TROOPS TO THE NLF

We have committed an undisclosed number of troops to the revolutionary People's Republic of Vietnam, to the National Liberation Front provisional government in the south. We offer these troops in the spirit of revolutionary solidarity, and we are waiting a response. There has been some indication that the response will be favorable.

The Vietnamese people and the people of the world in general are very impressed. We feel justified in committing these troops even though we realize that we have many problems here, domestic problems. But we feel that because the oppressor also has domestic problems, and he still finds time to meddle in other peoples' business, slaughtering people throughout the world, certainly we can find time to aid our friends.

AGAINST CHARGES OF TREASON

My understanding of treason is that a patriot aids the enemy under a condition of a declared war. We view the Vietnamese people, and certainly the American people view the Vietnamese people, not as enemies but as friends. This has been demonstrated through the many peace mobilizations. Also, America has a history of committing troops or American citizens fighting in foreign armies. Americans fought in the Spanish Civil War against fascist Franco. There are Americans fighting in Israel; there were Americans committed to the Canadian army in World War II. Only at that time the ruling circle found it not to be in their interest to prosecute or charge these men with treason. Working from this we say that it does not fall under treason because there is no declared war.

The war is illegal. If they want to charge us with treason, we invite them to do so because in order to prove treason we will first have to put the war on trial to see if the war is a legal war. And we will be very happy to do that. We are willing to make any revolutionary sacrifice necessary in order to advance the interests of the people of the world.

We could not worry about a simple thing like losing citizenship, because the brothers that go there might lose their lives. Our purpose is to see that the fascist imperialist is whipped and driven back to his own country, and we have friends who can hear the imperialist's whip crack. We view the developing countries of the world as the countryside of the world. As one developing country becomes free it advances the freedom of all of us, because until we choke the imperialists raw material which he gets from the developing countries which he rapes and robs, there will be no chance of liberation at home.

In other words, we see a definite connection between our enslavement and our exploitation and the exploitation of the Vietnamese people and the people of Cambodia, Thailand, Latin America and Africa. So we intend to not only send troops to Vietnam but we are willing to go anywhere in the world where we have comrades.

REVOLUTIONARY INTERNATIONALISTS

I am overwhelmed with joy that I am able to see the unity that is existing among the people that are oppressed, not only nationally but internationally. We feel that in order for us here in America to eliminate the evils of the world we must eliminate imperialism and an international bourgeoisie that finds its strength here in Babylon or North America. In order to do this, the Black Panther Party takes a stand that our party is no longer a revol-

utionary nationalist party but we are revolutionary internationalists. We are international socialists because we are fighting an international bourgeoisie, so naturally our tactics and strategies will have to be based on internationalism. That doesn't mean that we reject or denounce other countries that are fighting wars of national liberation. Countries such as Vietnam we feel have a right for self-determination and independence, because they have never oppressed other countries. They do not operate an Empire -- they operate a country, while America is no longer a country but is an Empire. So therefore we cannot even speak in terms of nationalism because nationalism perpetrated in this country has enslaved the world. This country has no right any longer to be a nationalist country, because it has stolen the wealth from every developing country in the world in order to build a high standard of living here -- for the ruling circle, that is. Because of these evils this country must think in terms of transforming the world and replenishing the world, sharing with the developing countries in a friendship way and even being obligated to them. Obligated to

Freedom Party have worked to have the police decentralized. We are on the ballot now. I believe it took something in the range of 15,000 signatures to get on the ballot, and we made that with ease. I would ask the community to support this. I would like to ask all progressive people to support the decentralization of the police in Berkeley.

The police would be decentralized into three police departments: one for students, one for Blacks, and one for Whites. The local community would elect a board to control the police behavior and to examine complaints from the community about the police. This way the police would lose their character that is like a foreign army occupying a territory. They don't believe in the territory, but they are only there to insure the interests of the wealthy or the property people in the area.

We feel that this is a step in the right direction. It certainly is a necessary step but it is not sufficient. And we realize it for what it is, a step in the right direction because the final victory will come when we are able to decentralize the wealth of such institutions as the Bank of America and General Motors, then make the wealth serve the interests of the people and not serve the interests of the profit monger. This will be the final victory of the people, but we must fight each battle at a time. While the police are only the agents and the lackies of the bourgeoisie and the big owners, we realize that in order for us to fight these big owners we must fight the ordinary local police, which is the local foot soldier, just as the Vietnamese in order to fight America's imperialism must fight the ordinary soldier who is only a lacky for the bourgeoisie and the ruling circle here in America. Also, that's how students end up fighting the ordinary teacher who supports the reactionary designs of the reactionary regents and the running dog governor Reagan. In order to down Reagan, much of the time we have to have conflicts with their ordinary protectors, whether they are teachers, local police or the military. We have to deal with that. But we know in the final victory and the real meaningful victory, will be to decentralize the wealth of the rich oppressors.

(Reform and revolution can go hand in hand as long as your reform does not put an obstacle in the way of your final goal. There are many reforms that I can think of that if handled in the wrong way would make it impossible, or very difficult, for you to achieve your revolutionary goals. We must make very sure that our reforms are well thought out and that we explain to the people on the way the significance and also the dangers of accepting certain compromises from the oppressor. As long as we don't try to drop a plan on the people's head and as long as we take their interests into consideration and give them time, even though much of the time they don't claim to be theoreticians or politicians or scholars, they don't understand. Sometimes we have to take much time -- some revolutionaries take too much time -- to explain to the people. But the Black Panther Party has found that after taking this time it pays off, because we move even faster than we would have if we attempted to just conclude or make conclusions for the people and go ahead without their support or without help.

THE END OF PRIVILEGE AND CLASS

I think that it is absurd to say that you are a socialist and you are also a racist, because the socialist is interested in man and man is a homo sapien or of the same species, and that once we start making a division of race, then that lets the tide in to make divisions of any other class breakdown. So we want to see an end of the class system and all of the distinctions that would make one group privileged over another. That does not necessarily mean that we want an end to ethnic groups. We think that there is a matter of beauty in the many ethnic cultures, rather like a bouquet. I think that if it is view this way, the world will be a much happier place and a more interesting place.

There will be a coming together and a unity of man. Like the Minister of Information, Eldridge Cleaver said, you will have the essential miscegenation. When our Minister of Information says this, he is not speaking entirely of race miscegenation, but he was speaking of that complex whole where man finally reaches a unity with himself and with every other living thing within the universe. And this will be the mingling and the transformation of everything from the prisoner that he is within himself from the division and the loneliness to a whole person and to what man can really be.

This is why we hate the oppressor so much, because when he strikes us, he strikes down the best that humanity produces. When the brothers were killed in Marin, humanity was struck a blow, because these were true revolutionaries interested in the people's struggle. Yet they were taken away from us. The young Jonathan Jackson, I view him as a brother who should have been and probably would have been my successor. But he was taken away from us, and we are very unhappy about that. But the people will produce more leaders, and they will be stronger because they will inherit the legacy of Jonathan Jackson, the revolutionary fervor of William Christmas and the courage of McLain.

RECASTING THE CONSTITUTION

The constitutional convention we are planning to take place in Washington . . . the purpose of this convention is to plot a new course for this country. We think the old constitution has not given freedom to all of the people here in America. So we're asking all people to come to this convention to plot a new course, to write a new constitution and also to serve notice upon the corrupt officials and evil gentry that we will no longer tolerate the way they are exploiting the people.

We notice that something definitely has to be wrong with the Constitution when the fact is that Black people are struggling to gain rights White people gained in 1776 when they fought the war of national liberation, the war of independence from Great Britain. We must realize that that war was not a revolutionary war. It was a national war of liberation, but the capitalistic characteristics of the country then remained. The propertied class benefited by the war more than anybody else. At that

(continued on page 15)



them in the sense that this country has been a pirate and a robber, and now it is only justified that this country pays off. This is why the Black Panther Party is hooked up with every liberation struggle in the world, because only through this unity are we able to defeat such a powerful, treacherous enemy.

RACISM AND A SOCIALIST FRAMEWORK

As far as this country is concerned the struggle cannot even take a national character because what you have is not a nation, it is an Empire. That's why we can't relate to it as something that it is not. As far as racism is concerned, we realize that racism is rampant in this country. This is why in spite of the fact that we are working toward a socialist society we are not under the illusion that this will automatically wipe out racism.

It is known in sociology that when a physical structure changes or a social structure changes, usually there is a lag of the attitude or the values, called a cultural lag. I'm sure that this concept will also be true when we receive our socialist victory. We'll lay the foundation or structure to change the attitudes, but until that time, we will have to use certain precautions in order to protect ourselves from racism.

Some of the ways we will work is to ask for autonomy in our communities, complete control, as a matter of fact, of our local community, the institutions therein. We would like to operate our institutions as collectives, or co-ops if you will, owned by the whole community and supported by the national enterprises that will be centralized but will be a public institution. For instance, General Motors, Standard Oil and the big monopolies, the 76 companies that control the American economy, according to a report by the Johnson Commission on Civil Disorders. There are 76 monopolies or oligarchies that control the country. These we will demand that on every level people of color be represented. But the various communities will place these administrators in, just as now elections are held to place mayors in and so forth.

There will be no profit any longer. It will only be a surplus. The surplus from these national enterprises will be distributed in some kind of equal way to the many ethnic minority communities. All of the communities will receive a portion of the wealth, so we call this proportional representation in a socialist framework. If there happens to be any Whites living in the community or any Mexicans or Indians or any ethnic group member who would be a minority living in any of the other ethnic communities, then he will have a democratic participation in these institutions. In other words, we will make sure that a foundation will be laid to work toward a society that will be essentially human, a culture that will be essentially human and a revolutionary culture that is dynamic and that is in constant change with the well-being of man in mind.

INTEGRATING REFORM AND REVOLUTION

I believe that reform must be integrated with revolution. Reforms are alright. Reforms are good as long as they don't put up an obstacle to your final revolutionary goal. Many times reform aids the revolutionary vanguard to mobilize the people against the oppressor. In Berkeley the Black Panther Party with members of the P. eace and

Three in Milwaukee

Panthers face trials across nation

By JEFF MILLER
Cardinal Staff Writer

Members of the Black Panther Party have been facing trials in many cities during the summer, with two major court battles coming up later this month.

Since May, nine Party members have been in court for kidnapping, murder, and conspiracy to kidnap and murder charges, including Bobby Seale, national party chairman. On September 8, the trial of 21 Black Panthers in New York, charged with conspiring to bomb various targets in New York City, including the botanical gardens and Bronx Zoo, began after a recess following a turbulent series of preliminary hearings last spring. On September 21, three Panthers will face trial for attempted murder in Milwaukee, Wisc.

New Haven

On August 31, New Haven party member Lonnie McLucas was convicted of a conspiracy to murder charge in New Haven, Conn. for his involvement in the death of Alex Rackley, a former Panther, suspected of being a police informer.

Defense witnesses testified that George Sams, another party member, who had been disciplined by the central committee for misbehavior and failure to follow Party regulations arrived in New Haven a year ago, saying that he had been

sent by the national committee, on orders from Bobby Seale, to make sure that certain orders were carried out. He told McLucas and another Panther, Warren Kimbro, that Rackley was an informer and that he was sent to make sure that the suspect was executed.

McLucas admitted on the witness stand that he took part in the killing, but only because Sams had threatened to kill him if he did not follow orders.

Later, Bobby Seale testified that he had met Sams only once and thought that he was crazy. He added that Sams had been ejected from the Party for stabbing another member. Seale denied any knowledge of the plan to kill knowledge of the plan to kill Rackley.

Testimony at the trial later showed that Sams has a history of mental illness.

McLucas was acquitted of the murder and kidnapping charges, but despite defense testimony that McLucas admitted shooting Rackley only under threat to his own life, he was still found guilty of the conspiracy to murder charge in what many observers believed to be a compromise verdict.

New York

On September 8, the trial of 21 New York Black Panthers will resume. They are charged with

conspiracy to bomb a number of locations in New York City, including the Botanical Gardens and the Bronx Zoo. Bail was set at \$100,000 each, and most of the defendants are still in jail, where they have been for over a year. Last spring, the courtroom, where preliminary hearings for the 21

attorneys, many contradictions in the state's case are apparent.

The state has charged that the three men fired a shotgun blast at close range at police officer William Schroeder on the night of September 20, 1969. The District Attorney states that Schroeder radioed a description of the car,

"If Jesse fired the shot, why was Booker sitting in the front seat minutes later when the three were arrested?"

were held was the scene of disruption, as court officials reacted strongly to raised fists of the defendants and their frequent refusal to stand when the judge would enter the room. During that time, several firebombing incidents occurred, including an attack at the home of the presiding judge. A defense motion to have a mistrial because of the turbulence and pretrial publicity was turned down.

Milwaukee

On September 21, three Black Panthers will stand trial for allegedly trying to gun down a rookie patrolman walking a beat in Milwaukee's Inner Core area. The three are Earl Leverette, Booker Collins, and Jesse White. According to Panther sources and defense

which was a light green Volkswagen, and that the three were apprehended minutes later. He also charges that the trio resisted the officers' attempts to arrest them and that force was needed to subdue them. A short time after their arrest, Collins, Leverette, and White were convicted of resisting arrest by Milwaukee County Judge Christ Serr, who sentenced them to one year in jail and remarked, "I don't like revolutionaries, especially revolutionaries with guns!"

The contradictions found by supporters of the three were listed in leaflets circulated around Milwaukee.

"If Jesse has been accused of firing the shot, why are Booker's fingerprints on the shotgun?"

(Sources in Milwaukee say that the three never had the shotgun, and when they were stopped by several unmarked tactical squad cars, one officer threw the gun at Collins, who caught it with his hands, a normal reflex reaction. These sources also say that the officers challenged the three to a shootout, exchanging several submachine guns).

"2) If Jesse fired the shot, why was Booker sitting in the front seat minutes later when the three were arrested? How can you fire ANYTHING out of the back window of a VW?"

"3) If a shot was fired, why did the pigs follow the car for blocks rather than pulling it over at once?"

"4) Why was Schroeder, a white rookie patrolman, walking a beat alone in Milwaukee's inner core, against Police Dept. policy?"

"5) Why did Schroeder take the license number instead of returning fire, as he is trained to do?"

"6) If the shots were fired at Schroeder from 10 feet, why are the only so-called 'bullet holes' 30 feet off the ground, 50 feet from where he stood?"

"7) During the resisting arrest trial Schroeder changed his story, saying that he ducked when he saw a gun barrel come out of the car window—not after the muzzle flash. Later he said that he fell to the ground AFTER seeing the muzzle flash. Where, from that densely populated area is one witness to the sound of that blast?"

The weekend of September 26-28, Milwaukee will be the scene of a national demonstration around the trial of the Milwaukee Three, Black Panther leaders David Hilliard, Bobby Rush, and Donald Cox, along with Rennie Davis and Tom Hayden are expected to attend.

PRETORIA, South Africa (AP)—People in only four of the 12 nations in southern Africa are getting enough to eat, the African Institute of South Africa said. The nations were South Africa, South-West Africa, Malagasy Republic and Angola.

JERUSALEM (AP)—A branch of Yeshiva University of New York will open soon in Jerusalem. The school is an institution of higher learning for Orthodox Jews and also trains men for the rabbinate.

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Two see changes

Regents view new year

By STEVE VETZNER
and KEN DURAN

Once every month, nine Republicans and a 61 year old professional educator get together to run the University. Known collectively as the Board of Regents, nine men and one woman have decided in the past to limit women's hours, cancel rallies, who the new president will be and are responsible for the rules and operations of the University.

In the educational hierarchy of the University, the regents stand below the governor, the state legislature, and the Coordinating Council for Higher Education, which makes recommendations on instruction at the University.

They stand above the president, chancellor, faculty, and of course, students.

Students have especially felt their wrath in the past, and the Regents have promised increasing penalties and a tough line approach with dissidents on campus.

They have decreased out of state enrollment while increasing tuition. This is presumably based on the assumption that out of staters are causing all the trouble at the University.

They have also promised stiffer penalties for faculty members who disobey rules. During the summer two unsuccessful attempts were made to dispose of Sociology Assoc. Prof. Maurice Zeitlin.

No one can foresee what the regents will do this year but it is expected their policies will coincide with their conservative positions.

With the exception of the state superintendent of higher education who is an ex-officio member, the regents are all appointed by the governor and serve nine-year terms.

In the last few years Republican Gov. Warren P. Knowles has been able to fill the board completely with his appointees.

It is not surprising, therefore that the members are conserva-

tive. The conservative segment of the state legislature has also exerted pressure on the regents' policies.

President of the board is Bernard C. Ziegler who was appointed in 1966 and was a leader in the 1968 effort to stop The Daily Cardinal from using four letter words. Ziegler has been a successful fund raiser for the Republican party.

Walter Renk, a 1967 appointee is a hardliner on issues such as dorm visitation and curfews. He has said in speeches before alumni and citizen groups that morality must be returned to the University. He serves on the board of several insurance companies and is now vice-president of the regents.

James Nellen, another hardliner, is team physician for the Green Bay Packers and immediate past president of the board. Nellen had the strongest reservations on the board about the establishment of a black studies program and

has attacked Federal Judge James Doyle for being too easy on arrested demonstrators.

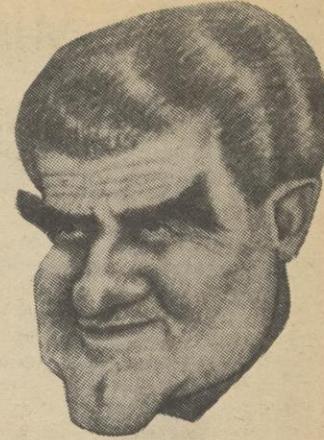
Nellen expects a change in attitude at the University but hopes for a cooling off rather than a heating up.

"Whatever methods we have for dealing with violence are either 1) inadequate or 2) unenforceable, or we wouldn't be in the situation we are in," says Nellen.

Charles W. Gelatt is by far the most experienced regent. Appointed to the board at the age of 29, Gelatt made his fortune developing a microcard system widely used in libraries and is now working on his PhD. in economics. A new regent regulation to limit rallies was one of Gelatt's ideas.

Other regents include Dr. Robert V. Dahlstrom who was appointed in March, 1969; Frank Pelisek, also appointed in 1969; and Mrs. Caroline T. Sandin, the only woman serving on the board.

The newest regent is Ody Fish



BERNARD ZIEGLER

who was appointed in April, 1970. An active Republican, Fish was chairman of the Wisconsin Republican Party, and has held numerous other posts.

"I think that this year there will be a greater awareness of the problems facing the University on the part of both the students and the community," says Fish.

"The regents are vigorously defending the University but the task gets more difficult as the problems escalate."

'To make any sacrifice necessary'

(continued from page 13)

time the Blacks were slaves.

The Black Panther Party views the civil rights movement as a continuation of the national war of liberation that Whites won in 1776. This was a bourgeois war, just as the civil rights movement has been led by the bourgeoisie. Even though it's necessary for us to gain those civil rights, it's necessary that by getting those rights now would not free us now. It will not even give us those rights that Whites got in 1776, simply because the dialectics have changed, the social forces have changed. Therefore it will take new rights to guarantee that freedom.

TWILIGHT ZONE OF THE WHITE DROP-OUTS

I think that many of the young people who have "dropped out" are going through a transitional period. Most of them are upper middle class Whites, a few Blacks, students, so forth. These people are offsprings of the bourgeoisie, members of that class we are fighting against. I think that

it is a fair statement to say that the so-called dropouts have done a necessary thing, the first step, because they are what I call traitors to the bourgeoisie. They have left the fold of that corrupt ruling circle. They have repudiated the goals of that circle and now they are attempting -- groping -- for a place. They are outside of the people's movement, but at the same time they are in the twilight zone because they are also outside of the ruling circle. We find that the Movement in general finds a fertile field in recruiting from this area, because after they drop out, then they come back in, but this time they come in with a new direction. This time they come in clean because they have denounced everything that their fathers have supported and supported everything he has denounced. So it is sort of a cleansing process.

At this time many of the left groups are joining in to a larger vanguard that is known as the New World Liberation Front. The Black Panther Party has joined this liberation group as a caucus inside of the liberation group. Many of the Third World liberation groups are joining in, and the White leftists are joining in. So now we are coming

up with a synthesis of all the revolutionary groups. It's going to be welded into a very sharp cutting instrument in order to advance the people's cause.

WOMEN'S LIBERATION & GAY LIBERATION

They definitely have a place in the revolutionary movement. Some of the Women's Liberation Front groups are politically conscious. We would like to unite with them.

We would also like to have unity with the homosexual groups who are also politically conscious. We've had meetings with representatives of the homosexual groups and also the Women's Liberation Front. Now the homosexual groups have been oppressed so much and so badly till it was hard to convince them that the Black Panther Party is relating to them. But we see that homosexuals are human beings, and they're oppressed as human beings because of the bourgeois mentality.

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Business, government into prognostication bag

NEW YORK (AP)—To the growing list of "elegies," add this one: futurology.

An imprecise science that has increasingly come into vogue among decision makers in business and government, it simply refers to the study of the future.

For some practitioners it is little more than fantasizing what tomorrow may bring. For others, it's become a sophisticated method of determining what the problems of the future may be and preparing for them today.

"Many of today's acute problems—among them core city deterioration, transportation overload,

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT TOUR

New international students are invited to a free tour of the city of Madison on Saturday afternoon Sept. 19. Students and local residents will drive small groups through the city orienting you and pointing out highlights of the city. The tour begins at 1:30 p.m. Sept. 19 at the University YMCA, 306 N. Brooks.

and air and water pollution—might have been forestalled if better forecasts had been devised 20 to 30 years ago," states a futuristic study just published by the National Industrial Conference Board, an independent business research organization.

The study, or experimental forecast, is based on the responses of 66 leaders in business, government, labor and education who were asked to identify emerging trends which would almost certainly create public problems in the 1970s and 1980s.

Conducted two years ago, the board says publication of the study now was urged by a number of "important institutions and individuals" who had learned of its existence. Among those participating in the forecast were General Motors Corp. Chairman James M. Roche, American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Chairman H.I. Romnes, and Westinghouse Electric Chairman Donald Burnham.

Basically, the forecast found that the United States is moving through

rough what it called a period of unusual political-economic "power activity."

"New patterns of power are in the making; the ultimate design is not clear. Traditional powers are breaking out of confining channels, regulations and controls and are shifting..." the study found.

"For example," it says, "manufacturing is yielding important political-economic powers to service industries; smaller and medium-sized businesses, to conglomerates; cities and states, to the federal establishment; the legislative branch, to the executive branch; the influence of teachers and politicians, to mass media; adults over 40, to those in their 30s and younger; generalists, to specialists; men, to machines."

Heading a list of 20 major areas of future concern outlined by the panel was "divisions in society." It said these included divisions between rich and poor, young and old, black and white, and those who understand the language of technology and science and those who don't.

Dropped Lack of English frosh problem

By KITTY HANKE
of the Cardinal Staff

The English department left many schools confused when it abolished freshman English courses last February.

Freshman English 102 was still considered a degree requirement for those in Business, Agricultural and Life Sciences, Education, English and Letters and Science (L&S).

The elimination of English 102 and 181 forced these colleges and schools to choose some alternative. Basically, they are deciding whether their students need communications courses now that the two composition courses are no longer available.

The final move to drop English 102 and 181 exempts nearly all freshmen from taking any composition course.

A placement test taken during registration, determines whether

English 101 will be required for perspective freshmen.

Taking English 101 or exemption by passing the placement test fulfills the freshman English requirement for those entering the College of Letters and Science (L&S).

Some schools and colleges are following the requirement change set by the College of Letters and Science. Others have added communication course requirements to compensate for the elimination of English 102.

In the School of Education, the general requirements for students in the new B.A. program will be like L&S requirements, according to Michael L. Pierce, assistant director of Education Personnel Service.

He said that all education departments such as art, physical education have made revisions. But, final decisions have not been made for those following other major sequences, such as the former B.A. and B.S., and those with special majors.

The School of Business requires students to take English 200 and a second literature course, a speech course, and Business 218.

Dean Erwin A. Gaumnitz said that the school was "moving toward this change anyway."

He said that the second literature course would take the place of English 102.

Dean Gaumnitz said that Bus. 218, a professional communications course, is being expanded to require additional reporting.

The College of Engineering has adopted the same requirements as L and S. However, three departments have added a communication skills requirement, according to Dean Frederick O. Leidel.

Agricultural and civil engineering now require three credits of any level speech or communication courses for their students, according to Dean Leidel.

Electrical engineering requires six credits in this area.

Dean Leidel said that the communications requirement is a direct result of the elimination of English 102.

After taking English 101 or being exempted by the placement test, students in the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences will also need to take communication courses.

The college has raised the requirements from two or three credits of either written or spoken communication courses to five or six credits.

Lee M. Swan, assistant dean of resident instruction courses, said that the engineering college feels that its students need background in composition or speech.

He said that the college is very concerned about these service courses and changed the communications requirement because freshman English was dropped.

According to Swan, there will be a higher enrollment in introductory agricultural journalism courses which will have to be expanded.

Students in the School of Family Resources and Consumer Sciences will meet their requirements by taking three English credits, according to Charlotte Finley, chairman of the school's curriculum committee.

Unless exempted by testing, English 101 will fulfill that requirement.

Prof. William T. Lenehan, director of freshmen English, said that he knew of no major objections to the elimination of English 102.

According to Prof. Edgar W. Lacy, associate chairman of the English department, the move gives more responsibility to departments for deciding on communication requirements for their own majors.

Prof. Lenehan said that it is a step forward for both students and teachers.

He said that the majority of the students come to college equipped with the basic tools for effective writing.

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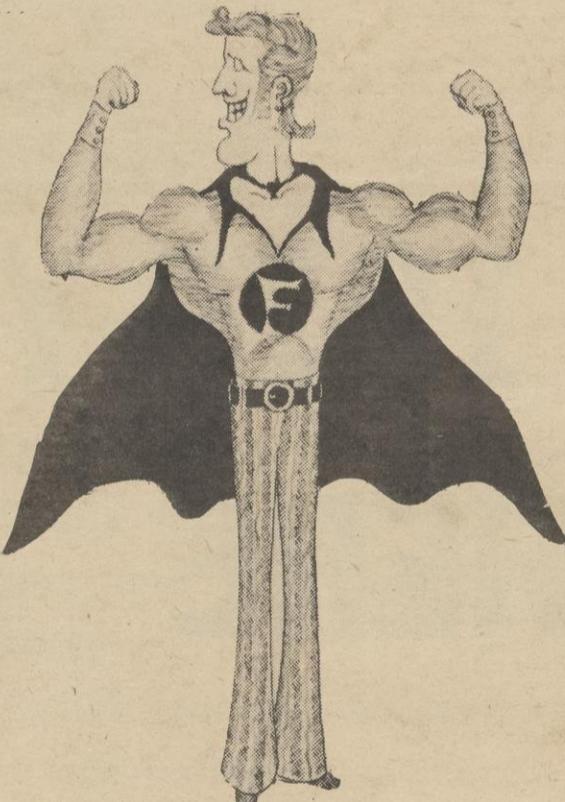
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No police-delegate confrontation

Panthers call convention a success

By JEOFF KEYES
Cardinal Staff Writer

PHILADELPHIA—The much feared confrontation between delegates to the Revolutionary Peoples Constitutional Convention and the Philadelphia police never materialized over the Labor Day weekend.

Observers had feared massive violence during the convention following police commissioner Rizzo's challenge to the Panthers for open warfare.

Only days before the convention was to convene Panther offices throughout the city were attacked by police. Three police were wounded and sixteen Panthers were arrested and charged with conspiracy to commit murder, possession of illegal weapons and assault with intent to kill. Bail was set at \$100,000 each.

Observers felt that the negative reaction to the police raids on the part of most Philadelphians

along with editorial criticism of Rizzo's remarks in some Eastern newspapers were in part responsible for the absence of police from convention areas.

Black people, gay people, street people, women's liberationists and representatives from numerous other minority groups had gathered by the thousands over Labor Day weekend to lay the base for a constitutional convention to convene on Nov. 4 in Washington, D.C.

The plenary session of the Revolutionary Peoples Constitutional Convention (RPCC) was called by the Black Panther Party to bring together "all progressive peoples to lay the groundwork for a true people's constitution—a constitution that takes into account the ethnic and pluralistic nature of this society, and that guarantees proportional representation to all of its people in a society free of the exploitation of man by man."

Black Panther Michael Tabor, member of the "New York 21",

keynoted the perspective of the convention when he charged that the first constitution established a government "of the pigs, by the pigs and for the pigs."

An overflow crowd, jammed into Temple's McGonigal Hall, heard Tabor puncture what he termed "conventional myths of American History."

Tabor attacked as sham the democratic perspective of the first constitution pointing out that many of the founding fathers desired such things as life-long positions for both the president and the senators.

Tabor noted that the first constitution systematically excluded black people, women, the Indian nations and the landless from representation in the new government.

Tabor also pointed out that although the constitution was ratified in 1787, it wasn't until 1791 that the "ruling class was forced under threat of revolution to accept

the Bill of Rights."

The convention was highlighted by the appearance of Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense for the Black Panther Party.

Crowds were gathered in front of McGonigal Hall as early as 3:00 p.m. to gain entrance to the gymnasium for Newton's 8:00 p.m. address. Those who couldn't be seated listened to Newton over Temple University's student radio station.

During the Minister of Defense's short appearance he read the preamble to the new constitution. It was drawn from the Declaration of Independence. Leaving a prepared text Newton called the assembly "the reality of the people's power."

Following Newton's address the emotionally charged crowd departed.

ed the University area, chanting and singing.

The major work of the convention took place in the workshops held on Sunday. Workshop topics covered 15 areas ranging from sexual self-determination and self-determination for street people to the more conventional topics such as control and use of the means of production.

Workshop reports were delivered to the delegates in a Sunday evening session. The reports represented preliminary suggestions for inclusion in the new constitution to be written in early November.

Workshop reports were printed up and will be available to interested people.

County report urges: upgrade jail practices

By PAT MCGILLIGAN
Cardinal Staff Writer

A report authorized by the Dane County Board of Supervisors and released this summer calls for "upgraded practices" in traditional Dane County jail and detention procedures.

Prepared by the John Howard Association (JHA) of Chicago, the report argues for extensive use of "alternatives to jail," in order to half the "revolving door" to prison, and release needed jail space.

The new standards, if adopted by Dane County officials, will affect University students who still have misdemeanor cases pending from last year's civil disturbances and will presumably apply in all future arrest situations.

The JHA study recommends "more appropriate use of the Huber Law, work release, probation, and commitments to state institutions" in as many misdemeanor cases as possible.

Citing idleness and overcrowdedness as major problems in the Dane County jail, the JHA study suggests greater implementation of "summons and own recognizance releases" based upon whether a person is likely to appear as requested and will not commit a further offense during the interim.

Installment payment of fines, working on public projects, and a prisoner employment service are just three of the "alternatives to jail" the report mentions. These are options which are pre-

sently largely unavailable to Dane County prisoners.

In addition, the JHA study supports the construction of a public safety building and law enforcement complex in Dane County with in a decade. Until then, the report says, present space can be utilized by the "alternatives to jail" method.

According to the JHA, more office space and a half-gym (for juvenile and adult offenders) are needed at present, but can be found by expansion within the present quarters of the city-county building.



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Grand juries: what are legal implications?

By MICHAEL MALLY
Cardinal Staff Writer

The Federal Grand Jury for the Western District of Wisconsin began an investigation Sept. 2 into the bombing of the Army Mathematic Research Center.

The Grand Jury that sits in Madison is comprised of jurors whose names were selected from the voter registration lists of the 44 counties included in the jurisdiction of the Federal District Court for Western Wisconsin.

Unlike state criminal proceedings—where charges can be preferred by complaint or indictment—Federal criminal cases subject to more than six month imprisonment require an indictment from a grand jury.

The grand jury not only meets to consider returning indictments on files developed by the U.S. Attorney; it conducts investigations of its own—the apparent course in the "Army-Math" case.

Investigations conducted by grand juries are secret and not bound by rules of evidence that govern criminal trials. They can, for example, accept hearsay evidence.

The structure of a grand jury investigation is theoretically up to the jury foreman, but in practice is generally guided by the prosecutor.

There are no limits to general inquiry, and the scope of the probe can be quite wide-ranging. Secrecy extends to a witness attorney, so there aren't any objections about relevance made on the witness' behalf.

People contacted by federal investigators have the option of cooperating, not the requirement. That is not the case when summoned before the grand jury.

Appearance before a grand jury is a compulsory process. Once behind closed doors a witness will be asked questions, or be asked to produce records, documents, etc. At that point the witness will either answer or refuse on the grounds of some privilege.

The most common reason to refuse to testify is to prevent self-incrimination. But, Fifth Amendment protection extends only to a person's own actions. It does not protect his knowledge of the actions of others.

There are a few legally privileged relationships (i.e. husband-wife, lawyer-client, doctor-patient). The relationship between a journalist and a source is not held to be legally privileged.

While lawyers aren't permitted in the courtroom they can wait outside and a witness is permitted to consult his counsel after each question.

If a person refuses to answer a question without the benefit of a legal privilege he will be taken before the U.S. District Judge. If the judge finds cause, sentence will be made for contempt. The contempt is civil contempt, designed primarily to compel testimony. There is the hearing before the judge, but no jury trial.

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But worst may come

U faces austere budget proposal

By JEFFREY ALLEN

University Pres. Fred Harvey Harrington has called the proposed 1971-73 University budget passed recently by the Board of Regents "the most austere and barebones budget that the board has faced in the last dozen years."

But by the time the final budget is approved by the State Legislature sometime next year, the administration may long for a budget similar to the one the regents passed Aug. 15.

The biennial budget request totals \$647.5 million, up 21 percent from the 1969-71 budget. State funds of \$297.4 million are included in the request. That total is up 35 percent from the last biennium.

The battle has just begun, however. The budget now goes to the Coordinating Council for Higher Education (CCHE), the governor-elect, the Joint Finance Committee (JFC) of the legislature, and to the legislature itself.

There is little reason to think these people are going to be thrilled with the regents' budget or that they are going to be hesitant about cutting the request significantly.

As was shown in the summer of 1969, the last time the legislature dealt with the University, cutting the University budget is done with something bordering

glee by some legislators.

Everyone, even the regents, wants to go before the people of the state proudly waving the double banner of saving tax payers' money and instating order on campus. Slicing the budget is obvious evidence of one's ardor for both causes.

But regardless of what the eventual budget may be, the regents have finished their work for now and the CCHE gets the next crack at the proposals.

The regent request was approved after two days of unprecedented item-by-item examination of the administration's budget proposal. The close study succeeded in paring about \$4.5 million from the budget.

Only Regent Charles Gelatt, La Crosse, voted against the budget. He said the \$79 million increase in state funds from \$218.4 million in 1969-71 to \$297.4 million was much more than could be expected from the legislature.

Regent Gordon Walker, Racine, said Gelatt's vote attacked "the foundation of our work" and added that the JFC might infer from Gelatt that the Regents wanted too much money.

Pres. Harrington said the request was not unreasonable. Two years ago, the regents requested an increase of \$130 million in state funding and Gov. Warren Knowles agreed to an increase of \$90 million, Harrington said. The legislature approved an increase of only about half that much, however.

Besides state funds, the remainder of the budget comes from tuition, earnings, grants, gifts,

awards and other sources.

Increases in dormitory and hospital rates are included in the regents' budget. Dorm rates could jump as much as \$165 above the

U revenues down. See related story in section three.

current annual rate of between \$1,045 and \$1,145.

Increases in tuition are not out of the question either.

The budget calls for \$16.2 million more for the Madison campus

for 1971-73 and \$11.8 million for the Milwaukee campus. A faculty pay and fringe benefit package accounts for \$21.4 million of the total.

According to Harrington, the new budget includes funds for only one major program improvement—\$4 million for medical education and research.

Gelatt said the board trimmed only new programs and increases. Current programs and spending levels weren't cut, he said.

Among items cut or pared by

the regents were funds for improvements in the Law School library, reputedly one of the worst in the Big Ten. Funds for athletic facilities maintenance were cut \$482,000 to \$238,000.

A proposal to include those teaching assistants employed half time or more under the state employee health insurance program was sent to the State Department of Administration for consideration. Chancellor Edwin Young also suggested that more TAs be employed half time.

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**The Daily Cardinal
Fall Registration Issue
Section II**



—Cardinal photo by Robert Pensinger

And C.C. Riders, too

Bandy, rent strikers square off

By ANGELA CANELLOS
Cardinal Staff Writer

What began as a rent strike on Mifflin St. in July has since become an issue so confused that no one seems to know if the situation is becoming a war or a farce. So far over 20 persons have managed to live without paying rent, and no one, not even the C.C. Rider motorcycle gang, has been able to do anything about it.

The problem began when Patrick Lucey, Democratic nominee for governor, was still a candidate in the primary. For what one tenant of the houses on Mifflin St. termed "obvious political reasons," Lucey decided to sell the nine apartments he owned at 432, 434, 436, 438, and 442 W. Mifflin St. in July to Madison real estate man W.T. Bandy. The rent for the vacant lot known as "People's Park" also comes from these houses.

At the time of the sale none of the tenants had leases, and neither Lucey nor Bandy demanded any rent for the period of time that the land was in transition between owners, according to one of the tenants. On July 18 Bandy, the new landlord, presented the tenants with a statement which in effect said that people in the com-

munity would be allowed to control the houses in which they live.

According to Aaron Zaretsky, one of the tenants, Bandy asked for tenant representatives to help negotiate a lease, agreed to collect no August rent if the houses were cleaned, allowed the existing tenants to find others for the vacant apartments, and agreed to let the tenants pay their rent collectively.

Zaretsky went on to claim that Bandy made a verbal agreement at that time that in the future the rents and conditions would remain the same as they had when Lucey was the owner, which was from \$45-50 including utilities.

During the first week of August Bandy and representatives of the tenants met and signed an agreement saying that the tenants would pay collectively \$1,500 rent for the nine apartments and their own utilities and services according to a spokesman for Bandy. This, said one of the tenants, amounted to a \$250 rent increase. The tenants were also required to provide their own furniture, which had not been necessary in the past.

This tentative lease was supposed to last until Aug. 15 or until a permanent one was negotiated, Zaretsky claimed. He continued to

say that no new lease was negotiated because from that time on Bandy refused to bargain and demanded August rent even after the apartments had been cleaned. As a result the tenants went on strike.

The tenants now include approximately 25 people and except for their representatives, no one seems to know who they are. They refer to themselves as the "Mifflin Street Collective" and all but one have not paid any rent since the sale of the land in July. They have decided not to join the Madison Tenant Union (MTU) remaining both autonomous and anonymous.

On August 14 the tenants' representatives presented their own model leases to Bandy. They demanded virtually the same conditions they had under Lucey, and said their demands were "non-negotiable."

Bandy, said Zaretsky, refused to talk to his tenants and proceeded to have the power shut off in two of the houses. He further served a summons on Zaretsky which claimed eviction as of July 30. The summons, said Zaretsky, was "in correct" because it was served in the middle of August. Zaretsky appeared in court, but Bandy did not, and the whole case was post-

poned.

For a while Bandy attempted to find out the names of his tenants so he could issue court orders, trespass warrants, or something, to evict them. All of his attempts proved futile, as the tenants, his spokesman said, answered his letters by saying only "guests" of the two known tenants were living there.

On Sept. 4 Bandy decided to take action. He knocked down the door to one of his apartments, saying he wanted to inspect the buildings to make sure they were up to code and ready to be rented. The tenants replied that he could come in if he gave the proper 24 hour notice.

Bandy left, blaming Mayor Dyke and Dist. Atty. James Boll for failing to stand up to what he termed "lawbreakers" and "criminal trespassers." He vowed to risk open war with the tenants in order to get them evicted.

The tenants proceeded to set up a negotiation table with coffee and a sign which read: "Bandy, we welcome you."

Direct action failing, Bandy turned to indirect methods. He transferred his property over to the President of the C.C. Rider motorcycle gang, Dick Smith.

The lease Smith now has is revocable within 24 hours by either party, says Zaretsky, who also claims that Smith admitted Bandy is paying the Riders to claim their apartments. The lease, he claims, does not guarantee peaceful occupancy of the houses, and absolves Bandy from any responsibility for what might occur during occupancy. Zaretsky termed the lease "an in-

vitation to violence."

Currently the Riders have come daily and demanded their apartments. They have presented the tenants with their own lease which, according to Zaretsky, doubles the amount of rent Bandy had asked.

One day they threatened to shoot anybody who did not leave immediately and Smith, who began to wave a gun around was later charged with reckless use of a firearm.

Two days later the meeting between the tenants and the Riders began with the later posting an American flag in front of People's Park and singing "Exodus." Later they posted "No Trespassing" signs on the area.

Tenants say the Riders' threats have been continual. They quote them as saying such things as "You won't know when we're coming but you won't believe how easy it's going to be" and "we're going to burn down the community and sweep up the ashes."

Both sides say the police are useless. The tenants claim they are "totally uncooperative" and the Riders say the police are "sissies" adding, "they would use tear gas to get you out, but that would be too easy."

The tenants have stated that they are "prepared to defend themselves" and see the situation as "a concerted organized drive by vigilantes, national, state and local officials to create a climate of repression where communities such as this must fight merely to survive."

The tenants charge that Bandy has hired a "gang of thugs to do what he himself is unable, and not allowed by law, to do."

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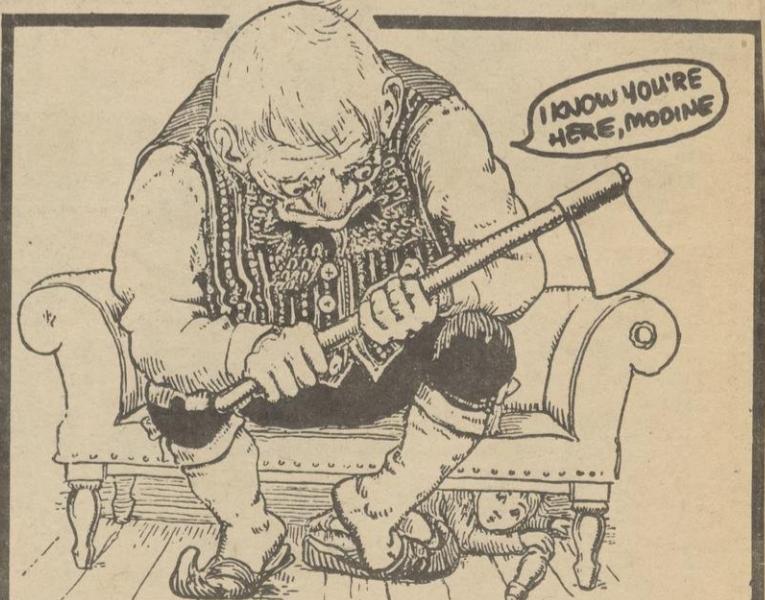
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By PAT McGILLIGAN

The status of women in the city of Madison, measured in terms of wealth, position, and governmental power, is incontestably second-class. In a city (like most cities) where women have an easy numerical advantage, the curious fact is that a minority presides over a majority.

According to Madison's 1968 census, there are 85,602 women in this city, and 79,389 men. But women hold the edge only in population statistics—for all practical purposes, Madison business, education, and government is controlled by males.

Local governmental structures, because they are open to public scrutiny, provide the most easily recognizable examples of this inequity.

Madison's city council, for instance, is composed of 22 elected officials. Only two are alder-women, Alicia Ashman, Ward 10, and Jane Ruck, Ward 20.

Supportive city bodies reinforce this inequality. City committees, most of whose members are appointed by Mayor William Dyke, are completely dominated by men.

Of the 242 positions available on city boards and commissions, only 29 are filled by women. Of these 29, eleven are on either the Youth Commission, Library Board, or Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC). Another two are held by Ashman.

In all, Madison women are represented on only 16 of the 31 city committees, and no woman, except for the assistant library director, is a paid city official or department head.

It cannot be argued that qualified women are unavailable—on the contrary, educated women provided by the Universities could easily fill professional specifications were such women sought out.

Madison women, when requesting special consideration for their problems, as in the present city day-care and welfare rights controversies, receive (as could be expected) little sympathy from local male-dominated congresses.

County-wide, these represen-

tation imbalances are strengthened and emphasized. The Dane County Board of Supervisors has 47 members; yet, only three are women—all from Madison.

Traditionally, women assert their position most strongly in education, and Madison women do not seem to be any different, but even there, their roles are strictly limited when it comes down to administration and the decision making.

In the 1969-70 school year, there were 1264 female teachers employed by the Madison school system, and 512 males. But that ratio is turned upside down in the higher levels of command: Only five women serve as principals in the 51 Madison public schools.

On the Madison Board of Education, which is popularly-elected, there is only one woman, President Ruth Doyle, surrounded by six men, and two student advisors (both male).

Doyle, along with Ashman, is one of Madison's few vocal women officials. Last year, she stirred newspaper headlines by criticizing the use of Madison school facilities for beauty pageants. Ashman, first councilwoman in Madison, bristles visibly whenever the council is addressed as "gentlemen." She is the only woman on the Madison Board of Public Welfare, and one of the first to bring the issue of women's rights before Madison's EOC.

