

The man who never looks into a newspaper is better informed than he who reads them, inasmuch as he who knows nothing is nearer to the truth than he whose mind is filled with falsehoods.

Thomas Jefferson

Thursday, September 28, 1972



Cardinal photo by Joseph Pavlat

Seamus Tuathil is an Irish journalist who was imprisoned by the British in Northern Ireland for his political activity in connection with the outlawed Irish Republican Army. He spoke last night at the State Historical Society of the plight of British detainees in Ulster. Story on page three.

Special WSA section

see pages seven to ten

It takes two hands

see sports page sixteen

Discrimination also charged

Rezoning seen as curative

This is the first of a two part series. Tomorrow Aldermen Eugene Parks (ward 5) and Richard Lehmann (ward 6) will offer their respective opposing and supporting views on the R4-A zoning issue. At the bottom of tomorrow's article will appear a poll form for you to clip and mail in to the Cardinal.

By CHRISTY BROOKS
of the Cardinal Staff

Madison's proposed new R4-A zoning category, which would restrict the movement of young, single people into older residential neighborhoods, is causing hot debate as both a discriminatory and curative measure to the dual problems of limited housing in the downtown fringe area and neighborhood stability.

Some see R4-A as slighting the single young, by no means all of whom are students, as a class badly in need of housing. Others see the new zoning as an attempt to keep this group from completely taking over medium density neighborhoods on the near east and west sides and upsetting the balanced residential areas.

THE R4-A CATEGORY requires that an apartment or house owned by an absentee landlord and occupied by a family at present, must continue to be occupied by a family or no more than two unrelated individuals. If an apartment or house falls vacant for more than 60 days it will revert to the family clause regardless of who occupied it before.

The 'family clause' can be looked at consistently by remembering that the restriction to two unrelated people can be defined as the head of the family—or primary tenant—and a boarder.

At present, the R4 category does not have a clause restricting occupancy to this extent in it. Like R5 and R6, it is a moderate to high density classification whose primary definitions are structural. Only the low density classifications, R1 to R3, have family clauses.

Because of this 'hole' in the R4 category, which allows up to four unrelated people per unit, neighborhoods are changing from family oriented homes and two-flats to subdivided buildings with higher occupancy rates. The income-producing nature of these properties causes property values to rise along with property taxes. At the same time, proponents of

Kissinger leaves Paris, denies peace agreement

WASHINGTON (AP) — Presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger returned Wednesday night from an unusual two-day secret meeting in Paris with North Vietnamese negotiators in the wake of denials that a peace agreement had been reached.

Kissinger flew into nearby Andrews Air Base and immediately departed without talking to reporters on his talks with Le Duc Tho and Xuan Thuy.

A reporter, shouting, asked him to comment on the reports of an agreement. Kissinger shouted back: "I can't say anything."

Sources said Kissinger is expected to stay in Washington for President Nixon's Thursday evening return to report on the talks. There had been speculation the national-security adviser might fly immediately to California where the President is campaigning.

WHILE KISSINGER was in the air en route from Paris, the New York stock market jumped 10 points in response to a report from RKO Broadcast news reporter Clifford Evans that an agreement had been reached in Paris.

According to the report, Kissinger and Le Duc Tho reached accord on establishing a new government for South Vietnam and on a cease-fire to go into effect next month.

In California, White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler refused to directly address the

reports, saying, "I cannot comment at all on the substance of the discussions. That is an agreement that we have had with the other side." However, Ziegler denied a related report that Nixon had planned to go on national television Wednesday night to

report an agreement.

Further, administration sources said there was no foundation to the reports that an agreement was reached during the longest of the 18 secret meetings Kissinger has had with the North Vietnamese.

Acceptance eve; Dick is flaccid

This is the second in a three-part series chronicalling the adventures of Abbie Hoffman, Jerry Rubin, and Ed Sanders at the Republican National Convention. Excerpted from *Vote*, by Hoffman-Rubin-Sanders.

Published by Warner-Paperback Library, N.Y. Copyright c 1972 by Youth International Party, Inc.

One Richard Nixon, delivering his acceptance speech, is making us puke. We pause to bet that White House staffers watch movies of Vietnam War carnage like high school football coaches watch last Saturday's game films. We will pick up our \$50 after the revolution.

High on the Pyramid of the Novus Ordo Napalm, with dollar bills spewing from his mouth as he lurches back and forth toward the lectern (funny how he jerks like a pillhead looking for amphetamine on St. Mark's place), Nixon mumbles onward. His whole shot is to con young voters into his detention camp. His henchmen have placed cheerleaders among the Youths among the Nixon in the audience, who lead cheers according to the "script."

A BAD WRITER wrote Nixon's speech. Babble babble. No welfare, blather blather; "I'm not going to change my mind tomorrow"; thanking the delegates for choosing Agnew, whine whine.

Fuck you, we mutter, fuck you, fuck you, blather blather. Moaning about Vietnam, accepting his platitudes with more of those torso-staggers, reading the test, sharp nose pointing downward at the words, then jerking his head up quickly to deliver babble.

Clark MacGregor, the stiff right-winger who directs the campaign, walks about, nervously monitoring the street actions outside, smiling hysterically when the Secret Service tells him the protesters have been arrested or have scattered.

A plastic flower-field of money-grubbers arise in the hall on pudgy legs to hoot and snort for Nixxx. Delegates often look as tired and bored as the old guard at the Democratic Convention. A bearded delegate from Kansas sits grinning in his Sears mod suit.

"We will never stain the honor of the United States of America," says the male-chauvinist-conqueror-macho-president of the U.S.A. But that is not nearly as bad as the way that he ends his arpeggio of vomit-verses by daring to talk about mass murder:

"ON YOUR TELEVISION screen last night you saw the cemetery in Leningrad I visited on my trip to the Soviet Union—where 300,000 people who died in the siege of that city in World War II are buried in mass graves.

"At the cemetery I saw the picture of a twelve-year-old girl. She was a beautiful child. Her name was Tanya. I read her diary. It tells the terrible story of war. In the simple words of a child, she wrote of the deaths of the members of her family. Zhanya in December. Grannie in January. Then Yeka. Then Uncle Vasya. Then Mama in May. And finally—these were the last words in her diary: 'All are dead. Only Tanya is left.'

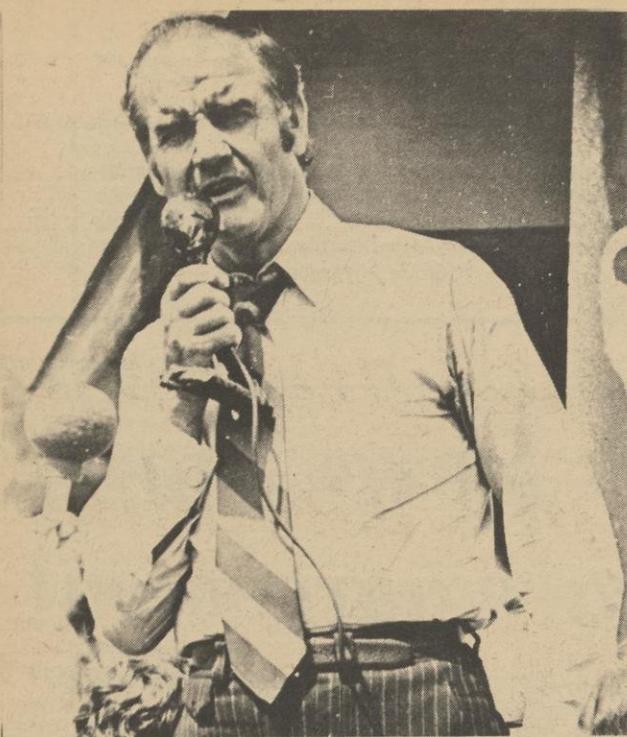
"Let us think of Tanya and of the other Tanyas, and their brothers and sisters everywhere in Russia, in China, in America, as we proudly meet our responsibilities for leadership in the world in a way worthy of a great people."

A man who has dropped more bombs than any other man in history said this. An amoral murderer, slider, butcher, hunk of scum.

CBS-TV COMES forth with a purloined copy of a written script for the Republican Convention, complete with "spontaneous" instructions for floor demonstrations, just like in a totalitarian country. The elevator behind the podium that raises the speakers up or down so that no one can be taller than the chief punk, is the last straw. As Nixon ends his speech, there is actually a rush for the door and you can almost hear people yelling, "Boredom-fire! Boredom-fire!" as they lunge from the gunge.

Reporters with respectable reputations are living examples of Bernouli's Theorem as they jostle into the narrow exit aisles in order to escape. It's almost funny. Ha ha.

(continued on page 5)



The Truth About Vietnam Now

By George McGovern

THE TRUTH about Vietnam is that we are destroying the country we went in to "save."

And any reasonable purpose we may once have believed in has disappeared in the rubble of shattered villages and blasted countryside.

President Nixon has failed to keep his promise to bring the war to an "honorable end." His substitution of savage American air power for ground troops has no honor and no foreseeable end.

Our massive destruction of Indochina goes on

We have dropped the explosive equal of 420 Hiroshima atom bombs on Indochina. We have left an estimated 26 million bomb craters. We have defoliated forests as large as Massachusetts. Over 6 million people of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos have been left dead, maimed, or homeless, the majority from American bombing.

Now, four years after Candidate Nixon announced that he had a "secret plan" to end the war, we are dropping more bomb tonnage than ever. And foreign observers report that our B-52 bomber strikes at military targets in North Vietnam are also devastating villages, hospitals, schools, and the dikes which protect 15 million people.

Yet bombing is futile

Three years ago, in a secret memo drafted for President Nixon by eight Government agencies and coordinated by Henry Kissinger, the President was informed:

"OSD and CIA find that the enemy needs in South Vietnam—10 to 15 trucks of supplies per day—are so small and his supply of war material so large that the enemy can replace his losses easily, increase his traffic flows slightly, and get through as much supplies to South Vietnam as he wants to in spite of the bombing."

But Nixon chose to disregard this warning. He decided upon a bizarre policy of attempting to win by air power and withdraw at the same time.

Nixon's "win" policy has failed

He invaded Cambodia in a grandiose attempt to capture and destroy "COSVN," the supposed field command center of the North Vietnamese. It failed.

Next he announced we were going to "cut the Ho Chi Minh trail" by backing a South Vietnamese invasion of Laos. It failed.

And finally, in April, after our three year halt, he began bombing North Vietnam again. Also in April, with recklessness born of desperation, he attempted to seal off North Vietnam from Soviet and Chinese supplies by bombing and mining the harbor of Haiphong. This, too, has failed in its purpose.

"There is no rationing yet, either of food or of petroleum supplies," reported Joseph C. Harsch in a story on conditions in Hanoi in *The Christian Science Monitor* on August 5. *"There is no evidence that the bombing has seriously deprived the troops at the front of any needed weapons, ammunition, or food and fuel."*

150,000 Americans are still fighting

President Nixon is no longer really withdrawing troops from Indochina. Instead, since the North Vietnamese offensive began in March, he has been engaged in what one report from Saigon called "a kind of shell game."

As he has withdrawn ground troops from South Vietnam, he has increased military personnel at our air bases in Thailand. From there they continue to fly daily missions over both North and South Vietnam. And he is conducting air attacks and naval bombardments from the largest naval fleet since World War II in the waters off Vietnam.

The total number of military personnel engaged in the Indochina war has remained about the same since March. Not 37,000, as he would have us believe (that was the reported total in South Vietnam only on September 1), but a total of about 150,000 in South Vietnam, Thailand, Guam, and the Seventh Fleet. This is the "residual force" he plans to leave in Indochina indefinitely.

Common sense about our Prisoners of War

A year ago Mr. Nixon was claiming that he was keeping our military forces in Indochina in order to force the return of our Prisoners of War.

But it soon became obvious that he had turned this question upside down. He was using our Prisoners of War as an excuse for keeping our military forces in Indochina.

If his sole concern was our P.O.W.'s, why would he keep increasing their number by sending more bomber crews to be shot down over North Vietnam and captured?

Common sense will tell you that no country is likely to release captured enemy personnel while it is still being attacked and threatened, as North Vietnam is by our military forces.

And common sense should also tell you that once we agree to get out of Indochina lock, stock, and barrel, North Vietnam would have no sensible reason for keeping our prisoners.

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Saigon commanders say "war could last years"

Public opinion polls revealed many months ago that a decisive majority of the American people now believe that Vietnam was a mistake and we should get out.

The Nixon Administration has been able to hold public opinion at bay for three years by dropping frequent tantalizing hints of "progress" and "nuances" at the four-year-old Paris peace talks.

But the hard truth is that no *real* progress has been made or ever will be made as long as the American government clings to Saigon's military dictator Thieu. And in Saigon there is no hope and no expectation of peace in the near future.

The New York Times on August 15 carried this revealing report from Saigon: *"Provided that American support of the war effort here is not radically reduced by Congress or the election to the Presidency of Senator George McGovern, South Vietnamese commanders foresee an indefinite military conflict with Hanoi that could last years or decades."*

The only way out of Vietnam

The only way America can be sure of getting out of Vietnam is to get Richard Nixon out of the White House.

Let future historians attempt to explain how Mr. Nixon could drink toasts of friendship with leaders of huge Communist China and meanwhile demonstrate such an unreasonable fear and hostility toward a tiny Communist area 1/40th as large. We need not understand him in order to replace him.

I have pledged that within 90 days of my inauguration as President, I will withdraw all American might from Indochina and arrange release of all our Prisoners of War.

I say it's time to Come Home, America. Time to come back from the folly and madness of Vietnam. Time to come back to humane, sensible government.

We can no longer afford the \$7 billion a year the war is costing us. It is picking the pockets of every American consumer because of war-induced inflation. It has raised the taxes of every American taxpayer.

But more important, we can no longer afford the moral cost of killing, wounding, and making homeless so many hundreds of thousands of Indochinese—and of dooming our Prisoners of War to remain locked in their cells indefinitely.

MAIL TO:
Students for McGovern
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A copy of our report filed with the supervisory office is (or will be) available for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Labor official urges "relevant" studies for future job seekers

Job Outlook for College Graduates in the 1970's—a chart describing the Department of Labor's projections for the college graduate job market during the next decade—appears on pages 12 and 13 of today's Daily Cardinal.

The "relevancy" of a student's studies to the job market will be of increasing importance during the next decade, according to a Federal labor official. The official, Herbert Bienstock of the Labor Department's Bureau of Statistics, forecast future trends in the college graduate job market in a copywritten interview in Monday's New York Times. The article was written by Joseph P. Fried of the Times staff.

Bienstock illustrated predicted future trends in the job market with a chart briefly describing prospects in major professional fields. (The complete chart is reproduced on pages 12 and 13 of today's Cardinal.)

Prospects were listed as good in engineering occupations, including good long-run job opportunities in the aerospace field. Prospects were also listed as good for Ph.D. holders in professions such as political science, sociology, and history.

Elementary and secondary school teaching jobs

BOYCOTT LETTUCE

Organizers of the lettuce boycott on campus will be in the Memorial Union this week and the Lakeshore Dorms next week. Sign a pledge and get scab lettuce off campus. Call 251-8070 for more information.

TODAY'S WEATHER — Mostly cloudy and windy, high in the upper 60's, 40 per cent chance of showers or thundershowers. Tonight, same as today, low in the mid 40's. Tomorrow, high in the upper 50's. Condolences to John Jardine.

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will be very scarce compared to the number of job seekers, Bienstock said.

It is expected that 9.8 million degree holders would be entering the job market during the nineteen-seventies. This figure includes a projected 9.2 million new college graduates, plus 600,000 other degree holders who are expected to join the labor market as "re-entrants, delayed entrants, or immigrants," Bienstock said.

The labor market will absorb only 9.6 million degree-holders during the decade, he said. This predicted "close balance" between graduate supply and demand will result from a projected 47.7 per cent rise in enrollments by degree-seeking students during the seventies.

The tight market means that it will be more difficult for job-seekers to get jobs outside of their immediate degree area. During times when graduate demand is high, it is much easier for graduates to find jobs having no direct relationship to their academic work.

According to a recent federal study, Bienstock said, of one million employed graduates who received bachelor's or advanced degrees in 1970, almost 80 per cent were working in jobs they considered related to their major field of study, and 60 percent said their jobs were "directly related."

Council adopts new voter drive

In late action after the Cardinal deadline Tuesday night, the Madison City Council adopted a modified version of Ald. Alicia Ashman's proposal for a door-to-door voter registration drive to be conducted by the City Clerk's office. Under the new plan, registration would be conducted at public and semi-public facilities if requested by that facility and approved by the City Clerk.

The original plan ran into heavy going, with opponents evidently worried about the effects of registration in a presidential year. Fraud was one worry often voiced by dissenting aldermen, and the possibility of discrimination another — since it would be difficult to cover the entire city door to door by the close of registration, which is ten days before the Nov. 7 election.

A FEAR UNVOICED was that many of those unregistered young people, blacks, young working families, and students — would tend to vote Democratic or even further left. With the presidential elections approaching and the entire city council and mayor up for election next spring, this

seemed to be a consideration in many minds.

In the surprise of the evening, Ald. Jane Ruck (ward 20) announced her resignation from the Council just short of halfway through her second term. Ruck, a moderate from a generally conservative ward, provided a swing vote on some issues crucial to central Madison residents. For example, she helped kill the College Court project, which would have turned that street into a one way pair with Regent in the same manner as Johnson University now are. Ruck was generally considered strong on environmental issues.

The Council will accept applications from citizens of the 20th Ward interested in filling the vacancy until Oct. 15. The week after that they will choose from among the applicants.

CHESS TOURNAMENT

There will be an open chess tournament September 30 and October 1 at Union South for students, faculty and area residents. First prize is \$100; Second, \$50; and Class A, B, C and under winners receive \$20 each.