In business, as in government, Madison women are present but unaccounted for.

One seventh of the Madison labor force is employed in industry. While women vie for factory jobs, management positions are evidently less available to them.

A quick check of Madison's top industrial enterprises—Oscar Mayer and Co., Gisholt, Ray-O-Vac, Wisconsin Foundry—shows that no woman sits on their board of directors or controlling corporate management.

The large insurance corporations which make their home in Madison (and employ numerous women for clerical tasks) like-

(Continued on Page 23)

Status of women in Madison second place despite majority

Editorial note: the following analysis of city women is one of three articles on the next page dealing with the changing status of women.



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Analysis of an issue**Regents abolish women's restrictions**

By Peter Greenberg

The University's Board of Regents held their regularly scheduled monthly meeting on Sept. 11, and in a surprise move, abolished a women's hours restriction they had voted last November.

The restriction was to have occurred with the beginning of the fall term.

The women's hours controversy on the campus has been long

and hard fought. Early in 1968, the regents came under pressure from the Division of Student Affairs, the chancellor's office and student groups formed to fight the restriction, which at that time called for all women in dormitories under the age of 21 to report back to their dorms by 11 p.m. weekends and 1 a.m. weekends. The regents abolished the hours limitation on a trial basis effective in September of 1968. In November of 1969, scarcely

a year after its inception, the regents were again under pressure, this time from the Wisconsin Family Council and Regent Walter Renk apparently irked by reports from some state legislators that there was too much sex in the dormitories. In re-adopting women's hours, the Regents were careful to make the rule effective in September 1970 because, according to one UW administrator, "they didn't want an immediate tangible issue."

However, in the wake of a violent spring semester on campus, the hours restriction once again seemed to be assuming a position of a potential tangible organizing issue.

In fact, the pressure from Student Affairs had never really stopped in an effort to reverse the curfew hours, and despite Regent Renk the Regents voted five to three to make the restriction apply only to those women whose parents request it. A similar plan was instituted at the University of Iowa, and only 34 out of 3,000 students' parents requested such a provision.

Renk, the Sun Prairie regent, who has led the fight to institute women's hours last November also led the fight to retain them at the Friday meeting. "Do the Regents think that the abolition of women's hours will stop student disruptions? Are we giving in to pressure from Kaleidoscope? I would have to believe we are. I say, if you don't approve of the rules, don't come here. I just don't think discipline of this kind is harmful."

Regent Frank Pelisek (White-water) snapped back at Renk. "You have questioned the motives and integrity of the members of this board. I resent the way you call into question my motives and integrity," Pelisek said. "It does

not involve Kaleidoscope. It involves what is right and proper. I do not think freshmen hours for women is right and proper."

When questioned earlier, Newell Smith, director of student housing on the Madison campus, said that if the Regents felt that the rule was a good one, he felt his dormitory personnel could enforce it.

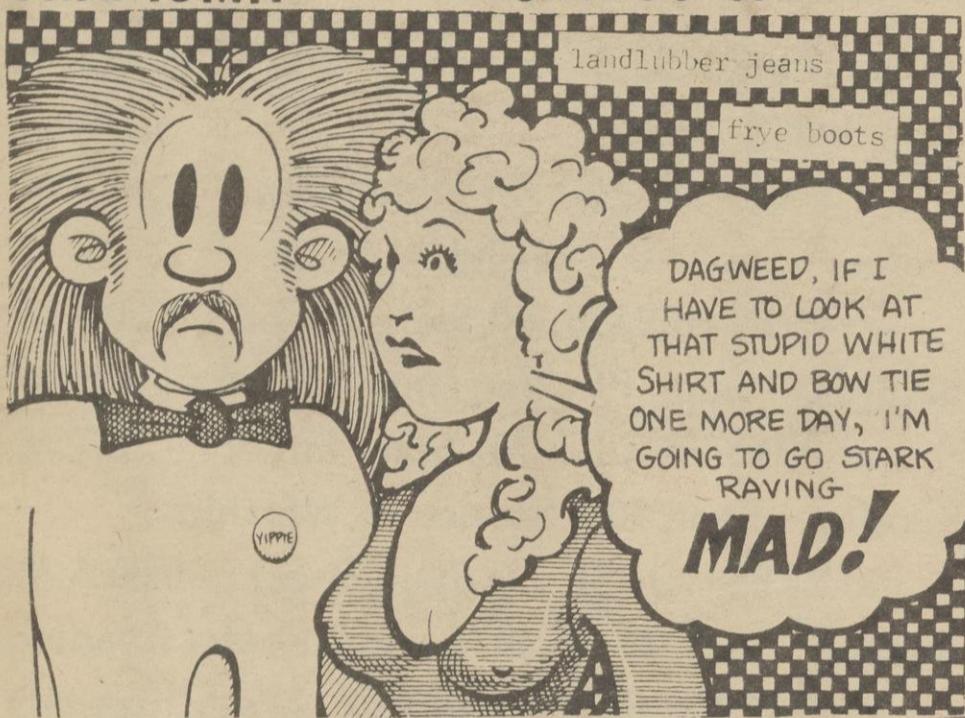
After the vote, Regent President Bernard Ziegler, who voted to retain the restriction, turned to Smith and said, "Well, that'll gum up your works for awhile."

U CANCER RESEARCHER NAMED

Dr. Harold P. Rusch, director of the University of Wisconsin McArdele Laboratory for Cancer Research, has been named to a special committee of the U.S. Senate that will report on the status of the cancer problem and make recommendations for future action.

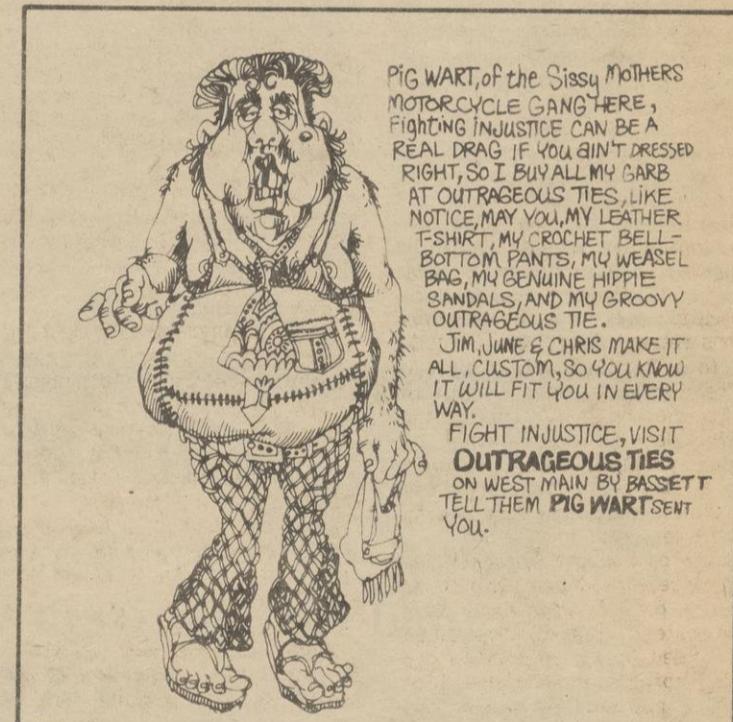
Dr. Rusch, also professor of oncology and chairman of that department at the UW Medical Center, was appointed to the committee by Senate Labor Committee Chairman Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough of Texas.

The committee is composed of eight nationally prominent laymen and 12 physician experts.

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Women's Lib changing lives

By JUDY ROYSTER
Cardinal Staff Writer

* On November 14, the Board of Regents reinstated freshman women's hours and cutback visitation hours.

* On March 5, three federal judges in Wisconsin ruled that abortion of an unquicken fetus is no longer illegal.

* Women at Madison's Methodist Hospital have discarded the traditional nurse's uniform in favor of pants and tunics.

* In June, the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor celebrated its 50th anniversary and released the following statistics: "In 1940, the percentage of women among all professional and technical workers was 45 per cent; today it is 39 per cent. In 1955 women's full-time, year-round median wages were 64 per cent of men's; in 1968 they were only 58 per cent."

* In America today, women comprise over half the population and make 75 per cent of consumer purchases; 44 million of them are unpaid housewives and their wages are below those of both white and black men; black women's wages falling below those of white women.

These facts represent minor gains and major setbacks for American women. Personal experience with the reality behind the statistics is causing more and more women to ally themselves with or at least become interested in the women's liberation movement. Over the past year, Madison women have organized themselves into several organizations, through which they fight the system they believe oppresses them as women and as human beings.

Following are descriptions of some of these organizations:

March 8th

The March 8th Movement began last September with women in Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and became a separate organization after a two-day women's retreat. March 8th, according to a Cardinal article by two of its members, "was originated by the women in SDS who felt a distinct need to come together and discuss problems relating to their role in SDS and to become part of the more general women's liberation movement."

The movement's program included free health care, free abortions on demand, 24-hour child care centers, controlled by women and funded by the state, "an end to the capitalist institutions which degrade and oppress women and an end to the rape of the Third World by American imperialism."

The March 8th Movement took its name from the date of Women's International Day, celebrated in Madison last year with a rally and march, films, workshops and a speech by Marlene Dixon, a professor whose firing from the University of Chicago caused turmoil there.

In her speech, Dixon said women's liberation is "totally dependent on the total change of the social and economic structure. We're in it (women's lib) because we're

angry and . . . we want to be free. Only damaged people can understand that thirst to be whole."

Dixon continued, "Women want a revolution more than we want our own lives."

At the March 9 rally last spring, a spokeswoman called for a continuation of the original March 8 spirit and said that the issue is not oppression of women but the general oppression of the capitalist system.

Women's International Day got its start in 1908 when socialist working women demonstrated for suffrage and an end to sweatshops and child labor. German Communist Clara Zetkin then introduced a resolution proclaiming March 8 as Women's International Day.

Many of the women originally involved with the March 8th Movement have disassociated themselves, according to a former member, because they felt a conflict in being committed to both March 8th and Mother Jones Revolutionary League, a restructured faction of SDS.

Lately, March 8th women had been working with the People's Health Center, which was denied funding. One of the Center's main functions would have been to work with women who desired birth control and abortions. Late in August, women picketed the Social Service Dept. of the government which denied the Center funding.

Recently, March 8th merged with the Women's Action Group, which operates a counseling center in the University YMCA.

WAM

The Women's Action Movement (WAM) was formed early in January in an attempt to reach the women of Madison. About one third of WAM's membership is working women.

In an article in the Cardinal, Bobbie Deur of WAM wrote, "We work for the day when women will be able to take their place in a society in which sex is no barrier to self-realization."

Early in August WAM asked Ald. Joe Thompson, Ward 2, to bring a resolution before the city council requesting the council to provide free, 24-hour child care centers. The centers, which WAM called a "right," would be controlled democratically by the parents.

Mrs. Ann Green, a pre-school teacher involved in WAM, termed the centers "A supplement to a good home."

Secretaries

Early this summer University secretaries began to organize themselves into a union in order

to collectively present their demands and grievances to the University.

One of the secretaries major complaints is that there is no maternity leave provided for them and they cannot use sick leave as

maternity leave. Men employed by the University, however, can use their sick leave to attend their wives who have had a child.

Other grievances include employer's misrepresentation of job descriptions, a confused and in-

effective reclassification system for civil service employees and the fact that University employees cannot take University courses with remitted fees, while state em-

(continued on page 11)

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Opinion

Press prejudgetes Manson trial

By GARY DREZKA
Cardinal Staff Writer

"A Special Report: Charles Manson, The incredible story of the most dangerous man alive."

Headline of a recent Rolling Stone "The Love and Terror Cult: The man who was their leader. The charge of multiple murder."

Picture cover of Manson in Life Magazine

Charles Manson is now on trial in Los Angeles for murder, even more heinous than that—mass murder. He is accused of being theader of a group of people (his amily) who killed at least eight people including Sharon Tate. It as never been said that he had anything to do with the physical ct of murder itself, he is said to have spiritually forced members of his Family into the murders—with his powers of persuasion this was possible.

Whether Manson or any members of the Family are guilty I will not and cannot decide here, no one really knows for sure except those directly involved. Many people do seem to think that they know though including the District Attorney in Los Angeles, the *Los Angeles Times*, Manson himself and any number of publications here and abroad. It is not

uncommon for any of us when scanning a magazine rack to be confronted with headlines similar to those above and even, more bizarre depending on the notoriety of the publication. The establishment press has found him guilty in their yellow-hued headlines while those underground papers that try to take a stand will more often than not refuse to decide on a verdict, they allow that a person is not guilty until proven conclusively either innocent or guilty. Most of the underground has seen too many cases of blind honky justice in the past few years to overcompensate with their own irrationality.

The *L.A. Times* nearly insured a verdict of guilty and a biased trial when they started many of the exclamatory articles concerning the murders. They printed the confession of Susan Atkins which accused Manson and others in the Family of murder. Susan Atkins was distraught, brainwashed and freaked out when the confession was made and has since refused to testify. The *L.A. Times* wanted to write THE story of the year and perhaps did so, but they also made sure that there would be no fair trial in that city.

Rolling Stone Magazine, a self-righteous rock and roll publica-

tion and one of the more establishment-like in terms of prejudice has come out with a long article dealing with the whole Manson case. At times it is brilliant and very perceptive, it goes below the surface of the situations thereby hoping to be the most accurate account. But the elements of yellow journalism are obvious; the modifiers used, headlines, pictures and the forming of an apocalyptic view (not in keeping with the peace and love that should be in youth culture) of Manson's beliefs. The front cover is atrocious and false—is Manson at his worst more dangerous than Nixon, Laird, Agnew or even Mao? The freaks (?) at *Rolling Stone* set out to prove to their readers that all that is long-haired is not necessarily good, they only prove that one cannot make generalizations, one thing that they are constantly guilty of.

The L.A. underground press has taken another course of action, that being to deliberately bring out the good points about Manson while leaving the reader to think about his bad ones, they expose the creeps who would all too quickly give him and his Family the gas chamber. Their approach is also sensationalistic and at times obnoxious; the newspaper Tues-

day's *Child* named Manson man of the year while the *Free Press* for three weeks straight ran banner headlines and stories about the Family. Right now the *Free Press* is running stories about the trial written by Ed Sanders, poet, peace-freak and ex-Fug, the articles are brilliantly written and much more relevant to the trial coverage than those turned out by UPI or AP.

Concerning the fair journalistic coverage of the trial you only have to look at one fact: the only newspapers or magazines allowed into the courtroom with appointed seats are establishment and hand-picked.

The European press was given priority over even semi-underground publications. The Liberation News Service applied for a seat but is far away on the waiting list. Only after much debate was the Los Angeles Free Press allotted a permanent seat.

Okay—what are we left with? Obviously the question remains whether or not Charles Manson (alleged hippie, murderer and Christ) and his family (alleged lost sheep, murderers and disciples) can get a fair trial in this country or any other. Manson claims that he has been tried and found guilty by the mass media and if he were to be tried again that would be a case of double

jeopardy which is unconstitutional. Does anyone think that there are twelve people in LA unbiased enough to judge these defendants with the objectivity guaranteed under US law? I doubt it. Will they be judged by young people, those who have run away from home, those who have been in jail for half of their lives. In other words, their peer group? Definitely not. Look at the trials of the Chicago Eight, Huey P. Newton, John Sinclair, Sirhan Sirhan, those in Nuremberg, and then consider the upcoming trials of Black Panthers, dope smokers, draft card file burners and soldiers accused of anything—who can expect a fair trial under the laws of the Constitution? Perhaps a Mafioso or a tax report falsifier.

Everyone in this country has certain rights available to them if they are ever accused of a crime and brought to court. Manson has been denied most of his legitimate requests and those which have been granted are quite limited. He was once allowed to act as his own attorney—now he cannot; he asked that the trial be moved to a less prejudiced area of California and this normally allowed option was turned down; he can only make three phone calls a day for his defense (and these involve waiting in line); a law library in his jail is pitifully equipped; messages to his family are mysteriously vanishing—and on and on.

The proceedings will undoubtedly evolve into a far more bizarre event than the Chicago Eight trial. Neither side will be able to relate to the other's beliefs and insanity and because of this Manson will probably not only be found guilty but made a mockery of in every middle class home across the country. It is almost hopeless to conceive of a reasonable attempt at getting a clean and fair verdict with all the hate that will come out during the next few weeks and months.

This country is in a judicial paradox. It has to open up the courtrooms to lawful practices but can't afford to. How many decisions have to be overturned by the Supreme Court before this occurs? How many Chicago Eights will be found guilty of illegal laws before the citizens revolt? How many Bobby Seales have to be gagged before pleas for a fair trial are heard? How many Carroll Chessmans must die before the innocent are released?

WE ARE ALL GUILTY UNTIL PROVEN INNOCENT.

Soon we will be the lawyers, jurors and lawmakers of this country, and we will have to be the unbiased and objective constituency. We will be the ones who have to read between the lines of slightly unbalanced news articles that some of us will write.

We will have to demand that trial by peer group is a fact and not a lie, and in the same light will have to insure that the real crimes against the people are brought to court until a redefinition of American justice is recreated.

The Manson case is a brutal one to use as an example, no one really wants to rehash what possibly went on within the family structure. Most of the facts known are sensational and grotesque, Manson did have a lot to say—he may have picked the wrong way to say it. The trials of Lee Harvey Oswald and Sirhan Sirhan in all their complexities were much easier for us to handle than the truths involved in this one. It is our obligation to find the truth, insure that the truth is heard, and make sure that the guilty are found guilty or the innocent released.

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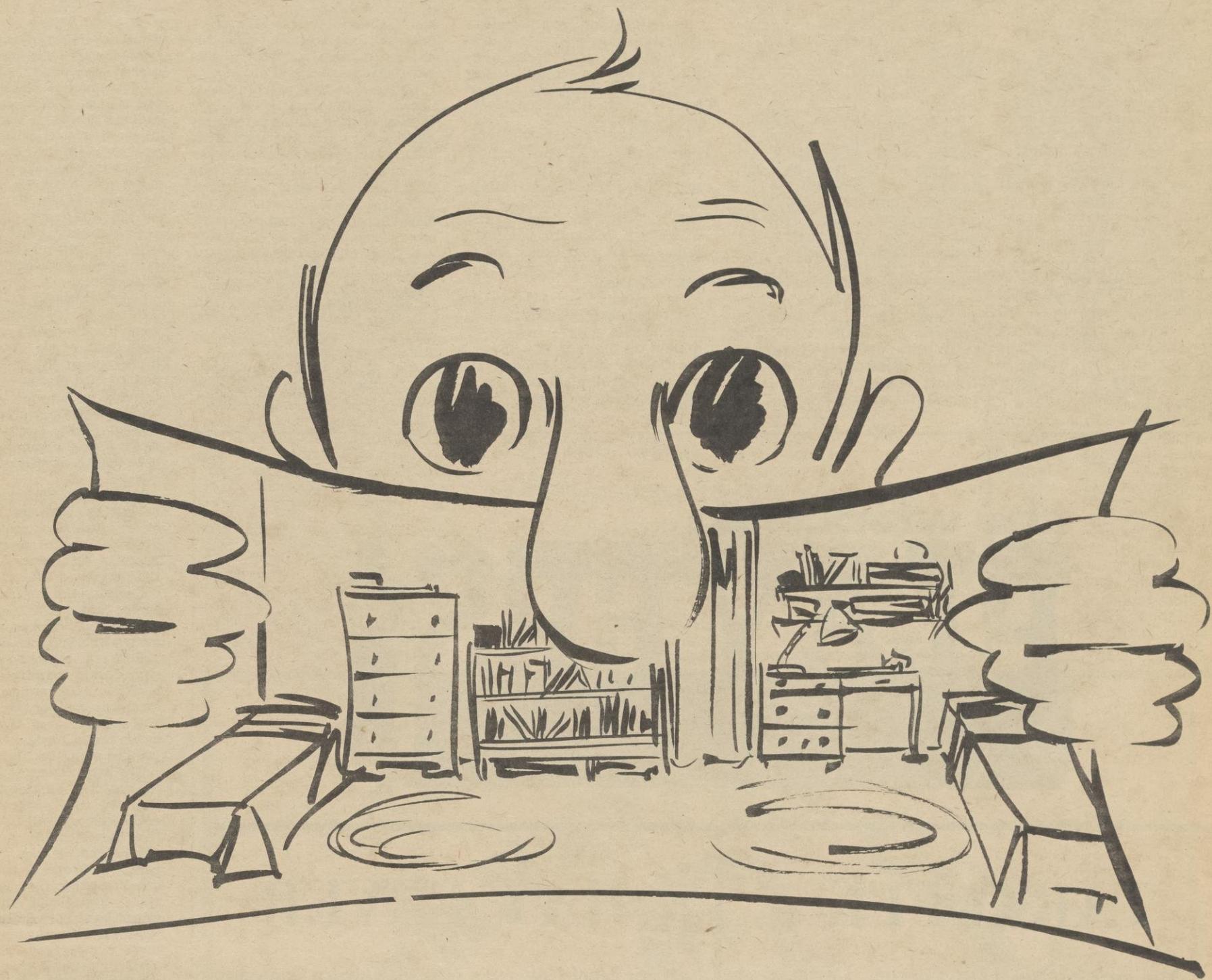
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Manchester's

A native's interpretation

Welcome to Madison: a brief

By PATRICK MCGILLIGAN
Cardinal Staff Writer

"In every town and small city of America, an upper set of families stands above the middle classes and towers over the underlying population of clerks and wage workers. The members of this set possess more than do others of whatever there is locally to possess; they hold the keys to local decision; their names and faces are often printed in the local paper; in fact, they own the newspaper as well as the radio station; they also own the three important local plants and most of the commercial properties along the main street; they direct the banks. Mingling closely with one another, they are quite conscious of the fact that they belong to the leading class of the leading families."—C. Wright Mills, *The Power Elite*.

Welcome to Madison.

If you are really here for an education, do not miss the opportunities for instruction afforded to you by the city of your residence.

In varying degrees, Madison harbors the ugliest factors of present social reality, and a careful study of its rich, its poor, its educational standards, its governmental intricacies, and its local "problems," will provide you with the most basic of lessons—lessons largely unavailable to you from the processed courses of this University.

Madison is known as a "progressive" city, i.e. racism in Madison is usually subtle, the local elite are rarely blatant. But regardless of manner or form, it must be said that sharp social inequalities exist here.

Among Madisonians, there is an old legend: the west side of town runs the city. While oversimplified, of course, the legend does make its point. In terms of wealth (and power), west Madison has the decided edge.

Centered in the comfortable outlying districts of Nakoma, Orchard Hills, Cherokee Heights, Westmoreland, Highpoint, and Hilldale, are almost three fourths of Madison's doctors and lawyers, along with many University and city officials, local real estate and insurance executives, and other professional people.

Now raising its own fashionable suburban edges, east Madison has been traditionally known as the area of the lower middle and working classes in town, and east side homes, in general, stand in marked contrast to the more spacious

and fashionable west area residences. East Madison is the older, more industrial part of this relatively unindustrial city.

On the east side, neighborhoods such as Williamson Street house Madison's most publicized poverty situations. Along with south Madison, near east also is the center for most of Madison's small (less than 1 per cent) black population.

Central Madison, true to the classic postscript of urban sprawl, now belongs to commercial interests, the city and state governments, and absentee landlords. High rents have virtually eliminated the working man's family from downtown Madison, and the central city is now populated mainly by students and the elderly.

But as it is in the case of most cities, it is the isolated suburbs which control even high-

er reins of wealth. In east Madison, it is Maple Bluff, where Wisconsin Gov. Warren knows lives. In west Madison, it is Shorewood.

The names of Maple Bluff residents run like a who's who of Madison, although Maple Bluff is an incorporated village, legally separate from the city.

Although they are free to make use of city services, Maple Bluff residents are not required to pay any Madison taxes. Maple Bluff residents have their own small police department, their own fire department, and their own parks department.

Their teenagers attend East High School, but Maple Bluff citizens have recently attempted to have their grade school children taken out of the Madison school district and placed within Monona Grove's (a far-east Madison district) educational jurisdiction. Presumably then, Maple Bluff residents may sometime in the future have their own educational system also.

Most Maple Bluffers make their money in Madison and take it home with them. Twelve of the 21 chairmen of Oscar Mayer's board of directors, for example, live in the Bluff. The bulk of the Oscar Mayer workforce, numbering about 3500, lives nearby in the modest homes of east Madison, within the city limits.

Bankers, construction officials, corporation executives, local celebrities and entrepreneurs—in Madison, another (not-so-debatable) legend says that when you have really made it in Madison, you are from the Bluff.

The west side version of Maple Bluff is Shorewood. Newer than the Bluff, Shorewood is also an incorporated village and, like Maple Bluff, it also exists surrounded by the city of Madison. Shorewood residents are considered to be the nouveau riche; their sons and daughters attend West High School.

Private tennis courts, two and three car garages, lakefront properties, swimming pools—it is the tangible benefits of wealth which easily distinguish Shorewood and Maple Bluff residents from their Madison neighbors.

And so, technically, the legend of west side rule should not be discarded, but simply updated and clarified. It is in the suburbs (some which are now locating on the east side), where the pockets of wealth and power are to be found. The imbalance is unfortunate—but mostly for south Madison, central Madison, near west, and east side residents.

This imbalance, neatly packaged into an easily understood "east-west" competition, is a fact of life in Madison, and is evident in many ways. The most treasured local rivalry for example, athletic events between East High School and West High School where east side residents have an opportunity to recoup their social prestige by an upset victory. High school principals publicly tout their teams with the message that "East High is Best!"

The Madison newspaper's (largely controlled by west side interests) usually bill the results of such meetings as either "West Loses!" or "West Wins!"—the psychological implications are not lost.

That school spirit attitude carries over into Madison's adult life, also, it would seem. Mayor William Dyke (a resident of Nakoma) commands a city council of eleven east siders and eleven west siders (Capitol Square serving as the dividing line), but among the important 200 odd city committee members (appointed by Dyke), an over-sized 65 per cent half from the west side. Few are from central Madison.

(In addition, less than 20 per cent are women, although women outnumber men in Madison, proving that affluence is not the only prerequisite for governmental influence; being male helps.)

In the 1969 mayoral race, both candidates were from the west side of town. Dyke's opponent, a liberal, and a near-west resident, carried most of the east side wards. Predictably, Dyke

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the wisconsin

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Wisconsin Alliance states world view

By ED BERG

and

CHRISTINE CINDER

Since its founding three years ago, the Wisconsin Alliance has been one of Madison's more controversial political organizations. From the right, Mayor Dyke is reputed "to fear the Wisconsin Alliance more than any other organization." From the left, some say the WA is nothing but a liberal do-gooding organization. While we are pleased by the Mayor's reputed distress, the charge of "liberal do-gooding" is more serious. Our task in this article is to answer this charge by explaining our world view, our goals and our tactics.

As we see it, ordinary people are nearly powerless. They have little control over their jobs, their money, their government, or their environment. Why is this so? Some people say it is simply due to the complexities of modern life, to the growth of technology and population. We don't see it that way. Rather than viewing society as a growing hodge-podge of conflicting interest groups, we see society as divided into two great classes—the class of those who WORK for a living and the class of those who OWN for a living.

We see those who own for a living as the real power holders in our society. They are the real rulers because they own the means of production. They hold the factories, banks and giant farms as their private property. They can hire and fire, and they can buy politicians and indeed whole governments. For these reasons we call them the ruling class.

The people who work for a living we call the working class, which we take to include all wage workers and all non-management salaried workers of both govern-

ment and private business, as well as housewives, students, the unemployed and elderly. Also included in the ranks of those who work for a living are small shop owners and small farmers, who do not employ the labor of others. The working class is the vast majority of the American people, whether they be blue collar workers or white collar workers. The ruling class—the real backbone of big business and of the military-industrial complex—is only a small percent (say 1 1/2% or 3,000,000 people) which owns 80% of all the stocks and bonds of corporate America.

In speaking of two basic classes, we don't take them as monolithic blocks. The ruling class has its divisions, say between the corporate liberals and the corporate conservatives. The real splits however occur in the working class. The ruling class has always played on such differences as black and white, male and female, young and old. The black people are undoubtedly the most direct victims of this policy of "divide and conquer." The owners created racial fears in the days of slavery and continue to play on them. The fear that your job will go to a black man, that the value of your house will be cut in half, that your money will be stolen by a black man—these are all time-honored class fears which the bosses and property speculators carefully cultivate in white workers' minds. Creating irrational fears is the oldest techni-

que of social control known to man. Since the dawn of class society, ruling classes have had some 5000 years to perfect it.

This class view of society is basic to our politics. We think that historically the working class has been the source of every bit of progressive social change in the US. We see it as the source of all real change in the future. As Mao Tse-tung said, "the people and the people alone are the moving force of history."

Given our view of society, how do we work for social change? Our basic plan is to create organizations where people can begin to take control of their lives now. We

have for example helped create local ward organizations in the Madison community, and we have joined with other groups in the struggle for a Peoples' Health Center. We have advocated creating Peoples' Councils, which would put workers as voting members on the boards which control schools, hospitals and factories.

In the long run we advocate building a mass-based labor party or a working peoples' party as a third political party. Actually, we see it as a second party because there is really only one party now—the Property Party, with its Democratic and Republican wings. The point of a labor party is to

give working people political control over the economy. As it stands now, the ruling class uses its Party to maintain "free" enterprise, i.e. enterprise free of legislative restraints. To us, however, "free" enterprise means only that the owners are free to screw the working people in every imaginable way. To limit this exploitation, drastic laws are needed. For example, we advocate price controls, rent controls, ceilings on profits, and the cancellation of all bank interest charges on loans to farmers. These are possible reforms that the State Legislature could put into law if the right people were elected. Constitutionally, the people have the right to take the rule from the ruling class, and the function of a labor party would be to mobilize support for this kind of legislation.

Toward forming a labor party, the WA runs political candidates on platforms calling for drastic reforms. We don't expect any tremendous victories in these campaigns and for us right now electoral politics is primarily an organizing tool. During campaigns we can raise suppressed issues such as the imperialist nature of the war, racism, and economic exploitation. When our people win, they don't disappear into office never to be seen again. Rather they go back to their constituencies and work with grass roots organizations. They cannot of course pass any real reforms in office be-

(Continued on Page 17)

'The ruling class has its divisions, between the corporate liberals and corporate conservatives. The real splits, however, occur in the working class. . . such differences as black and white, male and female, young and old.'

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BEHIND HISTORIC FORT RENNEBOHM

Suppose they gave a war, and everybody GAMED?

By RON LEGRO
of the Cardinal Staff

Oh, oh! Watch out! The cops have sealed off the students, blocked them off several blocks from the convention site. Watch out! They're moving in! Aarrgh! Tear gas! GROOSH! GROOSH! WEEOOOO! Busts! It's all over!

Again.

Leo (Animation) House sits back in his folding card table chair and says matter-of-factly, "Daley won by one." Across the table, Grumbold Pauncefot sips his coffee and pulls back the square white cardboard markers, each of which represents either a cadre of Chicago cops or a contingent of students. The playing board with all of the little grids on it is finally cleared, and another game of "Chicago, Chicago!" begins.

"This game wasn't typical," Leo House says. "Daley usually loses." Mayor Richard Daley, that is. "There's a built-in advantage for the students, so the pigs usually lose by 64 or so," Leo House says.

"Chicago, Chicago!" is not a typical parlor game, even for the wargamers. Leo and "Grumbold" will say so if you ask them. They're both wargamers. "Grumbold" — at least that's the name on the card pinned to his shirt — doesn't even think most parlor wargames are politically inspired. After all, who ever heard of the Germans winning the Battle of Stalingrad? Well, it happens, occasionally.

The time was when you bought a game for your kid and he pushed an Uncle Wiggly marker around a colorful, lithographed board, or they gave you dice and play money, and you could buy Park Place, or Go to the Head of Your Class, or even meet your Dream Date. Then there was this game company, Avon-Hill. Avon-Hill was trying to think up new game ideas, since nearly everything had been tried, when someone came along with an idea for a new game, a WAR game, based on actual battles. So they put it on the market, "Stratego," it was called, or "Gettysburg," something like that, anyway.

So, anyway, the Avon-Hill gang puts out this wargame, see, and before they can say "Parker Brothers!" the thing is a smash seller. So they put out another one, and another one, and pretty soon they find out that there are millions, MILLIONS of people who like nothing more than to play wargames in their spare time.

Hundreds of wargaming societies have sprung up. Like the International Federation of Wargaming. There are 30 to 40 wargamers in Madison, and most of them belong to the IFW. Every so often, they even have a wargamers convention, and assorted wargame freaks from as far away as Minnesota show up, simply to play wargames.

Like Gary Gygax. Rhymes with "Ajax." That's who "Grumbold Pauncefot" really is. Gygax is a wargaming Superstar; he's known across the country as one of the top players of parlor wargames. Gary Gygax is also an insurance underwriter from Lake Geneva, Wis., the Midwest's mecca of wargaming, and he's been at this kind of thing for 10 years or so.

On the other hand, there's his partner, Leo (Animation) House. Leo is called Animation because he is very animated. Leo Animation House will talk your dice off if you give him a chance (Lose One Turn). Leo Animation House goes to school at Madison East High between such cardboard confrontations as "Chicago, Chicago!" and "Conflict."

The games are incredibly complex. Usually, the rules recreate famous battles — Midway and Anzio from World War Two, or Gettysburg from the Civil War, for example. The playing boards are these neat honeycomb grids overlaying Rand McNally relief maps, and you put markers which represent troop strengths on the grids. There are Mobility Factors. Mobility Factors tell you how far you can move your army on each turn. . . "nowhere," for example. Then there is the "nuclear option rule," invented by a disgruntled wargamer who was losing a battle: you simply pound your fist on the board, destroying the entire game.

As a matter of fact, the "nuclear option rule" was finally incorporated right into "Confrontation," a superwargame. "Confrontation" is so complex that it would take a computer 100 years to learn how to play, legend has it. Nevertheless, Fred Winter, a wargaming Milwaukee high school sophomore, managed to figure it out. . . he's finished the game twice in two years, so far. In "Confrontation," a player can rarely avoid getting the world into a thermonuclear war. "It's rigged to get hot," says Fred, somewhat defeatedly. It



...War may be hell, but wargaming is merely cerebral. If you don't believe it, ask the computer that can't play, or Grumbold Pauncefot, who can.



—Cardinal photos by Ron Legro

was sort of a brush-up for the big convention late in August at Lake Geneva, where 400 or so wargamers usually assemble every summer at a rented hall, only to wind up over at Gary Gygax's house. Anyway, while Fred Winter attempted to save the planet at one table, a couple of his friends nearby were re-running the Battle of Stalingrad. One of them shifted a whole Nazi division across the Soviet border in a single brilliant move, slowed only by a half-eaten peanut butter and jelly sandwich on the middle of the playing board.

At still another table, three or four guys were pushing little plastic Sherman tanks through toy town streets. Miniatures. It's another type of wargaming, just like playing cars in a sandbox (they even USE sandboxes). In miniatures, you discover the distance you can move your pieces by tape measure according to the rules. Where someone goofs, gets within "lethal" distance of an enemy piece, his tank or army division or whatever is "destroyed" and marked by a cotton ball frozen explosion.

Getting back to the board games, there are old standards, like "Afrika Korps," with which even the greenest wargamer is familiar, all the way to monster homemade grids the size of pingpong tables. There's even a game about Vietnam. It's called, surprisingly enough, "Vietnam." An otherwise typical wargame, "Vietnam" has in its rules a provision for U.S. troops to invade Cambodia if enemy forces are using that country for a sanctuary. Pretty neat, especially since the game was brought out in 1965.

The rules are always elaborate, but then, wargaming is a highly refined art, . . . so says one wargamer, who also prefers to call chess, that traditional intellectual exerciser, "too simple."

Wargamers are a mixed lot, politically, but most of them are college students, graduates, or in high school, according to a survey conducted by a wargaming magazine. "There are all types of people in wargaming," says Bob Reuschlein, a University student-type wargamer. "There are some radicals, some reactionaries; most of them are against the war, I guess."

Still, you could wonder about these wargamers. Maybe they're just war FREAKS. Maybe they LIKE to play war, dig blood, death, and stuff like that. Maybe their minds go "Zowie! Kersplash! Blam!" in anticipation of military victory. Maybe.

But the wargamers themselves don't think they're coldblooded. "It's more abstract than that," says Leo Animation House. Gary Gygax adds, "When someone plays Monopoly and puts hotels on Baltic Avenue, he hardly imagines himself as a slumlord."

Still, you might argue, doesn't the Reserve Officer Training Corps sometimes use wargames to teach military strategy?

Sure they do. But then, the wargamers will point out in retaliation, the guy who invented "Chicago, Chicago!" is an SDS organizer.

Local power balance

(continued from page 8)

students seem to always be the losers. East siders, for instance, have been begging for years for the funds to operate an east side hospital; as yet, they have not received approval for such a project. At present, there is no hospital on the east side of town; there are five on the west side (one of which is city-operated).

In the fights over neighborhood health centers, day-care operations, a community center, and a north side high school, east side residents have come out on the losing end. East siders, arguing that such proposals are a necessity for east-side citizens, are met with budgetary excuses from west-siders, to whom such ideas probably do, indeed, appear superfluous.

Madison ADC (Aid for Dependent Children) families, most of them from the near east side and south Madison, also met budget explanations when they recently attempted to secure an \$8 per person monthly aid.

Dyke, and welfare chairman William Hall (a resident of one of the new far-east districts) argued that city financial resources could not absorb welfare responsibilities. Six aldermen who agreed with the mayor were enough to uphold his decision and withhold the aid.

East High, the oldest and largest of existing Madison high schools is feeling a similar financial pinch. East is finally

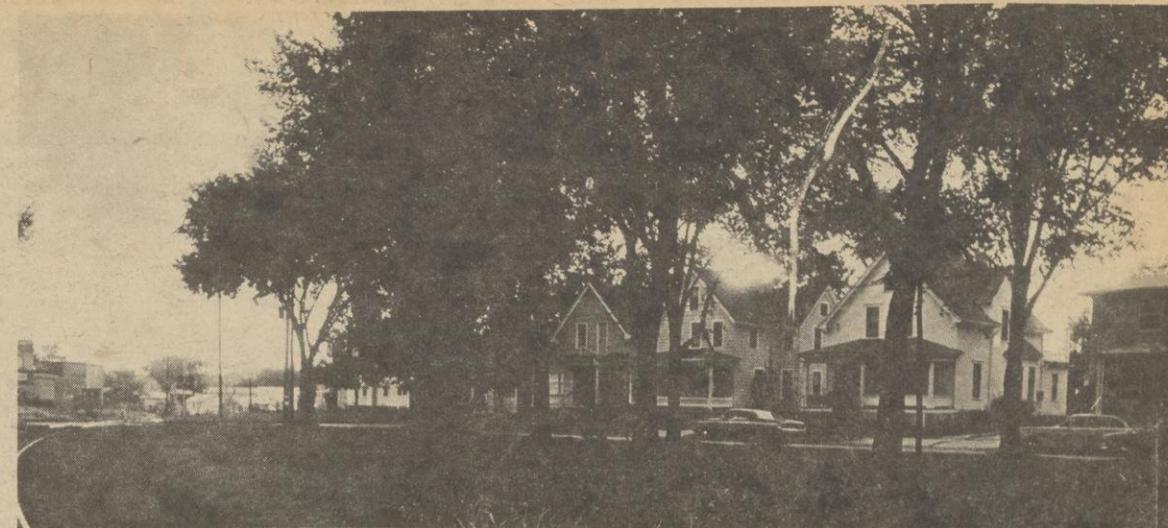
having its over-crowded quarters expanded this year—West High received its addition last year.

Overcrowding is contributing to another of the serious problems East High faces. Racial tensions, which resulted in one brawl last year and very nearly precipitated another, are compounding unattended, according to many East students.

East's principal resigned last year, ostensibly to take a more lucrative position in Arizona, but one staff member confided he really meant an "easier," less explosive position.

City-wide, racism is just as explosive, and is receiving increased publicity, if not direct attention, every year. Concern over women's rights in Madison also threatens the complacency of local citizens. The advisory (and, as such, relatively powerless) Equal Opportunities Commission recently reported a drastic increase in complaints received at their office.

Many Madison citizens have recognized these growing problems but found themselves powerless to deal with them. Within the Madison Common council, a coalition of liberals challenges Dyke's authority regularly by attempting to block various traditional procedures and initiate new programs.



THE EAST Side is the older, more industrial part of Madison.

Referendum '70 group to aid peace candidates

A former Army combat correspondent in Vietnam, Karl Gutknecht, and Mark Burstein, a University law school student, are Madison coordinators of Referendum '70, a national organization composed of political veterans, students and political newcomers determined to stop the war by supporting candidates pledged to end

the Asian war.

The local group is soliciting funds to support peace candidates in Wisconsin wherever there is a clear-cut and public confrontation between candidates over Vietnam and Cambodia. Among candidates in Wisconsin endorsed by Referendum '70 are Congressman Robert Kastenmeier, 2nd District,

Women's Lib

(continued from page 5)

ployees, such as policemen, can.

Still another complaint was expressed by one secretary when she asked, "Do our duties include making coffee?"

During the summer, the secretaries talked with representatives from Local 171 of the AFL-CIO and from the Teaching Assistants Assn. However, the secretaries are continuing to organize themselves autonomously.

WEAL

The Women's Equality Action League (WEAL) has charged 100 universities, including Wisconsin, with discrimination on the basis of sex. The national organization has complained to U.S. Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson that the 100 universities are in violation of Executive Order 11246 which forbids federal contractors from sex discrimination.

WEAL brought the charges against the universities after studying such statistics as the following: 13 per cent of all history doctorates are earned by women, yet at the University there is not one woman among the faculty of 60 in history. Hundreds more examples such as this exist in universities across the country.

WEAL requested investigation of admission policies, financial support to women students, graduate placement, hiring and promotion policies for staff and faculty and salary inequities.

The Labor Dept. asked the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) to investigate the charges. So far HEW's Office of Civil Rights has looked only at the University of Maryland, one of the universities charged.

In California women became impatient with HEW's slowness

and took the entire University of California and California State school system to court.

If WEAL's charges are sustained either by HEW or in court, the universities will lose all federal money until the inequities are corrected.

Free U

For both women and men interested in learning more about women's history, four women graduate students will teach the subject in the Free University this fall.

Ann Gordon, one of the four women, explained that three graduate students have been researching women's history with emphasis on when attitudes toward women, women's role and status and the family among others have changed. In January their research will go into a book.

Along with the fourth woman, they will make their research available through the Free University.

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Many great people have lived by this motto: Ernest Hemingway, Edgar Allan Poe, W. C. Fields and countless others. These people were sensitive enough to realize that a conscious soul must periodically seek escape from a cold, indifferent world. The Red Shed, 406 N. Frances Street provides the environment for just such a release every Monday and Tuesday night. The lights are low and comforting, the drinks cool and soothing, the music soft and sincere (as played by Ax), and the bartenders understanding.

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Epidemics infest ghettos, communes

WASHINGTON (AP)—An ancient child killer and the infamous "Black Death" of the Middle Ages are making comebacks in ghetto areas and hippie-style communes, government health officials say.

Doctors in the U.S. Public Health Service's Communicable Diseases Center in Atlanta said in a telephone conference interview that the nation can expect limited outbreaks of diphtheria in coming months.

They reported also bubonic plague in the western United States and cholera outbreaks abroad.

Taking part in the conversation were Dr. Roger A. Feldman, chief of the CDC's special pathogens section; Dr. Thomas M. Buchanan, a medical epidemiologist; Dr. Gerald A. Faich, epidemic intelligence service officer; and Dr. Arthur S. Osborne, director of the foreign quarantine division.

Diphtheria outbreaks have been

reported in Chicago, Miami, San Antonio and Elgin, Tex.

Bubonic plague, which killed hundreds of thousands when it swept across Europe during the Middle Ages, has been reported in six Western states in the past five years.

Cholera, another ancient killer, has been reported in Indonesia, the Philippines, India, Vietnam, Burma, Nepal, East Pakistan, South Korea and Russia.

The specialists say from three to five diphtheria outbreaks can be expected yearly in the United States for the indefinite future unless the levels of immunization are increased and maintained.

Buchanan said diphtheria has hit San Antonio hardest, with 55 cases reported so far this year—25 in the past month. There have been 192 cases reported nationwide, compared with 200 cases in all of 1969.

"This does not necessarily mean that in 1971 there will be epidemics of massive proportions," Buchanan said, "or that diphtheria will become an alarming national problem."

But he said that with at least 15 per cent of the nation's children not immunized, "We can expect repeated outbreaks." Based on experience of recent years, one or two more outbreaks of 10 to 20 cases could be expected in the United States this year. He said the case total could reach 350 next year.

"Probably the majority of the low economic ghetto areas throughout the country are poorly immunized," the doctors reported.

Feldman said five cases of plague have been reported in New Mexico and two in California this year. There have been 31 cases reported since 1965—all in Western states—compared with fewer

than 10 during any previous five-year period since 1925.