If you don't make dinner
you can always bring wine.



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IRA activist tells of Ulster plight

By BETSY MATSON
of the Cardinal Staff

Seamus O. Tuathail, a political activist-journalist for the Irish Republican Army (IRA) who recently spent three months in an Irish concentration camp, talked last night about the struggle in Northern Ireland, past and present.

O Tuathail, speaking to about 80 persons at the State Historical Society, expressed concern that "sympathy for Northern Ireland has been dissipated because of confusion and misunderstanding by the American people."

O Tuathail is a former editor of *The United Irishman*, the official newspaper of the IRA (Sale of the *United Irishman* in Ulster is punished by six months in prison). He was also a leader in the IRA bicycle protest at the Olympics in Munich. The Olympic protest was staged, O Tuathail said, because Northern Ireland was not fairly represented in the Olympics. Three IRA bicyclists entered the race and led for two laps before they were pulled out by Olympic officials.

The IRA spokesman also presented films smuggled out of the Long Kesh concentration camp (the major camp in Northern Ireland) were shown as O Tuathail described the "bleak and dehumanizing" conditions at the camp.

O Tuathail was interred in Long Kesh last year under the Special Powers Act of 1923. "You are not told why you are being interred or for how long," O Tuathail said. "I never found out why I was there."

O Tuathail kept a written account of his experiences at the camp. The following is his remembrance of the night of his arrest: "Five a.m. August 8th...Woken by thudding at door...English accents. Flashlight...Room door kicked in...Get out...Street lined with soldiers...Drive to Albert Street Barracks."

"Shoes taken...Name not believed...Soldiers saying we were to be shot...We were 'Fenian bastards'...Hands tied in front with strips of cotton...Could see men beaten by batons."

IRA prisoners at the camp were kept in "cages"—50 yards by 40 yards—surrounded by barbed wire electric fences and guard dogs. Searchlights were kept on day and night. Many of the internees had constant headaches from the lights. There were about 800 prisoners, some as young as 17 years old.

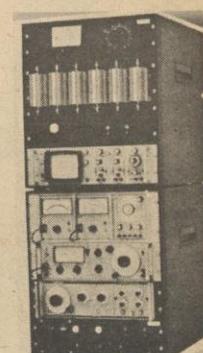
O Tuathail went on to say that he is not optimistic about the future of Northern Ireland. "Anglo-Irish problems go back over 800 years," he said. "Britain is determined to impose a military solution in Northern Ireland."

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AND CHARISMA ON CAMPUS AT 521 STATE STREET.

(continued from page 1)

According to Hal Levy, City Planning, R4A is designed to limit the return on absentee landlords' incomes, and to preserve a balance that exists today in the Sixth and 13th Districts.

Absentee landlords buy houses, letting them deteriorate as often as not. They fill apartments with young, single people by raising rents to rates that only groups of people can afford. Tax assessors find that these houses are income property, and tax the area accordingly high.

Consequently, fixed-income owners of area property cannot afford the high taxes. Low-moderate income family tenants are forced out. "This pressures...and forces people out who have little choice in housing," Levy says.

ALDERMAN RICHARD LEHMANN, Sixth District, supporter of R4A, agrees. "The forces of real estate speculation are on the verge of segregating the areas proposed for R4A."

He feels R4A is not discriminatory. "The proposal is discriminatory in the sense that all zoning is discriminatory," but he says it is necessary. "The area is not saying that we don't like students—this is not a social-political issue—and students have supported the proposal in the Sixth District. The ordinance says that now we've achieved a

R 4-A zoning issue

complete balance of every cross-section in Madison."

Lehmann says that all opponents of R4A, speaking at two public hearings, are in real estate businesses. Most are absentee-owners outside the District, and he has heard no home owners complain.

Lehmann adds that any zoning proposal, if 20% of the area's landowners sign a "verified petition of protest of the proposed ordinance," will be dropped. Lehmann sees this as an indication that even those standing to earn money by opposing R4A favor it.

ALDERMAN EUGENE PARKS, Fifth District, is a strong opponent of R4A. He says that the new zoning category infringes upon the rights of young people. "The constitutionality of class discrimination is the most important aspect of this proposal. If this is constitutional, it's a bad omen for the country. R4A clearly limits one's freedom of choice to live in a residential area," Parks says.

Parks believes that people supporting R4A are not supporting other ways to create new housing. "With R4A zoning, the City no longer feels the need to push for additional housing. It lets the City off the hook."

Parks calls the "balancing" issue ridiculous. "We don't strive to maintain a balance of people; this is a question of property. If there is a conflict of life-styles, then people are going to have to learn to reconcile their life-styles."

HE SAYS THAT R4A will clearly not maintain a balance, since the control is inevitably up to the landlord. If the Marquette area encourages families to move in, they will move into students' housing and push them out. "I think there will eventually be pressure to kick the balance the other way."

The Madison Tenant Union (MTU) takes a stand against zoning on a broader scale. They criticize the conversion of low-moderate income family neighborhoods into student slums like Miffland, but they feel zoning has solved no problems.

The first step to use zoning to keep rents down, stabilize family population, and prevent conversion occurred in 1969 with the passage of the Landgraf ordinance. This said apartments in areas zoned R1, R2, or R3 (low-density residential) could not be rented to two or more unrelated persons. This was to make it illegal for landlords to convert family housing to student housing.

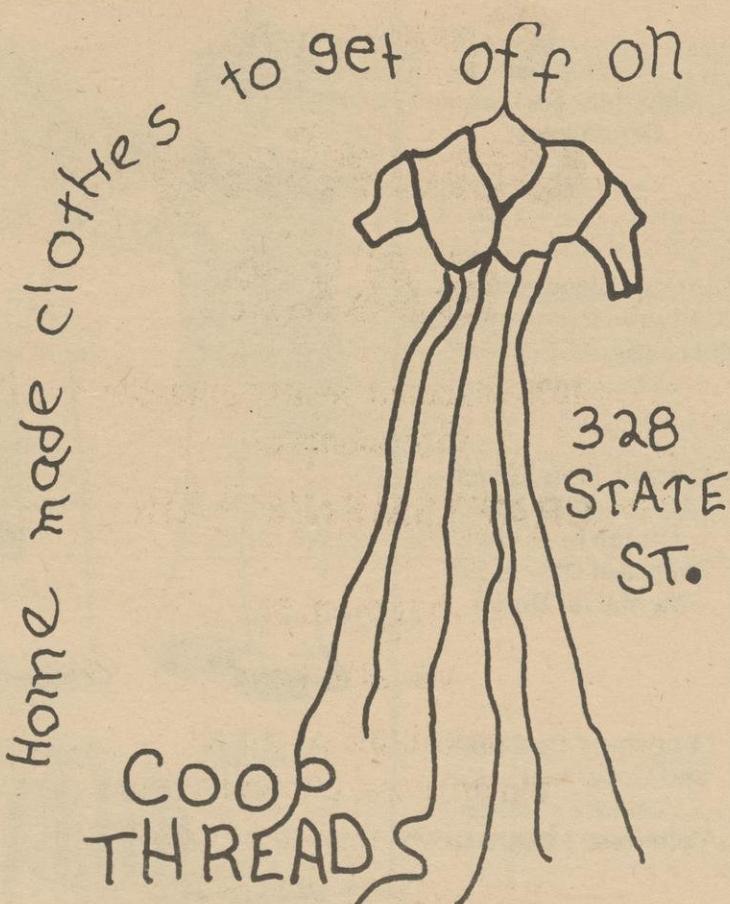
However, the Landgraf ordinance has flaws. A similar New Jersey law was dismissed as discriminatory; it is not certain to stand in court. The Landgraf ordinance has done nothing in areas where the ordinance does apply (R4 and up) and landlords have rented apartments to single people in spite of the law, without fines.

A SUBSEQUENT ATTEMPT, authored by Landgraf, to rezone the area of his ward now under consideration from R4 to R3 was rejected in 1970 as too drastic. Many area residents supported the idea, but many were opposed. On both sides, many agreed that R3 was inadequate. The basic shift from the moderate to low density category posed other problems besides who can live in the area rezoned. There are structural definitions as well involved, and much of the housing would have been non-conforming under R3.

During the summer of 1971 a previous plan was hatched known as R4-L which would have been applied to some of the areas. It was similar in its restrictions on

(continued on page 5)

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Presidential poll

Students favor McGovern

By PHIL HASLANGER

of the Cardinal Staff

A canvass of the predominantly student Fifth and Eighth Wards and Eagle Heights by McGovern volunteers shows the Democratic presidential candidate with a substantial lead in those areas.

The canvass results, released yesterday morning by Ray Davis, coordinator of Students for McGovern, indicate about 70 per cent of the 6000 people contacted either favor McGovern for president or are leaning towards him.

ACCORDING TO THE CANVASS, seventeen per cent of those asked were undecided, while 13 per cent were committed to Richard Nixon.