A new CDC report concludes that the increase "reflects a larger number of persons being exposed to wild rodent activity, either by their living styles or recreational activities, particularly camping."

"And by 'living styles' we mean the style of living of the so-called 'hippies,'" Feldman said. "Yes, cases of plague have been recorded among hippies."

The experts said plague is usually transmitted to man by wild rodents, such as rats and squirrels and the fleas they harbor.

Faich and Osborne said the cholera currently being reported from Russia and eight Eastern nations is not expected to spread to any significant degree to the main European continent or to North America—but sporadic cases may be introduced. Faich said

reports from Russia marked only the second time since 1948 that Russia has reported having cholera.

Osborne said that the World Health Organization feels that the disease will not spread westward from Russia to any significant degree.

Wisconsin gymnastics star John Russo tied for the title in side horse in 1970 NCAA competition to give the Badgers their first national title in the sport.

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amid speculation

Search for UW President Continues

By JEFFERY ALLEN

The search for a successor to Fred Harvey Harrington as president of the University of Wisconsin is still going on, with the list of candidates cut to somewhere between one and 200, depending on whom you talk to.

The committee appointed to screen candidates for the job presented a list of 200 names, with a dozen or less cited as the best of the bunch, to the Board of Regents Aug. 15. Now the regents begin their search.

No official will say who's on the list. But this hasn't stopped speculation.

Harrington is scheduled to leave office Oct. 1. According to Gordon Walker, head of the regent selection committee, the board will not make a decision until they have found "the right man" for the job.

This may or may not be by October. If not, Vice President Robert Clodius will probably become acting president.

Student hits pres. search

One of the student members of the screening committee on presidential selection, David Van Vort has criticized the regents for failing to search for a new president who would relate to students.

Van Vort said the successor to Harrington will very much affect the climate of this university.

"I can only say that no priority was placed on picking a president who would be able to relate to students as creative human beings with capacities for growth," he said, reflecting on his experiences on the committee.

"Should a president be selected who understand only the desires and goals of the regents I predict the death of this university within the year," he said.

Van Vort's own choice for the presidency is Paul Goodman, an educational and social critic who formally taught at the University.

The "right man" the regents want may be somewhat difficult to find, Regent Walker likes to say the new president must be a man "who can walk on water."

Among other difficult tasks, he'll be expected to get the University back in good standing with the legislature and to restore the confidence of the people of the state in the University, according to Walker.

Restoring the people's confidence in the University means calming the campus—or at least being very strict with campus protest.

And this means the choice will probably not be one likely to please many students. It's likely the student wishes won't be foremost in the minds of the regents when they make their decision, however.

The regents may have to settle for someone who can't walk on water.

Someone like Chancellor Edwin Young, for instance.

The Associated Press said in July that the current Madison chancellor is the definite frontrunner in the race to succeed Harrington.

In the two years that he has been chancellor, Young has made a reputation for a stern approach to campus unrest and this might please both the Regents and the legislature. He's also a vice-president of the University and academically qualified for the job.

But Young has not established a close rapport with liberal, radical or revolutionary students. His selection would probably not be greeted with widespread student joy.

Other names included in the speculation are:

Glenn S. Pound, dean of the College of Agriculture. Pound, 56 and a native of Arkansas, has been Ag school dean for six years. His candidacy is backed by the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation.

John Weaver, president of the University of Missouri, the 13th largest college in the country. The son of a former University professor, he's also in his mid-50's and has held positions at Ohio State, the University of Iowa,

the University of Nebraska, Kansas State College, and the University of Minnesota.

Darkhorse candidates include Lee S. Dreyfus, president of Stevens Point State University; Malcolm Moos, president of the University of Minnesota; and "someone from New Jersey," an unidentified man who at least one observer feels is being given serious consideration.

Whether any of these men is the "right man" in the mind of the regents and how long it will take them to decide is still unknown.

All 10 regents are on the selection committee, with a six member steering committee doing most of the work. The committee will probably call the top candidates in for interviews.

When the selection committee makes its decision, the choice will go before the formal Board of Regents, which, since everyone will be involved in the committee choice, will no doubt approve the candidate.

No approval by the legislature or any other group is needed.

It's difficult to say precisely what the president does. Basically, he is simply in charge of the University of Wisconsin system, including campuses in Madison, Milwaukee, Green Bay, and Parkside, and the University Extension system.

But chancellors and deans actually run the campuses. The president has little to do with day to day activity, including activity during a riot or crisis situation.

Most importantly, the president

represents the University before the legislature and the public and solicits money from foundations, corporations, alumni, and anyone else he can get to.

In other words, as far as the student is concerned, he's a person who you don't see much of and has little to do with what you do.

An interesting spin-off of the speculation on who will be president is over who will be new chancellor of the Madison campus if Young gets the job.

If Young leaves, he will be the third chancellor to depart since 1967, when Robben Fleming left to become president of the University of Michigan. His successor, William Sewell, quit in 1968 after a hectic year.

UNION 70 FALL HIGHLIGHTS

Promising Programs:

Sept. 14-18, New Student Program Week
 Mixers, Monday, Wednesday, & Saturday, 9-12.
 12. Folk Concert—Thursday, the 17th, 9-12.
 Grad Coffee Hour, Thursday, 4:30-6 p.m. & Friday.
 Grad Club 70, 9-12, Friday, the 18th.
 UNION OPEN HOUSE, Sept. 18th, 8-12.
 Sept. 19, Mixer, 9-12.
 Sept. 20, Rites of Fall, B.B.Q. with bands on Terrace, 2-6 p.m.
 Sept. 25, Grad Club Old Fashioned Square Dance, 9-12.
 Sept. 27, Grad Club Picnic, Vilas Park, 2-6 p.m.
 Sept. 29-30, Union Committee Sign-ups, 3-5:30 & 7-9 p.m.
 Oct. 3, Mixer, 9-12.
 Oct. 14-15, Talent Tryouts, 7-11 p.m.
 Oct. 9, Grad Club 70, Cabaret Dancing, Live music, 9-12.
 Oct. 23, Grad Club, Old Fashioned Square Dance, 9-12.
 Oct. 29, Pumpkin Carving Contest, Trophy Room, 7:30 p.m.
 Oct. 31, Mixer, 9-12.
 Nov. 13, Record Sock Hop, 9-12.
 Nov. 20, Grad Club 70, Cabaret Dancing, live music, 9-12.
 Nov. 21, Paid Mixer, 9-12.
 Sound Scene:
 Sept. 17, Folk Concert, 9-12.
 Oct. 11, Misha Dichter, Concert Series, Union Theater.
 Oct. 18-19, Chamber Orchestra of Paris, Paul Kuentz, conductor, Orchestra Series, Union Theater.
 Oct. 23, Hermann Prey, Concert Series, Union Theater.
 Oct. 30, Folk-Blues Concert, 9-12.
 Nov. 13-14, Janacek Quartet, Concert Series,

Union Theater.
 Nov. 20-21, Baroque Orchestra of Cologne, Hanns-Martin Schmidt, conductor, Orchestra Series, Union Theater.
 Theater Notes:
 Oct. 16-17, "1776", Union Theater.
 Oct. 24, Utah Repertory Dance Theater, Union Theater.
 Nov. 8-9, Martha Graham Dance Company, Union Theater.
 Nov. 22, "To Be Young, Gifted, and Black," Union Theater.
 Artful Events:
 Sept. 11-29, Graphics and Sculpture by Ed Mayer, Union Gallery.
 Sept. 26-27, Sidewalk Art Sales, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. on Mall.
 Sept. 30, First Semester Student Art Rental.
 Oct. 2-19, Richard Lazzaro, Prints and Paintings, Union Gallery.
 Oct. 13, Art Films, Play Circle, 4:30, 7 & 9 p.m.
 Nov. 12, Camera Concepts, black and white photography show, Slide Show and Announcement of awards, 8 p.m.
 Nov. 22-Jan. 3 Wisconsin Salon of Art, state competitive show, Opening reception, Nov. 22, 3:30-6 p.m.
 Union Regulars:
 Coffee Houses, every Sat. night, 9-12, starting Oct. 3.
 Grad Club, TGIF Happy Hour, every Friday afternoon, 4:30-6 p.m.
 International Dancetime, every Saturday night, Tripp Commons, 9-12 p.m. starting September 26th.
 International Forum, Thursdays at 8 p.m., Oct. 8 & 22, Nov. 5 & 19.
 Movie Time, continuous from 6 p.m. Thursday, from noon Friday-Sunday, 78¢, Play Circle.



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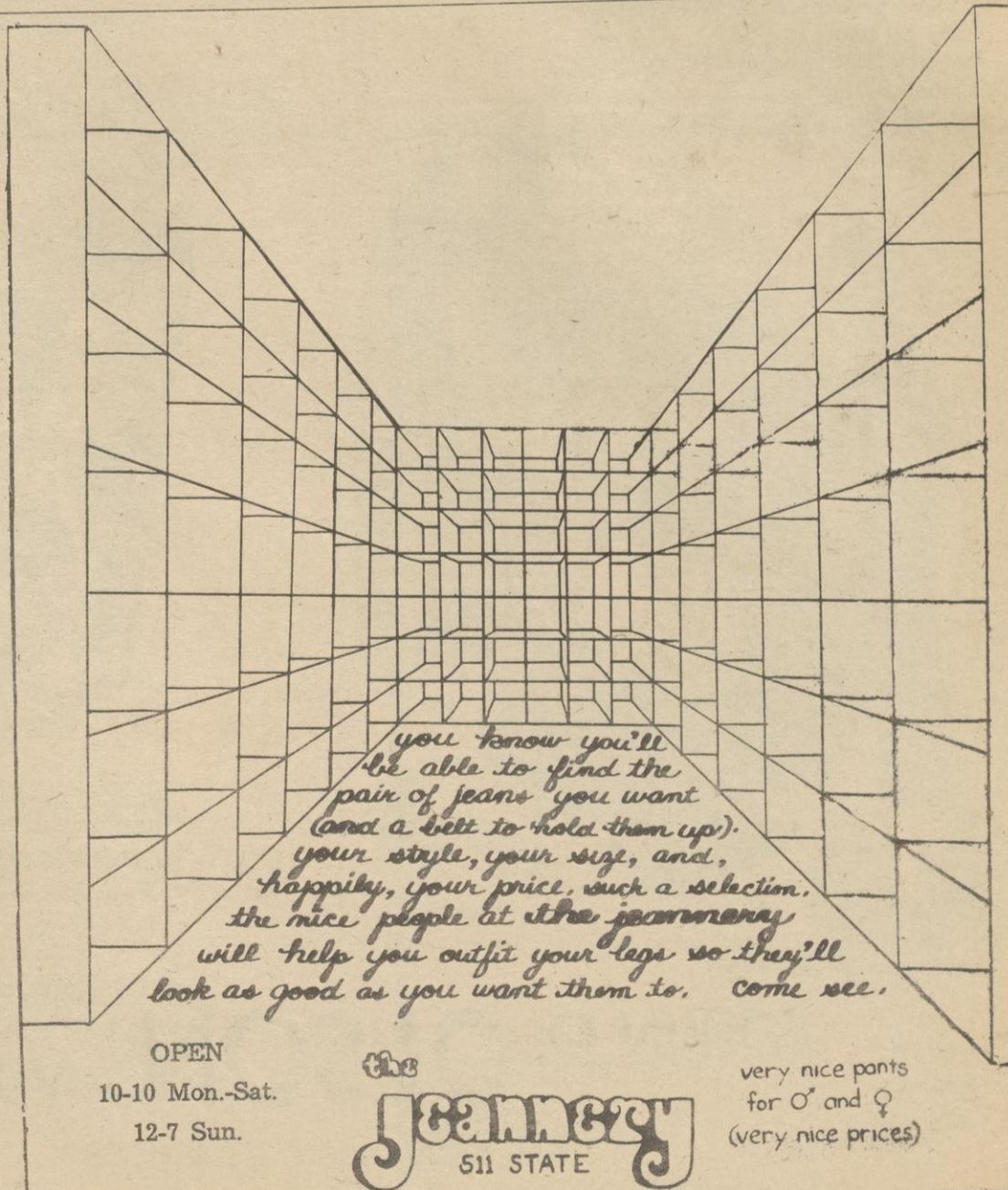
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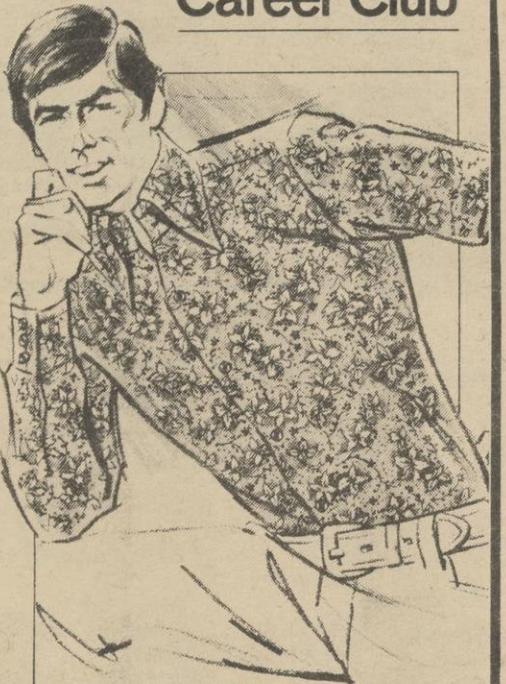
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Union South
Sept. 19 first program scheduled at new site

Sept. 19th is Union South Day—marking the first "on the site" program held at the new Union, located at the corner of E. Johnson and N. Randall Ave. Although Union South will not open until February, 1971, students on the Union South Program Board have been planning programs near the new site for several months.

The day will include a free rock concert from 1-3 p.m., a "paint the fence" party at noon, and a coffeehouse from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. on the Union South site.

The Program Board members will also distribute literature describing their future programs and will recruit new students interested in working with Union South programming.

The \$3.5 million structure will include a music listening lounge, billiards and bowling areas, a crafts workshop and darkroom, as well as other educational, recreational and food services. Other features include an assembly hall to accommodate 325 persons for lectures, films, parties and banquets. Meeting and guest rooms will also be available.

The UW campus is the only one to have two complete Unions on its grounds. Memorial Union South was planned by a student-faculty committee.

South Vietnamese 'don't like U.S.'

WASHINGTON—(CPS)—A poll conducted by the U.S. Military command in South Vietnam has shown that the South Vietnamese people wish the American troops would go away.

Senator Stephen Young (D-Ohio) revealed that the poll, which he said was suppressed on orders of U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, showed that 5% of the people of South Vietnam want Americans to stay, 30% claim to have no opinion, and 65% want all Americans out of their country.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—(CPA)—The South African Medical Journal has called for a psychiatric investigation of blaring pop music. It said the music has a hypnotic effect, "like the drums of the most primitive African tribes."

LONDON (AP)—More than 50 per cent of all fires on Britain's grasslands, heathlands and rubbish heaps are started by children playing with matches or other open flames, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents reports.



VOLUNTEERS

Find out about volunteer opportunities in Madison this year. See what you can do to help others. Stop in Room 507 in the Union or call Lolly Howard at 262-2214.

HAVE YOU TRIED
A GRITTY
BURGER?

Alliance seeks mass-based labor party

(continued from page 9) cause they are blocked at every turn by the Property Party politicians. Even if the WA had a majority in any legislative body, the ruling class would devise some way to shift power away from that body. We have seen just such shifting of power from the City Council to the Mayor's powerful appointed committees, from the County Board of Directors to the proposed County Executive, just as we have seen it nationally in the shift of power from Congress to the President, the military and the CIA. Elected representatives from a mass-based party would hopefully be much more effective than WA representatives could ever be. Nevertheless they too would face the ruling class's same maneuvers.

Thinking about the enormous power of the ruling class leads naturally to the question of revolution. The WA hasn't called for overthrowing the ruling class by armed revolution. There are a variety of opinions in the Alliance about revolution and the subject has never been resolved. Few of us have any illusions about the firmness of the ruling class' grip on the government. Nevertheless, our experience in the community tells us that revolution is about the last thing on working people's minds.

We do however find many working people who are very distressed at the degeneration of the quality of life in the US today. These people are looking for answers; they are open to drastic ideas and it is they we hope to win. In saying that they are open to drastic ideas, however, we realize that they can be won as well by the pseudo working class appeal of fascism. George Wallace and his Amerikan Independent Party also talk about the little guys, and the little guys listen. What the little guys don't hear of course is that Wallace has supported a variety of anti-union laws and that he tries to attract industry to Alabama on the grounds that wages are low there. The reason for these low wages, as Wallace well knows, is that low wages for blacks hold down the wages of the entire working class.

If working people in Wisconsin support the idea of a labor party, they can become a tremendous political force. They can make many gains and reforms. If they do this, however, the owners will not take it sitting down. In the final analysis the ruling class will try to use the courts, the police and the military to smash the movement. If that happens, working people may be forced to fight back to protect their rightful and legal gains. Thus, at least as some Alliance members see it, any successful revolution will have to be a defensive measure and it will have to have the support of the vast majority of American working people. Anything less than this would be an ill-fated putsch, a sad footnote in the ruling class's history books.

How the Alliance Works

But just how is the WA attempting to achieve its goals? The organization is composed of semi-autonomous committees which work on projects. Membership on a committee is a requirement for membership in the Wisconsin Alliance, but a person does not have to be a member of the Wisconsin Alliance to work on a committee. General policies for the Alliance are decided upon at bi-monthly general meetings. A coordinating committee, composed of representatives from each committee, meets every week to handle matters that come up between meetings.

Four committees and a Women's Caucus presently exist.

* The State-Wide Organizing Committee is trying to stimulate the formation of groups like the Madison Wisconsin Alliance all over the state. It is running Betty Boardman for U.S. Senate against Proxmire and Erickson (see the other article in this issue about that campaign). We are using her campaign to build a state-wide working people's party because we feel that such a state-wide organization would give working people much more power than one which exists only in Madison. (Contact Les Radke, 256-9573)

* The Labor Committee is engaged in three kinds of projects.

One is to develop a Labor Information Bureau which would disseminate research and literature on problems relevant to working people. Research is being done on the rights and problems of public employees and the unemployed. Such a bureau could also disseminate many other kinds of information of concern to working people, such as information on consumer fraud. The second activity of the committee is to support workers' struggles when this support is requested. It includes giving advice about how to organize unions, leafletting, and picketing.

The third activity consists of educating members of the Wisconsin Alliance about labor history and the current activities of workers. (Contact Jim Schultz, 257-7509)

* The Anti-Repression Committee is trying to educate people in Madison and around the state about repression and racism. Committee members have done research on the exploitation of Indian tribes in Wisconsin. The committee would like to set up a complaint bureau to collect and publicize information about cases of police brutality and unfair treatment by the court system. This

bureau would be staffed by people elected democratically from community organizations. It would also like to develop education programs for people in the community about the repression being experienced by the Milwaukee 3 and other Black Panthers. (Contact Chris Linder, 241-1326)

* The Internal Education Committee provides the theoretical training necessary for any meaningful political work. In the past it has arranged workshops and study groups on labor history, imperialism and racism. This fall the committee has a three-pronged proposal:

(A) Advanced seminars which meet weekly on such topics as marxist philosophy, imperialism, violence and non-violence, art and literature, and child raising.

(B) Special workshops for each committee in the WA to study practical materials useful for the committee's work.

(C) Social-educational evenings with films and poetry readings followed by informal discussions.

The committee also has long-range hopes for a youth program

and perhaps a summer camp. (Contact Ed Berg, 255-8554)

* The Women's Caucus was organized last fall when women in the Alliance felt that there was a need to confront male chauvinism in the organization in an open way. The caucus has served a consciousness-raising function for both men and women, has developed workshops on women's liberation, and has sent members to speak to various community groups about women's liberation. (Contact Andrea Craig, 233-3863)

The past activities of the WA have included work both in and out of electoral politics. In the fall of 1968, we ran Gene Parks for sheriff. In the spring of 1969, we ran Adam Schesch for mayor and several people for the school board and alderman. In the spring of 1970, we ran Mary Kay Baum and Jack Dunn successfully for the county board and ran several other candidates for county board and alderman.

Our non-electoral activities have received less publicity, but have been very important. These (Continued on Page 18)

'As some Alliance members see it, any successful revolution will have to be a defensive measure and will have to have the support of the vast majority of American working people. Anything less than this would be an ill-fated putsch.'

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Alliance seeks base

(Continued from page 17) include developing ward organizations and developing contacts with working people in Madison. Some members of the WA worked on the People's Health Center (which planned to give free medical examinations and birth control information to low income people) and on the Madison Consumers' League. A workshop is currently researching and writing a radical history of Wisconsin. (Contact Dick Krooth, 251-0468)

The Wisconsin Alliance has encountered problems in developing its programs. One of the major difficulties has been in creating structures within the organization which can help new people become involved in concrete programs. Without such structures, it is difficult to keep people working with the organization. The committee structure outlined above is designed to help solve this problem. Another mistake we have made is to not always follow up new contacts we make by leafletting, speaking to groups or in other short term campaigns. One-shot programs do not commit us to work with the same people over an extended period of time. Programs with no follow-up are like trying to empty the ocean by dipping the water out with a pail.

Attitudes of people outside the WA have also made organizing more difficult. Some people who basically agree with the WA policies are not willing to commit themselves to working with any organization. Some people in the

community feel so powerless that they do not believe there is anything they can do to improve their condition.

We strongly urge people who agree with us to come and work with us. We urge people who have questions about our ideas to talk with us. Call the people listed for each committee or contact the Wisconsin Alliance office, 1014 Williamson, tel. 251-2821.

Rennebohm

Robert B. Rennebohm, executive director of the University of Wisconsin Foundation for the past 15 years, was elected chairman of the board of the American Alumni Council at its annual meeting in New Orleans.

He will serve as the council's top officer for one year. For the past three years Rennebohm has been chairman of the council development programs and the educational fund raising committee.

The council consists of more than 3,700 officials from 1,550 universities and colleges, junior colleges, and secondary schools in the U.S. and Canada. Its members include alumni association directors, alumni publication editors, fund raisers, and development officers from these institutions.

The Union

Services

A theater, crafts workshop, music and TV lounges, dining rooms, a library and a paperback book center are just some of the facilities used by the four and a half million persons who enter the Wisconsin Union each year.

This fall, the Union opens a new Book Center, with quality paperbacks and popular hardbacks. The center is located in the Theater wing, on the west end of the second floor.

A few steps down from the Book Center, Union visitors will find the Music Lounge and Browsing Library—quiet rooms for leisure time reading and listening. Maintained by the Union Literary Committee, the library offers current periodicals and newspapers, foreign periodicals, and a large selection of current and historic books to be read in the library or to be checked out for three day periods.

The Music Lounge, maintained by the Music Committee, is de-

signed especially for those who like to study to the background of classical music, or for those who merely enjoy listening to good music.

The Union Theater offers a wide variety of programs—including concerts, lectures, dramatic and dance productions. The second floor Play Circle offers reduced rates on popular foreign and American films Thursday through Sunday each week. Free studio films, play readings and poetry and art films are also presented periodically in the Play Circle.

Equipment, materials and free instructions in every kind of craft of art work—from silkscreening posters to pottery making—are available to those purchasing a \$1 darkroom permit each semester.

The Union games room provides billiards, bridge and chess facilities. The Main Desk, across from the second floor main lounge, is the place to obtain information about room locations and programs, make reservations for dining at the Inn Wisconsin and guest rooms, to cash checks, buy candy,

cigarettes, newspapers and magazines. Information, concessions, newspapers and carry-out foods are available at the Cafeteria Desk, located at the east end of the first floor.

Additional Union facilities include four art galleries, a ballroom, meeting rooms, free checkroom services, lockers, a barbershop, a lost and found, free telephones, a ride exchange board and four dining rooms.

Election Info

From Sept. 14th through the Nov. 3rd elections, the Wisconsin Union is operating The Election Center—a nonpartisan clearinghouse for election information.

Open to all UW students, staff, and faculty, the Election Center was designed to provide a place where all could come to gather the information they need to become familiar with the election process.

The center does not serve as a headquarters for any candidate, group or point of view, but will act as an information center—supplying information on voting procedures, candidates and issues.

Located in the Union's second floor library, the center will be open from noon to 8 p.m.

international development

The Agency for International Development announces that applications for the International Development Intern Program are due by October 30 for the Summer, 1971 class. The Intern Program is an individually tailored, accelerated career program which begins with a two-year internship and leads to positions in the developing countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Candidates

should hold a graduate degree and be between age 25 and 30. U.S. citizenship is required. Successful interns may be assigned to foreign countries as Program Economists, Program Officers, Development Loan Officers and Executive Officers. Further information may be obtained in Career Advising & Placement Service, 117 Bascom Hall.

major meetings

Beginning September 24 there will be a series of "Major Meetings" for students in the College of Letters and Science. At these meetings students will meet with a representative of their department and a placement officer to discuss post graduate plans; graduate school requirements and application procedures; employment opportunities in business, industry, government and social agencies; and procedures for registering for placement assistance. Available will be applications for the federal service examination and the 1971 College Placement Annual.

Meeting schedules are as follows:

American Institutions (with History)	Wednesday	Sept. 30	4:30
Anthropology	Friday	Oct. 2	3:30
Communication Arts	Tuesday	Oct. 6	3:30
Communicative Disorders	Tuesday	Oct. 6	4:30
Computer Science	Tuesday	Oct. 13	4:30
Economics	Tuesday	Sept. 29	3:30
English	Monday	Oct. 12	4:30
French & Italian	Tuesday	Oct. 13	3:30
Geography	Monday	Oct. 12	3:30
German	Wednesday	Oct. 7	3:30
History	Wednesday	Sept. 30	4:30
International Relations	Thursday	Oct. 1	4:30
Ibero American Studies	Thursday	Sept. 24	4:30
Mathematics	Thursday	Oct. 8	3:30
Philosophy	Wednesday	Sept. 30	3:30
Physics	Monday	Sept. 28	4:30
Political Science	Thursday	Sept. 24	3:30
Psychology	Monday	Sept. 28	3:30
Social Work	Thursday	Oct. 8	4:30
Sociology	Monday	Oct. 5	3:30
Spanish	Wednesday	Oct. 7	4:30
Zoology	Thursday	Oct. 1	3:30
All Majors	Wednesday	Oct. 14	3:30

Convocation: Financial Aid for Graduate School on Tuesday, Sept. 29 at 4:30.

interviewing schedule

CAMPUS INTERVIEWS SCHEDULED FOR OCTOBER 1-3, 1970
(Prepared by Career Advising and Placement Services - Office of the Coordinator 117 Bascom Hall.)

Subject to change and additions.

LETTERS & SCIENCE (All majors unless otherwise indicated)

117 Bascom Hall, Chemistry at B 307 New Chem. Bldg.

R J Reynolds Tobacco Co. - Research Chemistry PhD (check with office.)

ENGINEERING 1150 Engr. Bldg.

City of Madison

Hoover Chemical Corp.

Northern Indiana Public Service Co.

University of Wisconsin - Medical Electronics Laboratory

Westinghouse Electric

Zimpro Inc.

Quality Evaluation Lab. (Hawaii) check with office.

WATCH FOR THE NEXT INTERVIEWING SCHEDULE APPEARING ABOUT SEPT. 23rd. The bulk of the interviewing will begin with OCTOBER 5th and up until Thanksgiving week. Only a very few will be coming after the Thanksgiving recess.

financial aid

"Financial Aid for Graduate Study" will be the topic of a convocation to be held on September 29 and sponsored by the Honors Program office of the College of Letters and Science and Graduate School. Juniors and seniors interested in attending graduate school either at the University or elsewhere will learn about principal types of financial aid, qualifications for applying, and deadline dates plus other relevant information at this meeting at 4:30 p.m. in 6210 Social Science.

rap sessions

Weekly job placement rap sessions sponsored by Career Advising and Placement Services will start September 23 at 12:30 noon and continue each Wednesday thereafter. The discussions will cover up-coming employer interviews, job opportunities, techniques of job interviewing and any topics

related to the job search. From time to time recruiters and other specialized personnel will participate in the sessions to aid the students in their approach to interviewing and the job hunt. Check with 117 Bascom for location of each session.

special examinations

(Applications, forms, & information available in 117 Bascom - unless otherwise stated.)

TEST: Federal Service Entrance Exam (FSEE)

Most entry-level positions in the federal government for college graduates or experienced personnel are filled by those who have passed this test. Receiving a high score on the FSEE is one of the requirements for Management Intern candidacy.

TEST DATE: October 17; November 21; January 16; February 20; March 20; April 17; May 15; June 19; July 17.

TEST: Graduate Record Exam (GRE)

Applications available in the Graduate School Office, B50 Bascom Hall. Apply at least 6 weeks in advance. It is best to check your test date because application dates differ.

TEST DATE: October 24; December 12; January 16; February 27; April 24; June 19.

TEST:

NSA Application deadlines are: September 30 for -- October 10 November 20 for -- December 5

Foreign Service Officer Career Examination

This is a joint-USIA-State Department examination. Application deadline is October 23 for -- December 5.

Wisconsin State Career Candidate Opportunities

Many jobs in the service will NOT require examination.

Appointments will mainly be made on the basis of interview. Applications and other material available in 117 Bascom.

Illinois Professional Career Entry Examination

Given on continuous basis.

Minnesota College Senior Placement Examination

Check with 117 Bascom.

Peace Corps

Representatives periodically in the Union.

I.V.S.

Representatives once or twice a year.

Vista

Representatives periodically in the Union.

Naval Officer Program

Information can be obtained at the Navy Recruiting Station, 114 East Main, about such programs as the Line Officer Program, Aviation, Medical Service Corps, and Nursing Program. (9 a.m. to 3 p.m.)

employer representatives

Employer representatives numbering about 500 will be visiting the campus this fall. Interviews start the first week of October and continue to mid November with some scattered visits occurring in December. Second semester visits are in February and March.

The list is published in this issue. And each week thereafter updated weekly schedules will appear. Detailed information is included in the weekly bulletin issued by the Career Advising and Placement Services office in 117 Bascom.

Placement offices on campus which handle placement for seniors and graduate students in their particular field are:

Agricultural and Life Sciences, Donald G. Schwartz, 116 Agricultural Hall.

Business, Professor E.B. Petersen, 107 Commerce Bldg.

Chemistry, Professor Alex Kotch, B307 New Chemistry

Education, Director R.G. Heideman, 202 State Street

Engineering, Professor James Marks, 1150 Engineering Bldg.

Family Resources & Consumer Sciences, Professor Kathryn Beach, 140 Home Economics,

Journalism, Professor L.L. Hawkes, 425 Henry Mall

Law, Mrs. Mary Staley, 236 Law School

Library Science, Professor Jack A. Clarke, 425 Henry Mall

Pharmacy, Ronald Thomas, 174 Pharmacy

All Others, Professor Emily Chervenik, 117 Bascom

CAMPUS INTERVIEWS SCHEDULED FOR THE FALL OF 1970

Prepared by Career Advising and Placement Services—Office of the Coordinator—Room 117 Bascom Hall

Fall of 1970 Interviewing		Pan American Petroleum (Okla)	Underwriters Labs Inc.*	Nov. 4
* Spring interviewing also			UCC	
o Summer opportunities			Ph.D. Oct. 19-20 and Nov. 2, 3, 4	
Abraham & Straus*	Nov. 9	Houghton Taplick & Co*	Chem. & Plastics*	Oct. 26-27
Acton Construction*	Oct. 14	Hughes Aircraft Co*	Film Packg*	Oct. 16
Addressograph Multigraph*	Nov. 3	Hurdman and Cranston Penney*	Carb. Prod.*	Oct. 14-15
Aetna Life & Casualty*	Oct. 21	Oct. 13	Linde*	Nov. 10-11
Life, Group, Casualty		Illinois Central RRd	Union Oil Co of Calif*	Nov. 12
Aid Ass'n for Lutherans*	Nov. 13	Oct. 9	United Aircraft Res. Labs.	Oct. 5
Airco Co.	Oct. 5	Illinois Tool Works Inc.	and 6	
Allen Bradley Co.*	Oct. 20	Oct. 12	U.S. Gypsum*	Nov. 20
Allied Chemical Corp.*	Oct. 13	Imperial Chemical Indus.	U.S. Industrial Chemicals	Oct. 16
Louis Allis Co.*	Oct. 6	Nov. 12 and 13	UNIROYAL Inc.*	Oct. 6-7
Allis-Chalmers Mfg Co*	Nov. 9-13	Ingersoll Milling Machine*	U.S. Steel Corp.*	Oct. 22
Allstate Insurance Co.*	Nov. 3	Oct. 22	UNIVAC	
Altschuler, Melvoin & Glasser*	Oct. 21	Ingersoll-Rand*	Fed. Systems*	Nov. 17-18
Aluminum Co. of America*	Oct. 15-16	Nov. 17	Data Process.*	Nov. 17-18
American Appraisal Co.*	Oct. 27	Roy C. Ingersoll Research Center	Universal Oil Prod.*	Nov. 12
American Can Co.	Nov. 11, 12, 13	Oct. 9	University of:	
American Cyanamid Co	Oct. 21-22	Inland Steel Co.*	New York	Oct. 13
American Elec. Pow. Serv.*	Oct. 21	Oct. 9	Illinois	Oct. 16
American Hospital Supply*	Oct. 21-22	Glenn Ingram & Co*	Grad. Indiana-Bus	Oct. 30
American Nt. Bk. Tr. Chgo*	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Grad. New York-Bus	Oct. 16
Amoco Int'l Oil	Oct. 29	Institute of Paper Chem*	Grad. Stanford-Bus	Nov. 6
Amoco Chemicals* Engr.	Oct. 7-8	Oct. 13	Grad. Thunderbird	Oct. 21
American Oil Co.*	Oct. 7-8	Admissions & Personnel	Grad. Bus. Virginia	Oct. 20
American Oil/Amoco*	Oct. 7-8	Interlake Inc.*	Northwestern	Oct. 28
Stand Oil Ind.	Oct. 7	Oct. 13-14	Med. Electr. Wisconsin	Oct. 2
Amsted Industries*	Nov. 19	I.B.M.*	Upjohn* Pharmaceuticals	Oct. 14
Arthur Andersen & Co.*	Oct. 20 & 27	Oct. 29-30	and Oct. 26	
Anderson Clayton & Co.-Foods	Nov. 6	Ph.D.*	Vickers*	Nov. 18
Anheuser-Busch Inc.	Oct. 23	International Harvester*	Walter Mfg.*	Oct. 13
Ansul Co.*	Nov. 10-12	Nov. 2-3	Walker Mfg.*	Oct. 7
Applied Physics Lab*		Interstate Power*	Warner Elec. Brk & Clutch	Oct. 9
(of Johns Hopkins Univ.)	Oct. 6-8	Oct. 27	Waukesha Motor*	Oct. 27 & Nov. 5
Aqua-Chem Inc.*	Oct. 9	Irving Trust Co.*	Robert E Wegner & Assoc*	Nov. 4
Archer Daniels Midland*	Oct. 19	Oct. 21	West Bend Co.*	Oct. 22
Argonne National Lab.	Adv. Deg. *	Johnson Service*	Western Publishing Co.*	Oct. 13
BS. Level	Oct. 14	Oct. 8	Western Union Tele. Co.*	Nov. 17
Armco Steel*	Oct. 12	E F Johnson Co.*	Westenhoff & Novick*	Nov. 19
Armour and Co.*	Oct. 20	Oct. 5	Westinghouse Elec.*	Oct. 1 and 2
Armour Dial Inc.	Nov. 10	Johnson Wax*	Wabco*	Oct. 16
Atlantic Richfield*	Nov. 4, 9-11	Nov. 16	West Virginia Pulp & Paper	
Atlas Chemical Indus. Inc.	Nov. 12	Katz Wagner & Co.*	Oct. 5-6	
Automatic Elec. Co.*	Nov. 11	Oct. 19	(Westvaco) Bleached Bd.	Oct. 5-6
Avco Lycoming Div.	Nov. 12	Kellogg Company	Whirlpool*	Oct. 6-7
Ayerst Labs Inc.	Nov. 5	Oct. 19-20	Wilson-Sinclair Co.*	Nov. 13
Owen Ayers and Associates*	Oct. 19	Kelly-Springfield Tire*	Wipfl Ullrich & Co.*	Oct. 15
Babcock & Wilcox Co.*	Oct. 27	Oct. 27	Wisconsin Elec. Power*	
Bailey Meter Co.*	Oct. 7	Kemper Insurance Group*	Oct. 19-20	
Barber-Colman Co.*	Oct. 13 & Nov. 10	Oct. 28	Wisconsin Gas Co.	Oct. 28
Bechtel Corp.*	Nov. 2-4	Kimberly-Clark Corp*	Wisconsin Natural Gas*	Nov. 3
Bell System	Oct. 19-23 and	Oct. 27-30	Wisconsin Power & Light*	
	Oct. 28-29	Kohler Co.	Wisconsin Public Service*	Oct. 15
Belle City Malleable Iron*	Oct. 23	Oct. 15-16	F W Woolworth Co.*	Oct. 15
Beloit Corp.	Oct. 30	Kraft Foods*	Minn.	Oct. 9
Bemis Co. Inc.*	Nov. 17	Nov. 12	Wyandotte Chemicals*	Nov. 5
Bendix Corp.*	Oct. 13	Kraftco Corp.	Wyeth Labs	Nov. 17
Boeing Co.*	Oct. 21-22	Oct. 22	Yale New Haven Hospital	Nov. 17
Boise Cascade Properties	Oct. 13	Ladish Co.*	Arthur Young & Co.*	Oct. 15
Borg-Warner Corp.*	Oct. 21	Oct. 15	Youngstown Sheet & Tube	
MBA*	Oct. 8	J K Lasser & Co.*	Oct. 15 and Nov. 6	
Boy Scouts of America	Oct. 21	Laventhal, Krekstein, Horwath etc	Zenith Radio*	Oct. 9
Brunswick Corp.*	Oct. 27-28	Oct. 27	Zimpro*	Oct. 2
Bucyrus-Erie Co.	Oct. 16	Leeds & Northrup Co.*	U.S. Government:	
Bunker-Ramo Corp. Calif.	Oct. 19	Oct. 21	NSA*	Dec. 7-9
Ill.*	Oct. 19-20	Lennox Indus.	Defense Contract Admin.*	Nov. 18
Burroughs Corp.*	Nov. 6	Nov. 6		
Burroughs Wellcome*	Nov. 11	Elli Lilly & Co.*		
Cargill Inc.*	Oct. 26	Oct. 7-8	Interstate Commerce Comm.	
Carnation Co.	Oct. 7	Lincoln National Life Ins.*	Nov. 9	
Carson, Pirie and Scott	Oct. 21	Nov. 11	NLRB*	Nov. 9
Caterpillar Tractor*	Nov. 16-17	Link-Belt Div. of FMC*	U.S. Internal Revenue*	Nov. 17
Charmin' Paper Prod.*	Nov. 4-5	Oct. 20	General Accounting*	Oct. 15
Checkers Simon & Rosner	Oct. 26	Oct. 13	Army & Air Force EXCH. Serv.	
Chemical Abstracts Serv.	Nov. 11	Oct. 16	Nov. 5	
Chicago Bridge & Iron*	Nov. 5	Oct. 14	Army Materiel Command*	Nov. 19
Chicago & North West, Rwy*	Nov. 6	Oct. 14	Army Engineer Rock Island*	Oct. 8
Chrysler Outboard Corp.*	Oct. 9	Oct. 14	Army Medical Dept.*	Nov. 10
City of:		Oct. 12	U.S. Marine Corps Offic. Selec.	Nov. 18
Chgo. Metropol. Sanitary*	Oct. 6	Oct. 27-28	Navy Officer Programs Informa-	
Chgo. Civ. Serv.*	Oct. 13	Oct. 20	tion	Nov. 19
Detroit	Oct. 12-13	Oct. 28-29	Naval Avionics Facility	Oct. 16
Los Angeles Wat. Pow.*	Oct. 20	Calif & Chevron*	Capital Area personnel	
Madison	Oct. 2	Oct. 26-29	Nov. 3 and 4	
Milwaukee*	Oct. 29	Ohio*	Naval Ships Systems Command*	
Minneapolis*	Nov. 5	Oct. 22-23	Oct. 8	
Philadelphia*	Nov. 17	Stanley Consultants Inc.*	Quality Evaluation Lab Hawaii*	
Clairrol	Oct. 14	Oct. 23	Oct. 2	
Clark Dietz & Associates*	Nov. 2	State Farm Ins. Co.*	Naval Ship R & D Center	Nov. 3
Clark Equipment Co.*	Oct. 20	Nov. 17	Nov. 30	
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.*	Oct. 21	Motorola Inc.*	Naval Ship Missile Port	
Cleveland Elec. Illum Co.	Nov. 16	Oct. 12-13	Oct. 30	
Columbia Gas of Ohio Inc*	Oct. 22	Oct. 21	Naval Weapons Lab, Hueneme	
Columbia Gas System Serv.*	Nov. 10	Oct. 27-28	Nov. 16	
Combustion Engr. Inc.*	Nov. 4	Oct. 27	Naval Civil Engr. Labs.	Oct. 28
Commercial Solvents Corp.	Oct. 19-20	Oct. 27-28	Dept. Agriculture:	
Commonwealth Associates*	Oct. 5	Oct. 20	REA*	Nov. 16
Commonwealth Edison Co.*	Oct. 23	Oct. 28-29	Soil Conservation*	Oct. 14
Communications Satellite*	Nov. 2	Oct. 22-23	Forest Service*	Nov. 3
Computer Sciences Corp. Va	Nov. 6	Oct. 23	Dept. Commerce:	
Calif.	Oct. 28	Oct. 23	Economic Development Nov. 19	
Computer Technology*	Oct. 28	Oct. 23	ESSA Commissioned Off. Corps	
		Oct. 23	Oct. 12-15	
		Oct. 23	Bureau of Census*	Nov. 12
		Oct. 23	Patent Office	Nov. 9-10
		Oct. 23	HEW	
		Oct. 23	Social Security Chgo Pymt	Nov. 3
		Oct. 23	Housing & Urban Develop.	Dec. 2
		Oct. 23	Interior:	
		Oct. 23	Federal Highway Admin	
		Oct. 23	Bur. Public Roads*	Oct. 29
		Oct. 23	Geological Survey Topo Div.*	
		Oct. 23	Oct. 6	
		Oct. 23	U.S. Dept Labor*	Oct. 29-30
		Oct. 23	U.S. Civil Service Comm.*	Oct. 28

Consumers League opens new center

By REX FLYGT
of the Cardinal Staff

"Caveat Vendor—Let the Seller Beware!" This motto of the Madison Consumers League characterizes its first full campaign of consumer advocacy.

Consumers with complaints can walk into the league center, located at 306 North Brooks St. in the University YMCA, write or phone 257-2702 from two p.m. to six p.m. weekday afternoons. Soon the center will offer expert advice to aid in major purchases

so that complaints can be avoided altogether.

To resolve difficulties the league frequently calls the manager of a store and arranges a meeting for the consumer; if the business is out-of-town, the call is often sufficient. Sometimes stronger methods are used, however: Early this April the league helped picket a one cent sale at a Rennebohm drug store.

"In the fall, we're going to organize for the influx of students and arrange to boycott the First National Bank," said Mike Fell-

ner, league member and former vice president.

"We want to show people that it's unnecessary to have a checking account there," Fellner went on to say that other banks may be more convenient for students, who should be encouraged to use them.

Another major league goal is the establishment of a co-op to sell prescription drugs, and possibly food, clothing and books as well, if a large building is available. Members of the league expressed hope this activity would

refute the charge that the league is out to ruin business.

"It's our function to establish co-ops, but not to run them," said Roy Schenk, current league treasurer, who recently proposed an organization that would oversee State Street merchants.

Buying clubs, which require no specific location, have also been considered by the league, according to Schenk.

The Madison Consumer's League is also seeking tax-exempt status as a non profit organization.

A newsletter is published and available to all those who want it, Fellner said. Latest notes on the Madison consumer scene mention that a recent suit against the league by Sallee Advertising Company has been settled out of court, that Union grapes are available in ten Madison stores, that Rennebohm's is reexamining its one cent sale policy with the possibility of discontinuing it, and that a major danger to consumer

organizations is control by businessmen.

There are more than 70 paid members in the organization. Dues are a dollar and mass recruiting meetings are planned for the fall.

About half of the league members are students and the other half are older, non-students. The organization says it hopes to increase its membership mainly through action against specific grievances, by picketing Rennebohm's, for instance, or by boycotting the First National Bank.

Members of the organization expressed the belief that people who don't have any stake in a business, except that they consume its product, should still have some control over the way it does business. As Jack Dunn, Consumers League president, summed it up, "The businessman-consumer relationship is changing, giving a lot of power to the nationwide chain retailers. The only way the consumer can get anywhere is to organize."



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220 N. Brooks
1021 Clymer
903 Oakland

**don't rent from Philip Engen!
don't rent in Devine Tower
(630 Langdon)**

**madison
tenant
union**

Biting the Hand that Bleeds You

Co-operatives as alternative

By TOM VALEO
of the Cardinal Staff

There's a quote by Eldridge Cleaver which hangs in the Mifflin Street Community Cooperative Grocery Store. It says, "Competition is the law of the jungle; cooperation is the law of survival."

That sums up the spirit of a whole new way of living in Madison; and of eating, buying your groceries, buying your clothes, and selling your crafts. It's all based on the noble old idea of the consumer's cooperative, a movement in which the consumers take over for themselves the distribution of the goods and services they need.

A co-op is formed especially to suit the needs of the founders. Its motivation is not profit, but cooperation for a common benefit. The success and effectiveness of the co-op often depends on each member's grasp of this cooperative idea, which requires that he suppress his competitive life style, and develop the spirit of cooperation for mutual benefit, which emphasizes individual responsibility for the co-op.

The growth of co-ops in Madison has been greatest in the area of apartment living, which is (some community leaders feel) the greatest area of student exploitation. Fr. Fred Kreuziger, staff member of the University Catholic Center, says he believes the growth and persistence of living co-ops is a "reaction to the situation in the dorms and in many apartments with their arbitrary physical structure and arbitrary rules." Kreuziger refers to dorm rooms as "cramped little boxes," which do not take into account human values.

Kreuziger's Co-op

Fr. Kreuziger has founded a co-op at 123 W. Gorham, which will open in September, and which will house nine people, including himself. The rent is \$45 per person, per month, unusually low for any apartment in Madison. Fr. Kreuziger admits that economics is an important factor in founding living co-ops, and he says that the building containing his co-op was purchased primarily to avoid being at the mercy of a landlord. But Kreuziger hopes the co-op can go beyond its financial advantages and provide a "different context in which people can discover things about themselves." He hopes the co-op will be able to offer some kind of "home base" for students at the University, so that they can "interact as persons, not just as students or tenants."

Like most living co-ops, the one Kreuziger has founded will be co-educational. The mixing of the sexes, Kreuziger says is an aspect of cooperative living which is often misunderstood. "The problem is that we treat people as objects; sex objects, money objects, and so on, instead of as people," Kreuziger says. "In the co-op, we get to know each other not as objects, but as persons."

Several Madison building codes stipulate the conditions of co-ed living. The rule which often poses the greatest problem to the new co-ops says that women must have access to their private bathroom in such a way that they don't have to pass through any "common areas" in the house, such as the kitchen or the living room nor pass by any of the men's bedrooms. The layout of certain houses often makes this regulation very difficult to follow, but breaking it could result in the closing of the co-op.

Cooking brings together

All the living co-ops have kitchen facilities and a dining area, and all members are encouraged to eat together as often as possible. Willi Becker, who is one of the founders of another new co-op, the Summit House Co-op at 1820 Summit Ave., believes that members should always eat together because "it helps to keep the co-op together." All the cooking and kitchen maintenance is done by members on a rotating schedule.

The Summit House Co-op, which will house twenty people starting in September, is currently being rented from Alpha Gamma Rho, an agricultural fraternity. Mem-



THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OP Getting it together . . .

bership has been restricted to juniors, seniors, and graduate students, however, by the fraternity. The rents will vary from \$45 to \$65 per month.

Another frat-turned-co-op is the Le Chateau Co-op, in the former Alpha Chi Rho House on Lake Street. About 45 undergrads will live in the co-op, started with help from the University.

While economic advantage is a basic motive for starting a living co-op, the atmosphere in a communal living situation seems to offer an attraction that many members feel is more important. Mary Zinke, who is a member of the Groves Girls' Co-op at 102 E. Gorham, which was founded in 1943, has lived alone and with roommates, but finds that people

seem "to get along better in a bigger group than in little groups." In an apartment situation, she says, an individual is more likely to ignore jobs that have to be done. But in the co-op, persons have to think about the "benefit of the house," and have to remember that by not doing a job, "you're letting down twenty other people."

Developing a spirit

Developing a co-operative spirit took time at the Groves Co-op. "At first people would just live in their room," Zinke recalls, but within the last six months, enthusiasm within the co-op has grown. The women have made several improvements in the house itself, and have sold items on the Library

(Continued from page 22)

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GENERAL  ELECTRIC

Co-ops

(Continued from page 21)

Mall in order to raise money for the house.

An important reason for the development of this enthusiasm seems to be the practice of eating together, Zinke says. The schedules of the Groves members have conflicted in the past, making nightly communal dinners difficult. The co-op now has started to have house dinners on Sunday nights, and hopes to increase this practice in the fall.

Sister Judith Livchik, of the Bowen Court Community Co-op, feels that maintaining cooperative spirit depends to a large extent on the "core group" which stays in the co-op from one year to the next, offering some stability to the transient membership of the co-op.

Not financial advantage

Sister Lovchik lives in a co-op because she likes to "live with people." She claims that living at Bowen Court is "not that much of a financial advantage." This attitude is quite common among members of co-ops, and indicates that communal living offers satisfactions which go beyond merely saving money.

Channing-Murray Living Co-op, at 315 N. Lake Street, charges \$32 per month for a double room,

and \$42 per month for a single, making it the most inexpensive of all the co-ops, yet, a major reason individuals have for living there seems to be to "get to know people." One girl, spending her first year out of the dorms, said the low rent was "just an extra advantage" to living at Channing-Murray. To her, cooperative living means "working together and not just thinking about yourself." She was also very hostile to the dorms, which made her feel like she was "on an assembly line."

The two "international" living co-ops make "getting to know people" a world-wide affair. The Rochdale International Co-op for men, at 138 W. Gorham St., and the International Co-operative House, which is co-ed, at 140 W. Gilman St., have members from China, Thailand, Japan, Africa, India, South America, and the United States. Both co-ops have communal meals each night, which are served by the members.

IDEOLOGY PART OF SOME

There seems to be very little financial advantage in eating dinner at either of the community's eating co-ops. Jonathan Ryshpan, who is a member of the Green Lantern Eating Co-op at 604 University Ave., and an organizer of the now defunct Madison Book Co-op, believes that people eat

at the eating co-ops "partly for financial reasons, partly because they like to eat together, and partly for ideological reasons."

The Green Lantern has always maintained a strong Leftist ideology. It was founded in 1946 and was included on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations in the 1950's.

The Lantern has a more solid structure than most of the other co-ops, which is probably why it has survived four major moves within the past ten years. The membership elects a managing board at one of their after-dinner membership meetings, which appoints a business manager who buys food and supplies, and a work chairman who portions out work because they have many bedrooms, large kitchens and dining areas, common areas, and good locations. Nine fraternities are reportedly going out of business in the fall, which could be a boost to the cooperative movement in Madison.

MASC helps clothes co-op

A \$500 loan from MASC has helped get a new needlecraft co-op called Cooperative Threads on its feet. This co-op, which will open on Sept. 1 at 925 University Ave., was the idea of some "Mall people," who spend much of their time this summer on Library Mall selling their home-made clothes. Members will pay a \$5 member-

ship fee, donating time to helping out in the store. Members can sell their needlecraft work in the co-op, with only a small percentage taken out to cover the overhead of the store. The Co-op will sell home-made clothes of all kinds, including knit, sewn, crocheted, and woven clothes, and possibly leather work.

The most ambitious project which MASC has attempted has been to plan the construction of a "cooperative environment," on a triangle of land between Park Street and W. Washington Ave. MASC has consulted with real estate experts, urban planners, lawyers, architects, and the Office of Student Housing to determine the feasibility of constructing some low-cost, low density student housing using the cooperative form.

The Triangle Project, as the proposal is called, would construct a cooperative student community which would allow "fresh air, open spaces, and free choice of life style," as Wind puts it. It would have about fifty living units which would vary in size and design, and which would house about 1,000 persons. MASC hopes to finance this project with a loan from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The ideal and the practical

The cooperative movement in Madison seems to be applying the old form of the co-op to broader ideological goals and personal needs. The success of this movement will depend on how well it can sustain this combination of the ideal and the practical.

Jonathan Ryshpan helped organize the Madison Book Co-op in 1967, which, for several complex reasons, failed. He now says he believes that the three most important prerequisites for a successful co-op are "people, a common need, and money."

The cooperative movement in the student community is difficult

to sustain because of the transient nature of student life, which can lead to disorientation and instability in the co-ops. Ryshpan says people who are "committed" to the cooperative venture are the most important factor in its success.

The common need of the cooperative can be variously defined, but it must be a very real need, or else the goal of the co-op will be hazy, and will not be reached. While the housing shortage is definitely placing economic pressure on students, the need for cheap housing does not seem to be an overwhelming motivation for forming living co-ops.

The Lantern normally serves between 80 and 100 people, although membership has fallen in recent years in spite of several membership drives and improvements in the food.

Each member pays about \$10 and does three short work jobs each week, in exchange for lunch and dinner on Monday through Saturday. Guests can eat dinner for \$1.25. The work jobs consist of washing dishes or pots, clearing tables, setting tables, helping the cook, or whatever else has to be done.

Saturday, Guests can eat dinner for \$1.25. The work jobs consist of washing dishes or pots, clearing tables, setting tables, helping the cook, or whatever else has to be done.

The Kerk-en-Wereld Eating Co-op, at 309 N. Mills, also serves lunch and dinner on Monday through Saturday but also offers individual breakfasts. Its membership which is limited by space to 65, is composed largely of members of the two Baptist Student Centers, at 309 N. Mills St., and 1022 W. Johnson. The members pay a fee which is approximately the same as the Green Lantern's, and they are also required to do three work jobs per week.

(Continued on Page 23)

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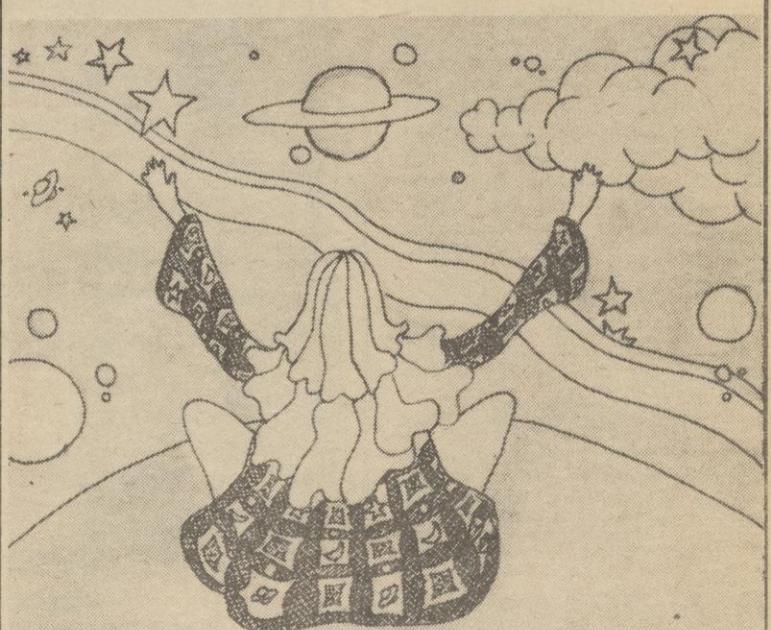
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MADISON INN

Francis and Langdon

Women's status

(continued from page 3)

wise show no women in directorial position, save an occasional secretary. Madison banks, except for a sprinkling of personnel, public relations, or trust officers, similarly are ruled by males.

Symbolized by the all-male (either by charter or agreement) Elks, Eagles, Rotary, Optimists, Kiwanis Clubs, and other informal business organizations, Madison commerce is a man's world.

Professional occupations indicate a similar trend. Less than ten per cent of Madison's 300 odd doctors are women, and nearly 97 per cent of Madison's 400 plus lawyers are male.

Noreen Bengston, one of Madison's female attorneys, told me there were "about ten" in all. "They (Madison male attorneys) don't treat me any different because I'm a woman," Bengston said.

Blaming women's problems on a "condition of the mind," she added, "In the city of Madison, it's like the entire nation. We're a country of Mom-ism.

"Women have been trained to sit back," she continued, "and not fulfill themselves beyond home making. You have many wives who are reticent to proceed for fear they will go beyond the husband and shake the home."

Bengston, who claimed she had more men than women for clients, said "actually, there are divorces precisely because a woman has not come into fulfillment."

Nurses, teachers, students, secretaries—these are the "customarily feminine" occupational roles—and, in Madison, the bulk of working women are engaged in one of these four duties.

This points out the obvious paradox: Women become nurses, but not doctors; teacher, but not principals; secretaries, but not management; and citizens, but not representatives. Women (except for a lucky few) are relegated to labor in the lower levels of importance.

Meanwhile, many Madison women, of course, (although no statistics are available) are simply "wives," that peculiar status which

Co-ops

(Continued from page 22)

Mifflin Co-op changes

When the Mifflin Street Co-operative grocery store opened less than two years ago, its purpose was to undersell prices at Kroger's chain market near campus. Since then, Kroger's has burned down, and the co-op has changed its self-image. "We're using the co-op form for getting together and solidifying a new approach to life in America in the twentieth century," says Bob Golden, the founder and current manager of the co-op.

The co-op is very unstructured, and depends very much on community enthusiasm for staying in business. Golden feels that efficiency is not the most important function of the co-op, and hopes that the store's success comes from the community's ability to "relate to what has to be done."

The co-op promotes a revolutionary ideology, and the store's ultimate goal, according to Golden, is to "cause a successful revolution in America." He hopes that the co-op will help those people interested in a revolution in America relate to one another on a "living basis."

Such ideology has made the co-op a favorite target for police during past disturbances. During the riots which followed President Nixon's Cambodian decision last spring, police allegedly ripped protective boards off the windows of the co-op, smashed them, and threw several cannisters of tear gas into the empty store. Golden says this type of police action, along with Nixon's "repression of young, white, revolutionary types," has helped make the co-op a success. He says the community has made the store a success because the people know that "it is an attempt to function in a different manner," although he admits that the co-op has "a captive audience as far as groceries are concerned."

draws its main significance from the facts of a husband's existence—where he works, how much he makes yearly, etc. These women, known alternately as homemakers or housewives, are the ones that lend credence to that ever-popular (and evidently true) adage, "A woman's place is in the home (whether she likes it or not)."

ers or housewives, are the ones that lend credence to that ever-popular (and evidently true) adage, "A woman's place is in the home (whether she likes it or not)."

John Charles

"Where The Coeds Congregate"

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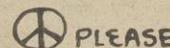
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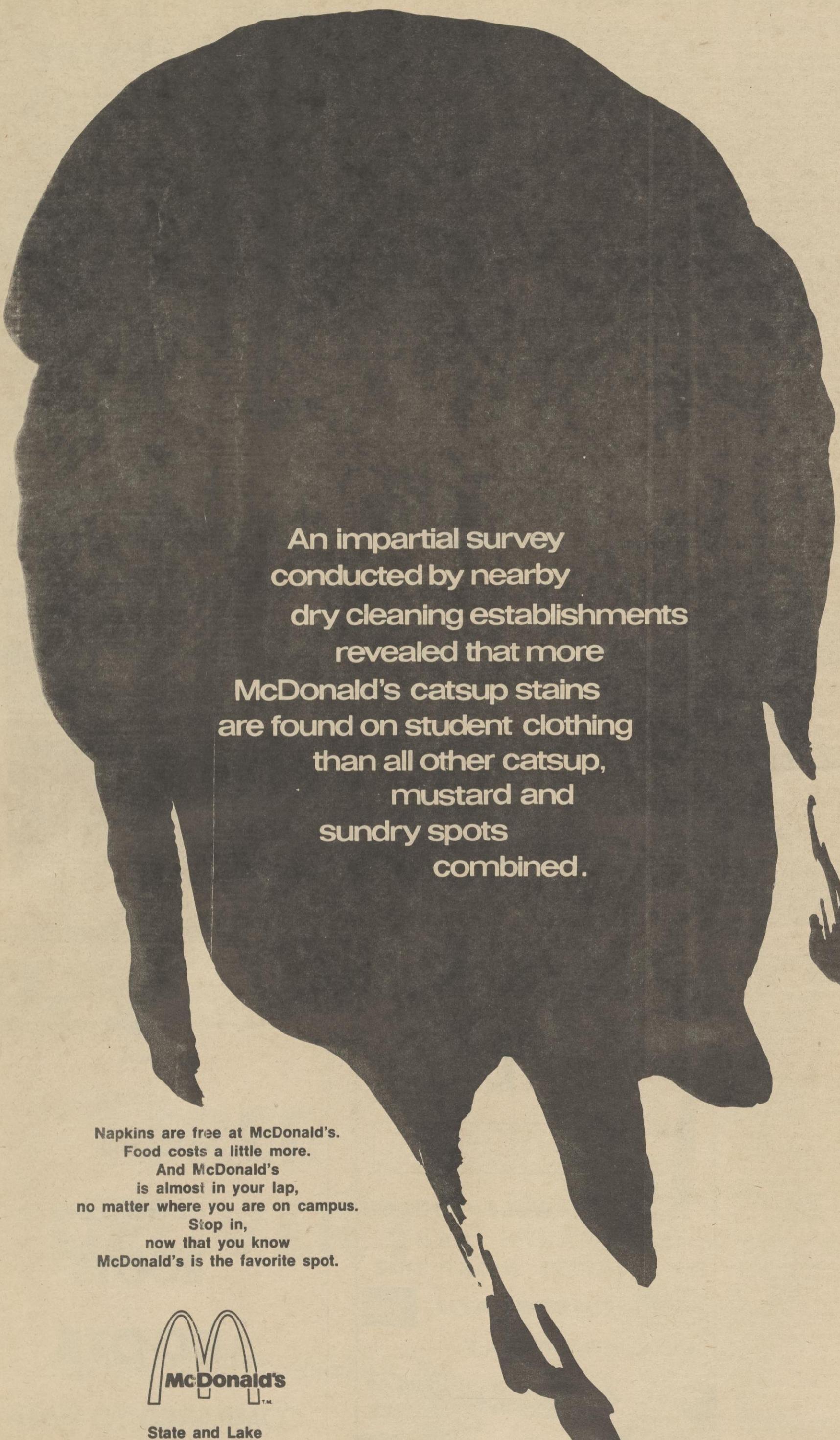
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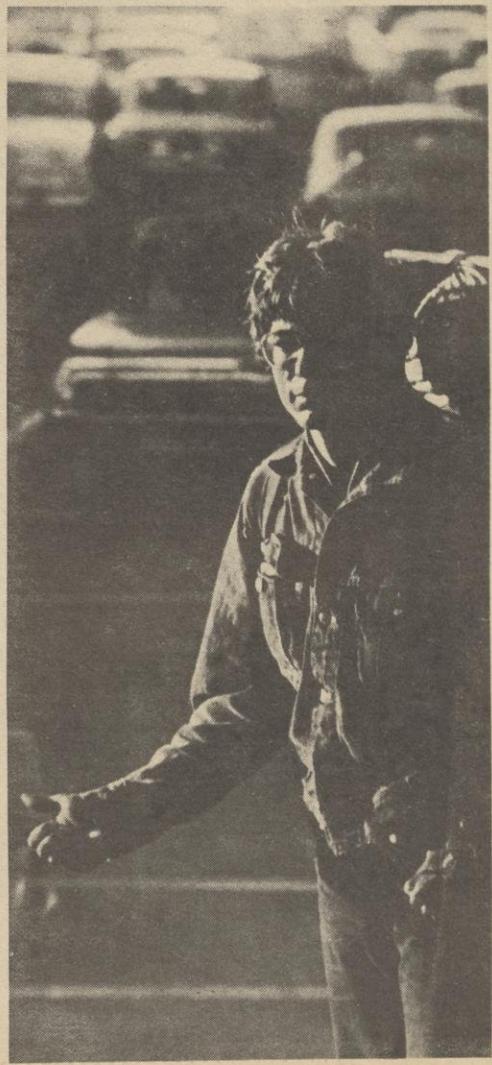
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State and Lake

The Daily Cardinal • Fall Registration • Section III



Champions bathroom rights

By PAT McGILLIGAN
of the Cardinal Staff

Madison high school students this year are fighting a battle to win certain legal rights now denied them.

Under the leadership of the Madison Youth Council (MYC), Madison's only city-wide high school student organization, a student bill of rights, guaranteeing individual and political freedoms, will be submitted for approval before the Madison Board of Education.

David Clarenbach, a West High senior, is president of the MYC. Clarenbach spoke to The Daily Cardinal last month to explain the background for a student bill of rights, and also to comment on Madison's general high school situation. His remarks, in edited form, are presented here.



primarily known as coming from lower class families—lower than say, West. LaFollette is a weird one; that's almost a catch-all. I've never developed a strong opinion of LaFollette. It's always been sort of just out there. Memorial is fairly intellectual, but not like West, not so oriented with the University. I'd say it's more professional people. You get the feeling about Memorial—it's kind of



new blood, something new. That's the feeling I have about LaFollette too, although it's more conservative. It seems backward in a new situation while Memorial takes advantage of it.

CARDINAL: What do you see at the core of the problems Madison high schools and other high schools face?

CLARENBACH: Well, they stem from a lack of communication between the students, the administration, and teachers. The things that are going on in the high schools, the things that are being taught, are things the kids don't really care about. It's not a matter of cramming facts into one's head, that's not the important thing in high school. A high school should be a learning experience where you develop a type of apparatus in your mind where you can solve problems or learn things on your own.

The administration and teachers eye students as simply disrupters who want to talk about something else in class because they don't want to go on with their school work. "Oh, they want to change the subject. They want to talk about Vietnam now. Well, we should be studying about the war of 1812. Probably want to get out of some work." In reality, the concern right now is the war in Vietnam, and we do want to talk about it, and possibly change people's minds, viewing kids in high schools as the future leaders of this country.

Personally, everyone is so preoccupied with the younger generation—"oh, they're so radical or they're so liberal"—I don't see it at all that way. I see a majority—even at West where I go—as being "yeh, whatever Nixon tells us, he must know, he must have more information than I do, blah, blah, blah." I think it's important for us in high school to educate ourselves, and the only way to do this is to talk about things which concern us.

CARDINAL: Could you briefly characterize the stereotype of each Madison high school... as an aid to those who know nothing about Madison schools?

CLARENBACH: The West High student, I take it, has been traditionally known as the intellectual, effete snob—all of them planning to go to the University. East High now has the large percentage of blacks; the east person has been

West HS politico raps

crease communication. In all high schools, this is true. At LaFollette rules and regulations are much more stringent than at West, for example, or East.

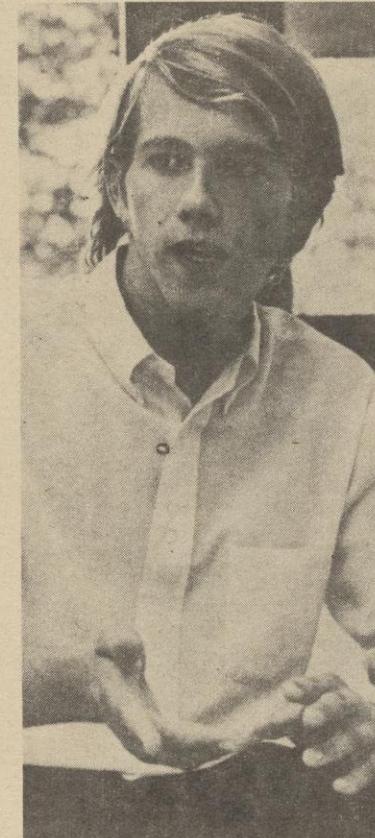
I think that just shows that there's a lack of communication between schools, between administrations. I don't think they know what's pulling off in the other schools or they wouldn't do something like this. The MYC and student senates and individual persons have asked and begged to become part of the decision making apparatus of all the schools for a long time and they have simply been rebuffed. Now, for some unbeknownst reason, the Board of Education gave us the opportunity to have two student advisors. Now they want us to have a voice—to a certain extent.

CARDINAL: Are you satisfied with that extent?

CLARENBACH: No, of course not. I think students should have at least three votes on the school board.

CARDINAL: What about decision-making in the individual schools?

CLARENBACH: I have heard of parent, teacher, student administration voting councils which actually make the decisions for schools. I think this would be a very good way for students to get a voice. Of course, this is not going to go through because this simply takes the power out of the hands of the people who are in power and want to keep that power.



CARDINAL: What problems did you have in participating in last year's Moratorium activities?

CLARENBACH: A lot of hassle started with October 15 and going through but not including the events of May. The first one, of course, if you skipped out, you received an unexcused absence, you received a zero, and teachers could give exams.

East High had problems as far as a bomb threat in May. Memorial had students suspended. And because of those things, there's no doubt in my mind, the West administration decided to participate in moratorium activities, finally, in May. We had a group of speakers, ranging from Maurice Zeitlin to Weisensel and Patrick Korten. So it wasn't a one-sided view of the picture. In fact there were probably more people there who supported the

CARDINAL: What specific problems do Madison high schools face? Is the drug problem as widespread as reported?

CLARENBACH: You have to draw a line between marijuana and LSD, for example. I think some drugs are bad and some are less harmful than cigarettes or drinking. My own personal philosophy is that what you put into you, as long as it doesn't affect anyone, else, is your own business.

CARDINAL: Then you don't see drugs as a problem?

CLARENBACH: No. I think they are there in the high schools to a large degree, more than most people suspect. But I don't see that as a particular problem.

CARDINAL: Racism?

CLARENBACH: There is racism in the high schools; there's no doubt about it. I think not only where one would suspect, East and the race riots, for example, but I can see it at West; I can see it talking to my liberal or radical friends; teachers as well, probably more so, in fact; it's deeply imbedded in the American society and there's no way you're going to pull it out, even in high school students.

CARDINAL: Have human relations programs made any inroads?

CLARENBACH: They are largely non-existent as far as I can see. I don't know of any at West. There is an American Minorities course at West. Nothing is being done by the administration, the teachers, or by the students really. At West, most of the students put it out of their mind, "it couldn't happen here." They're ignoring the problem; I really don't know what can be done.

CARDINAL: Do you find sex inequality much of a problem at the high school level?

CLARENBACH: Well, I think there is male chauvinism in high school among the students. Most girls are indoctrinated all their lives. Sports, for example. There are no real opportunities for girls' sports, Industrial arts. Well, this is part of the whole thing in society. I don't think they restrict girls from courses, per se. But there are certain courses that girls just don't go into.

CARDINAL: I often hear complaints from West students of political repression and the like. What is that talk based on?

CLARENBACH: Surely, you jest. Repression at West. You've got to be pulling my leg. No... we have a very good principal. Doctor David E. Censor, uh, Spencer. That's not funny, I suppose, when you already know the punch line. They asked me to be the emcee for orientation day for sophomores and new incoming students. They asked me to do a ten minute monologue and I'm going to tell about Doctor Spencer's new job. He wanted to put relevance in his summer job and earn a little extra money on the side. So he became the zookeeper at Vilas Zoo and as an experiment he decided he'd be an innovative zookeeper. He tore down all the bars and worked it on the honor system. It's for that reason we won't have open campus this year. I mean he tried it, and it didn't work.

Well, as you know, the West High Times was censored two years ago. Last year, it was in rather radical hands although I still don't think it had a complete opportunity to express itself openly, freely. I think, though that the newspaper is not a focal point right now. Things like locking the doors so no students can get out. I don't think a lot of students are aware that they are really being repressed, that they have to have passes to walk in the halls, to go to the bathroom.

CARDINAL: What problems did you have in participating in last year's Moratorium activities?

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war.

I really think it was the most learning experience I had in high school, simply because I not only had a chance to hear the speakers but to talk with them and with students about things I never have before.

CARDINAL: Would you be able to pass out THE DAILY CARDINAL at West?

CLARENBACH: No. It has to be read by the principal first and okayed. If he okayed it, it's alright, otherwise no. Last year, a student was suspended for three days for passing out Cardinals. I would be sort of tempted to buy a stack of State Journals and go out there and pass them out and get suspended for passing out the State Journal. I don't know whether they would or not; I doubt it.

CARDINAL: I understand there is a student movement afoot to guarantee certain basic rights for students, under a type of bill of rights? What will this student bill of rights do?

CLARENBACH: It outlines what should be the basic rights of the students; that they should have the right to strike, the right to pass our literature, which no student at West High has right now, the right to use the public address system, basic rights of using the bathrooms between classes—which they don't have right now—the bathrooms are locked between classes. I think one can easily see that students and juveniles don't have any rights—as they don't in courts—and this has to change.

CARDINAL: Any change of the bill of rights passing the Board of Education?

CLARENBACH: None.

CARDINAL: What will happen with it then?

CLARENBACH: Good question. Firstly, many of the points in it can be used as a sounding board. We can say that this bill of rights, supported by so and so, points out this basic right students should have. After that, I don't know.

CARDINAL: Do you still have a basic faith in the electoral system then?

CLARENBACH: I think it's very important for all kids to get involved and work in politics and to pick, selectively, peace-oriented candidates and work for them. I see little hope in the congress or in the presidency or even in the state government because we all agree that the people who are controlling this country—not the president, but the owners of U.S. Steel and GM, the big companies—are in favor of the war, and even if the majority of congressmen were peace-oriented, the Vietnam war, in all likelihood, would continue.

CARDINAL: Then what's the use of working for—say, a McCarthy?

CLARENBACH: I think that it's a lot different now from then. You can blame much of the present apathy on his defeat. But really he never was close at all. In every single Democratic primary that was held from New Hampshire to California 80% of the voters voted for a change—McCarthy, McGovern or Kennedy—and still who did we get: Humphrey. No, it's ridiculous to think we're going to have a change. I mean that you should selectively select your candidates on a personal basis; I mean that you should have some spokesman, you should at least try.

**'Last year a student was suspended three days for passing out Cardinals
I am tempted to pass out a stack of State Journals and get suspended for it!'**

Analysis of a paradox:**Dorms close — apartments thrive****By WALTER EZELL**
of the Cardinal Staff

Elm Drives B and C are closed down by the Division of Residence Halls. Lowell Hall is sold for use by the University Extension. Langdon Hall goes up for sale. Wisconsin, Masters, Princeton Halls are converted to offices for use by the state or University. The Regent and the Towers have high vacancy rates and convert some of their rooms to office space.

Meanwhile, private entrepreneurs erect large scale apartments—developments such as Ridgewood Trace, Colonial Heights, Devine Towers. The University's Office of Student Housing proclaims a shortage of student apartments and initiates a request to build 4500 units of student housing by 1980, most of them apartments.

"It's a paradox," says Newell Smith, director of student housing. "Room and board halls are overbuilt, while there's a shortage of apartment housing."

So complex is the student housing market, that it seems almost impossible to make adequate plans. Depressions and wars come and go. Other campuses, newly built, have unexpected effects on Madison enrollment. Regents liberalize living regulations. And students change their ideas of what, physically, helps make a house a home.

Enrollment is perhaps the most unpredictable variable. Everyone seems to agree the enrollment will drop this year, but estimates range from 500 to a whopping 2500.

In April of 1964, the Office of Student Housing presented to the State Building Commission a request to build 400 undergraduate women's apartment spaces as part of a plan to build 17,797 new, University-owned spaces by 1973. The request, prepared by Smith, was accompanied by yearly enrollment projections supplied by the Coordinating Council for Higher Education (CCHE). The projected enrollment for 1972-73, the last year mentioned was 49,827.

Projected enrollment for 1969-70 was 42,709, with actual enrollment at around 35,000.

Much of the projected enrollment was siphoned off by the newly built Green Bay and Parkside campuses, unanticipated by the CCHE.

The enrollment projections, obviously excessive, had their effects. All the units of dormitories requested by Smith were approved and constructed.

But the State Building Commission, under persuasive pressure from the city and private developers, refused to approve construction of any units of university-owned undergraduate apartments. The commission later placed a freeze on further con-

struction of University living units of any kind.

Private developers, encouraged by the construction of thousands of University dorm spaces, embarked on similar enterprises of their own. But to compete with the tax-exempt Residence Halls, these developers built more luxury into their dormitories.

In the meantime, the economy surged and student tastes changed. Students wanted more privacy and

less supervision and regimentation.

Amidst prosperity, luxurious pools and sundecks did not fill the private halls as developers had hoped. To make matters worse, the board of Regents made it easier for undergraduates to live in unsupervised housing.

The most prestigious of the private halls have gone out of business and only a few halls

continue to hang on.

The possibility of a serious apartment shortage looms as rising building costs make new developments increasingly prohibitive, and the building commission shows no signs of authorizing University owned undergraduate apartments.

Hence, the paradox: room and board halls are floundering, while private apartments continue to pack in the students.

Enrollment, fee revenues drop; University faces troubled budget**By WALTER EZELL**
of the Cardinal Staff

Enrollment is down, student fee revenues are down, and the Madison campus budget is in trouble.

The 1970-71 budget counted on fees from a projected enrollment increase of 299 over last year. But actual enrollment is expected to drop, possibly by as much as 2,000.

A side effect of the enrollment drop is the closing down of Elm Drive C, formerly housing 275 students, and the conversion of several hundred other residence hall rooms to singles.

In July Vice Chancellor Irving Shain announced a freeze in filling faculty and administrative vacancies because of the projected drop in student fees.

If enrollment is only 400 below the projected 35,848, with half of the shortage consisting of non-residents, the loss in fees would be \$400,000. The most pessimistic drop would cost the University budget \$1.5 million, Shain said.

This would be on top of the \$1.57 million "savings" imposed by the legislature.

Some 1,000 fewer students pre-registered this year than last year,

according to Registrar Thomas Hoover. However, those who did not preregister may still register this week, he said. Thus the drop in returning undergraduates may be less than 1,000.

The number of freshmen, transfers and reentering students is down by about 550, according to Director of Admissions Lee Wilcox.

Graduate School enrollment is tentatively expected to remain about the same as last year, according to a spokesman for that office, but could drop by as much as 500. Possible reasons for the enrollment drop include the sluggish economy, tuition increases, uncertainty over personal plans caused by the draft, and anxiety over unrest on the Madison campus.

On July 25, 1969, the Board of Regents tentatively approved a tuition increase of \$288 per semester for out-of-state students. Students were immediately notified, but it was probably too late for many students to change their plans. The brunt of the effect on enrollment from this increase may have come this year. Out-of-state tuition was raised another \$36 per semester this year, to a total \$899 per semester, a good price for a used car, but fairly expensive for a semester's education.

In the same two year period, in-state undergraduate tuition rose from \$175 to \$263 per semester.

Center welcomes foreign students

Hectic, exciting and often lineage—the University is a confusing place for any new student and especially for new foreign students. By providing temporary housing and general information, the Foreign Students Reception Center will ease some immediate adjustment problems faced by incoming foreign students. The center, open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. will operate Sept. 8 through 14th at Jorn's Hall on Babcock Drive.

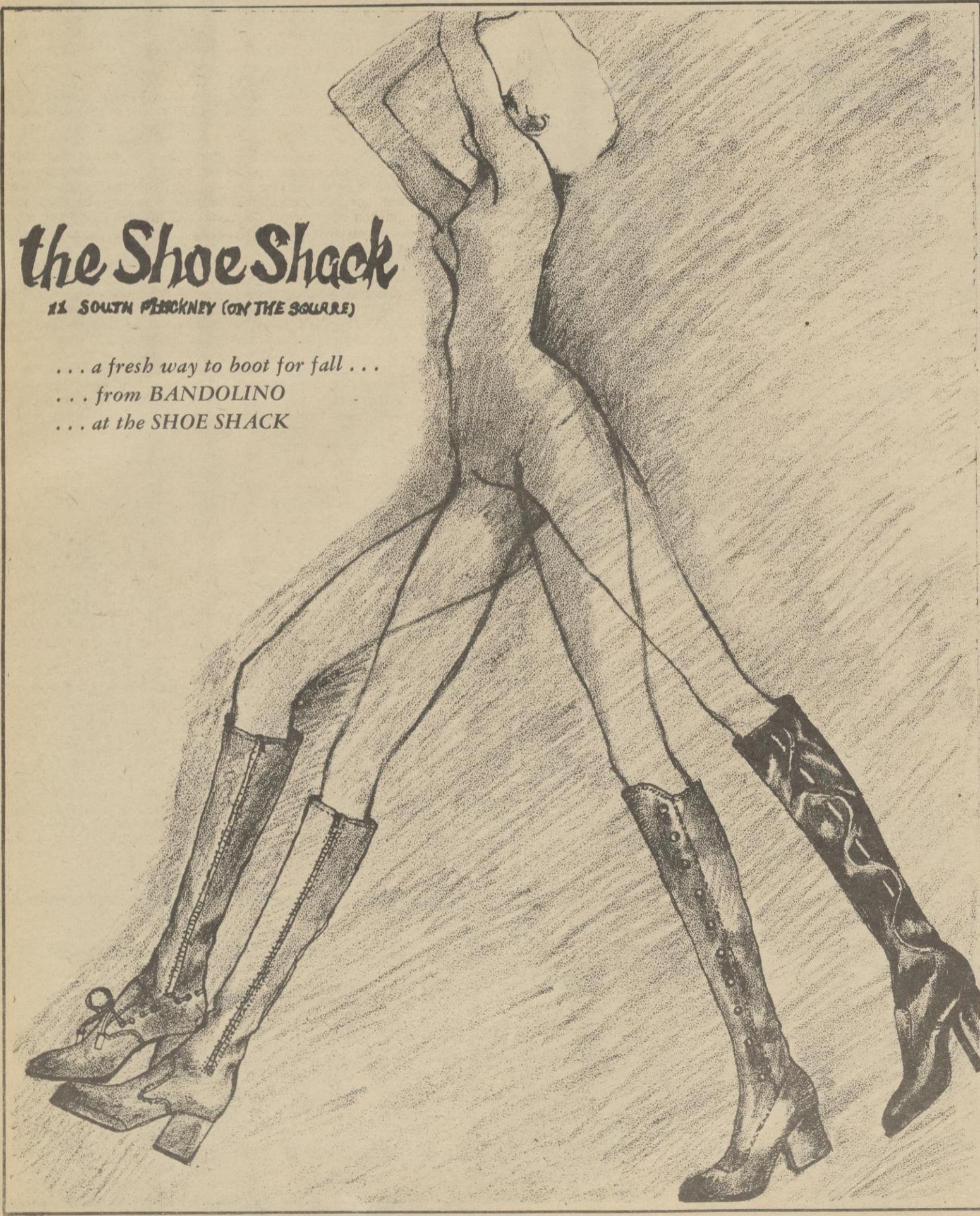
The service, which includes help in finding permanent housing, is provided annually through the co-operation of University and Madison community organizations. The International Club is planning an evening of entertainment Sept. 11, 8 to 11 p.m., and a picnic Sept. 13, as well as a general orientation program all week. All events are scheduled at Jorn's Hall.

Welcoming the almost 500 new foreign students is a time and energy draining task for the center. Student and faculty volunteers are needed. Those interested in helping out can contact Jorn's Hall at 262-3684.

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Former U administrator speaks out

'To redress an imbalance'

Editorial note: This summer, Robert Atwell, vice chancellor for administration at the University, announced he had resigned his job to accept a position as president of a small western college. Before leaving Madison, however, he delivered a blistering statement upon the University. The Cardinal herewith prints Atwell's statement, dated Aug. 20.

Most persons leaving a significant administrative position do not speak their minds. I understand and respect their reasons for withholding comment. But because I believe that candid statements on the occasion of one's departure can be constructive, I have concluded that I should make a statement of my opinions about conditions in this University. These views, I know, are shared by many of my administrative and faculty colleagues.

The University of Wisconsin is one of the three most distinguished public universities in the nation and one of the greatest assets of the State. It is a tribute to the people of Wisconsin, a state of modest financial and population resources, that they have supported the development of one of the leading universities of the world. It is tragic that a substantial proportion of the population of the state, including a clear majority in the legislature and the regents, has become so disaffected by the excesses of the radical students that it engages in actions that are in the long run far more destructive to the University than anything that the radical students have done.

It is particularly tragic that a majority of the regents are no longer explaining and defending the University but appear to have joined the forces of unreason that are determined to make Wisconsin into a non-controversial but second-rate institution. I refer to the frequent attacks on administrators and faculty members for being "too soft" on students and to the widely-known efforts to intimidate the faculty by denying or reducing the salary increases of controversial faculty members. The majority of the regents has apparently concluded that it is to govern the University in accordance with the wishes of a vocal portion of its outside constituency and without the partnership of faculty and students. My own view is that the regents should walk a narrow line between governing on behalf of the outside constituency and defending the University to and from these outside interests. A University worthy of the name inevitably will be in constant difficulty with the established order because many in its ranks are challenging the values and norms of the society. At the moment the regents and the legislature, more than the students, are politicizing the University by being far more responsive to outside political forces than to the interests and concerns

of the University community. The University is perhaps the hottest political issue in the state -- but it is because an anti-intellectual group has made it so. It would be absurd to blame this entirely on radical students.

There is a very grave danger, indeed a probability, that some of the most distinguished but now very controversial departments in the University will be damaged or destroyed, losing their positions among the leading departments in the nation. The social sciences and some of the humanities fields are most endangered because certain legislators and regents evidently believe that they can "clean up" the University by making life difficult for these departments. It must be constantly reasserted that a very distinguished Madison campus faculty is this University's greatest asset and the preservation of that greatness is the most sacred responsibility of the administration and regents. Instead we are seeing constant carping, personal reprisals, budgetary reductions, and a general climate that would be causing an even greater exodus if the market for professors were not so depressed.

Regents and administrators seem to take great pride in recent massive police actions as a response to student activism. They no longer view police action as a last resort but as the routine first step. While this may be tactically defensible in each immediate situation, the fact is that tension between students and citizenry has risen to a worse than alarming level; my own view is that much of this tension is attributable to what I believe to have been an excessive use of armed force. The escalation of violence has risen to the point where there will be bloodshed unless sensible persons can find ways to de-escalate. One need not defend the stupid, vicious and destructive acts of a few young people in order to be critical of the absence of any serious administration or regent tactic other than massive police action.

For two years, there has not been any really serious, systematic, or continuing effort by regents and high-level administrators to engage with large numbers of students in serious discussions and planning on subjects of mutual concern.

Those who share power in this University (however unequally -- regents, faculty and administration) are remote, aloof and defensive. They have accommodated to the forces of reaction to the point where I believe they have lost the confidence of a majority of its actively concerned students of all political persuasions.

The mutual distrust and hostility which has arisen between the administration and the regents and between the faculty and the regents is a grave and disturbing omen for the University's future. Many administrators are lamentably though understandably so concerned with personal survival that

they do not seriously challenge attitudes and actions by regents and legislators that are demonstrably destructive to the welfare of the University. There may still be some private argumentation with the regents, but it is essential for the health of the University community that students and faculty know exactly where the administration stands and what it is prepared to do on major issues on this campus. At the moment, the administration, like the regents, seems more concerned with its outside constituency than with the health of its own community.

One of the most portentous developments in recent years is the increasing pressure to compare and contrast and then to conform the Madison campus with other UW campuses and with the Wisconsin State University system on a wide range of subjects, ranging from academic programs, to faculty salaries, to space requirements. The plain fact is that the Madison campus of this University is playing in a completely different league from these other institutions. The Madison campus faculty is and should continue to be qualitatively superior to that of any other institution in the state and to most in the nation. Rather than constantly comparing Madison with the WSU system for the sake of establishing some bureaucratic common denominators -- which will inevitably be destructive to Madison -- the Coordinating Council on Higher Education and legislature should have as their first priority in higher education the maintenance of the high quality of the Madison campus. By the same token the regents and the Central Administration of the University, which tend to favor other campuses, should be reminded that the continued excellence of Madison should be the first order of business.

Given the polarization within the University and within society, it would be easy to despair on the question of student unrest. My own view is that I hope student protest will not end because there are too many things wrong with the world, our country and the University for students to stop protesting. I also believe that student unrest cannot be dealt with as a phenomenon but rather many of the problems that are raised by students must be confronted. In this connection, the one step that could and should be taken to ease tensions within our society is an immediate end to American military intervention in Southeast Asia. After that and after some substantial reordering of national priorities, we might be in a position to expect a significant lessening of student protest.

However, much of what concerns students has to do with the University itself. It is in this area that I offer three rather general suggestions, followed by some specific thoughts.

First, administrators should be known to be accessible and visible to students, indi-

vidually and collectively. This requires going out of one's way to spend hours and days listening and talking to wide ranges of students about serious questions that concern them.

Secondly, the posture of accessibility must be accompanied by a willingness on the part of administrators to set forth clearly stated goals and programs for the solution of problems within the control of the University, such as the quality of instruction. More evidences of good faith in working with students toward solutions to University problems would, I believe, be very positively received by students.

Thirdly, administrators should be willing to state very forcefully and specifically their personal positions on major social and political questions that concern the community. They should not continually hide behind the myth of institutional neutrality. If the position is at variance with prevailing student sentiment, the administrator may still gain respect for having stated his personal position and the reasons for it. My feeling is that students want to know exactly where one stands.

What more specific suggestions do I have to improve conditions on this campus?

* A willingness on the part of the administration and regents to include faculty and students in every phase of policy discussions, as distinct from the tokenism of including an occasional student representative on an advisory committee.

* Students and faculty should be represented with voting membership on every committee of the Board of Regents. (This need not interfere with the need for closed sessions of the regents for personnel matters.)