"We feel that this reflects the student community pretty much," Davis told the Cardinal. Although he admitted that canvassers only reached about half the people in the three areas over the three-week period of the canvass, and that all canvass sheets had not yet been turned in, Davis maintained that enough results were in for the direction of voter sentiment in these areas to be evident.

In separate canvass results released yesterday by Davis, about 40 per cent of those over 65 contacted in the Ninth Ward told McGovern canvassers they were strong McGovern supporters or were leaning towards him. Forty-three per cent said they were undecided, and 17 per cent said they supported Nixon.

The results of the student and the senior citizen canvasses Davis released came at the culmination of the first phase of the McGovern grass-roots effort.

THAT PHASE INVOLVED voter registration and voter identification. Phase two, beginning now, will follow up phase one, trying to reach people missed the first time around, checking up on people who weren't registered, and helping out-of-town people obtain ab-

senteen ballots.

Phase three will focus on the undecideds, going back with what Davis called an "issue canvass"—finding issues which McGovern supports that could appeal to the undecided voter.

The final round will come right before and on election day—Nov. 7—in a massive get-out-the-vote effort.

"We can be 20 per cent down in the polls now and still win the election if these canvasses are done well," claimed Davis.

McGOVERN'S organization was able to turn out 80 per cent of his supporters in some of the primaries, and hopes to do the same this time around. While the Nixon organization will, of course, also work hard to turn out their votes, Davis said, "The Nixon people don't have the grass roots organization and the manpower to do it successfully."

The Nixon Committee does have the money, though, and nationally they've shifted significant amounts of it from media to the

Rezoning

(continued from page 4)

the number of unrelated people who could live together but also contained a provision known as "zero lot line." The idea was to allow development of townhouses up to the edge of the lot as a way of using space more rationally in areas afflicted by high land values but where owner stability is desired.

Unfortunately for the R4-L plan, it developed that zero lot line would be mandatory for all new developments—which would put it out of financial reach of most owner-occupied one to three unit houses.

The MTU opposed the development of R4-L also, claiming that it was not true that more low and moderate income

canvass operation. McGovern's organization is having money problems in all areas, but is particularly hurting in the voter registration drive resulting from some of the internal squabbles at national headquarters.

McGovern's strength, though, is in person-power. Even in that area, Davis claims to need more help. "People assume we have all the students we need," he said, "We don't. We need a lot more."

Students for McGovern has about 500 students signed up to work, but according to Davis, only about 200 are really working. "The reaction on this campus has been pretty apathetic—disgustingly so," he said. "Madison has a reputation for being a politically active campus, but that's not true."

Davis predicts McGovern will win Madison, but adds, "we have to win it by 65 or 70 per cent to make up for losses in other parts of the state."

Screen Gems

N.Y. Erotic Film Festival, 6210 Social Science, 8 and 10 p.m. Night of the Living Dead, B102 Van Vleck, 8 and 10 p.m. Une Femme Douce, with Dominique Sanda, directed by Robert Bresson. Play Circle, 2, 4, 7, and 9 p.m. Arsenal, directed by Dovzhenko, 1922. Green Lantern Co-op, 604 University Ave., 8 and 10 p.m. Torn Curtain with Paul Newman and Julie Andrews, directed by Commerce, 8 and 10 p.m. The Day the Earth Stood Still, with Michael Rennie and Patricia Neal, directed by Robert Wise, 1951. 19 Commerce, 8 and 10 p.m. Thurana filmfest, 15 Walt Disney cartoons. 1127 University Ave., 7:30 and 10 p.m. Also Friday.

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Cardinal :

opinion & comment

We consider the Miss America Pageant a deplorable example of American sexism.

Letter to the Editor

Missing America

Monday, much to the expressed resentment of many of our readers, we published an interview with a former University student who once dated Terry Ann Meeuwsen, the recently crowned Miss America.

The article was written by two men on our staff. It was intended by the authors, as well as the two editors who supervised the article, that it parody the sexual myths that Miss America thrives on. The article was not read by any women on the staff before publication. The subsequent reaction to the article demands both an apology for its appearance and further explanation.

The criticism of the article, as presented, has centered on three points. First, that no women read the article before its publication. Secondly, that rather than discussing the social and political ramifications of a Miss America, the article attempted to sophomorically scapegoat an individual woman. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the article set a tone which stylistically championed the very sexist views it ostensibly set out to parody.

The article is a clearcut reflection of the sexism which does exist on the Cardinal staff. To the many women, who in the past have expressed similar regrets about Cardinal editorials, an apology will hardly make things less reprehensible. We can only affirm to these

women and our other readers that we consider ourselves, mistakes and all, a part of the growing movement working to change the gross economic and sexual distortions which characterize American society.

One further point must be made. We have often in the past shown a proclivity for alienating those people we consider our closest allies. Frankly, as all student newspapers do, we make mistakes.

Often those mistakes are a product of the heterogenous nature of our staff-people who disagree on everything from politics, to journalistic objectivity to style. Our editors, for instance, are predominantly male. There are also many women on the staff but we are not an immutable force, we change, and always hope to grow politically, as a collective group and as individuals.

Miss America, if she is to be understood at all, must be viewed as one landmark in a substratum of economic and social factors which exploit women daily. It is a mark of how far the women's movement must travel that this incarnation of male sexual myths still draws one of the largest mass TV audiences of the year. Within our own staff, and within the framework of the news, we will attempt to grapple more consciously with the perpetuation of those myths.

Letter to the Editor

EDITORS:

We are writing in response to the article about Miss America by Jimmy Koretz and Peter Rogot. The article was trite and insulting to women, worthy of a movie magazine, not a student newspaper.

The authors made no attempt to analyze Terry Anne Meeuwsen or the institution of Miss America. If the article was meant as a joke or a put-on, the authors only succeeded in betraying equally sexist values. They exhibited their own prejudicial attitudes with a "scintillating" title and choice

phrases such as "our kind of guy," "survived a one-night stand with Terry Anne," and "get 'inside' Miss America."

The questions seemed designed to elicit traditional sexist comments as exemplified by a discussion of her measurements and virginity. These attitudes were further illustrated by the adolescent choice of accompanying photograph, showing Mr. Evans gawking at a "Playboy" centerfold.

We consider the Miss America Pageant a deplorable example of American sexism. An intelligent

analysis of the social and economic aspects of the institution would be welcomed. However the article as it was written made no attempt to go beyond a locker room discussion of one woman's body. The credibility of the Cardinal's editorial policy, which claims to actively support the women's movement, was seriously impaired by this article.

Marcia Metnick
Laura Kusain
Abrigal Brogden
Martha B. Goldstein
Heide Alford



More on the Zone

Keith Davis

Opinion

have managed to quite effectively split people into warring factions, and indeed posed impossible dilemmas.

It now seems clear that few students desire to live in ghettoized housing. The ghetto concept itself, which some so eagerly embraced a few years back, is an essentially negative concept. The concentration of powerless people does not necessarily result in either unity or power but in making clear how powerless people are. This, at least, has been the experience of nearly every ghetto I have seen, heard of, or lived in so far. The power potential of a mixed neighborhood is much greater—and they are, simply, more pleasant places to live.

Yet with R4A, the conscientious renter is forced to choose between the altruistic impulses for a balanced neighborhood in which the homeowner has a place, and the decaying and dying housing market closer to downtown. The same is true for the homeowner, who is given a chance to save his investment at the expense of the renter.

Aside from division, the R4A is like a noose, with the provisions in it that eventually squeeze tighter and tighter. The net effect is to remove altogether, or to reduce to insignificant proportions of their ward, those elements which Alds. Landgraf and Lehmann do not like and which have never supported them anyway. It is, in fact, not surprising that they were the first two aldermen to take advantage of the plan. Landgraf was re-elected in 1971 by fewer than 60 votes; Lehmann in 1972 was elected by approximately 200 votes. The forces which almost defeated them were not transient or unstable but powered by definite political and social developments in the city which could, over time, only get stronger.

ONE SCENARIO FOR THE NOOSE could leave students and the other young singles downtown with literally fewer places to live than there are people looking for them. This is possible because the university and city have done literally nothing about housing in the last ten years except let it decay.

Yet this is not probable. Such a situation is too explosive and the market is not tightly regulated or centrally directed. What is more likely (and is already happening as the last issue of Takeover reported) is that people will leap over the zoning wall to the proto-slums of Schele Pass or South Madison. In the current situation, the city is simply callously disinclined to do anything about housing. But with the creation of six or seven little Mifflands, they may find it impossible to deal with the situation at all.

resistance to the Vietnam War that built up in this country. And the international support for the legitimacy of PAIGC's struggle, and its right to represent the people of Guinea-Bissau, sets a precedent likely to be followed by the oppressed peoples in the other countries of white-ruled Africa.

Madison Area Committee
on South Africa
(MACSA)
731 State St.
Madison 53703

Guinea - Bissau: Pacesetter of Africa Liberation

MACSA

There is a small country in West Africa, still officially under Portuguese control, where the forces of African liberation are close to winning a decisive victory over Portuguese colonialism. In April this year a commission representing the United Nations Decolonization Committee visited the areas controlled by the African liberation movement, and returned to recommend that the PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde) be recognized as the only legitimate representative of the people of Guinea.