* The next Governor should appoint to the regents persons who are representative of a wider cross-section of the population of the state. Most of the present board members are wealthy business or professional people. It is important that there also be (and these need not be mutually exclusive categories): (a) persons who have a greater knowledge of higher education; (b) more persons who are not from the privileged classes; and (c) young persons such as very recent graduates.

* Regents should cease concerning themselves with the level of policy detail in which they are now involved and allow the administration and faculty greater latitude in running the University.

* Individual campuses should be allowed much greater autonomy in running their affairs than has been permitted by either Central Administration or the regents. Presently, a chancellor has to have Central Administration and regent approval of many of the most minute administrative details.

(Continued on Page 18)

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Review of the arts

On post-Woodstock America

By GARY DREZKA
of the Cardinal Staff

We lived in what can be termed "post-Woodstock America" this summer. On any given weekend there were at least two major rock festivals that freaks could pack their stash up and hitch to. Some came off as planned, many more didn't. Some were nothing more than capitalist ventures into the new hip culture, some were well thought through and deserving of our attention.

Woodstock itself finally made it big both in public exposure and financially. According to Billboard Magazine the movie "Woodstock" is one of the biggest profit drawing films Warner Brothers has ever had, thanks to original ticket prices ranging to \$5 a head. The movie is presently making its second run, now in regularly priced theaters and is cleaning up as people take advantage of the decreased price of admission. It's a pretty historical document, nothing more.

Regardless of boycotts and negotiations, I know of only one case when the film was used to benefit a hip community and this was for the Haight-Ashbury in their clean-up campaign. The record "Woodstock" is of course one of the hottest industry products, I've heard from artists participating in the event that the musicians who are heard on that triple-header got an incredibly low percentage of what eventually will be made from their efforts. The price of this album ranges from about \$8.50 to over \$15, depending on the heads of the people who own the record shops.

I don't think the people of Woodstock Ventures owe us anything more than a statement saying that they were only in it for the money. This statement would dispell any false illusions people have in their heads that Woodstock has a great deal to do with what our generation is doing now. The performers except for one or two are professionals just doing a job. Their music had more to do with LSD than struggle in the streets. They owe more thanks for their music to black blues singers and Elvis Presley

than they do to Bobby Seale or Abbie Hoffman, author of "Woodstock Nation."

Rock music is a business and only a very few artists like the Grateful Dead, Jefferson Airplane or Creedence will still do benefits with much enthusiasm. Benefits are mainly worked by groups on their way up and they do them in hopes of helping the cause and gaining exposure. Local groups are helping the community while a lot of times tightening the belt. Major acts like the Stones, the Band etc, must be seen as tranquilizers or esthetic treasures. Most of the major acts are so caught up by the middle men who are trying to make a great profit off of their talents that the price tags they post to local promoters are quite misleading.

Bill Graham is supposed to make very little from his Fillmore concerts but thanks to his dealings in other areas of the industry he makes enough money to do whatever his thing is.

Thus Woodstock et al was the example for many of the happenings this past summer: Atlanta, Powder Ridge, Iola. These events by inception were nothing more than music, dope and endurance.

Some festivals offered more—the Randall's Island Festival in New York promised to help many of the movement groups and after a much debated settlement was arrived at which would give the political groups both money and speaking time, gate crashers made a semi-benefit a free festival.

The Sky River Festival in Oregon planned two weekends of music mostly by little known but very good groups, plus a week of workshops, experiments in living and beautiful scenery in between. The Boulder Whole Earth Fair was a spiritual gathering of the tribes which offered Holy Man Jams and as many good vibes as you could absorb. In Michigan some people got it together to form a permanent festival sight which can be used not only for rock concerts but for rallies or coming together. One rock weekend there was successful in the sense that a

Students also design scenery and costumes as well as handle publicity and house management for the Compass program.

"King Lear," one of Shakespeare's greatest tragedies, has been chosen to open the season, Oct. 29-Nov. 3. Prof. Ed Amor will direct the work. Tryouts will be held at 3:30 and 7:30, Sept. 23 and 24 in the Wisconsin Union. All UW students are invited to Wisconsin Players auditions.

Lynn Seibel will direct the Broadway comedy hit, "You Know I Can't Hear You When the Water's Running." The quarter of four

short plays will be presented Nov. 19-24. Steve Willems takes on the task of directing the next two plays, John Herbert's "Fortune and Men's Eyes" and one of Henrik Ibsen's best known dramas, "Hedda Gabler." "Fortune and Men's Eyes" will be given Dec. 10-15 and "Hedda Gabler" will begin the second semester schedule March 11-16.

"Garden District," which includes two short plays by Tennessee Williams, "Suddenly Last Summer" and "Something Unspoken," will be presented April 1-6. The two plays were originally pro-

duced under the "Garden District" title in an off-Broadway production. The director of the play will be William Smith.

"The Heiress," which is based on Henry James' novel, will end the Compass series May 13-18. The play was written by Ruth and Augustus Goetz and will be directed by Lynn Seibel.

Tickets for the Compass Playhouse productions will be available at the Wisconsin Union Box office approximately ten days before opening night. Compass is located at 2201 University Avenue.

Compass schedule expanded

An expansion from four to six productions marks the Wisconsin Players second season of plays in the group's Compass Playhouse.

"Everyone was so enthusiastic about last year's series that we decided to set a full production schedule this year," said Theatre Director Jonathan Curvin. "We will be able to provide a greater opportunity for our students to become involved in the operation of the small theatre."

All but the season's first production will be directed by students working towards Master of Fine Arts degrees in theatre.

TO OUR READERS:

Effective with our first regular issue this fall, we will be charging ten cents a copy for The Cardinal at the news stands and circulation boxes around campus. This decision was reached last May when we discovered that we were losing revenue from our circulation boxes because people were taking four or five Cardinals for the price of one. Our newspaper exists solely on money derived from subscriptions and advertising, and we are a non-profit corporation. We try to break even. We just can't afford to lose money.

On the other hand, as opposed to some other Madison businesses, we don't screw students. We have the lowest classified ad rates of anyone, and effective with our first issue we will be LOWERING the cost of a Cardinal subscription from \$7 to \$6 for the year. We have increased our route system in order to encourage more people to subscribe, you pay 10 cents a day. Saves you money and it saves us money. By the way, The Daily Cardinal has the lowest subscription rate of any large University daily in the country. That's something we hope to retain. If you'd like to subscribe, Call 262-5854.



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PLAYS SUCH as last year's "Trial of the Conspiracy 8" have helped establish BST. Michael Maily photo.

Broom Street still faced with problems

By MAUREEN TURIM
of the Cardinal Staff

Broom Street Theatre (BST) is in almost the same position now as it was when it first started nearly a year and a half ago. Although it has built up a reputation and has interested people willing to work for it, it is faced with such basic problems as having no money or building with which to operate.

Policy questions, such as how

the theatre intends to relate politically to the community are also still in the air.

BST lost its lease on the building it used last year. It is now seeking to rent a building with enough space for the theatre to expand its activities.

Over the summer the theatre moved out to the Wilmar Neighborhood Center with a managerial staff of only two volunteers.

"Sometimes I get a good feeling

about Broom St. and sometimes it seems as if it doesn't matter to people at all," said Dennis Hilgenberg, manager of the theatre.

"We need support other than just the box office, in the form of membership and contributions—it's the only way we can get by the critical points," Hilgenberg explained.

If a building is not found by fall, BST will still begin to rehearse productions and also plans to set up workshops for actors and directors.

The actor's workshop will be much the same as the one held over the summer, which was set up so that new people could develop their acting techniques.

A directing workshop will be run by Joel Gersmann, who will also assume the position of BST's "regular" director. In the workshop new directors will be given the opportunity to test themselves by directing one act plays. The plays will be presented as one part of a mixed media night which would consist of theatre independent films and poetry presented in a cabaret program.

Gersmann does not intend to force his style of direction on other people or tell them what to do, but only to share his experience with others interested in learning how to direct theatre.

One change in the format of the theatre planned for fall is the formation of a BST acting company. The acting company will be a group of people willing to make a total commitment to the theatre for at least a year. They

must be available to take plays on tour and work at a schedule that would not necessarily take into consideration the University calendar.

The acting company would do certain shows, mainly those directed by the regular director, Gersmann. Other shows would be openly cast and would have other directors.

Explaining the advantage of forming an acting company, Hilgenberg said, "In the past we have had a lot of difficulty trying to work around exam schedules and taking our shows on tour when students are in the cast. There are lots of people who want to act, but it takes time and dedication for a cast to learn to work together."

"When people come in, do a show and then leave, it doesn't help to build a theatre," Hilgenberg added. "We need people who are serious about it, who consider theatre the main part of their life."

Some of the other possibilities for programs that BST will sponsor once they find a building, include a children's show directed by Barbara Petersmeyer along the lines of last year's "Alice in Christmashland"; showings of independent and new foreign films; and a revival of *The Daily High-point*, the mimeographed sheet of poetry and free imagination the theatre began last year.

Broom St. Theatre is seen by its staff as an alternative to commercially oriented theatres. They want the community to feel that the theatre belongs to them, that

it is run by their friends and not for the purpose of exploiting them.

"We want people to feel they can volunteer to work in some capacity for the theatre in exchange for passes to the plays, if they can't afford tickets," Hilgenberg said. "We would like to operate in a cooperative manner."

Students interested in supporting BST can join "Friends of Broom St. Theatre." This group is registered as a university club and enables the theatre to use the Union. A meeting of this group will be held Wednesday, Sept. 23, to talk about ways to raise funds for the theatre.

In the past BST has been asked by members of the community why more of its productions don't contain more direct political content. Hilgenberg says that the policy has been to stay away from commenting on specific issues and to deal with "basic and universal themes."

"I'm not sure how BST can relate to the politics of the street and University communities," Hilgenberg went on. "Last year we were scheduled to put on *Troilus and Cressida* during the Cambodian strike. We put on two performances to small audiences during the street fighting and then canceled the third."

The Broom St. staff feels the conflict between establishing and maintaining a theatre and responding to political crises.

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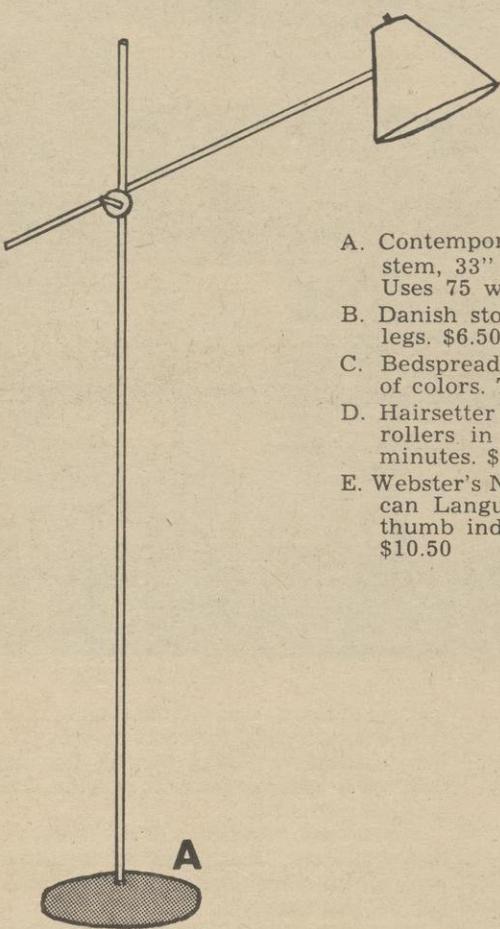
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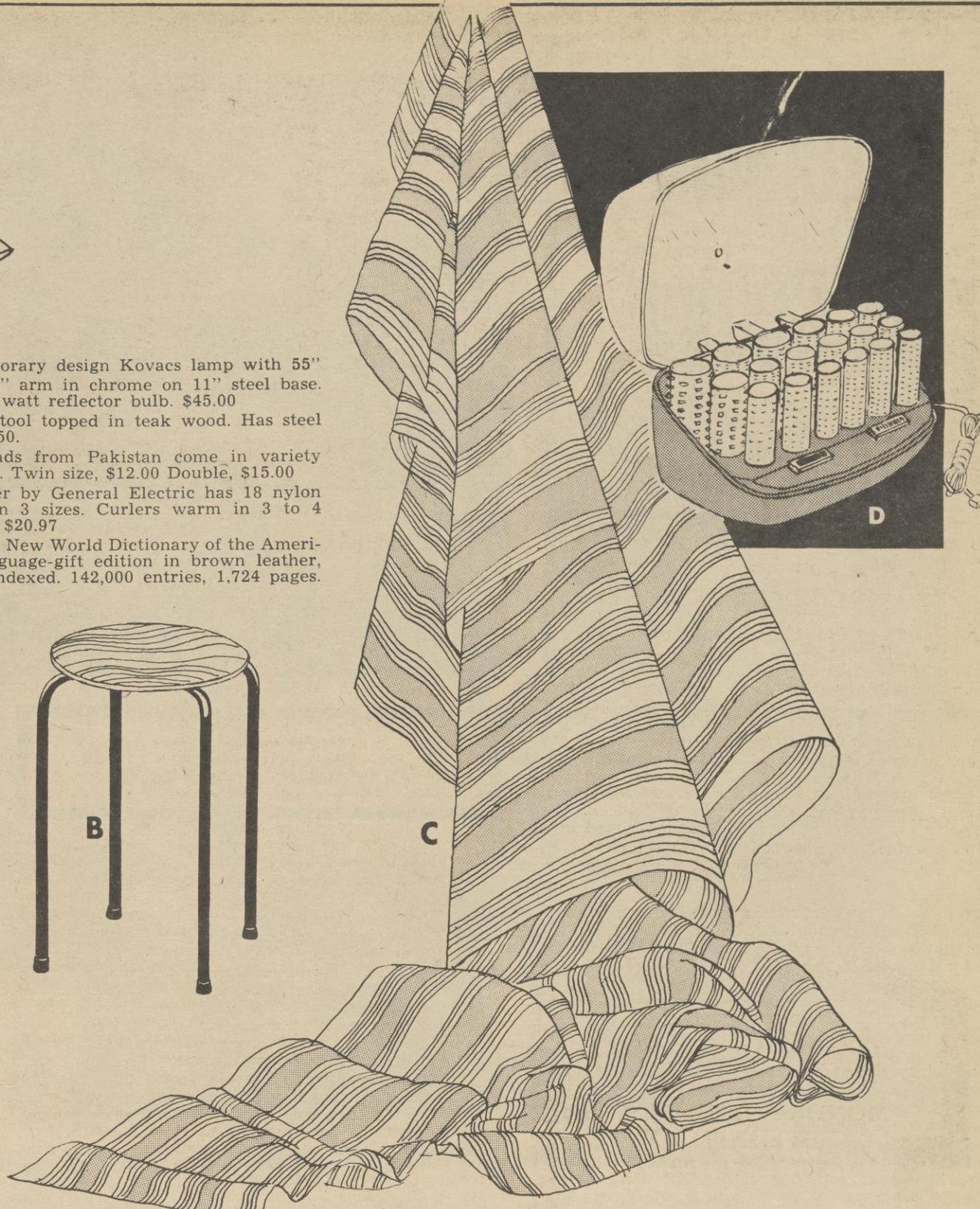


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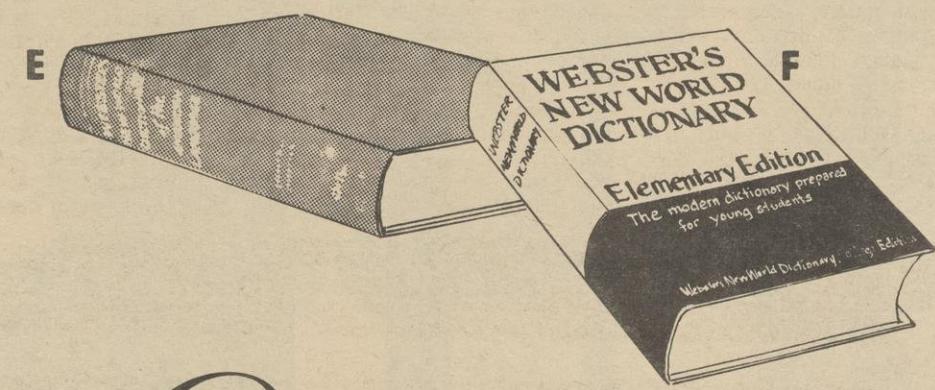


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SMART SEPTEMBER STUDENT SAVINGS

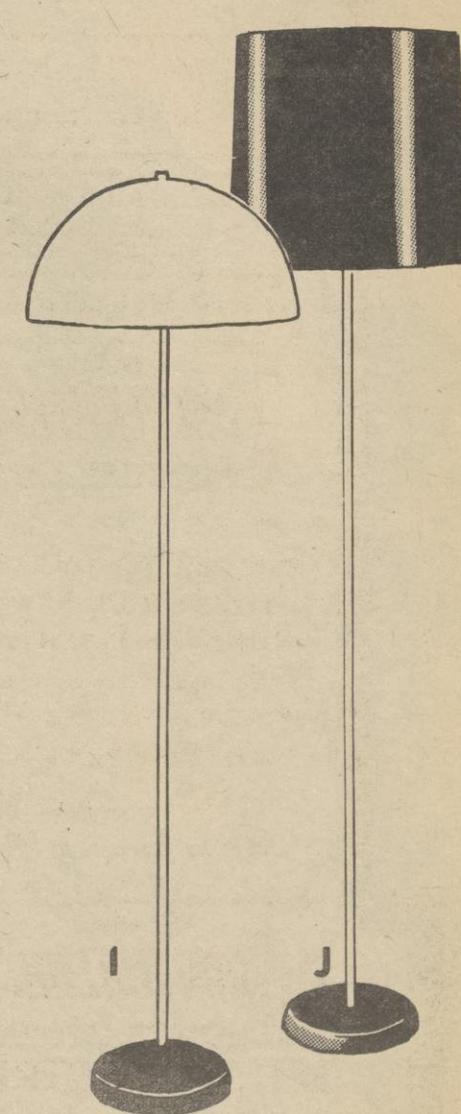
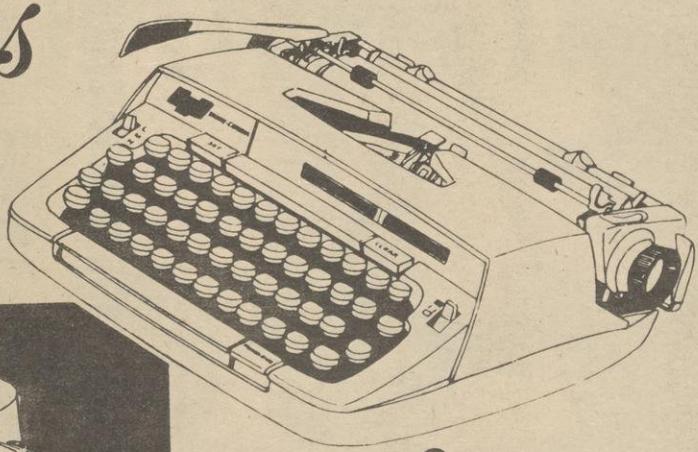
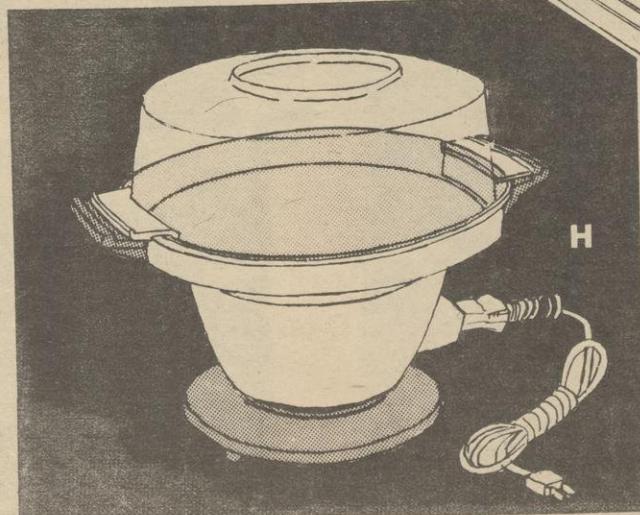


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Elvehjem Art Center Now Open

By DIANE DUSTON
of the Cardinal Staff

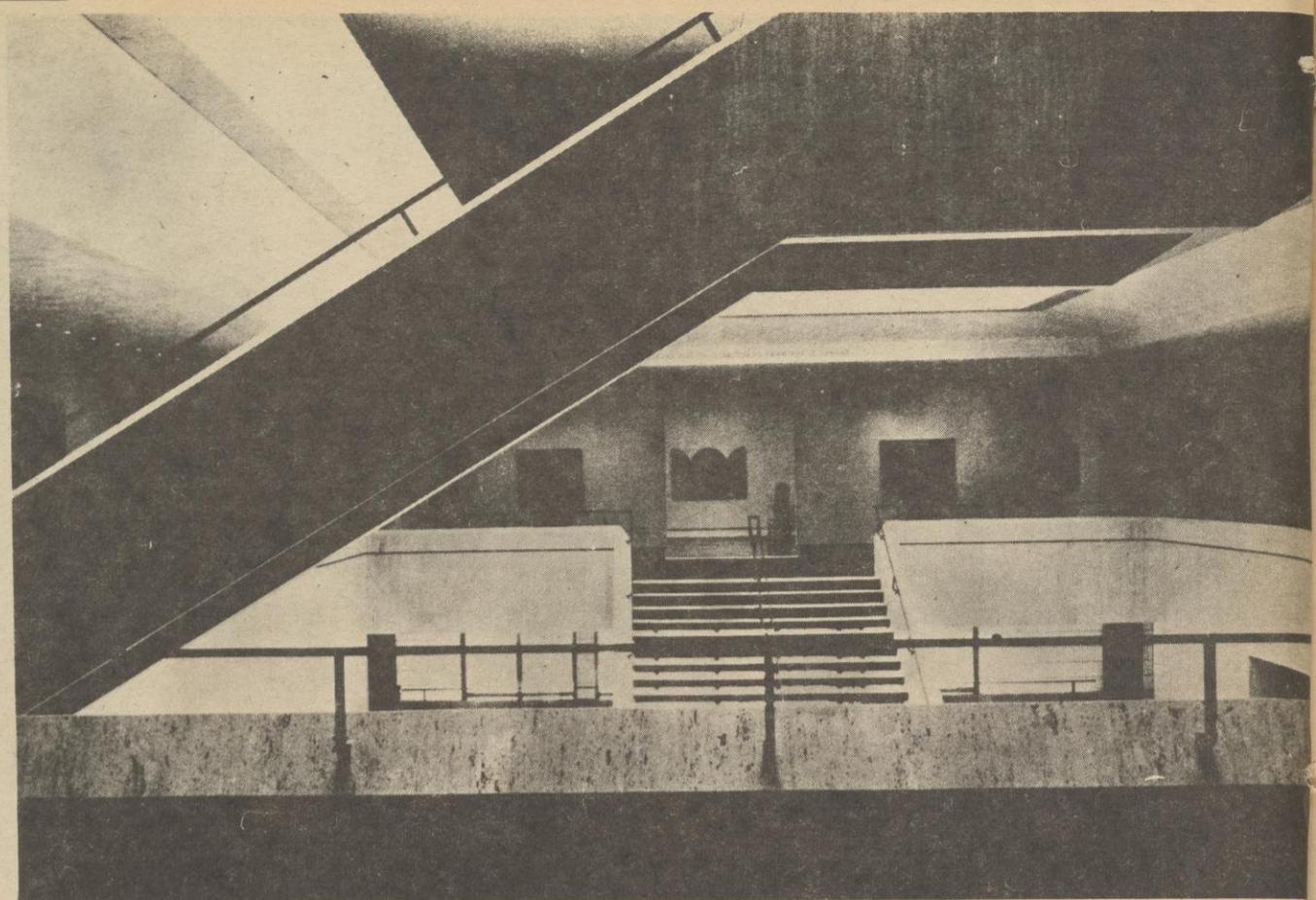
Although few may know it, the University of Wisconsin has had a steadily growing, permanent art collection for the past 85 years. Unfortunately, because the University has never before had proper facilities for exhibition, the collection has spent most of its life at UW in storage. Now, at long last the collection of 1300 works will be brought out of the closet and put on permanent exhibition, as the University presents its exciting and most recent addition, the Elvehjem Art Center.

Dreams come true for art history students as the Art Center opens its doors and reveals not only an elegant showcase for the University collection but also complete classroom facilities, library, and offices for the art history department.

There are five floors in the Center. The subterranean level includes four auditoriums with capacities ranging from 90 to 280. Each is completely equipped with slide projectors and screens. Also on this floor are seminar rooms, a conservation center where art works are restored, a carpenters shop, and dark room.

Entering the building from the ground level, the visitor walked into the Paige sculpture court. White travertine marble walls and floors surround him while light pours down from a massive skylight three flights above. Directly overhead is a floating staircase connecting second and third floors.

Surrounding the court are the Malcolm K. Whyte reception area and a lounge for visitors, two discussion rooms, a print gallery and the Kohler Library.



Photographs by
Bonnie Lee Sharpe

The Kohler Library with its vibrant mulberry and orange furniture and undyed wool carpeting is easily in the running for the most beautiful on campus. It is designed to hold 80,000 volumes dealing with art history and architecture.

William Bunce, head librarian, said that all the art history books will be pulled from the stacks of the Memorial Library and placed in the Kohler Library. For students who have spent hours searching for art volumes this is a welcome facility. Not only will references be centrally located but library personnel will be trained in art history.

A print library, art history offices and a slide room are found on level three of the Center. The majority of the almost 800 prints in the permanent collection are readily available in the Oscar Mayer memorial room on this floor. Each print, carefully catalogued is shelved either in boxes arranged alphabetically according to artist or because of its size or medium kept in frames.

The prints as well as all other works belonging to the Elvehjem Center are described on collection record sheets, provided for efficient study of the works. Listed are the name of the artist, nationality, title of the work, date of the object, medium and technique, size, marks, lists of former collections

and exhibitions, and a bibliography of articles written.

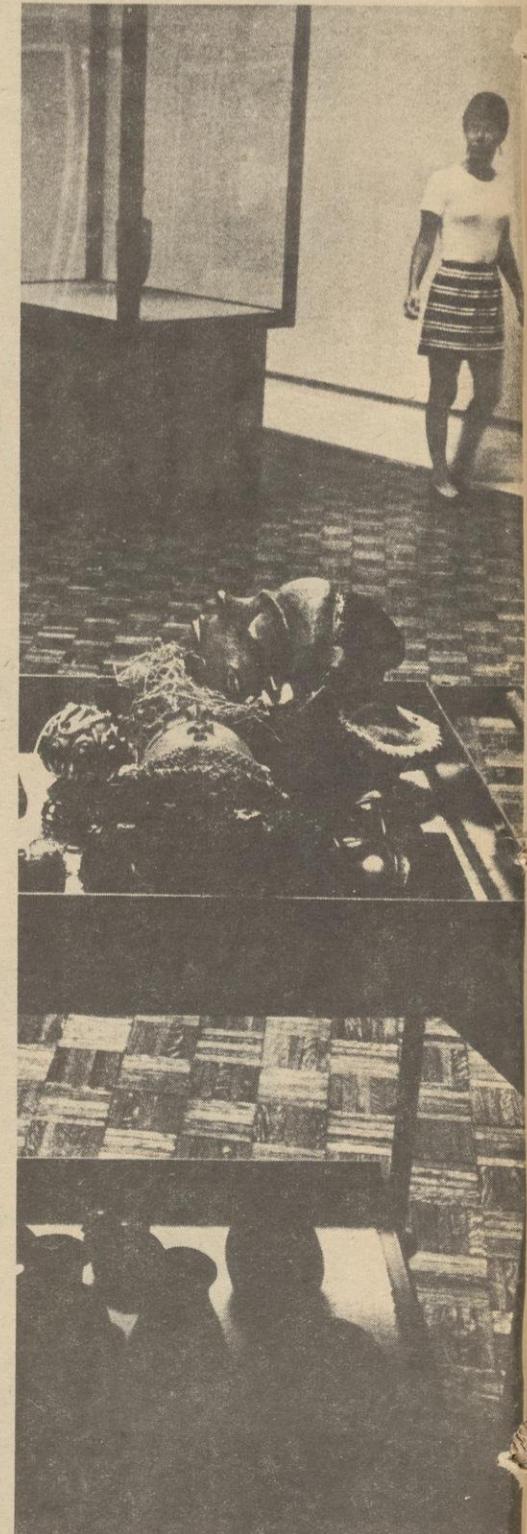
"We hope to keep the room open every afternoon for use," Millard F. Rogers, director of the Art Center, "but we'll have to see how popular it is before we decide a regular schedule."

Fourth and fifth floors of the center comprise the Brigham Galleries, where the University permanent collection is hung on off-white carpeted walls that contrast with the oak parquet floors.

"The carpeting," Mrs. Catherine Brower, publicity assistant for the Center, said, "is so that paintings can be arranged without leaving nail holes in the walls."

A section of these galleries will be used for temporary exhibits. Currently, the inaugural exhibition, hung in honor of the opening of the museum, is on display. This collection of eighty-five 19th and 20th century paintings, sculptured drawings was lent by 39 alumni and friends and will be on until November 8.

Director Rogers said that he hopes students in fields other than art history will find the facilities offered by the center valuable to them. "A primary purpose of the center is to help with the educational mission of the University." Even though we are gone the works in this building will help preserve man's cultural record."





The staff of the Art Center is small. This means a lot of hard work for everyone when a new exhibition is being hung. Arthur Blumenthal, curator of the museum, came to Madison in 1969. Presently a Ph.D. candidate, Blumenthal studied with the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University. He is responsible for organizing exhibitions and caring for the collection.

Henry Behrnd, the Art Center carpenter, has been a vital part of the center for two years. "He made all the pedestals and installs and hangs the works in the museum. He has also built all the bookshelves for the center."

The staff also includes Catherine Brawer, publicity assistant, Rogers' secretary and student assistants.

Future plans for the Center include tours for visitors, Rogers said, "We'd like to run it on a volunteer basis in which students interested in museum work would take part as guides. We'd like to offer a course in museum management."

Rogers came to Madison as director of the Elvehjem Center in April of 1967. Filled with enthusiasm he explained how the idea for the art center was born and developed.

"Primarily responsible for the continuing hard work to make the art center a reality was Professor James Watrous, whose vision and foresight persisted in the establishing of the Elvehjem Art Center. As early as 1949 an article in the Wisconsin Daily Cardinal quoted Professor William Kiehofer, then chairman of the University of Wisconsin Centennial Committee, "...would it not be eminently appropriate to have a fine arts building on the new lower campus to house all the art treasures of the university, present and prospective? By 1952 President E.B. Fred cited officially to the Board of Regents the urgent need for an art museum, and President Fred's encouragement assisted the planning for a building."

In 1958 President Conrad Elvehjem authorized a campus-wide poll among all the colleges and departments of the University to determine priorities for buildings that could be financed through private funds. The encouraging and astonishing results of this poll endorsed an art museum with first priority.

"We are the last major university to have a facility like this," Rogers said, "There has never before been a University gallery on campus. Of course, there is the Union Gallery but that is run by the Union."

The University budgets no funds for the center. The \$3.5 million structure depended entirely upon donations for its construction. A \$1 million donation from the Thomas Brittingham Trust gave the center the initial push it needed to become a reality. After this giant step in fund raising the UW Foundation began collecting money through donations.

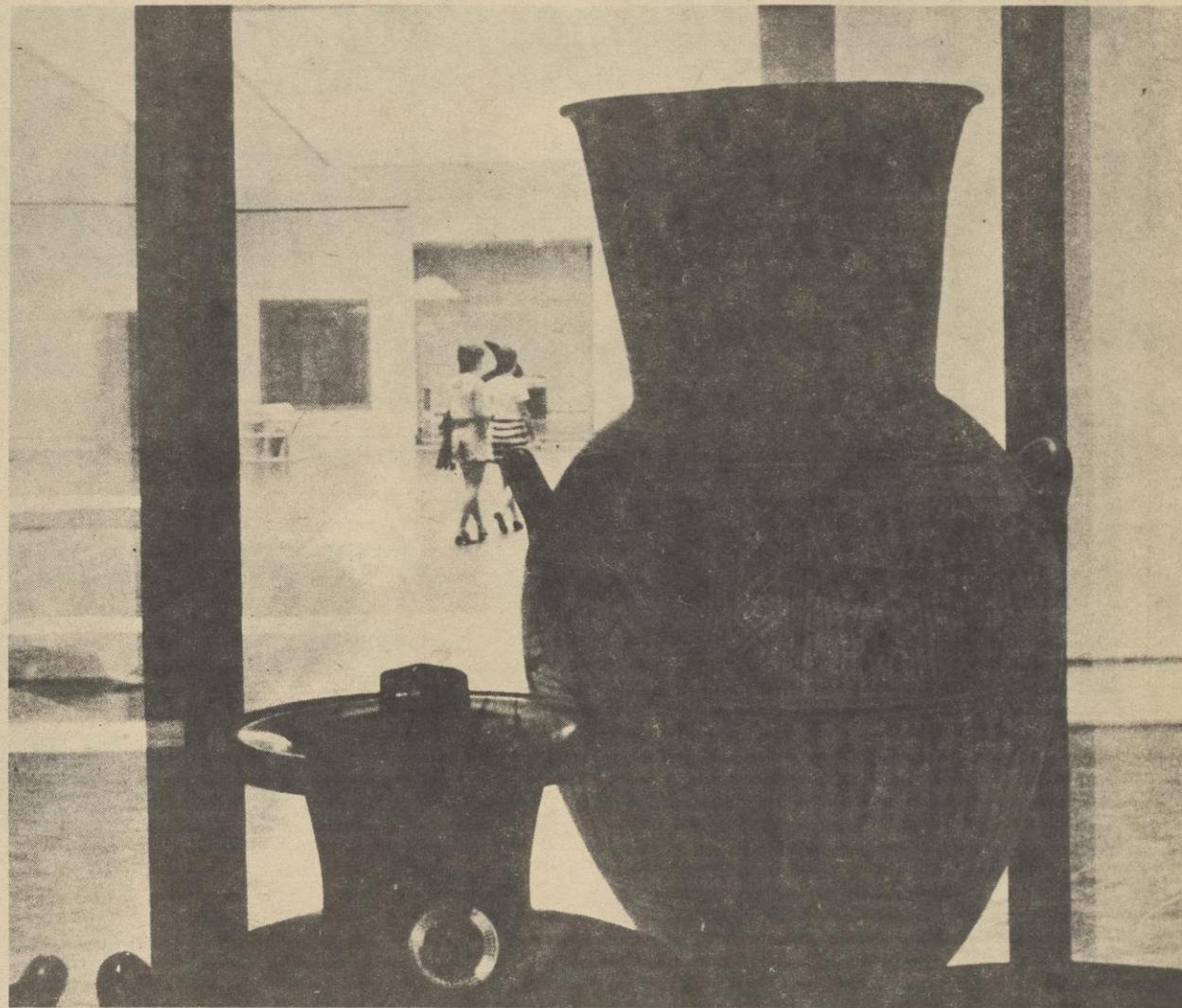
Rogers said that while the University pays the salaries of the staff and maintains the building it offers no funds for exhibitions, acquisitions of new works, conservation of paintings and sculpture, or publications. "Some shows cost from two to six thousand dollars for a 6 week period," he said. "Of course we can't afford anything like that yet."

Conservation is another big part of maintaining a museum. Rogers tells of a painting by Camilo, "Adoration of the Shepherds" which when cleaned revealed an inscription indicating that it had once been owned by King Louis-Philippe of France who abdicated in 1848. "We know now that we have a painting which once hung in the Louvre."

What type of exhibits will the Center show in the future? Photography shows are a possibility, Rogers said. "We've decided not to do any student exhibitions. The reason for this is that we are trying to offer something which has never before been available to the University. Also the Union Gallery Committee is apprehensive about being overshadowed by us. They handle student shows and we don't want to compete with them."

He further explained that Margery Morton, chairman of the Union Gallery Committee, is on an advisory committee to the Elvehjem Center. This committee helps to decide what exhibitions would be well received by the community.

"With the opening of the Center," Rogers said, "No longer will the student of art be confronted casually with works of art, but the confrontation will be dramatic, alive, and meaningful in his education experience. The University of Wisconsin as one of the nation's great educational institutions, certainly deserves the long-awaited Elvehjem Art Center."



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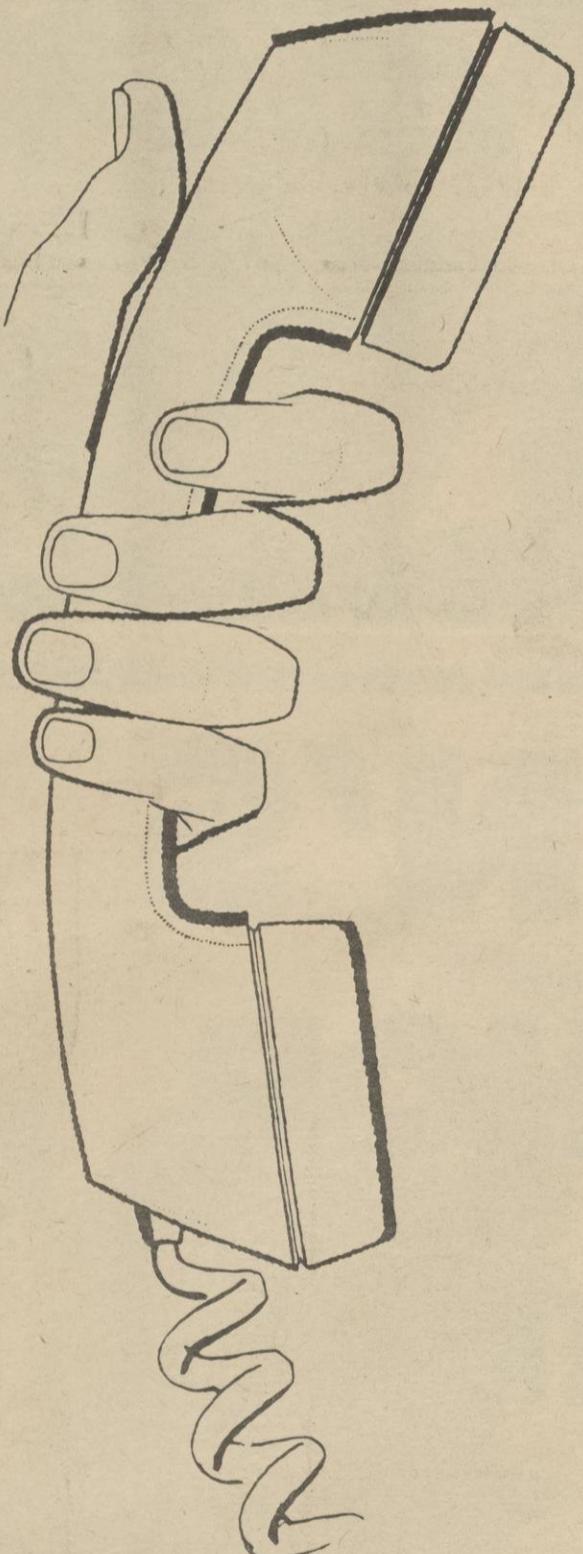
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Wis. Players open year with 'Tartuffe'

Dramatic works by some of the world's best known playwrights will be presented by the Wisconsin Players during their 1970-71 season in the Wisconsin Union Theater.

Moliere's 17th Century classic, "Tartuffe," will open the bill Oct. 30-31 and Nov. 4-7. The satire on hypocrisy presents the unscrupulous Tartuffe who professes a puritanical piety while actually being a lecher, cheat, thief, liar, fraud and ungrateful wrecker of his benefactor's family.

Director Robert Skloot will hold tryouts for "Tartuffe" at 3:30 and 7:30, Sept. 21 and 22 in the Wisconsin Union. Wisconsin Players tryouts are open to all UW students.

Tunc Yalman, artistic director of the Milwaukee Repertory Theatre, will join the Players as guest director of the second production, "La Turista." The contemporary work by the young American playwright, Sam Shepard, will be presented Dec. 4-5 and 9-12.

For the third production, the Players turn to a musical of almost operatic stature, "The Most

Happy Fella." Frank Loesser's distinguished work ranks as one of Broadway's most exuberant celebrations of life.

Production dates for the musical are Feb. 26-27 and March 3-6. Directing will be Prof. Jerry Mc Neely with musical direction by Prof. Karlos Moser.

One of Noel Coward's most delightful comedies, "Hay Fever," will be presented March 26-27 and March 31-April 3.

To close the season, the Players have selected one of Shakespeare's later plays, "Pericles, Prince of Tyre." The romantic fantasy concerns the adventures of the young prince as he travels to various ancient cities to escape the revenge of a neighboring king.

Prof. Ronald Mitchell will direct the production which is scheduled for May 7-8 and 12-15.

Curtain time for all the Players' performances is 8 p.m. in the Wisconsin Union Theater. Season tickets will be available at the Union Box Office and at various campus locations beginning Sept. 14.

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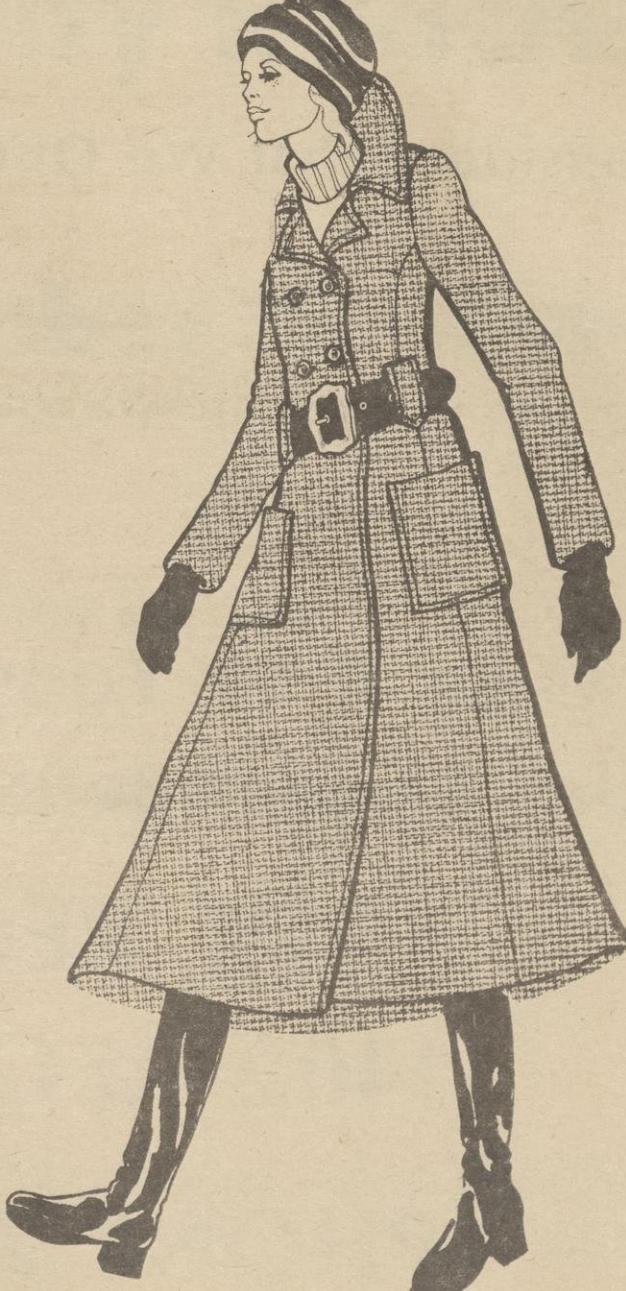
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Music co-op to rely on local aid

Editorial note: The Cardinal Fine Arts Staff has prevailed on Phil Bloom, an organizer of the proposed Music Co-op to describe its inception.

By PHIL BLOOM
Written for the Cardinal

One of the most blatant examples of the abusive economic system in America today is what is commonly called the "music industry." It capitalizes on our growing youth culture and sells back to us, at outrageous prices, what we ourselves have created. It is necessary for us to take a firm stand against this sort of rip-off and create our own means of producing music without the hype and profiteering of the present system.

The idea of a music co-operative had been floating around for awhile when finally a few of us got together and did something about it. Our first organizational meeting brought out a lot of ideas from which came the basic direction of the co-op. The major thing we hoped to accomplish was the acquisition of a building large enough to house our own club and headquarters.

The club would give local musicians who were interested an opportunity to play at their own place and use its facilities for rehearsals and jam sessions. At the same time it would enable the people of the community to support their own musicians and be able to hear good music without having to spend large sums of money. In supporting our own musicians we help them by creating an atmosphere of co-operation rather than competition. The usual cut-throat activities to "make it big" will be unnecessary. The idea of the "super-star" will also be invalidated. Instead of paying five or

six dollars at a concert or fifteen dollars at a rock festival to hear musicians who are in it for the money, we can watch and listen to our own groups as they produce better and better music. It is a basic economic fact that peace of mind begins with a full stomach. With our support musicians who are in it for the music won't have to worry about where the next meal will come from, and therefore will have a state of mind that is alive and creative.