In Madison this fall, several groups, including the Afro-American Community Services Center, the Madison Area Committee on Southern Africa, and the Movement for Political and Economic Democracy, are supporting a fund drive for PAIGC, raising funds particularly for its medical and educational programs in the liberated areas.

Guinea-Bissau ("Bissau", the name of the capital city, is added to distinguish it from Guinea-Conakry, the neighboring African country) is part of the whole complex generally referred to as "Southern Africa"; that is, that part of Africa still under white minority or colonial rule. Geographically, Guinea-Bissau is far away from the rest of "Southern Africa", for it is physically in West Africa. But politically it is an integral part of the struggle against white rule. Indeed the struggle there is more

advanced than elsewhere; Guinea-Bissau is a pacesetter for African liberation.

FOR THE peoples of white-ruled Africa, the Sixties were years which saw political struggle expand into the realization of the necessity to take up arms, to begin an armed liberation struggle against their white ruler—Portuguese colonial authority in Guinea-Bissau, Angola, and Mozambique, the white settler regime of Rhodesia, the South African bulwark of white supremacy, in direct control of its own black population, and of the country of South West Africa (Namibia), which was theoretically a United Nations trusteeship. In 1961 in Angola, 1963 in Guinea-Bissau, and 1964 in Mozambique, African peoples took up arms against the Portuguese. In 1967 fighting began in Namibia, and freedom fighters of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and South Africa launched a series of attacks. In 1972 military action by liberation forces is still severely limited, except in the Portuguese colonies. There, in Angola and Mozambique, MPLA and FRELIMO have gained control over substantial areas, most in FRELIMO's move south of the Zambezi River beginning last year. South African and Rhodesian troops have already had to intervene to help the Portuguese.

Guinea-Bissau has several advantages for the liberation forces—it is small, located be-

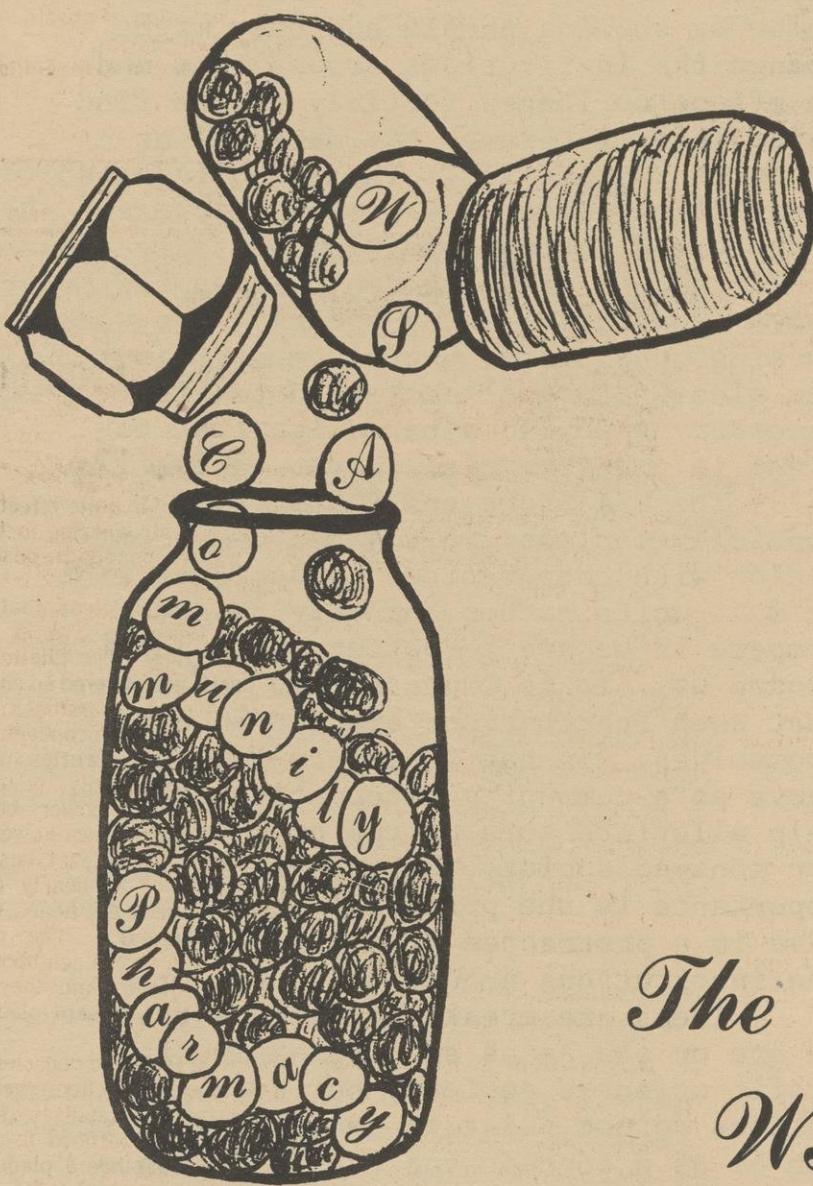
tween two independent African states, and the political organization of its people, under the leadership of the PAIGC and its Secretary-General Amílcar Cabral, is very advanced. It is in Guinea-Bissau, it seems, that the liberation struggle is closest to victory. PAIGC counts among its liberated areas 80 percent of the country, and in that area its political organization, agricultural development, medical and educational programs are well established, in spite of the constant dangers from the war, especially of Portuguese air raids (in planes that come from NATO countries).

THIS YEAR PAIGC is holding nationwide elections for a national assembly. In April a mission from the United Nations Decolonization Committee (from which the United States resigned last year) visited the liberated areas, in spite of intensified Portuguese attacks during their visit, and reported their conclusion that PAIGC should be recognized as the only legitimate representative of the people of Guinea. It is probably only a matter of time until a PAIGC-established liberation government gains admission to the United Nations (unless blocked by a veto from the U.S., Britain, or France). Whether or not this happens, international solidarity with the people of Guinea-Bissau is growing (such as aid from the Scandinavian countries) and the struggle is advancing towards the

final expulsion of the Portuguese from the mainland, although on the Cape Verde Islands it will be more difficult.

The white powers of Africa, and especially Portugal, of course, see Guinea-Bissau as the first domino that must not be allowed to fall. That is why they resorted to the desperate measure of trying to invade Guinea-Conakry in 1970, and continue pouring money into the fighting there although they can no longer exploit the resources of the country.

Any simple "domino-theory" would be a mistake, although it does serve the Portuguese as a strong excuse to hang on. The distance alone ensures that the effects of liberation victory in Guinea-Bissau cannot be direct, immediate, or decisive. The struggle in the southern part of the continent must continue to develop, until eventually the closely united white regimes are attacked at all points. But the struggle in Guinea-Bissau can and will have indirect effects, most of all for the other larger Portuguese colonies, Angola and Mozambique. It will show that the Portuguese can be defeated in a protracted armed struggle, in spite of the support they receive from the western powers. And this realization will have its effect, both on the confidence of the African peoples, and on the Portuguese situation itself, where resistance to the war, in spite of its suppression by the police state, easily matches the kind of



" We must remember that the greatest value of alternative institutions lies not in their lower prices but rather in their ability to be educational processes that will expose and thwart the exploitation and oppression of our present economic system."



The
WISCONSIN
STUDENT
ASSOCIATION

COMMUNITY
REPORT

" The class nature of society deems it necessary that we build alternative institutions in our struggle against the capitalist system."



Why we must exist

While we all like to pride ourselves as being academic intellectuals there is no getting around the fact that we are in the same "boat" with mostly all the rest of the nonintellectuals. Here in Madison the students and nonstudents are forced to pay the high prices and to succumb to exploitative tactics of crafty businessmen who will take advantage of the academic nature of the community.

The socialization process, an integral part of the capitalist system, is geared solely to perpetuating personal profit and self interest and has completely warped the concept of community. "Building blocks" are now used for building walls around personal empires rather than establishing foundations for fundamental community needs. Unfortunately people in general are socialized into believing that businessmen have the right to get what they can and that they, as students, must study hard and question little so that, come their time, they too can take advantage of their respective roles.

In our community the Madison businessman is visibly the most blatant form of private profiteering to us, but it important to realize that they are not the basis of the real problem. We must recognize the class nature of society which basis itself on the few people at the top who claim control of a vast number of people below. They remain on the top only because they perpetuate the concept of "making it", successfully having obscured their real motives by the peoples' false aspirations. We must make use of our own resources and ideas as "building blocks" that will enable us to determine our future and self-reliantly depend on ourselves as a community.

The Wisconsin Student Association started the WSA Store three years ago and has just opened up a Community Pharmacy in an attempt to continue building on a foundation around which it can work. The WSA Store and the Community Pharmacy are anti-profit community institutions run by students on this campus. Inherent in this terminology is a concept of far greater importance than that inherent in the "money saving values" of a discount bargain store. We do strive to offer the community the lowest prices but for a very different reason. We do not lower prices to increase consumption in order that more profits be made. With the anti-profit concept we place ourselves in direct opposition to the existing capitalist structure which only perpetuates private profiteering in a strictly competitive environment. We must not be disillusioned by the system; the American Dream. Everyone cannot make it to the top. A very few do but only at the expense of everyone else who must, in such a system, fall into the milieu of petty competition and personal profiteering. Here at the store and the pharmacy we hope to dispel the belief that "everyone can make it" and replace it with an

alternative that makes the distinction between the few at the top and the many below by showing people how they might change the institutions around them and in effect no longer futilely try to find value in life through the material aspects of "making it". The quibbling and frustrations among the people below are perpetuated by the conditions of life provided to them from the controlling few above (conditions being poverty, the war, working conditions, unemployment, etc.). The class nature of society deems it necessary to build alternative institutions in our struggle against capitalism.

The WSA Store and Pharmacy will hopefully replace, in a small way, competition with cooperation, recognizing that we must unite rather than divide and compete if we are to better the conditions around us. It is important to understand that such institutions are not an end in themselves. In the immediate future, they serve as a community alternative that can help alleviate some of the pressures of our moneyed society, but of far greater importance is the potential effect we can have in a protracted struggle to change the institutions around us.

There are great limitations to what we are or can be as an alternative in a profit oriented society, but such limitations do not exist in terms of what we can be as a concept for change; a concept that will encourage other alternatives to become established. This is where our work must be directed. Our services to the community can produce only temporary relief from an ever present capitalist system, but we must, in the midst of such pressures, begin to build against it by using the store and pharmacy, working in them, and pushing the concept behind them to show the community that we can exist cooperatively without working against one another.

As students we are privileged to be able to look at society from a somewhat isolated point outside of all the seemingly static conditions within which non-academic workers are placed. This is four years that allows us to either produce some meaningful change or become part of the same situation. To go out and accept our present situation is not only to disillusion ourselves about our own aspirations, but also to ignore the problem that cannot be avoided by those less privileged. We are ALL potential workers in this capitalist system which threatens us all with its ills. Unemployment of most graduates testifies to this fact more and more. To use, work, learn and understand the concept of a community institution and its present problems both internally and externally can help prepare us in developing and instituting alternative ideas in other places. The store is "working", and the pharmacy has begun. However, we must remember that their greatest value lies not in lower prices but rather in their ability to be educational processes that will expose and thwart the exploitation and oppression of our present economic system.

EDUCATION WILL BUILD ALTERNATIVE INSTITUTIONS NOT MONEY.

WSA Store

At present, the store is able to provide jobs for those with financial needs, to make available products at lowest possible prices, and to push for a movement against the capitalist system by supporting existing movements through financial donations and public recognition.

Because the store is non-profit, mark-up on prices of all products is far lower than that in the surrounding stores which have, for a long time, exploited the student populated community. The store is run strictly on a cash flow basis which means that all the money brought in each day has already been allotted to paying for upcoming bills. Mark-ups on costs represents student workers salaries, expenses, costs for expanding, and other things necessary for the day-to-day operations of the store.

To work and practice the concepts inherent in the store and the pharmacy will help the community as a whole to understand those concepts. This is the struggle we all face against the capitalist system, but to remain inactive is to bind us securely within the control of a very few, so we must work together by taking control of our institutions and doing away with personal exploitation.

FACTS on the Store:

- *School Supplies - expanding; recycled paper, pens, scotch tape, etc.
- *Art Dept. - new; macrame', pastels, oils, for hobbyist and serious art students
- *Xerox - 5¢ and 6¢ a copy
- *Records - jazz, folk, rock and roll, blues, New classics
- *Candy and Cigarettes - natural foods
- *Book Co-Op
- *Music Supplies - we order guitars, emps, etc. We have strings, accessories and tapes, etc.
- *Charter flights - low cost flights, around the world
- *Housewares -
 - Cleaning products
 - Dish washing agents
 - Aluminum wraps
 - Batteries
- *Bagels - 7 kinds, breads and brown



"Forgive the way the place looks. Marmaduke is taking inventory."

Community Pharmacy

The WSA Pharmacy is an extension of our anti-profit concept to an area of consumer concern dealing with prescription drugs and health aids. Until now Madison and its surrounding communities have been forced to use the services of our local "Rennebohm's" which, for all intents and purposes, is a "monopoly"-- the most absolute form of capitalism. By providing lower cost high quality pharmaceuticals, the Community Pharmacy will work to supplement the efforts of the store in educating the community to the need of institutional change within our society.

Because 35,000 students pour millions of dollars into local businesses who make a personal profit or distribute their profits to stockholders, the money is never in any way turned back to the community's use. A non-profit pharmacy, which does not distribute profits to stockholders; is able to return the students' investments to them in the form of expanded services.

Added services, such as consumer education, will be implemented in the near future to help increase the consumers awareness of the ingredients and varied effectiveness of both prescription and non-prescription items.

There are two basic problems affecting the WSA Pharmacy concerning lower prices. Hospitals are able to order pharmaceuticals at reduced rates because they are classified as non-profit educational institutions. The WSA pharmacy is also classified in this way, but has run into difficulty in obtaining these drugs at a reduced cost. This avenue is presently being explored.

However, by not tacking on high professional fees and by being able to increase our stock by student support, we should eventually be able to lower our prices. Student support, therefore, is essential in being able to lower prices.

FACTS on the Pharmacy:

- *Pharmaceuticals are dispensed by four licensed pharmacists, one holding a Ph.D. in pharmacy
- *We now have 30 volunteer workers helping out and need help - if you are interested
- *Full line of pharmaceuticals
- *Health and Beauty Aids
 - Soaps
 - Shampoos
 - Deodorants
 - Toilet articles
- *We make deliveries to Eagle Heights
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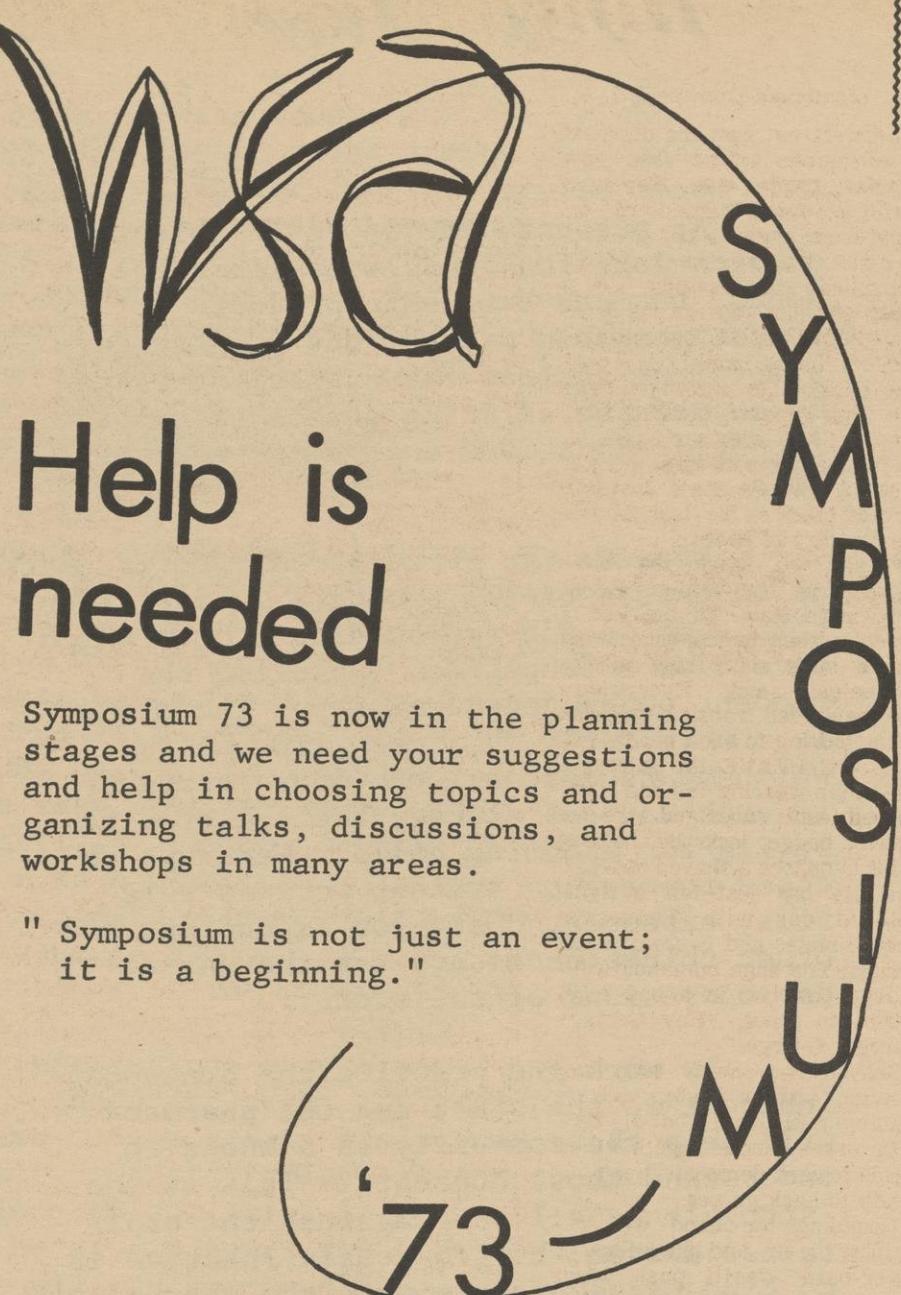