These were the basic ideas from which Parthenogenesis, Ltd. (from the Greek parthenos, virgin; genesis, origin) became a reality. We are now registered with the state as a non-stock corporation. This is a corporation which nobody owns because there is no stock issued and no dividends paid. At present the by-laws are being drawn up by a temporary board of directors with the help of an attorney. Everything is being done quite legally for our own protection. The by-laws, as written so far, allow no person or group of people to gain any power of control. In this way the organization is truly community owned and run.

At present we are still in search of a building to suit our purposes. In the meantime we've been getting other things together. On Sept. 25 our bands will play the Folk Arts benefit in Great Hall. This will be our first major money-raising benefit and with good support we should be able to pay for much of the initial cost of renting a place for our club.

Also, sometime shortly after registration there is planned a community orientation street dance. It will include free music provided by Parthenogenesis, Ltd. and will involve all of the alternative community organizations. The idea of this street dance is to orient new people to the area, and some old, to the numerous organizations in the community

available as alternatives to the present system. At the Peoples' Office a list of musicians and their phone numbers, addresses, instruments and experience has been compiled. This musicians' switchboard will be expanded as more musicians file their names. New musicians to the area will no longer have to walk around town looking at bulletin boards to get a group together or find a gig.

Some of the future services we will get into will be inexpensive music lessons and co-operative equipment. The co-op will buy equipment such as amps and P.A.'s which will be lent out or rented.

Beyond these basic services, ideas which now seem fantastic can become a reality. There is no reason why we can't have booking agents whose job it would be to get our bands gigs both in and out of town. Not only clubs, but every college and university in the state would be contacted.

If the building in which we are housed is big enough we can build our own recording studio. Then our own bands can cut our own records. Once the tapes have been made we can get them pressed into records and distribute our own bands' music on our own record label. We already have contacts with co-op record stores both in and out of the community, so the next step of selling the records would be easy. The immediate benefit would be records sold for \$2.00 or less.

To reach this point is going to take a lot of work but it can be done co-operatively. By simply paying an inexpensive admission to listen to good music we support the music co-op and all it is trying to do. Those who are most interested will do more physical work, but the support is the same. With the help of the community we can create a system free from the profiteering middle-men, who we now depend upon for our music.

Schedule concerts at Union

A performance by the world-renowned Philadelphia Orchestra, a sixth appearance by violinist Isaac Stern, and a Madison debut by Russian cellist Mstislav Rostropovich highlight this season's Orchestra and Concert Series sponsored by the Wisconsin Union Music Committee.

The Sixth Annual Orchestra Series is again divided into Series "A" and Series "B", with the single concert by the Philadelphia Orchestra on May 28 in the University Pavilion. Daniel Barenboim will be guest conductor and his wife, Jacqueline Du Pre, will be cello soloist.

Orchestra Series A includes: Chamber Orchestra of Paris, Oct. 18; Virtuosi Di Roma, Nov. 23; Minnesota Symphony Orchestra, Jan. 16; Philadelphia Orchestra, May 28.

Series B presents: Chamber Orchestra of Paris, Oct. 19; Minnesota Symphony Orchestra, Jan. 15; Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, May 28.

Season tickets, available until Oct. 18, are priced at \$18.74, \$12.48, and \$9.36 with the two lower priced tickets reserved for students only. Orders may be made by mail or at the Union Box Office.

Presented on the 51st Annual Concert Series are:

Red series: Misha Dichter, piano, Oct. 11; Janacek Quartet, strings, Nov. 13; Judith Raskin, soprano, Feb. 12; Isaac Stern, violin, Mar. 15.

White series: Hermann Prey, baritone, Oct. 23; Janacek Quartet, strings, Nov. 14; Lili Kraus, piano, Feb. 11; Mstislav Rostropovich, cello, Mar. 16.

Season subscriptions for either four-concert series are \$14.56, and student prices \$10.40 and \$8.32. They are on sale until Oct. 11.

A special performance by soprano Leontyne Price, making one of her rare appearances, will be Jan. 29. Advance tickets, priced at \$8.32, \$7.28, and \$6.24 are available only to Concert Series subscribers.

The Union Music Committee will again present a series of free Sunday Music Hour programs. Scheduled to appear this year are: Robert Preston, piano, Sept. 27; Marion Williams, gospel singer, Nov. 15; Leonard Arner, oboe, Jan. 10; Murray Perahia, piano, Feb. 14; Marcus Thompson, violin, Mar. 14; Fred Sherry, cello.

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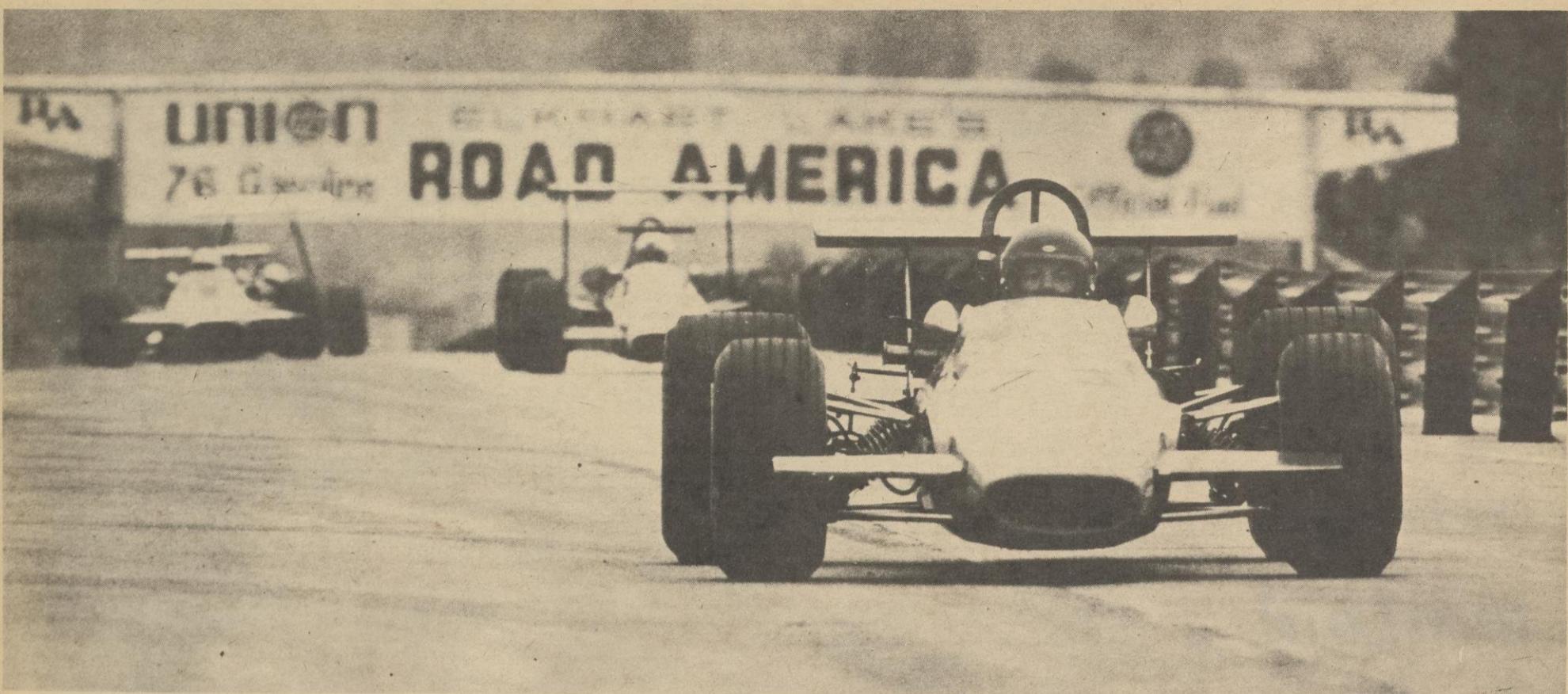
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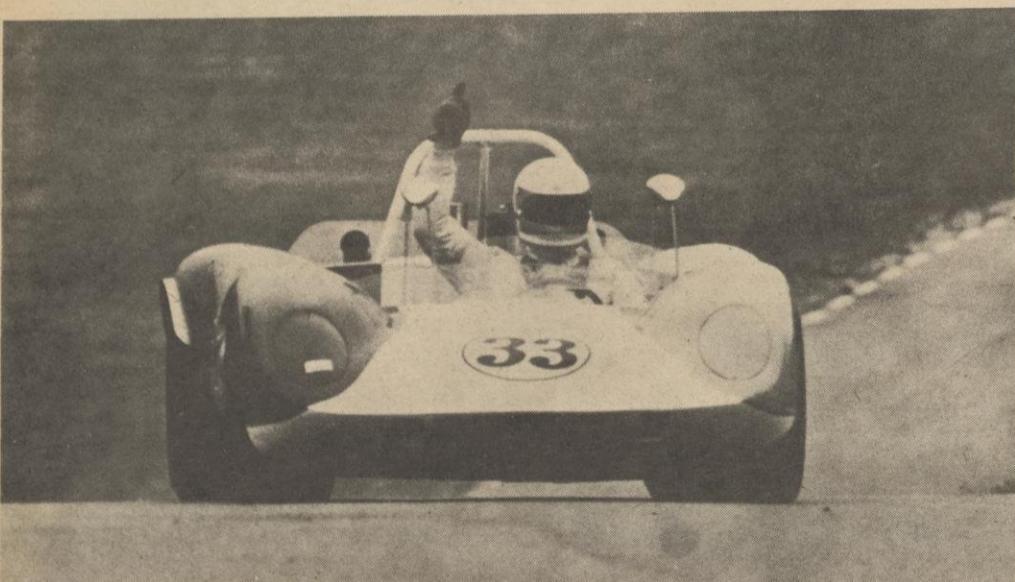
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Dr. Frank K. Efird, president of the Wisconsin Council of Churches, is Luther Memorial's senior pastor, Jerome Bengtson is assistant pastor, with special emphasis on youth. Counseling is an important part of their job.

Luther Memorial works closely with the Lutheran Campus Ministry next door. The campus ministry serves students primarily; the church serves a wider community.

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Atwell speaks to U

(continued from page 5)

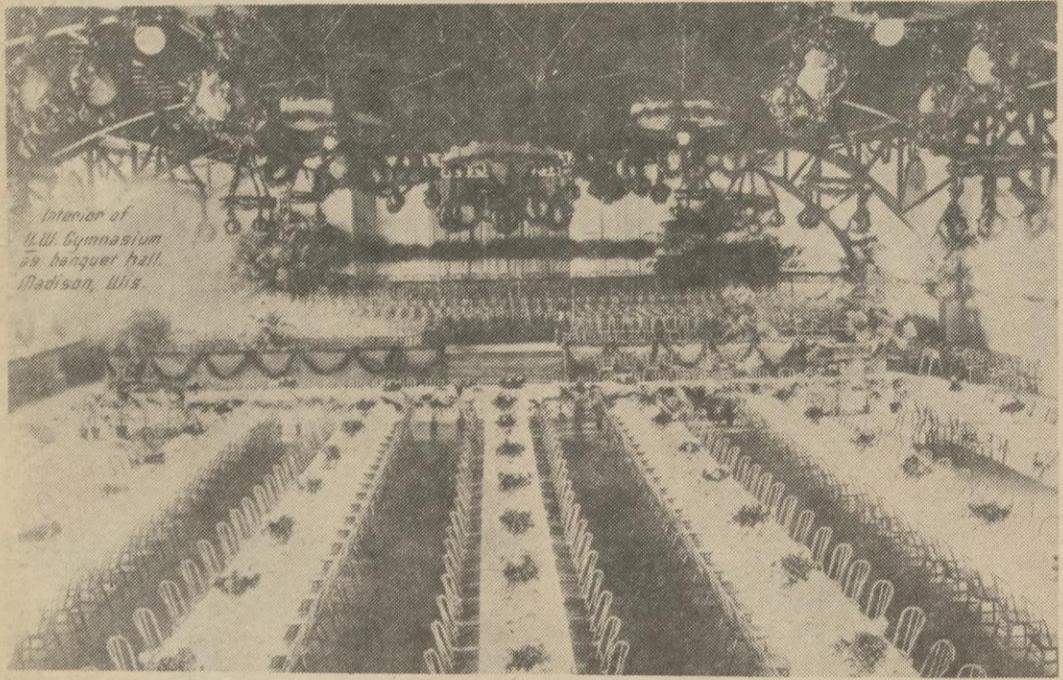
* Student and faculty governing structures should be completely revised so that students have a genuine voice in the educational affairs of the University. Such a student voice requires a great deal more willingness on the part of a larger body of students to undertake the serious and demanding work of educational innovation and reform. Too often students' interest in a subject has been transitory or expressed more in rhetoric than in thoughtful work over extended periods of time.

* Students should take steps to broaden the base of participation in the affairs of the Wisconsin Student Association. Gi-

ven the deplorably small turnouts for student elections and the domination of WSA by a very able but small group of students, serious questions can be and are being raised about the extent to which WSA represents a cross-section of student opinion.

* The Madison campus faculty should

begin to cope, as I do not think it yet has, with the fact that undergraduate education has deteriorated greatly in recent years and should take immediate steps, including a willingness to devote a great deal more attention to teaching and to demonstrate its intention to redress the present imbalance between research and teaching and between graduate and undergraduate education.



LOCAL BANQUETING

The Fall Union Dining Plan offers Six Great Dinners a week, Mon.-Sat., in Tripp Commons at a Saving up to 30% plus Many Extras for \$149.19 (tax inc.). Inquire now at the Union Accounting Office.

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Students prepare Oct. 11 for a Development Walk

More than 15,000 residents of the Madison area, mostly teenagers from local junior highs, high schools, and the University, will participate on Oct. 11 from Camp Randall Stadium in a 35-mile Walk for Development through the city.

The walk is planned by the Madison Young World Development to focus attention on and raise money to combat the growing crisis of hunger and malnutrition which exists throughout the world today.

The hunger walk represents the coordinating efforts of more than 50 persons who are now working from their offices at the Midvale Community Lutheran Church to encourage support of city officials, police, schools, businessmen and private individuals for the event.

The co-coordinators of the walk are Richard Kreutzer, 5205 Fairway Drive, a 17 year old senior at West High School, and Tim Imhoff, 1400 Baskerville Avenue, a 15 year old junior at Monona Grove High School. Kreutzer explained that the walk is part of a widespread youth movement throughout the country called "Walk for Development" which operates under the auspices of the American Freedom From Hunger Foundation in Washington, D.C.

The Foundation was established in 1961 at the suggestion of the late President John F. Kennedy, as the national, nonprofit, non-sectarian committee to support the worldwide Freedom From Hunger Campaign.

"Walks for Development have already been held in many communities coast to coast," Kreutzer said. "This is, of course, the third such walk for Madison. Since the program began several years

ago, over \$1,000,000 has been raised by students like us who have received the support of private individuals and business firms in their home communities."

Kreutzer noted that during the coming weeks, students would be contacting people in the community and asking them to pledge as much money as possible to contribute to this cause. "Young people participating in the walk are seeking sponsors who will agree to pay them a certain amount of money for every mile they walk on Sunday Oct. 11. In this way, if an individual or a business firm agrees to pay a walker one dollar per mile, and that hiker walks all 35 miles, thirty-five dollars will have been collected. Multiply that by the number of expected walkers, and you can see the substantial amount of money which we hope to collect to combat hunger and its causes on our Walk Day," he said. Each walker can seek as many sponsors as possible.

Where will the money go? Of the funds from the Walk for Development, 42.5 per cent will go to the local project, 42.5 per cent to a project overseas, both selected by the local group. Fifteen per cent will go to the American Freedom From Hunger Foundation to assist its educational program on hunger, population, and pollution and to help perpetuate the program in cities throughout the country.

The funds for the foreign project will be used to provide materials for school construction in Tanzania, an independent nation on the eastern coast of Africa. The domestic projects are Measure for Measure in Sunflower and Bolivar Counties in Mississippi, the Madison halfway house for newly released inmates of the state's penal

institutions, and tentatively aid towards the development of a food cooperative in Madison for the migrant families that have settled in this area.

The late Leonard G. Wolf, former Executive Director of the American Freedom From Hunger Foundation, former head of the Food for Peace Program in Brazil, and internationally known expert on War on Hunger, brought the purpose of the Madison walk into sharp focus when he stated:

"The burning issue of our day is the crisis of world hunger. Today 3.5 billion people live on our earth—and about half are ill fed. As these youngsters begin to think positively about, and identify with, these issues of world hunger, overpopulation, and pollution, we begin to realize that we are on the road to alleviating them. If there's a sight in America today that's beautiful, it's the sight of thousands of kids walking together just to identify with this crisis of our times. I sincerely hope that all residents of Madison will support these youthful walkers in their pursuit of a better world."

More information about the upcoming walk may be obtained by phoning or writing the walk committee offices at 233-5603, P.O. Box 1063, Madison, Wisconsin 53701.

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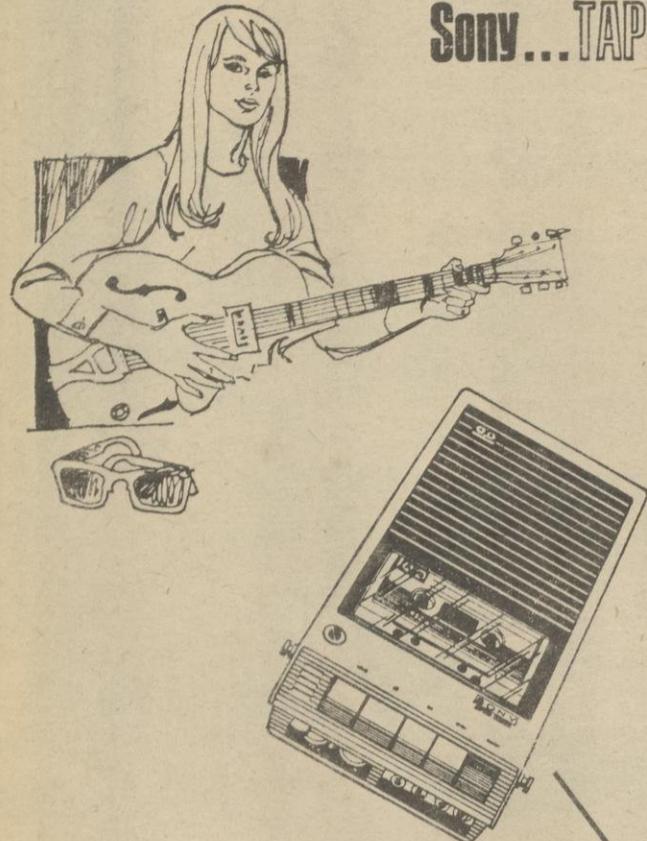
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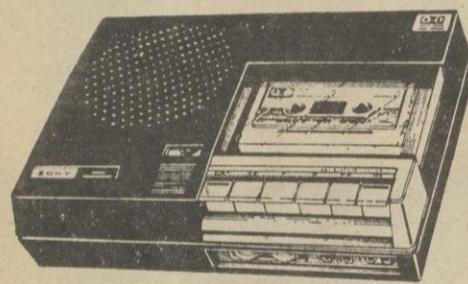
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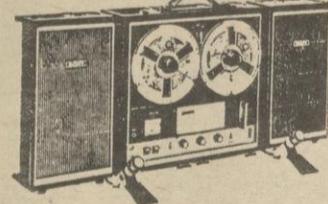
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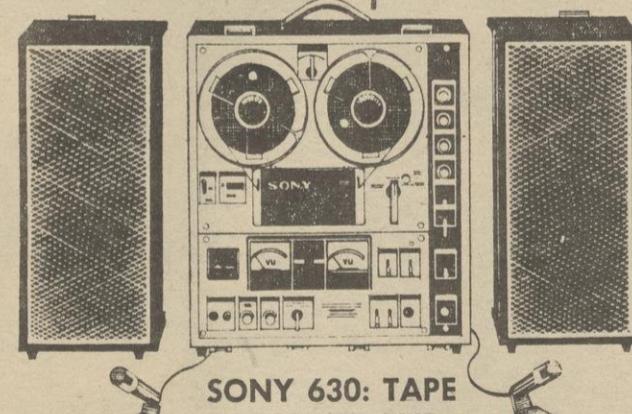
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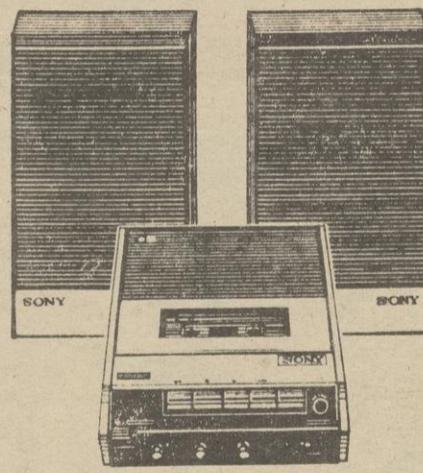
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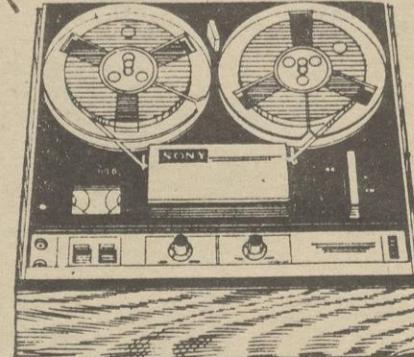
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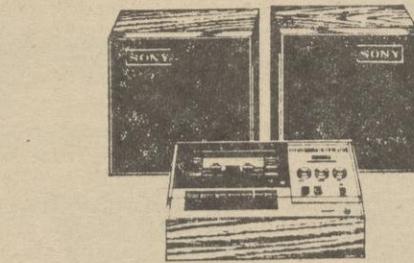
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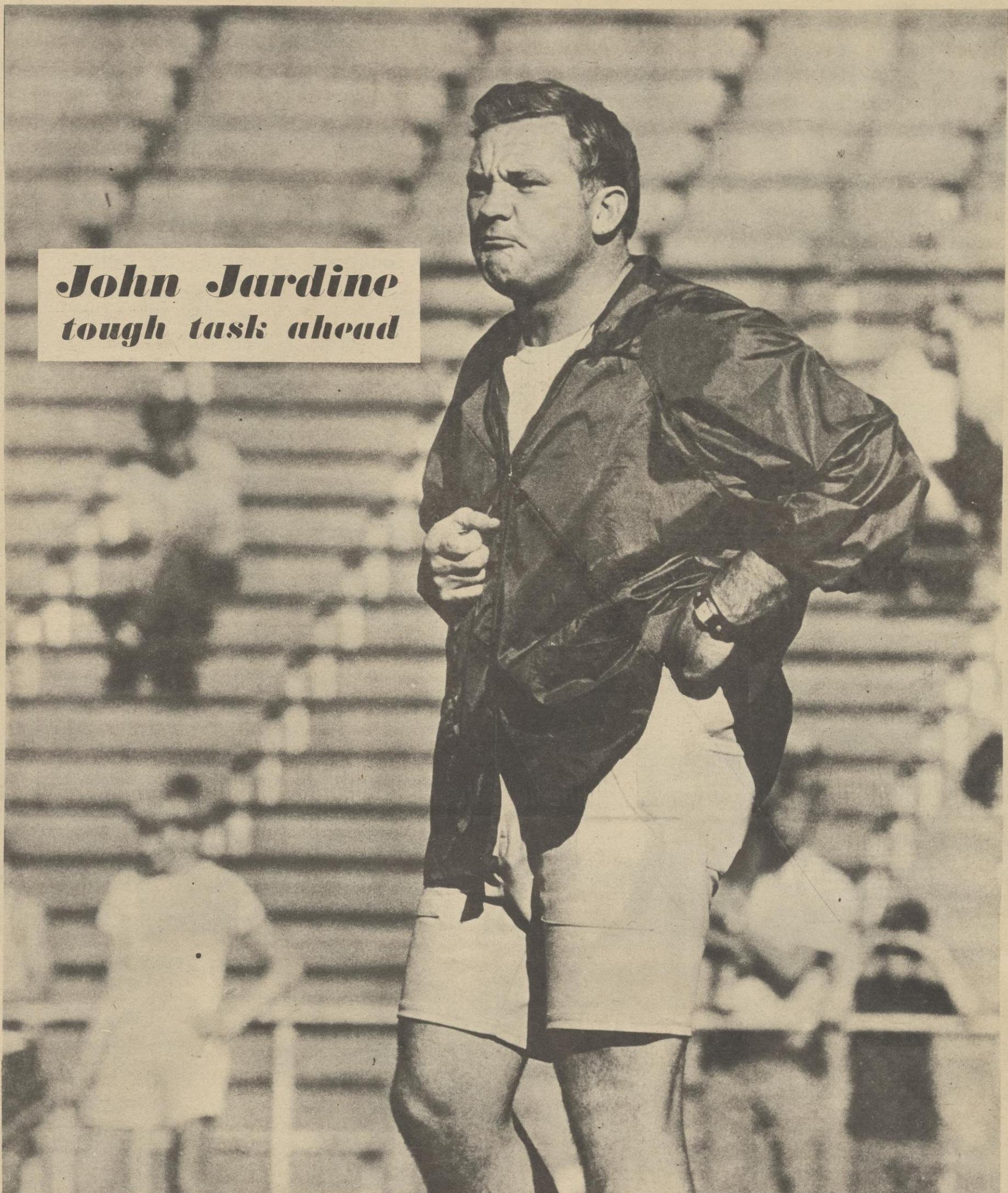
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**John Jardine
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SECURITY

A New Coach, A New Era?

Jardine's Entry Brightens Future

By MARK SHAPIRO

Wisconsin football moves from its worst decade into perhaps its most promising.

The 1960s started with glory, but ended with near chaos in the University's football program and athletic department, whose success or failure is determined by football.

There was almost disaster because of the results on the football field: only 34 victories in ten years, the fewest in any decade. The toll was two head football coaches, an athletic director, some athletic department personnel, and lots of money.

The 1970s start out with a second-year athletic director, Elroy Hirsch, and a new football coach, John Jardine. Both men place a premium on winning.

Hirsch is a dynamic and personable administrator who knows the power of public relations, and the meaning of the word efficiency. The latter sometimes translates into a get-tough approach with money as well as men.

Jardine, 34, a successful assistant at powerful UCLA, is Wisconsin's 23rd head coach. Although he hasn't fielded a team in competition yet, the signs are promising. He has a tremendous knowledge of football, and runs a spirited, disciplined and authoritative practice.

The Badgers seemed to have their accustomed spot near the top of the Big Ten sewn up as the 60s began. There were two respectable seasons, then a conference title and a Rose Bowl trip in the 1962 season. Then the downturn started.

There were enough leftovers from the title team to give the Badgers a 5-4 record in 1963. But the next three seasons produced just eight victories.

The shouts that Milt Bruhn, who was successful for most of his tenure as head man since 1956, just didn't have it anymore started. They got loud enough for Bruhn to get the axe, subtle yet firm, after the 3-6-1 season of 1966.

Some big football names were

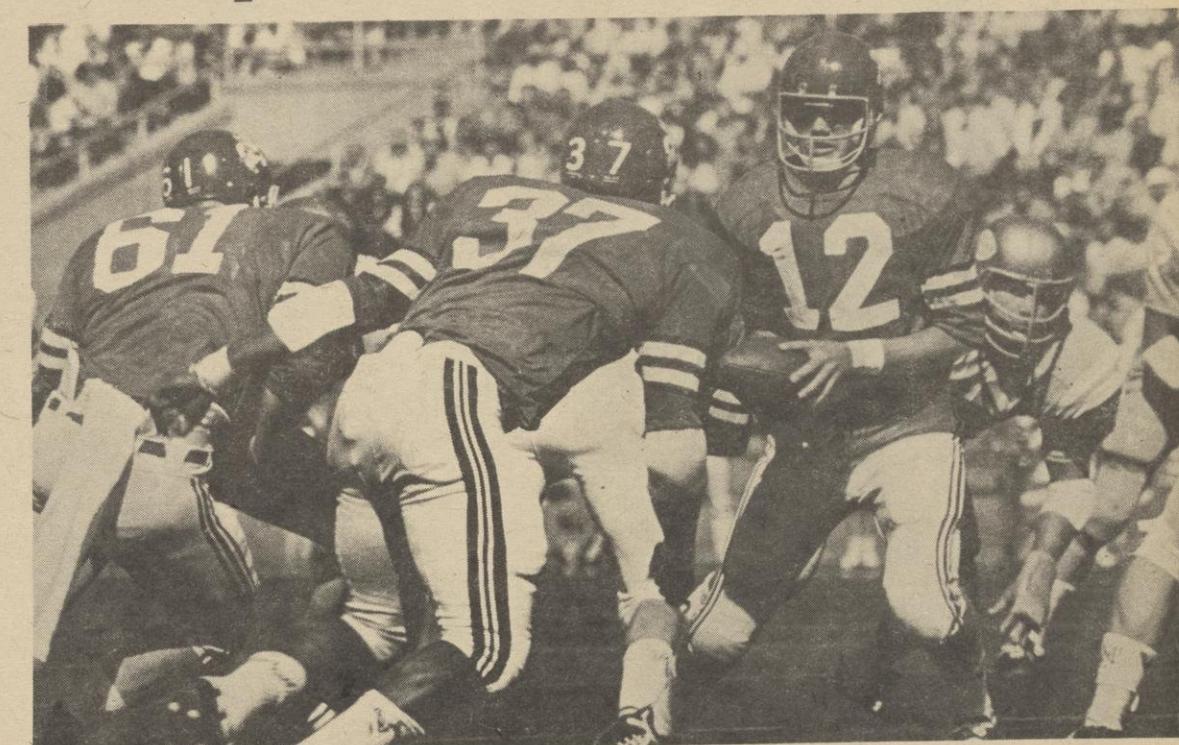
THE SCHEDULE	
Sept. 19	Oklahoma
Sept. 26	TEXAS CHRISTIAN
Oct. 3	PENN STATE
Oct. 10	Iowa
OCT. 17	NORTHWESTERN
Oct. 24	Indiana
Oct. 31	MICHIGAN
Nov. 7	OHIO STATE
Nov. 14	Illinois
Nov. 21	MINNESOTA

interested in the Badger head job, notably Michigan's coach-of-the-year, Bo Schembechler, and present Kentucky head coach Johnny Ray. The athletic board, the group that makes most athletic department policy, including most appointments, wasn't yet convinced of the seriousness of the situation at that time. So they went to a former Badger quarterbacking great, Johnny Coatta, then one of Bruhn's assistants.

Coatta was a personable man, and thus a good recruiter. But his coaching ability was a different story. He was unable to win a game in his first two seasons, the bleakest period in the school's history.

After the 1968 season, it was becoming apparent that the Badger athletic department was in dire

(continued on page 15)



READY TO HAND the ball to Wisconsin's highly rated fullback is quarterback Neil Graff. This sight is bound to occur a lot this year as Alan

Thompson represents one of the mightiest offensive threats the Badgers have had in many years.

In national spotlight

Thompson Among Best

By JIM COHEN
Sports Editor

Alan Thompson runs a good game, and talks a pretty good one too.

Wisconsin's biggest gridiron pride since its Rose Bowl team of eight years ago is recognized as one of the leading fullbacks in the country. In his sophomore year in which he gained honorable mention all-American and second team all-Big Ten honors while playing for the relatively unpublicized Badgers.

Both Thompson and head coach John Jardine are expecting an even better junior year out of the Dallas native.

When Thompson talks about the science of running, one can't help but be impressed. He'll be a much smarter runner this year than last year when he gained 907 yards to rank 22nd nationally and sixth in the Big Ten.

"A-Train" believes most of his expected improvement this year should be credited to offensive backfield coach Paul Roach. "I think he's one of the best in the nation," praises Thompson. "I've learned a lot in a short period. He's especially given me a lot of tips on power-running."

The friendly, well-spoken Thompson explains, "In power running I protect myself more. There's a lot more power with the initial contact with the tacklers. Coach Roach has taught

me to realize when I do have a lot of power and when I don't. I didn't know that before."

At 6-1, 215, Thompson weighs ten pounds more than he did this time last year and feels he has improved many of his fundamentals which the John Coatta staff didn't emphasize. "The whole team, including the offensive backs, has been stressing fundamentals and I think we've improved a lot," he volunteers. Thompson is a much improved blocker and receiver.

Thompson doesn't really care who he teams up with in the backfield. "We work as a unit. There's no difference who's playing. He's just expected to do his job while he's in there, and if he doesn't he's letting the team down," Thompson claims.

A-Train feels that the relative ly inexperienced offensive line is "coming around. They've got a great attitude and will mold into a good line. All I usually need from them is an initial block. That gives you about three yards

to get past the linebackers and into a more open field.

"A lot of halfbacks run in the flooded area where they can work one-on-one. But the defensive line sees the fullback from the beginning, and without a block I don't have much of a chance," adds Thompson.

He's not setting any goals for this year but says, "I try to gain at least 100 yards a game. If I do, that means we're moving the ball." Last year he gained 100 yards four times, including his brilliant record-breaking, opening game show of 220 yards against Oklahoma in which he outgained Heisman Trophy winner Steve Owens by 31 yards.

After that, teams began to take note of Thompson and keyed their defenses on him. Jardine hopes they try that again this year. "He'll carry the ball 35 or 40 times a game if they let him," says Jardine. "But if they key on him, it opens up a million other doors."

Thompson is naturally hoping that he'll get plenty of chances to run with the ball. "It's to my liking if I carry the ball 35 or 40 times a game. That's just up my alley. I thrive on carrying the ball. The more I carry the better I get."

But he's expecting to do other things than running this season. "I want to do a lot of things and be in on as many plays as possible. That's why I've been working so hard on blocking."

"The whole team will be better this year. Everything's so different. Just come to practice and you can see it. The offense has a lot more plays and more material. And we're all working together."

"Anyway, we have nowhere to go but up."

Alan Thompson has already gone up. But, if you listen to the friendly Texan and believe all you hear about him, you have to believe that he's just begun to show his talents.

"He's one of the best I've ever seen," says Jardine. And, chances are, the more he sees him, the more he'll like him.



ON HIS WAY to one of his bruising, hard-fought gainers is Thompson who hopes for a better year this year than last year when he gained 907 yards

and nationwide recognition. Cardinal Photos by Mickey Pfleger.

Grid Tickets Still Available

There are still plenty of seats left in Camp Randall for the upcoming season. But there aren't nearly as many as there were this year last year.

Season ticket sales are up about 13 per cent from last year, and, with the arrival of most of the students this week, that percentage will probably increase.

Student tickets may be purchased for \$12.50 and are good for all six home games. Tickets are not sold for specific seats but are good for only admittance into the stadium. After that, seats in the student sections go on a first-come, first-serve basis.

Tickets may be purchased at the new ticket office near the Camp Randall parking lot off Monroe St.

GREGORY NAMED CAPTAIN

Senior defensive end Bill Gregory of LeMarque, Texas has been elected Captain of the 1970 Badgers. Gregory was defensive captain last year when, as a tackle, he led the team with 102 tackles.

Is There Any Blocking?

By JEFFREY STANDAERT
Associate Sports Editor

It's obvious that even the best runners are useless without strong blocking up front. And to date, Wisconsin coach John Jardine has been less than satisfied with the progress of the five-man blocking front that must spring loose runners such as Alan Thompson and Rufus Ferguson.

"Our offensive line has not come along anywhere near as well as I thought it would," said Jardine. The problem is a simple one, according to Jardine.

"Most of them are inexperienced football players," he said. "The minute we spring something new at them, they seem to give in to the pressure and don't operate as a unit quite as well."

Only two starters return for Jardine and offensive line coach Chuck McBride to build around, center Jim Fedenia and behemoth tackle Elbert Walker.

Fedenia, a 6-1, 230-pounder, was a starter for most games last year, and should be one of the conference's better performers at his position this year.

Many people feel that Walker could be the best offensive tackle in the Big Ten—if there were just a little less of him. Walker began the late summer practice sessions weighing well over 300 pounds; and at the official weigh-in day last week, tipped the scales at a less than svelte 301 pounds.

Walker has gone on a special diet and hopes to get his weight below the 280 mark within a month. Last season, Walker played with 295 pounds spread over his 6-5 frame.

Starting guards should be versatile sophomore Keith Nosbusch and kicking specialist Roger Jaeger. Nosbusch has the potential to excel at several positions. He played offensive guard and linebacker as a freshman before being shifted to defensive tackle during spring drills and back to guard this fall.

Jaeger, at 6-3 and 228, saw only spot duty at linebacker and offensive tackle last year, starting half the games. Inconsistency bothered Jaeger last season, and the switch from linebacker to offensive tackle at mid-season caused further difficulties.

But Jaeger returned to guard during spring drills and the familiarity of his high school position seemed to weigh well in his performance.

Jaeger will be more of a straight



ALL 302 POUNDS of Elbert Walker leads an end sweep as G. Johnson looks for a hole. Walker heads a rather inexperienced offensive line which

Coach Jardine isn't satisfied with. The hard-working Walker is a candidate for all-Big Ten honors. Cardinal photo by Nick Shelles.

ahead blocker, while the speedier Nosbusch will do a lot of pull-outs and trap blocking.

The other tackle spot will be manned by junior Mike Smolcich. Smolcich quit the team in disgust last fall along with quarterback Rudy Steiner when the pair felt they were not being allowed sufficient playing time by the John Coatta staff.

This year both are back with a different attitude for a different staff, and Smolcich has won the tackle spot vacated by Mike McClish.

The second unit is almost de-

void of experience. Sophomore Mike Passini, a 6-3, 210-pounder from Middleton, centers two sophomore guards and a pair of converted defenders at tackles.

Bob Braun, 6-2, 220, is at one guard, but has had some problems in adjusting to a new position. He played end in high school. Dick Vorpahl, a product of Eau Claire Memorial, has questionable talent.

Dennis Stephenson, a letterman at linebacker last season, and senior Terry Scheid, formerly a defensive tackle, flank Braun and Vorpahl.

Frosh Gridders

Schedule Three

Wisconsin's freshman football team will play a three game schedule in 1970.

The Badgers will play host to Northwestern on Friday, October 16 and to Minnesota on Friday, November 6 in afternoon games in Camp Randall Stadium. They will close their season at Illinois on Friday, November 13.

The meeting of the Wisconsin and Minnesota freshman football teams will mark the first time since 1942 that the two schools have met in freshman competition. The Badgers defeated Minnesota 20-0 in freshman football that year.

Wisconsin defeated Northwestern 33-6 in freshman play last year and defeated Illinois freshman teams in 1966 and 1967 by 12-7 and 42-6 scores, respectively.

Wisconsin freshman football coach Norman Dow commented "We're very happy with the schedule arranged for our freshman football team."



ROGER JAEGER
just kicks the ball

Jaeger Kicks Naturally

By MIKE LUCAS
Contributing Sports Editor

Roger Jaeger goes about place kicking in the simplest of ways. No emotion. No stress.

"I just try to hit the ball right. I don't have any preconceived ideas of what I'm going to do," said the big junior from Ixonia who has already broken two school records with his gifted toe. "Sometimes I feel like I have been out there kicking with my eyes closed, and sometimes it looks that way."

Most of the time, though, Jaeger is on target. Like last year when he booted 19 of 19 extra points and nine of 12 field goals, including a 48 yarder against UCLA which set a new modern school mark.

In that same game, Jaeger added two more goals for a hat trick and another record.

"I guess that 48 yarder was my biggest thrill, because it came in a big game against a good team," said Jaeger who came back with a three field goal performance against Indiana later in the season.

His six field goals in Big Ten play tied the conference record and his total of 46 points broke yet another Badger mark.

"Kicking has always come easy for me. I just picked it up right a way," said Jaeger, explaining his success. "I imagine different kickers have different ideas and for others it may be tougher. But I enjoy it and it doesn't take that much work."

Jaeger kicks about 15 minutes during every practice, starting first around the 20 and then gradually moving out to the 40 yard line. Five of the six field goals he made last fall were past the 30.

"I'm not as effective, naturally, the farther out I go," admitted Jaeger, (who kicked 27 straight extra points at Oconomowoc High School.) "That one from 48 yards was the farthest I have ever attempted, so hopefully I can make more from that distance, but I doubt it."

Quarterback Neil Graff holds for all of Jaeger's place kicks and gets credit for half of the

success. "Neil means a lot to me. I have to kick the ball in little more than a second, something like 1.1 seconds and he has to get the ball down the tee real quick or nothing will work," praised Jaeger.

"Timing is everything in kicking. From the time the ball is snapped to the hands of the holder and from the time I kick the ball, everything has to be synchronized. There's a certain rhythm about it that has to be learned before you

can do anything."

Besides his kicking duties, Jaeger will be a mainstay in the offensive line from his guard spot. The 6-3, 230 pounder saw limited action last season at both linebacker and tackle.

"I like offensive guard better, although it really doesn't make much of a difference," he said. "Defense isn't bad, but I'd rather stay away from it."

Does playing regularly interfere with his kicking?

"Naw, I don't think it does. It may help in fact. After all, when you're playing you don't have much time to think about kicking. You just go in there and kick the ball."

"Kicking is just like blocking, you go in there and do it. It doesn't take much. Of course, you have to concentrate, but you have to do that in everything you do."

Jaeger can be counted on to do his. With no emotion and no stress.

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Old Defenders Have New Look

By MARK SHAPIRO

The advent of the 4-3 defense in professional football has made the middle linebacker one of the most fabled performers on the gridiron.

Names like Sam Huff, Joe Schmidt, Ray Nitschke, Tommy Nobis and Dick Butkus have epitomized the violence and savagery of Sunday afternoon and captured the imagination of millions of football fans.

Wisconsin will take a page out of the pro's book and shift to a 4-3 defense, the biggest alteration John Jardine and his new staff will make. With the switch to the 4-3 defense comes the development of an instant star, middle linebacker Chuck Winfrey.

Jardine, who is not overwhelming in his praise of individuals, often brings the subject of Winfrey up in conversation. He has that much respect for his ability.

"Winfrey is one of the finest Mike (middle) linebackers in the country," says Jardine. The Badger coach summed it up after a recent practice session: "Winfrey came to play," he simply said.

If there is a defensive leader, it is Winfrey.

His role is to call defensive signals, most of which he admits he gets from the coaching staff. "If we have a certain stunt called, and the offense lines up completely to the other side, I'd have to call it off. Otherwise, I just get the signals from the coaches and give them to the team," Winfrey said modestly.

But Winfrey plays another role that doesn't manifest itself on the field. "He's the silent leader,"

**HAVE YOU TRIED
A GRITTY
BURGER?**



CHUCK WINFREY
silent defensive leader

Jardine said, "The other players look to him."

Winfrey apparently doesn't mind leaving the Badgers' success on the shoulders of the defense this fall. "The offense can put the ball in the end zone. Winning is up to us. If we can stop the opposition, we'll win football games."

The philosophy of the 4-3 defense as taught by Jardine is different than the philosophy of last season's 4-4-3, in which Winfrey was an inside linebacker.

"The emphasis is on fundamentals, on being fundamentally sound and on concentrating," said Winfrey. "Last season I couldn't tell you what defense we used against Oklahoma. We changed from game to game. This year, coach Jardine tells us that we'll be using the same defense against Minnesota (last game) as we will in our opening game."

The new Badger staff wants its defenders to be concerned about carrying out specific assignments and covering specific territory. "You're more or less in charge

out there in carrying out your assignment," Winfrey noted. "Everybody has a job to do on each play. If something goes wrong out there, you can't blame the coaches, or anyone else on the team. You have to blame yourself. It's all up to you to do the job you're supposed to do."

Winfrey says he likes the new approach the new coaching staff works from. "This staff is made up of realistic people," said Winfrey. "These are personalities who know what to do. The new staff teaches you where to go. Coach Coatta's defense wasn't as basic. We didn't stress fundamental defense as much."

Winfrey will be flanked by Gary Buss, who has made the switch from defensive end, and Ed Albright, a two-year starter at outside linebacker.

"We've been together for four years, and we know each other," Winfrey said. "Knowing each other brings on confidence."

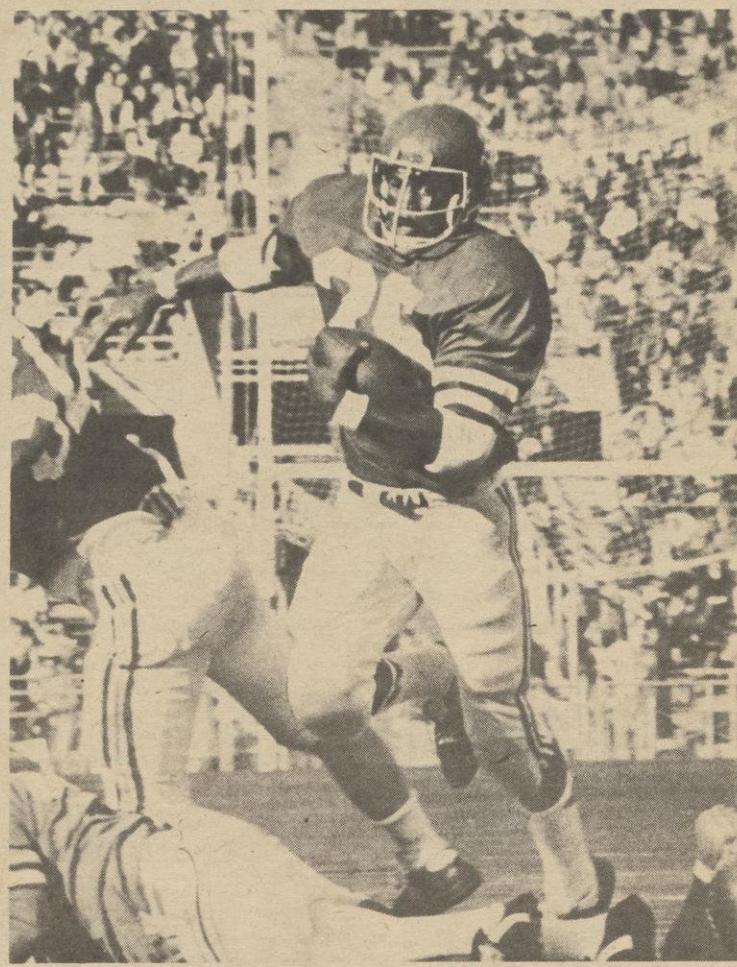
Winfrey concedes that the defense, which is basically a veteran unit, had its troubles last year. The Badgers allowed opponents 35 points and 420 yards per game. But he claims, "We're improving, I think we'll get better."

The defensive unit is composed of seven returning players starting at the same spots or at different spots on the defense, two other veterans and two sophomores.

Jardine has expressed some satisfaction with the unit's improvement.

"They're developing more pride and becoming more aggressive," he said after spring practice. "We're farther along defensively than I assumed we would be," he remarked after the first week of fall practice.

Winfrey refuses to make any predictions, or set any goals for the 1970 season, but does have some words for the fans. "Just come out," he urged. "We're out here every day working our heads off."



SWITCHING FROM OFFENSE to defense won't allow for this sight to occur much this season. Danny Crooks, a tailback last year, has made the switch to cornerback, and he's happier that way.

Cardinal photo.

New Home Suits Crooks Just Fine

By MIKE LUCAS
Contributing Sports Editor

Danny Crooks has finally found a home.

The senior journeymen who has played several positions on offense has now settled happily into the role of a defensive cornerback. "This is my position," beamed the Peoria, Ill., native. "When I came here as a freshman that's what I played, but for some reason they shifted me to offense and that's where I've been for the last three years."

Crooks has had his moments as a ball carrier. He was instrumental in Wisconsin's first victory against Iowa last year, coming off the bench to gain 47 valuable yards.

He also returned a kick in the Illinois game for 87 yards, taking the ball right up the middle against the stunned Illini.

"I still like defense better. Heck, I wanted to play it last year," he admitted. "The coaches then said that I was more important as a runner so I stayed there, but this is where everything happens and I'm glad to get the chance to play."

Tight thighs have hampered Crooks in early workouts, as has an abtolute muscle sore in his leg. "I can't run all out and it hurts when I do. It's a funny type of injury. You just have to leave it alone before it gets better. If you put too much stress on it then it'll get worse."

Crooks' speed and quickness have blended themselves well in his new spot. "I just like it back there, that's all there is to it. I wish I could have been there three years ago," said Crooks, who has had more trouble covering the short pass than the bomb.

"This spring, I became too conscious of the long pass. I was giving too much cushion on the short ones, especially the out patterns. Coach Bob Zeman has tried to impress on us that we have to play tough on the shorties because that's the only pass that is ever completed with regularity."

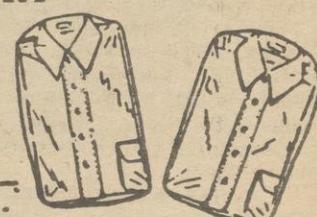
Has he had any problems adjusting to his new position?

"Well, so far I haven't had any great ones. We all had to learn the new style, this pro type kind of defense and it was a hard at first to get all the assignments down. But I'm learning as I go along and everything is coming to me."

The biggest thing that has impressed Crooks has been the change in attitude of the team in general. "Everyone has a new idea of what he can do for the team this year. They are all putting out more and getting more emotionally involved with our system. The coaches have played a major role in getting everyone conditioned to play winning football. I just hope that I can help."

(continued on page 7)

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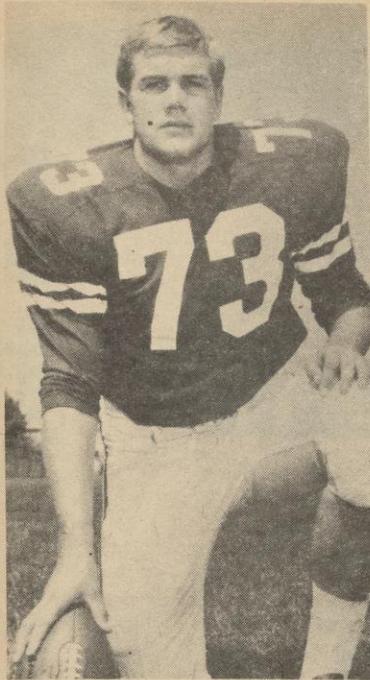
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JIM DeLISLE
returns to tackle

Crew Coach Seeks Talent

University of Wisconsin crew coach Randy Jablonic will meet with all undergraduate male students interested in the Wisconsin intercollegiate rowing program, Sunday, Sept. 20 at 4:30 p.m. The meeting will be held in the UW boathouse located at Babcock drive on Lake Mendota. Racing equipment and the crew facilities will be on display and refreshments will be served.

defensive depth chart

TACKLE	TACKLE
Mike Mayer	Jim DeLisle
Bob Storck	Jeff Bauer
END	END
Bill Gregory	Bill Poindexter
Tom Koch	Ted Jefferson
LINEBACKER	LINEBACKER
Gary Buss	Chuck Winfrey
Dick Hyland	Dave Lokanc
LINEBACKER	LINEBACKER
Nate Butler	Ed Albright
Neovia Greyer	Chuck Ballweg
CORNERBACK	CORNERBACK
Nate Butler	Danny Crooks
Neovia Greyer	Milt Habeck
SAFETY	SAFETY
Ron Buss	Lee Wilder
Randy Safranek	Greg Brunette

Crooks Happy with Switch

(continued from page 6)
Crooks is already a valuable asset to a defensive backfield that could be one of the Badger strong points this fall.

Lee Wilder, a senior, is the leader of the group. The slender but strong safety calls all the defensive signals and has a knack for stinging people. The former junior college star has had trouble with long pass coverage, but is an excellent defender against the run.

Another senior, Nate Butler, holds down the left corner spot. The much maligned back has looked good in early drills. A year ago, Butler had problems not only with pass coverage, but also with tackling. So far he has shown improvement in both phases of the game.

If he has trouble, Neovia Greyer, who has played brilliantly at times, will step right in.

A sophomore, Randy Safranek, has been the surprise at safety. The Milwaukee athlete took over immediately when Tom Shinnick reinjured his shoulder, but has lost his job to sophomore Ron Buss. Both are inexperienced, but love to hit which characterizes all the defensive backs.

"I don't know what it is, but

Starters uncertain

Front Four Big but Slow

Half a ton is a lot of weight. The way it is manipulated around a football field can go a long way towards determining the success of a defense.

Wisconsin's front four will be one of the largest in the Big Ten, averaging close to 240 pounds per man and totaling almost a half a ton. This bigness is at first glance an asset, but it creates problems as well.

"They're big and strong," head coach John Jardine said of his front four. "People are going to have trouble moving these guys around."

"But they're slow. They don't get that quick start. Quickness is a very important quality, and something we've stressed since the spring. Quickness can get you away from the man blocking you, and allow you to get to where you want to go."

The front four, which has undergone a reshuffling in the new 4-3-4 defensive setup, features converted tackle Bill Gregory at end and fellow senior Jim DeLisle at tackle. The other tackle and end position are not yet settled, with sophomores Bob Storck and Mike Mayer fighting for a tackle job and junior Bill Poindexter and senior Ted Jefferson neck and neck at end. Poindexter, at 215, is the highest, but the rest weigh 235 or more.

The line has two basic jobs. On running plays, it must plug the holes, and try to jam up the blocking to make the tackle, or

allow a linebacker to make the tackle. If the running play goes outside, the key word is pursuit.

On the pass play the assignment is simpler: get the quarterback. The task is to either bring him down before he throws, or pressure him into throwing too soon and inaccurately. The danger in being too overeager in search of the quarterback is getting burned on a screen pass or draw play.

The size and slowness works for and against completion of those appointed tasks.

"I'd say our team plays the pass better than the run because we're so tall and we prevent the quarterback from getting a good view of his receivers," Jardine said.

"But pass rushing depends on quickness, or getting past the blockers. In this case, we're at a disadvantage."

On running plays, size helps in stacking up ballcarriers, but slowness hurts when trying to track them down.

"Our job is to teach them aggressiveness on the pass rush," assistant coach Dick Teteak, who handles the line, said. "Our unit has made improvement from the spring, and we're trying to continue that improvement."

Former Badger head coach John

Coatta was fond of calling Gregory and DeLisle, "our defensive anchors" when the pair played side-by-side at tackle.

Gregory, a 6-6, 245 pounder from LeMarque, Tex., was defensive captain last year, and had six games of 10 or more tackles.

Both Jardine and Gregory are happy with the tackle-to-end switch.

"He's more of an end type, and that's where he would play in the pros, I think," Jardine commented. "I believe he's found his natural position. He's got good quickness and speed there, and he pursues well."

"I'm happy where I am," Gregory has said. "The switch hasn't been too difficult for me. I think I can help the team."

DeLisle showed the same tremendous promise Gregory did two years ago, but had to fight the injury bug last season, and had an off-year. The 6-4, 236 pounder from Wausau managed to end up seventh on the team in tackles despite a bad ankle.

Storck and Mayer, both converted early in their college careers, are close at one tackle.

Storck, 6-6, 244, starred at Madison East and on the Badger frosh as a defensive end. Mayer,

who trimmed about 15 pounds off his 6-4, 278 pound frame of the spring, is a converted offensive tackle. Junior Mike Propson, 6-6, 245, is the major reserve.

Jefferson, 6-2, 235, never cracked the starting lineup in two seasons under Coatta. Poindexter is smaller, but quicker at 6-2, 210. Jardine says that "they're also waging quite a battle."

—SHAPIRO



TED JEFFERSON
battling for end spot

not so First Federal Foolish Fables / No. 1



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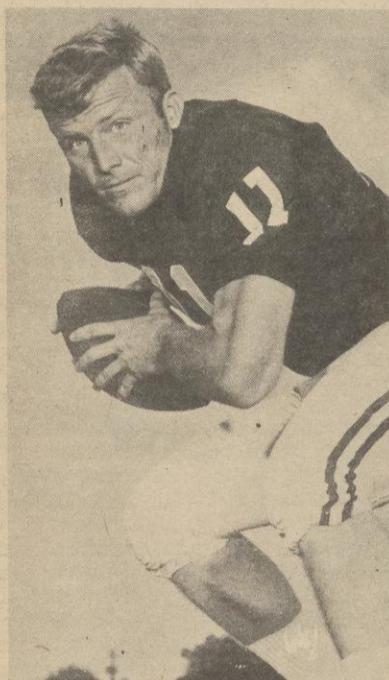
Badgers Visit Oklahoma

By MARK SHAPIRO

Chuck Fairbanks, Oklahoma's head football coach, says that "we'll have to skin the cat a little different this year," when discussing the prospects for his 1970 Sooners.

Translated, that means that tailback Steve Owens, his 35-plus carries a game, and his plethora of NCAA and school rushing records, is gone and now doing his business with the NFL Detroit Lions.

But Fairbanks makes his prognosis very matter-of-factly, with no urgency in his voice. The reason is simple. Oklahoma manages to 'skin the cat' one way or another



JACK MILDREN
leads Sooner attack

Open home schedule

TCU, Penn St. to Play Here

Texas Christian probably won't challenge perennial Southwest Conference frontrunners Texas and Arkansas for the league title this season, but a third-place finish and a winning season are likely, although only six starters and 28 lettermen return from last year's 4-6 team.

The Horn Frogs become the first Southwest Conference school to face Wisconsin since 1952. They open Wisconsin's home season Sept. 26.

TCU's offense should be powerful. Steve Judy, who finished 15th in the nation in total offense and 16th in passing (144 for 1677) led the Frogs to a third place finish last season.

Other recognized premium athletes are John Ruthstrom, a 245-pounder who many people regard as this year's All-American center, defensive end Bob Creech and defensive back Danny Colbert.

TCU will also start two of the league's best sophomores in running back Raymond Rhodes, the SWC's freshman of the year in 1969,

year after year.

Wisconsin could hardly be up against greater odds in its opener Saturday. The combination of the Sooners, rated in their accustomed spot near the top of the Big Eight Conference, and playing on their home field, will give new Wisconsin head coach John Jardine a rugged baptism under fire.

The Sooners, who even with Owens' presence "slipped" to 6-4 last season, will rely on a group of smaller, but quicker backs and the arm of quarterback Jack Milden, a prime candidate for All-Conference honors in his junior year. The offense is inexperienced but potentially one of the Sooners' best in recent years.

Milden, voted Big Eight sophomore offensive player by UPI last season, completed 79 of 172 passes for 1,319 yards and eight touchdowns, and rushed for 345 yards and seven scores. His 1,664 yards total offense was a conference record for a sophomore.

Roy Bell, a 200-pound speedster, gained 467 yards on the ground for a 5.8 average, and caught 15 passes for 215 yards from his wingback spot.

A pair of explosive sophomores, Joe Wylie and Everett Marshall, are expected to join Bell in the backfield. The receiving corps will go to youth as well, with sophomore split end Greg Pruitt and flanker Jon Harrison. Al Chandler and A.G. Perryman, two more youngsters, fighting for the tight end position.

The inexperienced look of the Sooner offense is deceiving however, since Fairbanks' chief offensive assistant coach, Barry Switzer, says "this group gives us the best receiving talent since I've been here (five years)."

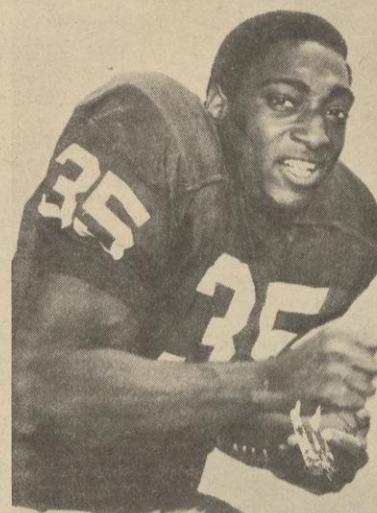
"Large, strong, but green" is the way Oklahoma's factbook tabs

its offensive line. John Watson (237) moves from defense to one tackle spot, with redshirts Ken Jones (224) and Ron Stacy (247) at strong guard.

Jeep Dewberry (215) battles sophomore Tom Branan (218) at center with Steve Tarlton (220), a starter last season at the other guard spot and another Redshirt Robert Jensen (245) at the other tackle position.

Fairbanks and Oklahoma work the "five year plan," having a player sit out a year and retain his eligibility for the future. That kind of stuff is illegal in the Big Ten.

"Our team has a considerable amount of potential with our many



ROY BELL
main running threat

Sooner opponents will not rest easily when Fairbanks says "We were encouraged by the progress made during the spring in these two areas, and feel we can compete successfully in them."

Fairbanks' record of 23-9 with the Sooners could be greatly enhanced this season.

Three Stations To Air Game

Wisconsin's football games, including Saturday's clash at Oklahoma, will be broadcast by three Madison radio stations this season.

WIS, as a member of the Wisconsin network, WKOW and WIBA will carry the game. Earl Gillespie and Mark Zelich are back together on the network, while a new team of Gary Bender and Jim Irwin, which also does Green Bay Packer games, can be heard on WKOW. Fred Gage and Lee Stevens will again be together on WIBA.

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Limb Action Begins With Tough Lineup

and 6-7, 240-pound defensive tackle Larry Dibbles.

Coach Fred Taylor will start only eight seniors in the first 22, but nevertheless expects one of his best teams in recent years.

Penn State, Wisconsin's third opponent, has won 22 straight foot-

ball games, and hasn't lost in 30 games. Although Joe Paterno, Penn State's head coach, loses many of the mainstays of those tremendous teams, his Nittany Lions may not lose their streak soon. However, a finish in the nation's top ten isn't predicted for Penn State.

Paterno will have to find a quarterback to replace graduated Chuck Burkhart. Sophomore John Huynh and veteran Mike Cooper are the candidates.

But whoever the signal caller will be, he'll have plenty to work with, including tailback Lydell Mitchell and 225-pound fullback Franco Harris, both of whom rushed for over 600-yards and 5-yard plus averages. Four other starters on the offensive line return.

The defense, last year considered one of the finest ever assembled by a college football team, retains only four of those starters. One of them, Jack Ham, is a sure bet for all-America recognition at linebacker.

"The personnel and talent appear to be there," says Paterno.



LYDELL MITCHELL
Penn St. running back

That fickle limb of fate gets its first test of the season this week as the Cardinal welcomes two neophytes into the traditionally highly competitive race.

New editors Jeffrey Standaert and Mike Lucas join leftovers Mark Shapiro and Tom Hawley along with returning champion Jim Cohen in the race for the bottle (which, by the way, Cohen never received last year because of all the poor-sport losers).

Cohen last year was one of the biggest winners in the history of the limb, avoiding shouts of "inexperienced newcomer" and "go back where you came from" to win in his first year of competition. He took the first week-lead and wasn't never headed.

His 72 victories (out of 100) missed the all-time record by one, but last year was a particularly hard year, and Cohen was quoted as saying, "I'll take victory anyway I can get it. There's no substitute for winning." Closest to him was the now-retired Barry Temkin who was seven full games behind.

Contrary to recent years, the non-conference games this year are not easy picks. All but a couple of the games can go either way, and four have been rated preseason toss-ups. Ties, as last year's prognosticators well remember, are counted as losses unless one is actually predicted.

Cohen, attempting to become the first two-time champion and to stop the Sports Editor jinx begun two years ago by Steve Klein and continued masterfully by Shapiro last year, has picked a couple of upsets in picking up from where he left off last year.

He joins Lucas and this week's guest prognosticator, Roundy Coughlin, in giving the Badgers a nudge over the Sooners. Ironically, Wisconsin was the team which gave last year's pickers the most trouble, and this year is starting off similarly.

Cohen also used a hunch to pick USC's luck to stop early this year, with Nebraska the benefactor. The group split sentiments on the Minnesota-Missouri and Michigan State-Washington clashes. The Iowa-

Oregon State and Colorado-Indiana games were also tough ones.

The easier ones might prove to be the killers as Illinois, TCU, Arizona, and Northwestern are all much-improved teams and could pull upsets.

The limb crew, handicapped by an early deadline, is working without the benefit of knowing the results of games played on Sept. 12, which involve seven of the schools on this week's limb.

OUT ON A LIMB

JIM COHEN
Sports Editor

JEFFREY STANDAERT
Associate Sports Editor

MIKE LUCAS
Contributing Sports Editor

MARK SHAPIRO
Sports Staff

TOM HAWLEY
Sports Staff

ROUNDY COUGHLIN
Guest Prognosticator

Wisconsin at Oklahoma

Wisconsin	Oklahoma	Wisconsin	Oklahoma	Oklahoma	Wisconsin
MSU at Washington	Washington	MSU	Washington	Washington	MSU
Minnesota at Missouri	Missouri	Missouri	Missouri	Minnesota	Minnesota
Iowa at Oregon St.	Oregon St.	Oregon St.	Oregon St.	Iowa	Oregon St.
Colorado at Indiana	Colorado	Colorado	Colorado	Indiana	Indiana
Oregon at Illinois	Oregon	Oregon	Oregon	Oregon	Illinois
TCU at Purdue	Purdue	Purdue	Purdue	Purdue	Purdue
Arizona at Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan
Notre Dame at Northwestern	Notre Dame				
Nebraska at USC	Nebraska	USC	USC	USC	USC

Big Ten
Outlook
Page 14

Jardine: 'There are Players'

EDITOR'S NOTE: Cardinal football writers Mark Shapiro and Jim Cohen recently spent an hour talking to Wisconsin head coach John Jardine about prospects for the upcoming football season.

CARDINAL: Last year when you took the job, at the press conference, you said that you thought that Wisconsin could be a winner this fall. How would you evaluate that statement now?

JARDINE: Well, I still think we can be a winner. I think that we've got a tougher job of convincing our team to have a great winning attitude than I expected at first. I believe that's the thing we've got to accomplish in a short amount of time. We have to convince them they can win and believe in themselves and their coaches. They must believe that the things we're trying to do are right.

CARDINAL: Why do you feel it's taken so long? Is it the attitude built up from three losing seasons?

JARDINE: Well, I think there's a lot to say for a group of people who have been through a most unhappy experience. I think those are the things that get inbred when you go through frustration after frustration and it becomes a thing of just doing well enough instead of doing a little better. We've got to convince them that you're never satisfied, whether you win or tie or whatever you do, if you could have played better. I try to convince them that you don't ever want to say that you did the best you could. I want them to do good enough to win.

CARDINAL: Neil Graff has said that 8-2 is not an unrealistic estimate of something we can attain. Do you have a figure in mind?

JARDINE: No, I don't have any figures. I may have some figures after we play a few games. But this is all a new thing. We only know how good we are against ourselves. We have no idea how we are in relation to somebody else we have to play.

CARDINAL: It seems the schedule is pretty difficult.

JARDINE: It's a most difficult schedule. Although if you look around the country at different teams, most of them are playing a tremendous schedule. Two of the teams that we play of the first three have been nationally ranked, and have a lot of ability. So we are playing a tremendous schedule, there's no doubt about that.

CARDINAL: Throughout spring practice and so far this fall, you've been emphasizing fundamentals. Does this mean that you think we have the raw talent but we just haven't been getting the most out of our material?

JARDINE: No, I don't think that's true. I think fundamentals of football are things even the best of the pros have to work on every day to improve themselves. And the fundamental things of football are the things that when you put it all together make you a good football team. That's why there's so much emphasis on being a team rather than an individual. We teach fundamentals as individuals, but if everyone doesn't perform the fundamentals, then there's a breakdown in our team unity.

CARDINAL: Isn't there a certain basis of raw talent that you have to have to begin with?

JARDINE: Well, there's no doubt about that. And we do have some fine athletes here. We didn't walk into a situation where there just weren't any football players. I've never tried to imply that. The previous staff did a good job of recruiting. There are football players here who are as good as anyone in the country. All we're trying to do is improve on their skills.

CARDINAL: Who would you say are the blue-chip athletes?

JARDINE: Well, I'm sure that I will miss some, but I'd say that people like Thompson, Winfrey, Buss, DeLisle, Gregory, Ferguson. Some of these young men are real athletes.

CARDINAL: Do you think we progressed much in fundamentals? Or as much as you had hoped?

JARDINE: Well, I think that we improved. I don't believe that we attained the level we would have like to. But we improved during 20 days of spring practice. And in these next 25 or 30 practices that we have before we play our first game, I'm sure we'll improve twice as much. We'll practice more before our first game than we did all spring.

CARDINAL: In terms of overall progress, are you farther along now than what you had expected?

JARDINE: We're farther along defensively than I assumed we would be. Our secondary has shown vast improvement. Our starting linebackers are about as good as I've been around. Our front four are big and strong although they're not where as near as quick as we would like them to be. That's one phase that hasn't improved as much defensively as I would have liked. Our front four are big and strong and mostly slow.

Offensively, our backfield personnel has improved mechanically. They've shown tremendous improvement on their blocking. This is one element that was lacking. Maybe it was because of the offense that was run here before. But the backs had not worked on blocking much. Our offensive line has not come along anywhere near as well as I thought they would. We've made quite a few changes up there. Most of them are inexperienced football players. The minute we spring something new at them, they seem to give in to the pressure and don't operate as a unit quite as well.



REFUS FERGUSON
small but tough

CARDINAL: How would you say the squad has responded to the transition of staffs?

JARDINE: I think it's been an easy transition. I think we found them most willing to do what we say. The thing that has bothered us all is the fact that they want to do what we tell them, they try hard to do it, but as soon as it starts getting tough or they start getting tired, they have a tendency to fall back into their bad habits.

They seem to want you to stand behind them all the time and prod them. We're trying to drive this out of them some way. They've got to learn to drive themselves.

CARDINAL: Is that because of lack of confidence?

JARDINE: Well, I'm not so sure whether it's a lack of confidence or just not having a winning attitude. It's kind of a defeatist attitude. In football things go bad at least five or six times Saturday no matter who you're playing or anything else. And the team that doesn't give into that pressure is the team that's going to be a good football team.

CARDINAL: How would you rate the squad as far as its overall depth is concerned and how important is depth?

JARDINE: Well, first of all, with the type of schedule we play, depth is of the utmost importance, especially in key positions.

To begin with, quarterback is your most vital position, simply because he has to be on top of the game and it's not something you just throw somebody into without having a lot of work. And we've been plagued by injuries ever since we first started spring practice. Neil Graff is the only quarterback we have who has been healthy and has been with us every day.

There's no other quarterback on our team that has ever been around for what we would consider a full week of practice. Right now, Dan Baron is our number two quarterback. He didn't play one minute of quarterback last spring. He was a third-team defensive back, and he was

until about a week ago. Tim Healy, who has been bothered by a shoulder injury, could easily take over that spot, but he hurt his shoulder and he has been aggravated by it. We hope he's ready. But if he isn't, someone like Baron is going to be our backup quarterback.

And at our linebacker position, we have only three good linebackers. I think Dave Lokanc is going to be a fine linebacker someday, but right now if we get a linebacker hurt, we're hurting there, and that's a key position. At secondary, we probably have more depth than at any place else. We have some guys like Greer and Brunette who can do adequate jobs.

At running back, there is no one in Thompson's class whatsoever. Lance Moon, who a junior college transfer, occasionally shows forms of brilliance and then occasionally doesn't look very good at all. Of course, this is a frustrating time for him. If he comes along like I think he will, then I think we'll have adequate depth at the tailback position.

CARDINAL: Would you like to see Moon start?

JARDINE: Well, I'd like to see the best halfback start. Ferguson has been doing a fine job. He came back determined he's going to be the number one tailback. He doesn't make a lot of mistakes. He runs hard. I'm talking about other players for the simple reason that he hasn't carried the ball in a major college game yet. But, from everything I've seen, he's going to be our number one tailback going into the first game.

CARDINAL: Does his lack of height in any way handicap him?

JARDINE: The only extent I believe it handicaps him is maybe when we throw the football to him, it may give our quarterback a poor target. But I'm not as concerned about that as I would be if he couldn't block or run with the ball. We can certainly play with someone of Ferguson's size and it doesn't hurt us at all.

CARDINAL: Thompson has said that if he carries 35 or 40 times a game, that's fine with him. Is that what you have in mind?

JARDINE: Oh yes. I have that in mind. But I don't believe people are going to allow us to let Thompson carry the ball 35 or 40 times a game. I hope they don't.

CARDINAL: In the sense that they'll key on him?

JARDINE: Right. If they are keying on him I believe that someone like Ferguson and our receiver Hannah, and Whittaker and Marks and Mialik will have a lot of doors opened for them. But if they just give us Thompson on certain plays, as long as he's fresh and ready to go he's going to carry the ball as many times as they allow us.

CARDINAL: Is he the kind of runner who needs the initial hole or can he make it himself? Could he be handicapped by an inexperienced offensive line or can he overcome that?

JARDINE: I think it will handicap one of his great abilities: to hit the hole, pop one way or the other and accelerate. He's going to have to hit holes when they aren't there and slide his way through. I think he's done a better job at this everyday in practice. He realizes that there isn't always going to be a big hole there.

CARDINAL: How would you compare him to some of the other running backs you've seen?

JARDINE: I've compared Thompson to a fellow I happened to be associated with at UCLA, Mel Farr. And Farr wasn't a fullback. Thompson is not the fullback type that people normally think of. Thompson, to me, is a big tailback. He's got good speed, he accelerates well, and he blocks very well. But I think Thompson is more of the halfback type.

CARDINAL: Getting back to Graff, is he the quarterback that you're looking for? Is he a winning quarterback?

JARDINE: I'm not sure about that. I've been most pleased with the way he operates mechanically. He has a tendency sometimes on the option to make the bad decision, but normally we can expect Neil to make the handoff just right and carry out his assignments. His passing isn't real great right now. But, the thing he has going for him is that he's determined to be better. He knows that he's not one of the top quarterbacks in the country and that he's got to improve.

I believe this is really bearing on his mind, that he's got to work hard and improve. And I think he will.

CARDINAL: When he was recruited, he was touted as the passer and Steiner the runner. But it looks like he hasn't been throwing the ball exceptionally well.

JARDINE: No, he hasn't. One thing that's been bothering him is a sore arm he got in the beginning of summer practice. That came from just throwing the ball too many times. But I think he does

a fine job of running.

CARDINAL: Does the fact that he has a new crew of receivers handicap him?

JARDINE: Very definitely. And he's got a new pass offense. Our whole scheme of the passing game is different than he's used to. He's got to learn to read defensive coverage, which I don't think he's had to do before.

We try to have him read what they're trying to do and hit them at a place where we think there's going to be a weakness. It's most difficult for even the pro quarterbacks. You see how long it takes for a pro quarterback to become a veteran so to speak, and learn to read defenses.

CARDINAL: That also means checking off at the line of scrimmage?

JARDINE: Yes but that's the minor part, when he goes back to pass he's got to read the defense now. We get so many different coverages, as he goes back he's got to read the particular type and know which receiver should be open in that coverage.

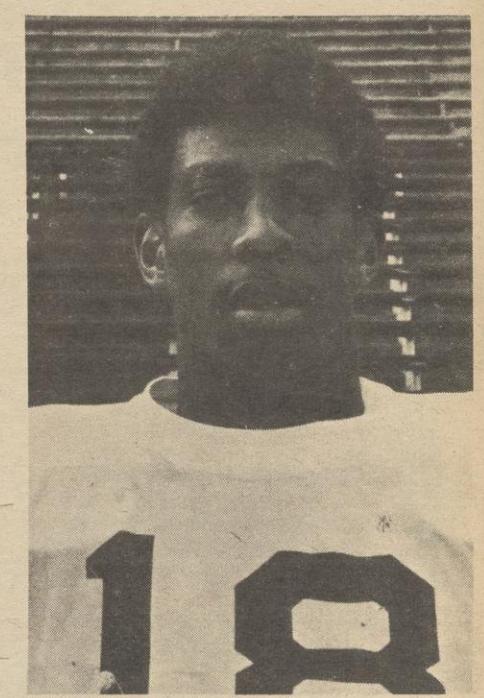
CARDINAL: What about the receiving corps in general?

JARDINE: I think the receiving corps is complacent so to speak. We have people who at times make the great catches. Marks at times, Hannah certainly can, and Whittaker has shown signs of really improving. Mialik is going to be a good tight end, but they all have lazy hands. All during spring and fall we've seen passes hit them right in the hands and they've dropped them. That means they're not really concentrating on catching the football.

CARDINAL: How about the patterns, are you satisfied with the way they're being run?

JARDINE: No, but the patterns take a long time, especially when you're teaching your receivers to read the same thing as the quarterback. This takes a while, so I'm not disappointed in the patterns, but in their hanging onto the football.

CARDINAL: When Hannah came here he was pegged as the best since Richter, because of his height, quickness and hands, but he really didn't blossom out until the Indiana game. Do you think he's just not really reaching his potential?



AL HANNAH
letdown as receiver

CARDINAL: In the spring, I would have said definitely. I would have said that he could be much better than he is and if he'd just work harder he'd do it. This fall Hannah has played the entire fall with injuries. He's had a bad ankle, a bad thigh, but hasn't missed one day of practice. He runs as hard as he can.

He's one of the people who in my opinion have done a complete about face in their attitude. He wants to play no matter what, and he's putting out. He's one person we're really pleased with.

CARDINAL: Do you think he might be pressuring himself too much?

JARDINE: I don't know whether that's true or not, right at this stage I'm not concerned about how much pressure they're putting on themselves. I think we can calm them down before they get too excited. If they get too much pressure, I think we can relieve that a little, but I'd rather have them way up there and bring 'em down a little than have to get them up all the time.

CARDINAL: Is Hannah the type of receiver you throw to in clutch situations?

JARDINE: I don't really know, if it were a short yardage situation I might go to our tight end, Mialik. Mialik has fine hands and he has the ability to get

ers Here as Good as Anyone'

open, I would probably go to him in a crucial situation that wasn't a deep pattern.

CARDINAL: What about Mialik's blocking?

JARDINE: Mialik of course was a fullback and he's improved a lot, but he's got a long way to go to be a real great one. He's just got to spend a lot of time on it.

CARDINAL: How about Whittaker's best position?

JARDINE: Whittaker feels most at home as a split receiver, he looks better. The nice thing is that out of necessity he could go to tight end and do a good job.

CARDINAL: Who's your back up man?

JARDINE: We're experimenting right now. Jim Johnson has been running at the number two tight end for the past three days.

CARDINAL: Johnson has in past years seemed to have an attitude problem.

JARDINE: This is all I've heard since I've been here. I think there have been numerous occasions when I felt Johnson was just going through the motions, but I think the best thing that's happened to him has been moving him to tight end. There is no way he can loaf and be a tight end. I knew he'd wanted to play there, he told me that when we first talked, but he has been hustling the past five days and that's what I want out of the seniors.

CARDINAL: Will you alternate split receivers?

JARDINE: That's the closest race right now. Right now Whittaker and Marks are engaged in a real good battle.

CARDINAL: What's the story with Grape Juice's eligibility?

JARDINE: At this date I know about as much as anyone else that reads a newspaper. He has not been declared ineligible. He's still trying to find out what some of his grades were. It's a question of a professor who has either left the university or is on vacation.

CARDINAL: Where would you like to see him play?

JARDINE: Well, I believe he'd be, if he really worked at it, a great split receiver. I think he wants to be a tail-

body, and every time he made a mistake they thought, well whoever's talking about him isn't right. Whether he's a Heisman Trophy candidate or not, I have no idea. I haven't seen him practice that much. Right now I'm hoping he's a candidate to be a first team football player.

CARDINAL: What about the buildup Thompson is getting? Playboy Magazine has said that by next year, he'll be the best runner in the country. He's also on a lot of lists of all-American candidates. Has this affected him?

JARDINE: I don't believe it has affected him at all. He works as hard in practice, he's a good leader. He's the kind of guy who wants to get better every day. But he's like any other football player. He has bad days, but he's always trying to improve. Thompson, though, has played in major college football games and done a good job. So he's someone I believe you can talk about and at least say he's been through it.

CARDINAL: Has Thompson been working on catching the ball? Last year, the few times they threw to him, the ball was right there and he dropped it.

JARDINE: We throw to all our backs. I believe we spend a great deal of time throwing to Thompson, and he's been catching the ball very well.

CARDINAL: How would you describe our over-all offense?

JARDINE: I think Wisconsin was a pretty explosive offensive football team last year. I think the thing that hurt them probably the most was the lack of a short passing game. I know they hit the tight end Voigt a lot last year and he caught a lot of passes, but I don't believe they had an effective short passing game to go with their running. We've stressed the pass every day in practice. We'll try and blend it. We think that certainly, if we can make the pass go, we should be able to make our running attack move.

CARDINAL: Is the offense going to win football games for us?

JARDINE: Yes. Our defense, of course, if it isn't vastly improved over last year's, will not carry us through. As was evident last year, Wisconsin had the ability to score, but couldn't stop anybody else from scoring.

CARDINAL: One last question of the offense. If Grape Juice turns out to be a good tailback, and Moon and Ferguson keep coming on strong, might we see three running backs instead of a flanker?

JARDINE: There's certainly a possibility, and there are some times, especially in short yardage situations, when I'm vastly in favor of using three running backs. But I would hope that we could find a position for a third running back where he could be more than just the third running back.

CARDINAL: Is your front seven better against the pass or the run?

JARDINE: I think they're better against the pass, for a couple of reasons. One is that we're an exceptionally tall front four and it makes it difficult especially for a pocket passer, to throw over them. We also have linebackers who have pretty good speed and mobility when they cover the short passing game.

CARDINAL: How about the pass rush in particular?

JARDINE: Well, that's where the quickness comes in. We get the rush from our front four where they're putting pressure on them, but our linemen are engaged too long. Quickness gets you away from the guy who's blocking.

CARDINAL: You've converted two former tackles, Gregory and Jefferson, into ends, and Storck, a former end, into a tackle. Do you think these are their natural positions?

JARDINE: I believe Gregory has found a very natural position. If he goes on to play pro football, he'll be a defensive end. Gregory has pretty good quickness.

Storck is a young, big man who has got to learn to control his body, but I believe he's in the right position. Jefferson is involved in a real battle with Poindexter at defensive end. Jefferson has been hampered with injuries constantly. He's a tough kid, he wants to do it, but injuries have plagued him. Right now, Poindexter's putting on a lot of pressure.

CARDINAL: What about linebacking?

JARDINE: Well, I believe that Winfrey, when he's healthy, is as good a linebacker as I've seen in a long time.

CARDINAL: That includes (Mike) Ballou (of UCLA)?

JARDINE: Yes it does. Ballou was a fine linebacker, he made All-American, and deservedly so, but I believe Winfrey is in the same class as Ballou. He's a great silent leader. He's one of the great inspirations on our defense.

CARDINAL: Is he big enough to play pro?

JARDINE: Yes he is. He's in the 225 to 235 pound class. He's big enough to

play and he's certainly quick enough. If we could get all our defenders to move as quickly, we'd be a fine defensive football team.

CARDINAL: How about Buss? Last year at defensive end he was a great penetrator, he'd get to the quarterback often, but just couldn't make the tackle.

CARDINAL: I think our defense is helping him, because we control him, we don't just let him go. His biggest problem was his reckless abandon. In other words, if the guy ran into him, he'd get by him. By the way we've got him playing that linebacker spot now, very seldom is he put in a reckless position. He's put in a search and wait position, and I don't believe he'll be missing as many tackles.

Our defense has helped Buss as a football player, while the other linebacker is just the opposite. Our defense has not really helped Albright. He's the kind of guy who you'd probably want to let go, but in our defense it can't be played that way. So he's found the adjustment tougher.

CARDINAL: Tackling seemed to be one of the big problems in the defensive secondary last year.

JARDINE: I thought yesterday's tackling drill by the defensive backs was

state. We didn't do as well out of state as I would hope to do in any other year. Demonstrations hurt us. They hurt us with individual kids. We lost some kids because they didn't want to come to school here, we lost some kids because their parents didn't want them to come here.

CARDINAL: Which is the bigger barrier, the kids or the parents?

JARDINE: I think it's equal. There are some parents who have more control over their kids than others. We found both situations.

CARDINAL: It seems that prospects are for more of the same, and yet our football program is certainly on the way up.

JARDINE: I like to think that this sort of thing has awakened people, maybe it hasn't. I'm not out there all the time, but our football team is aware of all these problems that are going on, and we have a great many of them who are interested in the problems of today. But they're also interested in having a good football team. They're going about the thing in the right manner.

When it's time for football practice, when it's time for a meeting, they believe this is very important. And when it's time to discuss politics or the war, they enter into this type of discussion, but outside of the realm of football, and I think they handle it very well.

CARDINAL: Do you have a role outside of being a football coach, that of being a teacher?

JARDINE: Most definitely. What I try to instill in my players is that as far as football is concerned, I want them to do as they're told. But outside of football, I make statements to people that they have to weight and calculate, and I don't mind a bit if they don't agree with them. I don't expect them to. I expect them to agree with everything I say to do on the football field. My rule is not offering opinions that should be adhered to by our football team that are outside of football.

CARDINAL: What's the most important thing you think you can do as a coach?

JARDINE: To create good squad morale, togetherness on our football team, to also create a winning attitude.

As far as the execution, the plays that we use and everything else, that's what we have eight assistants and some good football players for.

CARDINAL: How high a premium do you place on winning?

JARDINE: I place about a high premium as there is, and yet it's got to be kept within its right realm. In other words, I believe winning is most important, it's the only thing. None of our players enter into a game wanting to lose. So winning is very important. I believe that there are great lessons learned in losing, but I believe that you can be a winner and still understand a lot of things about what it feels like to lose.

CARDINAL: Three years ago, the blacks boycotted the athletic banquet and there was trouble on the squad. Could this type of thing happen again. How could you prevent it?

JARDINE: The way I think you can prevent it is the way I talked to the squad on the first day I met them. I want them to feel that if there are problems, the worse thing that can be done is to let 'em fester. We've got to communicate with each other.

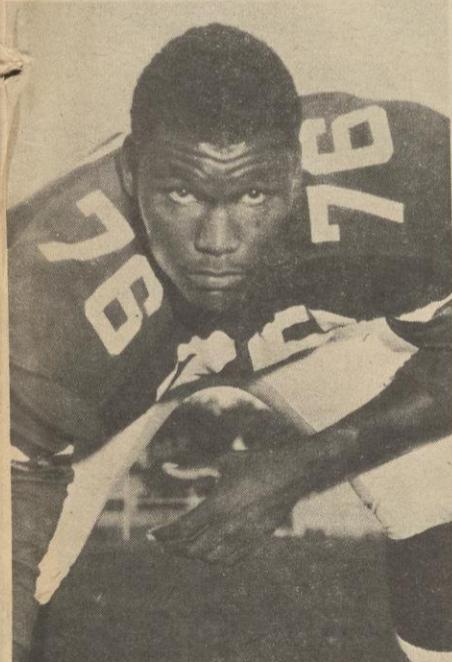
I plan to let them know all the time where they stand, what we're going to do, and I would hope that they would come to me with anything that is a problem as soon as it develops, and that by communicating and keeping close touch with each other, we can avoid the thing that festers and festers and then explodes.

A group of 70 people can't get along perfectly every day, and there are going to be some problems. But if we can look at what we're trying to do and the team is most important, then we can solve some of those individual problems. Personally I've never had a problem with any player, black or white. There are some that like me and some that hate me, and they come in all sizes and colors.

CARDINAL: Do you want to make any predictions on the number of games we'll win, or have you set any goals on a number of wins?

JARDINE: No, I haven't set any goals and I haven't even thought about it. The thing I've thought about constantly is that whether we win or lose, week in and week out we improve as a football team. If we ever start standing still, then we're losing the whole purpose of nine coaches and five days a week practice.

What we've got to try to do, no matter how good a year we have, win or lose, is to be a better football team each week. If we can do that, then the wins will come.



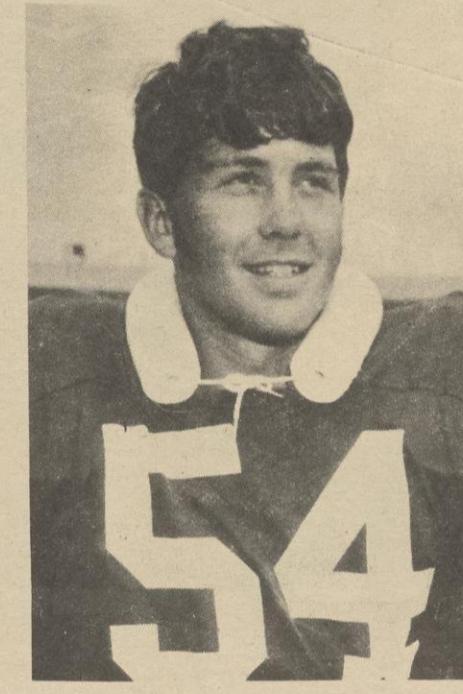
BILL GREGORY
a natural at end

back, and if he's good enough, that's what he's going to be. He wants to be a tailback, but I have pulled no punches with him. I told him that he was going to be a tailback until the time that I thought he could help the team more as a split receiver. And a few days ago when he was out there working, he tried to prove to me that he would be a good tailback. He blocked well and he ran pretty well.

He has a lot of athletic ability. I think last year he was ballooned up to be a sensation and he was just a sophomore, and we have handled it completely different. He has a different attitude towards football, too. He realizes that things just don't happen over night. He came out like this the first day of spring practice.

CARDINAL: Last season there was an article in Sports Illustrated quoting Jim Mott (UW Sports Information Director) as saying that Grape Juice could be a Heisman Trophy candidate by the time he was a senior. Do you think that might have affected him, and do you think it was a very accurate prediction?

JARDINE: First of all, I don't know whether it affected him or not, but I know that it affected all those who read it. Every time they looked at him they expected him just run away from every-



GARY BUSS
helped by defense

by far the best I've seen here and perhaps the best I've seen anywhere. They really went out and acted like they wanted it.

CARDINAL: Including Butler?

JARDINE: From spring through fall, Butler is the most improved of our defensive secondary. Crooks also did a fine job.

CARDINAL: How do you like to play your defensive backs?

JARDINE: We like to give 'em just enough cushion. From looking at the films of last year's team, I don't know how many bombs were thrown on them, but I would assume that if there were quite a few, it was because they were tired of being burned short. I know when UCLA played them, we were throwing short passes on them all day long. When that happens, most defensive backs start creeping up and that's when they get burned on the bomb.

CARDINAL: How many other teams in the Big 10 play a 4-3-4 defense?