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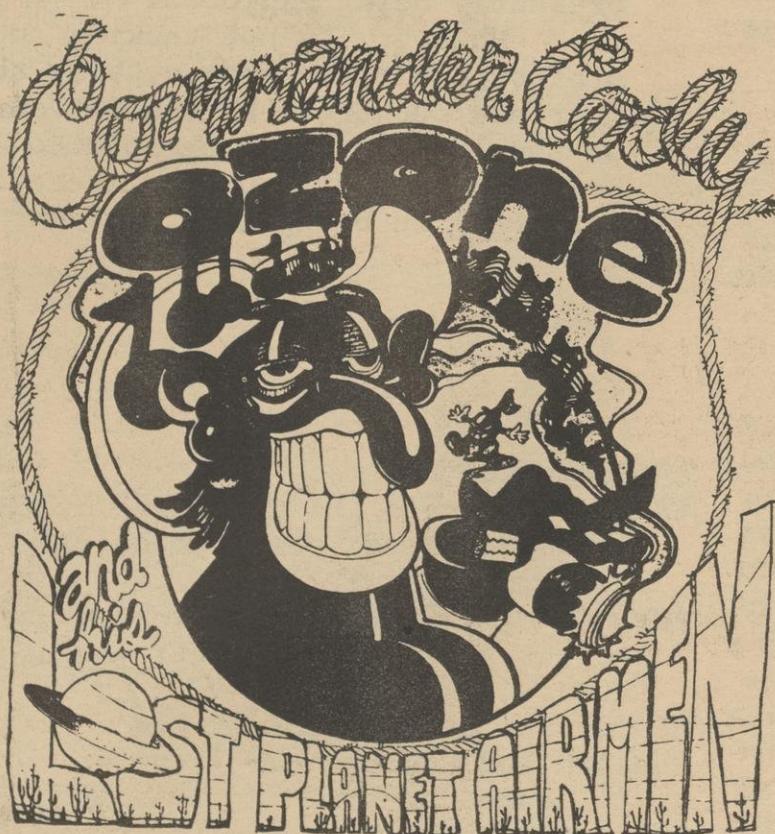
Help is needed

Symposium 73 is now in the planning stages and we need your suggestions and help in choosing topics and organizing talks, discussions, and workshops in many areas.

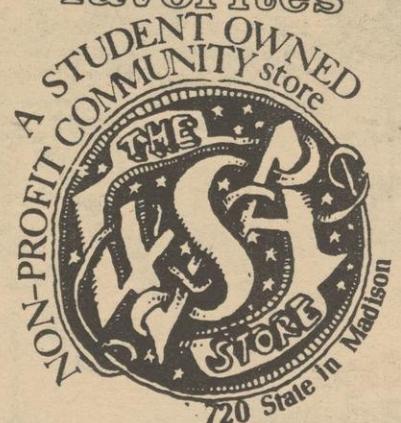
" Symposium is not just an event; it is a beginning."

If you are interested in working for the Symposium Committee contact:

Harvey Kahn WSA Office 511 Memorial Union
262-1083



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'How cruel are the grins on their faces'

(continued from page 1)

we walk out past the deserted Pepsi stands where free carbonated prune was dispensed during the ennui. Momentarily we experience anger when an asp-e-ed, barbecue-bellied Republican stumbles past with a green circular sign on his lapel that reads: Let Us Eat Lettuce.

"Very funny, punk!" we yell. One hankers to one-on-one him like Walt Frazier, taunting him, checking him with our hands as we back away with him, jeering, sneering. But we don't. Just like we didn't fuck on the floor. Such is the mystery of Hitler.

Finally we reach the outer grounds of the Miami Beach Convention Hall. To the left is Nixon's green helicopter looking like a huge shiny slug in the nausea-gas smog. Everywhere are the stalled transit buses plus goons looking to bash heads.

AS WE LEAVE the safety, a huge man wearing red-and-white striped tennis shoes and a Secret Service badge, jocks by, holding in his hand a shaved baseball bat! He has just left a light-colored car with Tennessee license plates and two-way radio aerials. The huge humanoid with shaved bat, like in a bad joke, begins to shout, "Hey George! George! George!"

Shaved Bat finally runs into George, also a brute, who is holding in his hand what appears to be an axe-handle. Together they stride toward demonstrationland, ready to hack gorpes.

Rounding the bend we encounter the sky and like a flood of river-bank death past alien shores, the gas rolls up toward the full moon. It is everywhere. We shudder for the lungs of the senior citizens. Tears make us stumble. Ahead of us in the staggering knots of reporters and delegates lies a teeming heap of teargas cannisters, lids, and CS-1 nausea gas cans, sort of like the ingress road to a city garbage dump. This heap marks the southeastern exit point from the Convention Hall, where a certain Lieutenant of the Miami Beach Police Department has his command post.

The Lieutenant used to drink at the Albion Hotel bar-lounge, Yippie headquarters, in the days before the Convention. He was belligerent, calling us gorpes, predicting dire ass-kicking by the fuzz during the demonstrations. There was an article written about him in the New York Post, depicting a memorable evening in the Albion bar wherein the Lieutenant said, "Just call me Super-Mace."

HE SURE IS Super—Mace, like a fire ape living in an ancient cave by a river with used clam shells clogging the caveway, this helmeted warrior stands at his command post, surrounded by gas cannisters and leaflets abandoned in a hurry. He and his cohorts are now mace sharpshooters. They probably will hold mace target shooting contests at future police conventions. Police State science has advanced the accuracy of mace cans so that cops can slap leather and draw and fire on demonstrators like Billy the Kid, standing in a crouch with swiveling hips, as a mucous-

colored ribbon of mace spurts out of the brown container for 15-20 feet and slashes eyes.

We can see, watching the police, that they have been practicing a lot because some of them can zap a face with despicable accuracy. How cruel are the grins on their faces.

"He who sits in at my gate is gonna get maced," bragged the Lieutenant as he sat in the Albion bar muttering drunk in a swivel chair, babbling with Yippies and reporters, several days prior to the Republican Convention. He waxed so angry at one point that he handed over his revolver to the bartender in fear of going snuff-batty.

He predicted that Wednesday night was going to be the worst; that the 1972 Miami police were not about to be "out-classed" by the Chicago police of '68. "We have to face our families, you know," quoth the Lieutenant.

He further stated that on Thursday night the police were going to clear the Land, Flamingo Park, with bloodshed and mace.

WE LISTENED as reporters sucked data from his mind about his alleged career. He was proud.

His first assignment years earlier for the Miami Beach P.D. was with the narcotics division. His first arrest was on a tip from a snitch enabling him to send a human being to prison for ten years for selling less than one ounce of grass. Great going, Lieutenant, weaving in your bar stool 15 years later. Someone kept playing Badfinger singing "Day After Day" on the juke box, as Super-Mace reminisced. Across the room from the weaving of Super-Mace, Jackson Pollack-inspired stained glass windows with squiggles of black snaking through them, shone light upon the chrome cash register. The bartender, himself a former policeman, had been reading James Michener's The Drifters in order to understand his teenage sons. What a weird universe.

Anyway, sure enough on Wednesday night when we walk past the Lieutenant's command post after Nixon's speech, it is total hostility. We dance past,

escaping the mace, and arrive at the Albion Hotel bar where we huddle and scheme.

During the demonstrations, the police run into the bar to beat a bit upon people. Our friend Paul, of the Yippie Republican Task Force Demonstration Cult, is sitting in the Albion bar, after a night of attempting to get arrested.

"I've been maced, teargassed, pepper gassed, and clubbed, but I still couldn't get arrested," he says. The police only make arrests where they can't use cruelty to disperse the crowds, as at the fancy hotels full of Republican smut."

WHEN THE FUZZ in helmeted battle gear sweep into the bar, Paul feels at last he can get arrested. They vamp on him. "I'll cooperate with the arrest. I'll cooperate with the arrest," he informs the officers.

"Fuck you, gorpe!"

WHOMP. WHOMP. WHOMP. They vamp on his back with sticks and leave him sore, disconsolate and unarrested.

So it is in Miami Beach the night that Nixon bores the galaxy.

WE SCHEME for several minutes about Super-Mace's gas-can-suffused command post just two blocks away. We decide to undertake a conspiracy involving humans who have crossed state lines. We conspire to return in our Land Rover to 17th and Washington and to collect all of the Lieutenant's used gas cans and place them in the back seat, and thereupon to drive northward with them, to dispose of them in the immediate vicinity of the main cabin of the yacht moored in Indian Creek, where it has been reported that Senator Tower and assorted oil depletion allowance honkies are revelling.