JARDINE: Just one, Northwestern. We're going to play in a conference that is predominantly a running league, and the 4-3-4 is probably not the strongest defense against the run, but it certainly is the most sound defense over-all. It's the one that you have to make fewer adjustments with and the one that you can spend countless hours teaching techniques because things don't change. We can line up in that defense and have 15 or 20 different stunts that we can line up in exactly the same manner every time. That's one of the great things about the 4-3-4, it's so balanced.

JARDINE: We're not going to be so much of a gambling defense as we'll let them try to find some weakness and then stunt to offset that. I don't believe we'll be much of a blitzing team at all.

CARDINAL: Do you have confidence in the way Winfrey will call the signals?

JARDINE: Most definitely. Winfrey has even changed the way he speaks. He enunciates clearly, he speaks slowly. I don't know whether we've helped Winfrey as a football player but we've helped him as a public speaker, I know that.

CARDINAL: You have had a fairly successful year recruiting, but have demonstrations hurt us?

JARDINE: We were fairly satisfied in

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STATE STREET—HILLDALE

New Badger Assistants Young but Experienced

When John Jardine took over the reins as head football coach at Wisconsin, his first task was to assemble a staff of assistants. Jardine had a completely free hand in choosing his subordinates, and the result was one of the most knowledgeable—and youngest—groups in the Big Ten.

Jardine's right hand man is Paul Roach, former backfield coach at Wyoming, who will assume the added duty of offensive coordinator at Wisconsin.

Roach, a Wisconsin native, helped Wyoming to three straight Western Athletic Conference championships, in 1966-67-68. One of the best known of the 42-year old coach's products is Green Bay Packer star Dave Hampton.

Defensive coordinator and line-backing coach Lew Steuck was one of two coaches Jardine brought with him from UCLA. The 34-year-old Steuck finished his seventh year on the UCLA staff in 1969. Steuck has been freshman coach, end and linebacker coach, and administrative assistant under Bruin heads Bill Barnes and Tommy Prothro.

Steuck attended high school in Los Angeles and Washington State

University and UCLA for two years each. Prior to joining the UCLA staff, he was coach at Loyola High in Los Angeles and won three Catholic League titles in his five years of coaching.

The offensive line, a sore spot on last year's Badger team, has one of the most competent and successful coaches around in 28-year old Chuck McBride.

McBride comes to Wisconsin from Arizona State, where he helped mold the blocking for some of the most polished rushing attacks in the country. The Sun Devils had 8-2 records during each of McBride's three years as coach of the offensive line.

A former all-Big Eight end, McBride played on Colorado's 1962 Orange Bowl team.

Defensive line coach Dick Teteak is a former center and linebacker at Wisconsin. As a senior in 1958, Teteak was a member of a Badger team that compiled a 7-1-1 record.

Teteak was drafted by the Green Bay Packers and played pro football for Montreal of the Canadian League and San Diego and Boston of the AFL. An Oshkosh native, he was assistant coach at Beloit

College for six years before assuming the head coaching position in 1968.

Another former Badger, Bob Zeman, will coach the defensive secondary. Zeman was co-captain of Wisconsin's 1959 Big Ten championship team and defensive backfield coach at Northwestern the past two seasons.

Following graduation, Zeman was drafted and signed by the San Diego Chargers of the AFL, and in his seven years with the Chargers and Broncos was twice selected to the All-AFL team.

The Wheaton, Ill., product joined Alex Agase's staff at Northwestern in 1968.

The only holdover from the John Coatta staff is receiver and kicking coach Stan Kemp. Kemp came to Wisconsin in 1969 after three years as a player and two years as a coach under Bump Elliot at the University of Michigan.

Kemp lettered three years as an end and punting specialist for Michigan, and led the Big Ten in punting as a senior with an average of 39.6 yards per kick. He played on the 1964 Michigan team that won both the Big Ten title and the Rose Bowl.

The 25-year-old Kemp is a native of Honolulu, Hawaii.

Working along with Chuck McBride on the offensive line one of the youngest members of the staff, 24-year-old Jim Martin. Martin had been defensive coordinator for the past three seasons at Case High School in Racine.

He played high school ball at Racine Park before attending the University of Dubuque, where he won ten letters in three sports and was twice named the school's most outstanding athlete.

This year's frosh coach will be former UCLA quarterback and assistant Norm Dow. Dow, also 24, just completed his second year in charge of the UCLA freshman team, where he compiled a 6-2 record.

Dow graduated from UCLA in 1968.

—STANDAERT



STANDING AROUND new Head Coach John Jardine are his new assistants. From left to right are coaches Dick Teteak, Bob Zeman, Paul Roach, Jim Martin, Norman Dow, Lew Steuck, Stan Kemp and Chuck McBride.

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SPORTS

Contagious Confidence

(continued from page 4)

ceivers."

But, says Graff, "we're making a lot of progress. I'm not at the point where I know all of my receivers' moves and habits, but I think we'll get there very soon, certainly by the time the season starts." According to Graff, Al Hannah, Randy Marks and Larry Mialik, his primary receivers, are "all good pass catchers who can do the job well."

"We have excellent running backs, especially Alan Thompson. Thompson certainly has to rate with the best. He's big, strong, fast and can catch the ball."

"We lost a few people from the line last year, but this year's line is big and I think it's a good one. I think they'll be able to give me good protection and open the holes. The protection always breaks down sometimes, and I know that I'm going to have to take some punishment, but I think I can get enough time to throw."

The trio of receivers Graff had so much success with last season: Stu Voigt, Mel Reddick, and Ike Isom, has graduated. Graff admits "it's tough and it takes time to work smoothly with new receivers."

"I'm confident that the defense can get better and give us the ball in good position."

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Big Ten Preview

Buckeyes Strong As Ever

By MARK SHAPIRO

Two seasons ago, Ohio State, with more than half its starting lineup composed of sophomores, won the Big Ten title, the Rose Bowl and the national championship. The logical question at that time was "If they're this good now, what will they be like in two years?"

That moment has arrived and the answer to the question is likely to be very disheartening to the nine teams (including Wisconsin) who are unfortunate enough to play the Buckeyes this fall.

Buckeyes are Loaded

It's a distinct possibility for basically the same Ohio State team to win "team of the decade" honors twice. ABC sports named the 1968 Buckeyes the team of the 60s. And with twelve senior starters on this year's squad that have been regulars since 1968, the Buckeyes of 1970 might win again. They're that loaded.

Quarterback Rex Kern, a ballhandling magician and an efficient passer heads one of the nation's most potent attacks. Ohio State has won 16 of the 17 games Kern has started. The only two he hasn't started have been routes over Wisconsin, both engineered by super sub Ron Maciejowski.

Aiding Kern ably on offense are speedsters Larry Zelina and Leo Hayden at halfback, plus John Brockington, who will take over for Jim Otis at fullback. Brockington is not the pile-driving type in the Woody Hayes mold, but he has exceptional speed.

The receiving corps, headed by ends Bruce Jankowski and Jan White, could hardly be stronger. The only rebuilding job at Columbus is in a few offensive line spots, but Hayes has the replacements.

Hayes claims that five current Buckeyes are the best

at their positions he's ever coached, which is something considering his 125-42-7 record. Four of the five are on defense: middle guard Jim Stillwagon, roverback Jack Tatum, and defensive backs Tim Anderson and Mike Sensibaugh (Kern is the other). The Buckeyes gave up nine points a game last year, and should be as strong on defense.

It's an understatement to say that the Buckeyes are loaded, and should finish first.

Michigan Strong Again

Michigan head coach Bo Schembechler is a Woody Hayes protege who beat his former teacher last year when it counted 24-12. Several factors suggest it won't happen again, even though Schembechler's Wolverines will again be one of the nation's best.

Michigan will no longer have the Rose Bowl incentive. The psychology, which favored Michigan last year, will be in the Buckeyes' favor this year since Hayes is sure to have his team screaming for revenge. And the Michigan-Ohio State game is at Columbus this year, where Ohio State loves to play and rarely loses.

But Michigan, with 13 starters off last year's 8-3 team returning, and Schembechler returning from the unfortunate heart attack he suffered on the eve of the Rose Bowl, is powerful both ways.

Don Moorhead challenges Kern as the conference's best quarterback. He passed for 1,134 yards and rushed for 565 yards and nine touchdowns. Glenn Dought and Billy Taylor, who as sophomores last year alternated in driving opponents crazy from the halfback spots, will align in the same backfield.

The receiving corps is composed of mostly veterans, and should be strong. The line must be rebuilt at the guard posts, but Michigan is powerful attack, where po-

tential all-American Dan Dierdorf holds one spot.

The defense can match Ohio State's, with middle guard Henry Hill and linebacker Marty Huff leading a rock-hard front seven.

But it's probably second place for the talented Wolverines.

Purdue Needs Engineer

As Jack Mollenkopf's chief assistant, Bob DeMoss developed quarterbacks such as Len Dawson, Dale Samuels, Ron DiGravio, Bob Griese and Mike Phipps, who departed last fall. All started three years.

But DeMoss, who inherits an offense with nine returning starters, doesn't appear to have another talented youngster at the helm. So senior Jeff Jones, one of Phipps' backups, appears to have the starting edge over sophomore Gary Danielson. The quarterback problem and some defensive worries appear to have Purdue headed back into the Big Ten pack, away from the high places it's occupied for many years.

The Boilermakers will still score. With a receiving corps led by two of the Big Ten's top five pass receivers last season, flanker Stan Brown and tight end Ashley Bell, and with enough good running backs to be able to switch last year's leading ground gainer, Randy Cooper, to defense, Purdue has a potent attack.

Defense may be more of a problem than quarterback. Six starters departed last fall, and only linebacking appears to be a strong unit.

The Boilermakers will have to scramble to finish third again in 1970.

Gophers Have Depth

Minnesota, with the depth of 36 lettermen, a crunching ground attack that has been the trademark of Murray Warmath's best teams, and the league's longest winning

streak (four games) heads into 1970 in perhaps as good shape as any time since the 1962 Rose Bowl season.

Halfback Barry Mayer, who gained 745 yards last season, and fullback Ernie Cook, who gained 305 in a reserve role, could be the conference's best pair of backs. Neither has exceptional speed, but both are slashing, durable runners.

Quarterback may be a problem, since Phil Hagen graduated, but junior Craig Curry, who logged considerable playing time last season, is developing rapidly.

The offensive line could be the biggest barrier to the Gopher's success, but Alvin Hawes, one of the country's best tackles, is a strong rebuilding point.

The defense returns seven starters, and should be one of the league's best, especially in the secondary.

With some surprises in each line, the Gophers could rise to third place.

Hawkeyes Have Talent

Ray Nagel is perhaps the only college football coach with a law degree and some courtroom experience. With the problems he's encountered at Iowa, that may have been the only thing that has allowed him to keep his sanity.

First there was a black boycott two years ago. Then in an athletic department squabble last spring, Nagel was actually fired, then rehired mainly because of his players' vote of confidence.

Now Nagel is ready to coach football, and says he has his best team in his five years at Iowa City. If he can develop a quarterback to replace Larry Lawrence, who departed during the spring hassle, Iowa should finish in the first division.

Nagel looks to Roy Bash, who was shuffled around the team in the two years that Iowa had amazing depth at quarterback. Now they need him, and Nagel has confidence in him.

Bash will work with an explosive offensive crew, led by two veteran fullbacks, Steve Penney and Tim Sullivan, two speedy tailbacks, Denny Green and Levi Mitchell, and two outstanding receivers, Kerry Reardon and Ray Manning.

Iowa has had a trademark for being one of the league's most explosive teams, and that is unlikely to change. But the team's reputation for having no defense should. Nagel has a veteran line and secondary, and if he can develop some more linebacking punch, the Hawkeyes could have great success.

This looks like Iowa's season to turn chaos into victory.

Northwestern Stronger

Northwestern head coach Alex Agase, handicapped by the severest academic restrictions and the

(Continued on Page 17)

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SPORTS

Ruggers Planning Journey to Wales

By TOM HAWLEY

The Wisconsin Rugby Club, already famous for legends left behind in New Orleans, Virginia, and Canada, will make the longest journey of its 10-year history this season.

The Ruggers are planning a tour of Wales this winter. Planning a trip to the British Isles is not necessarily the same as making the trip, but the ruggers are confident that the trip will actually happen.

Planning began late one spring night—after many beers—and when the venerable, grizzled Jeff Wyman decided that there was no reason the trip couldn't be made, plans began.

Four games with Welsh clubs are already planned, or so rumor has it, and transportation calls for chartering of a plane. That plane is probably more likely to be a sardine-packed Piper Cub than a 747, but it's pretty tough to drive across an ocean and flying is the next best thing.

The ruggers, who have a tough fall schedule lined up, are hoping to field their strongest team ever—a team even stronger than the 1968 and '69 teams that won the mythical Midwest Championship.

But there's always room for new blood and anyone interested in packing his bags along side those of present team members is welcome to try a practice or two.

The ruggers have been practicing since immediately after Labor Day and meet twice weekly—Tuesday and Thursday at 6 p.m. opposite the Nielsen Tennis Stadium.

The schedule:

Sept. 26 Chicago Lions at Madison
Oct. 3 Chicago Lions Tournament at Chicago
Oct. 10 Milwaukee Rugby Club at Chicago
Oct. 11 University of Chicago at Chicago
Oct. 17 Minnesota at Madison
Oct. 24 Palmer C.C. at Davenport, Ia.
Oct. 31 Michigan at Madison
Nov. 7 Miami (O.) at Madison
Nov. 14 Illinois at Champaign

A New Badger Grid Era?

(continued from page 3)

Ivan Williamson, himself a former successful Badger head coach, kept losing the forcefulness and insight necessary to run a complex, million dollar operation like the Wisconsin athletic department.

Skyrocketing costs put the same financial bind on Wisconsin that they were putting on other departments, but the inept performance of the football team magnified the problem. People do not pay to see teams lose Saturday after Saturday, which is what Wisconsin was doing. The poor attendance helped put Wisconsin's athletic deficit in the hundreds of thousands.

Hirsch was soon brought in, and immediately began a program of cost-cutting and, surprisingly, a betterment of facilities. One reason was the fact that alumni, charmed by Hirsch's personality and buoyed by his promises of winning, opened their wallets to the university's athletic program as they hadn't in previous years.

But this didn't change football. Hirsch decided to go with Coatta for a year, and, probably coincidentally, the Badgers had a little more luck and three victories.

Either that number wasn't enough, or Hirsch was simply convinced Coatta wasn't a winner. In November, 1969, he made the expected move. Coatta was fired. Jardine was hired.

The new coach was given complete latitude in hiring his assistants (something Coatta was never given) and raised one eyebrow after another by coming up with some excellent names.

So the 1960s almost came full circle. The 1970s, headed by men who have the skill and determination to build a winner, start out with a lot of hope for the future.

But the 1970s are the future, and 1970, the present, may look like the start of an evolution, not a revolution.

Wisconsin has 27 lettermen and 12 starters off last year's team, which matched an explosive of

Harriers Strong Despite Lands' Absence

Bob Brennan isn't going to let anything worry him this fall... at least not for a while.

To start with, the Badger cross country and track coach lost his captain and top runner, Fred Lands, who was declared scholastically ineligible for competition.

Lands placed fifth in last year's Big Ten meet and was voted the squad's most valuable runner.

On top of that, Brennan realizes he must get his team in shape with less practice time than most other conference schools have. Minnesota, Illinois, and Michigan State, all contenders for the title, begin workouts a week to two ahead of the Badgers.

And in spite of all this, Brennan is still painting a rosy picture for the season.

"I actually believe we will be one of the stronger teams in the Big Ten," he asserted. "Overall, we have good balance and I think we should be right in contention."

"Minnesota, who won the conference title last year, will be extremely strong and they have everyone coming back. Illinois which finished just a shade ahead of us in second loses only one by graduation and State which finished fourth also has most of its people back."

"Those schools all have their boys come back early for practice, but I don't really believe in bringing them back until the start

of classes," he added.

"It's a long season for the distance runner, if you consider he starts in the fall and must continue right through indoor and outdoor track seasons. So there's no use extending their time here with earlier practices."

Six lettermen return, headed by Glenn Herold who took a ninth in the conference last fall on one foot. The Watertown sophomore lost his shoe in the middle of the race and continued the last three miles without it.

Co-captains for 1969, Don Van-

drey and Dean Martell are also back, along with John Cordes, Mark Larson, and Bob Scharneke.

Brennan is hoping that two newcomers will fill in well with his veterans.

Chuck Baker was injured a year ago and saw no action, while Mile Kane was ineligible because of a transfer rule. Kane holds the school record in the three mile run and placed high in last spring's outdoor track meet.

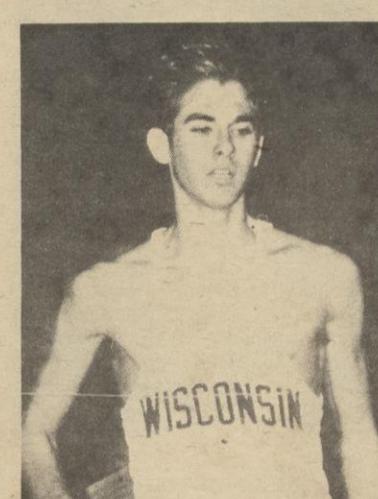
"Both of them should help us and take up the slack for the loss of Lands," said Brennan who hopes to run a strategic race: start slow, then finish fast.

"Our philosophy for many years has been to put more emphasis on the big meets and less on the duals. We don't want to peak early; instead we would like to be our best for the Big Ten."

"Naturally, we'll make an all-out effort to win every meet, but the fact is, that duals are less important to us, and will be treated that way."

The Badger season opens at home with Minnesota on Oct. 3. The Big Ten and NCAA meets will take place on Nov. 14 and 23 and that's when Brennan will start worrying.

—LUCAS



GLENN HEROLD
top returnee

Backfield Has Much Potential

(continued from page 4)

tic attitude. The two could make him into what he was supposed to be a year ago.

After an excellent freshman year, Johnson carried the ball only 34 times last year, rarely in key situations. His lone bright spots were kickoff returns of which he returned 25 for 541 yards, breaking two school records.

Another stumbling block in front of Johnson is his academic work. As of press time, it was not known whether his grades from summer school would permit him to participate this fall. He hadn't practiced with the team for the past two weeks, so Jardine had not included him in his offensive plans.

The third candidate for the tailback position is also an unusual case. He's Lance Moon, a transfer from Mesa Junior College in Arizona, and he could turn out to be better than Ferguson and Johnson.

As a freshman, Moon played at Taft Junior College in Taft, Cal. and transferred last year to Mesa to bring up his grades.

Moon is another runner with a lot of talent, but thus far he has shown only irregular excellence.

He's 6-2, 205 and boasts a lot of speed. He's a fine open-field runner and has looked good on kickoff and punt returns. However, he apparently has much to learn and backfield coach Paul Roach has been working hard with him.

Moon admits that he's "kind of tense" because of the new environment and all the help being offered by coaches. "I've got a lot of learning to do, and I'm making a lot of mistakes," says Moon. "But I came to play, and not on the second string."

With his varied talents and excellent potential, along with Paul Roach's coaching, Moon could develop into as good a halfback as Jardine wants. Right now, he's one big question mark.

So Wisconsin has three tailbacks, all with great potential. The question is, how many, if any, will meet their potential?

If all three do, which isn't improbable, Jardine has the pleasant problem of finding places for all three.

If Moon develops, then Johnson, if available, will probably switch to a receiving position, where Jardine is not overly happy with his current material.

Flanker Al Hannah is as big a question mark as there is on the team. After a fine freshman year, the native of Miami, Fla., seemed headed towards nothing but glory.

He has fine speed and quickness, good height (6-4) and excellent hands. He's a genuine deep threat and has all the material to be the Badgers' best receiver in many years.

But although he has the starting flanker job sewn up, he hasn't shown the signs of brilliance predicted of him a year ago. He has a good attitude according to Jardine, but hasn't been able to produce in summer practice. Jardine is beginning to think that his and other people's predictions of him were inaccurate.

Last year he caught only ten passes, but his graceful stride and clever moves turned three of them into touchdowns. His scores came from 31, 39, and 58 yards out, all on passes from Graff.

(Continued on Page 17)

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Death, Firings and Hirings

By JEFFREY STANDAERT
Associate Sports Editor

The tragic death of head wrestling coach George Martin in a Canadian canoeing mishap, and the mishandling of the dismissal of Milt Bruhn as assistant athletic director were the only stains on an otherwise highly successful summer for Wisconsin athletes.

The highlights of the summer were undoubtedly the high finishes by both the track and crew teams in national competition.

Two western schools, Washington and Wisconsin, surprised the favored eastern teams by finishing 1-2 in the prestigious varsity eights race of the IRA (now NIRC) national rowing championships at Syracuse, New York.

Wisconsin's crew had the added incentive of possible budget slashes over its head as it followed its plan of action almost to the letter. The Badgers stayed within a length of the leaders, past the halfway point and then made their move, only to find Washington doing the same. Although Wisconsin was closing fast at the race's end, the stability of the Huskies was too much to overcome.

Washington's winning time was 6:39.3 for the 2,000 meter course, while Wisconsin's second place clocking was listed as 6:44.9. Dartmouth, Cornell, and defend-

ing champion Pennsylvania followed in that order.

Washington's win stopped a streak of three straight national titles by Pennsylvania. Wisconsin won the title in 1966, was second in 1967, eighth in 1968, and fourth last year.

At season's end, Tom Flammang a senior to be from Wisconsin Rapids, was elected by his teammates as Captain of the 1971 crew. Flammang, an outstanding scholar and leader, has stroked both the



GEORGE MARTIN
fatal canoe victim

junior varsity and varsity eights to second place IRA finishes the last two years.

Wisconsin graduated four seniors off the 1970 squad, Bob Rottman, Jay Mimier, Tom Mickelson, and Captain Phil Resch.

Wisconsin's track team closed out another successful season with a 12th place finish in the NCAA outdoor championships. It was the highest outdoor finish for Wisconsin since 1949, but the big story was the high jump championship of sophomore P at Matzdorf. Matzdorf cleared 7-1 to become the first Badger to win an outdoor event in the NCAA in 18 years.

Mark Winzenried gathered in the other four of Wisconsin's 14 points with a fourth place finish in the half mile. Both Winzenried and Matzdorf went on to compete successfully with several U.S. teams against international competition.

Bob Brennan, in his first year as head coach, saw his team set 16 new school records, tie another, win its fourth straight Big Ten Indoor championship, and tie for fifth place at the NCAA Indoor Championships at Detroit.

The university in particular and the wrestling world in general lost a tireless and pioneering worker in George Martin. Martin was canoeing on the Jackfish River in Ontario July 11 when the

canoe carrying him and chemistry professor Harold Deutsch capsized in heavy rapids.

Deutsch was able to reach shore, but Martin was missing. Deutsch and a companion were unable to locate Martin and called in Canadian authorities, who conducted an extensive air and water search.

Martin's body was not recovered until one week later due to high winds, rain and fog.

Martin, a native of Eagle Grove, Iowa, was a state championship



MILT BRUHN
nice guy gets axe

high school wrestler and starred for Iowa State College, where he won the 165-pound NCAA Championship in 1933. Martin was inducted into the Helms Amateur Wrestling Hall of Fame in 1969 at the NCAA Championships in Utah.

Martin, who coached wrestling at the university for 35 years, organized the first high school wrestling tournament in the state of Wisconsin in 1940. Largely through the efforts of Martin and people who learned from him, the sport grew so rapidly that over 21,000 fans attended the state meet in 1969.

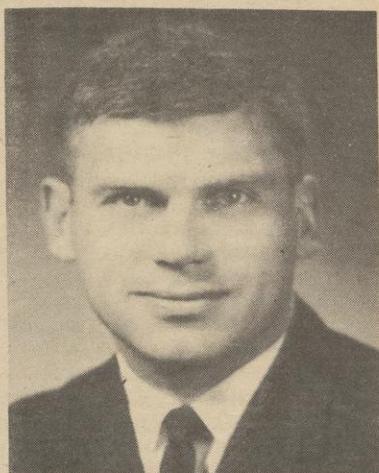
Although a lack of scholarships prevented Martin from building the over-all team strength necessary to win a Big Ten title, he personally developed many superb individuals such as John Roberts, Clarence Self, Roger Pillath, and Russ Hellickson.

Duane Kleven, former wrestling coach at Oshkosh State was appointed to fill the vacancy. The 30-year-old Kleven, a former Badger wrestler during the late 50s, won two state championships in five years of coaching at Racine Park High, and recently guided Oshkosh to a second place conference finish in his first season.

One of Elroy Hirsch's most difficult tasks as Athletic director was to put tighter curbs on athletic department expenditures. You never make friends by firing people or cutting off funds, but the unintentionally tactless way in which Hirsch removed assistant director Milt Bruhn from his position may have been his first major mistake.

Hirsch, realizing that administrative personnel must be decreased in number, made the decision to ask the university to "reassign" Bruhn to another department. But somehow, the information slipped out to the press before Bruhn himself had been notified, reddening athletic department faces and disillusioning a man who has done much for Wisconsin athletics for more than two decades.

Other departmental changes saw the appointment of Tom Meyer as head baseball coach following



TOM MEYER
new diamond mentor

the retirement of Dynie Mansfield. Meyer, who had been Mansfield's assistant for one year, has Steve Land, a former Northern Illinois athlete, as his aide.

Both Meyer and Land proved busy recruiters this summer as they signed five top notch high school baseball players to tenders.

Don Dunfield, Wisconsin's outstanding diving star, placed second in both the one and three meter diving events at the National AAU meet in Los Angeles in August.

Tony Rueff, a junior from Louisville, Ky., placed 12th in the one meter event.

Dunfield was nosed out for first place in the one meter event by Jim Henry of Indiana, Big Ten champ, and Minnesota's Craig Lincoln.

Dunfield's outstanding performances throughout the season earned him a spot on the 1970 collegiate all-American team.

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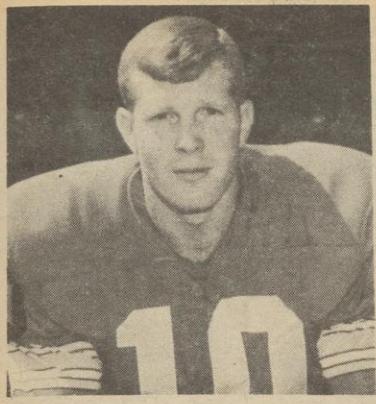


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Buckeyes Strong

(continued from page 14)

tallest financial squeeze in the Big Ten, has somehow taken his Wildcat football program to 17 victories in his six seasons at the helm.

Agase this season appears to have his best team ever. The Wildcats have enough depth at quarterback to relegate Dave Shelsbourne, a starter who was said to have tremendous promise in 1968, to third string. Junior Maury Daigneau, who has improved as the option quarterback that Agase seeks, and sophomore Todd Sommers provide strength at the position.

Wisconsin made a star out of Mike Adamle, the Wildcat fullback who gained 316 of his 666 yards last season against the Badgers; but Adamle is still rated as one of the league's best ball-carriers. He is expected to team with speedy Al Robinson in the backfield. Receiving, headed by Barry Pearson, is strong.

The Wildcats have had three line coaches in as many years because they were so successful: Bruce Beatty went to the Boston Patriots, Ralph Staub went to Ohio State, and Gary Grouwinkel was hired in 1970. The offensive line, with center Joe Zigulich, guards Mike Sikich and Jon Hoerster, and tackles Jon Hittman and John Rodman, is a strong unit.

The defense is strong at end and halfback but needs some rebuilding at tackle and linebacker.

Northwestern and its 29 lettermen have the experience to move up from the ranks of the Big Ten doormats.

Indiana Faces Challenge

Non-returnees contributed 74 per cent of the rushing, 60 per cent of the pass receptions, 68 per cent of the pass yardage, 92 per cent of the passing, 94 per cent of the pass completions and 76 per cent of the scoring. Indiana's rebuilding job is a challenge head coach John Pont is likely to have after the season starts as well as before.

Yet Pont relies on 11 returning starters and probably his finest sophomore class since 1967 to break what would otherwise look like an apparent skid.

Ted McNulty and Dan Grossman, No. 1 players in Ohio and Indiana as high schoolers, battle with a pair of former Harry Gonso backups, Mike Heizman and Greg Brown at quarterback.

The backfield, headed by converted fullback Hank Pogue, and the receiving corps, paced by John Andrews, one of the Big Ten's best tight ends, appears to have talent. The line returns three of the starters.

Defense looks better, with the entire line, including all-American candidate Ed McGuire returning.

Indiana's rebuilding job is not likely to be completed fast enough to avert a second division finish.

Michigan State Hurting

Michigan State was really hurting last year, figuratively because of a mediocre 4-6 season and literally because throughout last fall and spring, no less than 20 possible Spartan starters were put on the sidelines because of major injuries.

With exceptional health, the Spartans may snap out of the doldrums that have netted just 12 wins after 1966, as opposed to nine wins in that season alone. But a portion of the Spartans' press guide is labelled "Hospital Corps Report," perhaps an omen that things may continue.

Only one offensive regular, center Tom Beard, figures to start at his old post. The only other

returning starters, quarterback Bill Triplett and tailback Eric Allen, will move to other positions so head coach Duffy Daugherty's team has more than its share of question marks.

Letterman Dan Werner, sophomore George Mihaiu and junior college transfer Mike Rasmussen battle for the quarterback post. The offensive line is just as questionable.

The place that the Spartans pin comeback hopes most on is a strong and experienced defense. The line, headed by all-America candidates Ron Curl and Wilt Martin is strong enough to allow one of its starters, Gary Nowak to move to offense. The secondary is also one of the league's best.

An offense full of question marks should keep Michigan State near the bottom of the Big Ten, barring miracles.

Illinois Looks Up

Sure Illinois will be an improved football team this fall. The Illini couldn't get much worse.

Illinois experienced an 0-10 season in 1969, but should break into the victory column on the strength of some talented newcomers.

Quarterback is a scramble between blue-chip sophomore Mike Wells and three juniors who got the chance last year but couldn't do much: Steve Livas, Gary Lange and Bob Quinn. The position may turn out to be a strong point because of the depth.

Junior Darrell Robinson was the second leading rusher last season, and should be a standout. The team's top player is tight end Doug Dieken, an all-American candidate.

Receivers Are Still Unproven

(continued from page 15)

Most of his receptions came in the second half of the season, when it appeared that he had gotten over his first-half nervousness. Now people are wondering whether it was just nervousness or a case of overrating him. This year will tell.

One of the biggest battles on the squad is at split end where Terry Whittaker, switched from defensive end, and Randy Marks, a tailback last spring, are neck-in-neck. Johnson could beat them both out.

Whittaker, a 6-4, 200 pound junior, was a shade ahead of Marks after a recent scrimmage. Tabbed as an excellent defensive end prospect by John Coatta, he was moved quickly to split end by Jardine. And it looks like a good move.

He has good quickness and blocking ability and has improved steadily since the switch last spring. But he hasn't played in a game and is therefore unproven.

Marks must rank with Grape Juice as one of the biggest disappointments of the last several years. He's one of the all-time greats of Chicago area prep ball and led Loyola Academy to two straight Chicago city championships. He was all-State for two years in a talent-laden state and was the Chicago Sun Times Player of the Year as a senior.

So when he chose to come to Wisconsin over any other school in the country, Badger fans had something to cheer about. Un-

fortunately, he hasn't given fans too much to cheer about since then.

His biggest achievement last year was his 17-yard dramatic fourth-down scoring reception from Graff which beat Iowa and broke the Badgers' 23-game losing streak.

But, aside from the, he's been just another player for the Badgers in his first two years. Beset by a shoulder separation in his sophomore year and a knee problem last year, Marks has been in and out of the lineup.

He played flanker most of last season after it had appeared the Badgers had a surplus of runners; but he caught only three passes. Although he has always been considered a fine runner, he didn't carry the ball once from scrimmage in 1969.

He was battling Ferguson for the starting tailback position in spring drills and showed a lot of spark, but he was switched to split end with the arrival of Moon.

The starting tight end will be another former running back who was switched by Coatta last year, Larry Mialik who caught only two passes last year, mainly because he was playing behind MVP Stu Voigt.

If Thompson weren't around, he'd probably be the starting fullback. At 6-2, 212, he has good speed and running ability. "He's got fine hands, is a good blocker and is quick," according to Jardine. "We wouldn't hesitate to go to him in key situations."

The reserve tight end is Jim Johnson who has been switched from the defensive line. Although he was switched just two weeks ago, he's shown some good hustle and constant improvement and Jardine thinks he'll make "a dependable reserve tight end."

Other reserves in the backfield are fullbacks John Krugman, a transfer from Fort Dodge Junior College and former Madison La Follette star, and Gary Lund, a hard-working sophomore who has been a pleasant surprise in summer drills. Krugman has not lived up to expectations and will have to fight for the second-string job.

The second-string quarterback behind Graff could be any of four players. The least likely of the four, sophomore Dan Baron, is battling Madison's Tim Healy for the job. Baron, a third-string defensive back until two weeks ago moved up when Healy developed a sore shoulder.

Gary Losse, last year's fine reserve and the pick of some as this year's starter, is coming off his third knee operation and Jardine is hoping he'll be ready by the beginning of October.

Rudy Steiner, who almost beat Graff out for the starting job last year and then quit the team early in the season, has been hampered by bad legs and has seen only limited action in early drills.

Despite the question marks, Wisconsin should have another explosive offense like the one in 1969 that averaged 20 points and 330 yards per game.

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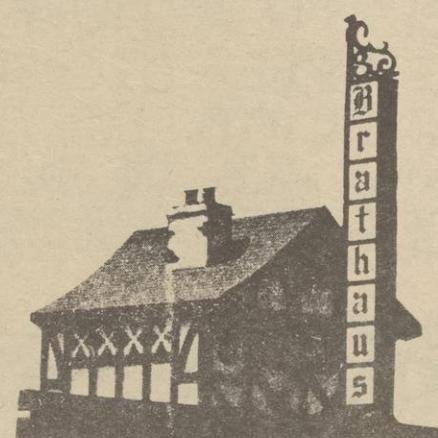
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Skaters Need Goalie...

By MIKE LUCAS
Contributing Sports Editor

For four seasons, either Bob Vroman or Wayne Thomas would don pads and skate in front of the goal for Wisconsin's hockey team.

Nothing unusual, just a matter-of-fact thing. One of the pair would always be in the starting lineup.

But no more.

Both Vroman and Thomas are gone, having graduated into the pro ranks, leaving behind only their job and a big question mark.

Who will be their successor?

Right now, no one knows for sure, including coach Bob Johnson.

After all, it isn't easy to replace two men that gave the Badgers some of the best goaltending in the country on way to a third place finish in the NCAA tournament last year.

"To tell you the truth, I really don't know who my number one

man will be," said Johnson who spent most of the summer at his hockey school in Aspen, Colo. "All the guys trying out are close, and it's going to be tough to pick. Heck, I might have to go out there and play myself."

The likely candidate for the job is John Anderson, a local favorite from Madison East High School. The 5-9, 165 pound senior has seen little ice time, having dropped out of the university for a semester after his freshman year.

While out of school, Anderson sharpened his skills with a junior club from Chicago, leading them to the national finals.

This summer, he played in the Junior Olympic League in Minneapolis and was named to the All-Star squad.

"He has never been on a real concentrated program," Johnson said. "There's no doubt that he has the ability. He's very quick, and he works hard around

the cage. When he came up, he wasn't that far behind Vroman in talent, but he'll have a lot to learn now."

Also battling for the position are Chris Nelson, Gary Engberg and Doug Spitzig.

Nelson and Engberg are veterans off the junior varsity squad, while Spitzig is a 17 year old freshman from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Johnson has high hopes for all three.

"Nelson played in that same junior league with Anderson this summer and led his team to the first half championship," he said. "Engberg was supposed to play too, but hurt his knee and was unable to."

"I've never seen Spitzig in action, but from all my reports I hear he could be a good one. He certainly has the qualifications, but he's very young and that may be his only handicap.

"I'll say this for sure, whoever starts in the Alumni game will probably be my goaltender, unless I decide to alternate them for the season."

The Badgers will be weak up the middle, not only in goal, but at center ice.

Bob Poffenroth who teamed up well with wing Murray Heatley has left.

Captain Jim Boyd is back, however, and could develop into one of the best in the WCHA. "He was excellent for us last year, and if he keeps improving like he has, than he will do much better for us this season," said Johnson who would like to team Boyd with Heatley and sophomore Tim Dool.

That would break up last year's freshman line of Dool, Lloyd Bentley and Norm Cherry.

"It's not definite yet, but I think I'll probably break up that line and shift them around a little," Johnson said. "We are really going to be hurting up the center, although I think we have good

potential there.

"Boyd is tough and so is Bentley. I understand Tom Chuckle has had a great summer and has looked good."

Chuckle, a junior from Eagle River, will get a good shot on the third line. Pat Lannan will also get a chance, as will freshman centers Bob Shaughnessy and Gary Winchester.

"We may be a little weak in the middle, but we will be strong on defense and on the wings," smiled Johnson who welcomes back defenseman John Jagger, an All-American pick.

The sturdy 6-1, 195 pounder will man the right side with either Brian Erickson, Al Folk, Brian Wright or freshman Dave Arundel pushing veteran Dan Gilchrist on the left.

"This has to be our strongest area. Jagger and Gilchrist have been around for a while, but will have to stay alert with the challenge they will get from the others," said Johnson. "Erickson Folk and Wright have a lot of talent and didn't get much of a chance to show it last year with Doug McFadyen there. Arundel is young and tough, but in experience will definitely hurt him."

Jeff Rotsch, who worked himself into a spot, will be positioned behind Jagger. "Jeff is the perfect example of what hard work will do. He was on our eighth line to begin with last season and worked his way up to a starter. In fact, the St. Louis Blues thought enough of him to draft him. I hope we have more surprises like him."

There will be no surprises at the wings where Heatley, Dool, Cherry, and Jim Young have proven their worth.

Phil Uhlein, a junior from Milwaukee, with "great ability" but "little experience," will get a good crack at the left wing. Jim Johnston, Doug Kelso, and Gary Kuklinski will be lined up on the right.



JIMMY BOYD
returns at center



JOHN JAGGER
all-American defenseman

Tournament Entries Taken

The annual All-University Golf Tournament is slated for Saturday, October 10 at Cherokee Country Club beginning at 9:00 a.m.

All persons interested in playing in the tournament should contact Wisconsin golf coach Tom Bennett at his office in room 1029 of the Men's Gymnasium. He can also be reached by telephone at 262-3792.

The tournament is scheduled for 18 holes. No fees will be charged.

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That would break up last year's freshman line of Dool, Lloyd Bentley and Norm Cherry.

"It's not definite yet, but I think I'll probably break up that line and shift them around a little," Johnson said. "We are really going to be hurting up the center, although I think we have good

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... And Cagers Need Center

By JIM COHEN
Sports Editor

John Powless is still searching for the right combination.

Entering his third year as Badger basketball coach, Powless inherited some problems from the previous coaching regime and has struggled through two losing seasons for a variety of reasons.

The biggest reason is scheduling. Two seasons ago, the cagers played the toughest-rated schedule in the country and, despite upsets over Kansas, Kentucky, Marquette and Ohio State, finished with an 11-13 mark. Last year, the Badgers played the 13th toughest schedule, upset Ohio University and Illinois, but still closed with a 10-14 record.

Another factor preventing the Badgers from winning consistently has been balance. Two seasons ago, the Badgers played well defensively but lacked a consistent shooter. Last year the guard and center positions were solid, but a lack of dependable forwards hurt the Badgers, especially towards the end of the season.

The problem of scheduling has been solved by Powless for this year, but the lack of balance could prevent the Badgers from having one of the best years in a long time.

The Badgers have had only four winning seasons of the last 16, but it seems likely they'll will

win half their games this year. Instead of opening up against teams as Kansas, Notre Dame and Southern Illinois, Powless has scheduled the first two games against Eastern Illinois and Michigan Tech (stop laughing). Both are home games and ought to be real laughers, but Powless realizes having a difficult schedule is more often than helpful.

The problem of balance will still be around this year because of the absence of an experienced center. Last year, Powless had the luxury of three capable pivotmen. But all three, including Al Henry who

was the first-round draft pick of the Philadelphia 76'ers, are gone.

This year's Badgers will have only one natural center, walk-on Glen Richgels. At 6-8 and 220, the Madison West graduate has surprisingly good jumping ability and a "good outside shot" according to Powless. But it's questionable whether he has the stamina to play much more than half a game.

Other center possibilities are 6-7 senior Jim DeCremer, who has been a forward for two years but has suffered for his lack of quickness, and highly rated 6-6

sophomore Gary Watson who seems to be a natural forward.

The Badgers have "as good forwards and guards as anyone around" according to freshman coach Dave VanderMeulen. And he's probably right.

Five of the top six scorers from last year return, and Watson and fellow-sophomore Leon Howard give Powless a seven man nucleus from which he can choose his four starters around the perimeter. "It's the best talent in my three years," says Powless.

Watson and Howard were "good as any freshman twosome in the country last year" according to

Powless, and statistics help prove his point. Wisconsin was the only school to have two freshman near the top of the freshman scoring list last year.

Both Watson and the 6-4 Howard are former all-New York City high school players and chose Wisconsin over any other school. They play the same type of fast-break, one-on-one ball that several other of the Badgers are known for.

Battling the sophomores for the starting forward spots will be two 6-5 juniors, Lloyd Adams (if he returns this year, which is still an uncertainty at press time) and Lee Oler. Adams was the big disappointment of last year, as defensive lapses and dissatisfaction with the coaching staff did more harm than his 11 point scoring average did good.

Oler was the surprise of last year as the most consistent forward. He started every game and averaged 9.5.

Three experienced guards, co-Captains Clarence Sherrid and Denny Conlon along with junior Bob Frasor give the Badgers one of the best backcourts in the Big Ten.

The Badgers will have some excellent shooters and one-on-one players at forward and guard, but the lack of a full-time center could prevent them from being the surprise team of the Midwest.



HOWARD

WATSON

FRASOR

SHERROD

Two 6-9 twins

Frosh Boast Andy, Height

By JEFFREY STANDAERT
Associate Sports Editor

A mixture of frustration and success is the only way to describe the results of Badger basketball coach John Powless' recent recruiting campaign.

Powless and his aides, Dave Brown and Dave VanderMeulen, were moderately successful in convincing top high school stars to attend Wisconsin, but in several cases, grade requirements weren't very kind to the Badger coaching staff.

Number one on Powless' list was the acquisition of a good junior college center. But unfortunately, being second best on an athlete's list of schools is small consolation.

Where Powless' efforts proved extremely successful was in his recruitment of in-state players. Three of the four players Powless sought, signed with the Badgers, Steve Wilhelm of Fall Creek, Lamont Weaver of Beloit, and Gary Anderson of Madison La Follette. The fourth, Omro's Randy Wade, changed his mind at the last minute and went to Marquette.

Weaver won't be eligible for competition during his freshman year. Because of grade deficiencies, Weaver will be attending school on a special program for underprivileged students.

Powless also landed a pair of 6-9 twins, Kim and Kerry Hughes, of Freeport, Ill. Two years ago, the Hughes brothers were 5-10 guards, and Powless feels the pair have potential for development not only in inches, but ability-wise.

"I feel they'll improve a great deal in their freshman and sophomore years," says Powless.

more years," said Powless. "It appears they are going to grow even more."

Powless added, "The key word in the case of Kim and Kerry Hughes is potential; they have the ability to improve even more."

Wilhelm, like Anderson, was a star quarterback in high school, but will concentrate on basketball at Wisconsin. The 6-6, 195-pounder is the second leading scorer in Wisconsin prep history and last year averaged over 32 points a game.

Anderson was the real prize

of the lot. An all-State in both football and basketball, Anderson was sought by over 50 schools across the country. An outstanding scholar as well, he chose Wisconsin because of its fine medical school, and so that he could perform in front of his parents and home town fans.

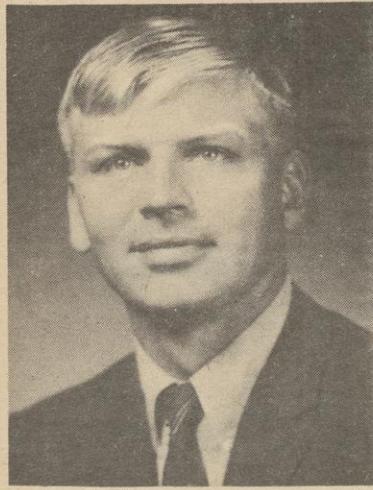
The Big Eight scoring champ for two years in a row, Anderson averaged 28.9 points per game for the Lancers last season and had a high individual game of 52.

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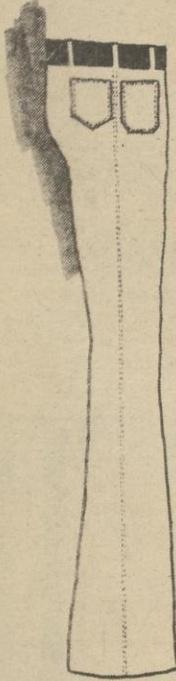
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