With canteens and wet towels already, we drive out, cackling with disobedience, toward the garbage.

Lights off, we speed to the mace-pit, a knot of cops hovering near the palm-thatched guard roost at the gate. We leap from the Rover and scrape up oodles of gas cannisters, like evil spam cans—into the back, 50 or 60. Cops, waving mace cans like T.V. deodorant ads, sprint toward us.

"What are you doing, what are you doing?"

ONE OF THE MOST vehement voices of authority is that of good old Super-Mace. We try to be nonchalant, telling the officers that we are helping to clean up the streets. They almost fall for it until they spot the fact that the back of the car is only filled with gas cans.

One of the cops, shudder shudder, is speaking with a pissed-off thick Cuban accent, causing tense angst to sweep upon us, fearing an Alpha-66 sport to have sneaked into cop uniform

and gas mask for a little fun. The Cuban's voice is totally trembly as he shakes a club at us. The Lieutenant kicks one of us in the shins. "Get out of here. If you come back, I'll mace you"—in a low, droning voice, weapons waving.

Like a throng of stick-hockey players, policemen beat all the gas cans out of the Land Rover with their clubs. We leap aboard and race away, shouting, "Fascist! You fascist! You fascist!"

TOMORROW: Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman on McGovern.

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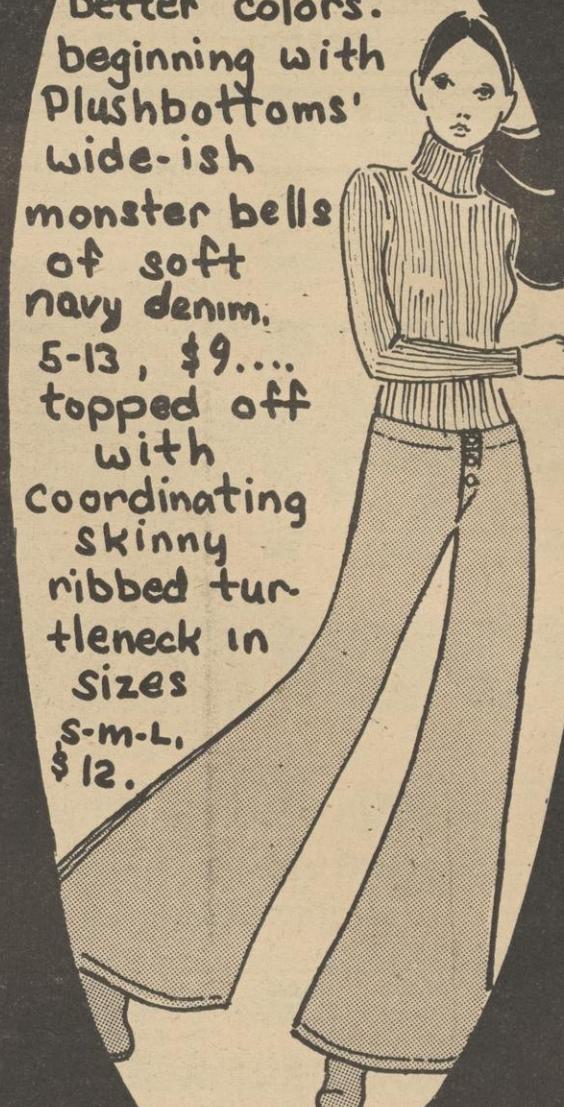


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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
at MADISON
Union South Building
Mon., Oct. 2—10 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

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JOBS OUTLOOK FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES IN THE 1970's

Occupation	Estimated employment 1970	Average annual openings to 1980*	Employment prospects*
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS			
Business administration and related professions			
Accountants	491,000	31,200	Excellent opportunities. Strong demand for college trained applicants. Graduates of business and other schools offering accounting should have good prospects.
Advertising workers	141,000	8,400	Slow growth. Opportunities will be good, however, for highly qualified applicants, especially in advertising agencies.
Marketing research workers	23,000	2,600	Excellent opportunities especially for those who have graduate degrees. Existing marketing research organizations are expected to expand and new research departments and independent firms set up.
Personnel workers	160,000	9,100	Favorable outlook, especially for college graduates with training in personnel administration. More workers will be needed for recruiting, interviewing, and psychological testing.
Public relations workers	78,000	4,400	Rapid increase due to population growth and rise in level of business activity. An increasing amount of funds will be allocated to public relations work.
Clergymen			
Protestant ministers	295,000	9,700	Competition keen in some denominations. Many clergymen will find work in social work, education, and as chaplains with the Armed Forces.
Rabbis	6,500	300	Number of rabbis probably will be inadequate. Growth in Jewish religious affiliation and in the number of synagogues, along with demand for rabbis to work with social welfare and other Jewish affiliated organizations, should continue.
Roman Catholic priests	60,000	2,200	Growing number needed. Number of priests ordained insufficient to meet the needs of newly established parishes, expanding colleges, and growth of the Catholic population.
Conservation occupations			
Foresters	22,000	1,000	Number of forestry graduates may more than meet demand. Private owners of timberland and forest products industries should employ increasing numbers of foresters. Demand in the Federal Government is expected to remain stable.
Range Managers	3,600	60	Declining employment opportunities in the Federal Government because scientific and technical duties will be done increasingly by natural scientists. The decline will be somewhat offset by increasing employment opportunities in the private sector.
Counseling occupations			
Employment counselors	8,000	1,100	Excellent opportunities for those who have master's degrees or experience in the field. Graduates with bachelor's degrees and 15 hours of counseling-related courses will find favorable opportunities in state and local employment.
Rehabilitation counselors	13,000	1,600	Shortage occupation. Excellent opportunities for those who have graduate work in rehabilitation counseling or in related fields.
School counselors	54,000	5,200	Very rapid employment increase, reflecting continued growth of counseling services and some increases in secondary school enrollments.
Engineering occupations			
Aerospace engineers	65,000	1,500	Long-run outlook favorable but employment opportunities fluctuate periodically. Currently, openings may fall short of the number seeking employment.
Agricultural engineers	13,000	600	Rapid increase due to the growing mechanization of farm operations, increasing emphasis on conservation of resources, and the broadening use of agricultural products and wastes as industrial raw materials.
Biomedical engineers	3,000	120	Excellent prospect for those who have graduate degrees. Increased research and development expenditures will create new jobs in areas such as prosthetics, cybernetics, instrumentation systems, computer usage, and environmental pollution.
Ceramic engineers	10,000	300	Rapid increase in requirements due to growing use of ceramic materials, nuclear energy programs and electronics as well as in consumer and industrial uses.
Chemical engineers	50,000	1,700	Moderate growth from expansion of the chemical industry and large expenditures for research and development. Opportunities also will arise in new areas of work such as environmental control.
Civil engineers	185,000	10,000	Expanding opportunities from growing needs for housing, industrial building, and highway transportation systems. Urban environmental problems such as air pollution also should require additional civil engineers.
Electrical engineers	235,000	12,200	Very rapid growth related to demand for electrical equipment to automate and mechanize production processes, especially for items such as computers and numerical controls for machine tools, and for electrical and electronic consumer goods.
Industrial engineers	125,000	9,000	Very rapid growth in employment resulting from the increasing complexity of industrial operations, expansion of automated processes, and continued growth of industries.
Mechanical engineers	220,000	10,100	Rapid employment growth due to demand for industrial machinery and machine tools and increasing technological complexity of industrial machinery and processes.
Metallurgical engineers	10,000	500	Rapid increase in number of workers needed by the metalworking industries to develop metals and new alloys as well as adapt current ones to new needs, and to solve metallurgical problems in the efficient use of nuclear energy.
Mining engineers	5,000	100	Favorable opportunities through the 1970's. The number of new graduates in mining engineering entering the industry may be fewer than the number needed to replace those who retire or die.

Occupation	Estimated employment 1970	Average annual openings to 1980	Employment prospects
Health service occupations			
Chiropractors	16,000	900	Favorable outlook although only a small growth in demand is expected. Anticipated number of new graduates will be inadequate to fill openings.
Dentists	103,000	5,400	Very good opportunities. Limited capacity of dental schools will restrict supply of new graduates.
Diathermists	30,000	2,300	Very good opportunities for both full-time and part-time workers due to expanding programs in hospital and nursing facilities and in other institutions.
Hospital administrators	17,000	1,000	Very good opportunities for those who have master's degrees in hospital administration. Applicants without graduate training will find it increasingly difficult to enter this field.
Medical laboratory workers	110,000	13,500	Excellent opportunities for new graduates with bachelor's degrees in medical technology. Demand will be particularly strong for those who have graduate training in biochemistry, microbiology, immunology, and virology.
Medical record librarians	13,000	1,500	Excellent opportunities for graduates of approved medical record librarian programs.
Occupational therapists	7,500	1,150	Excellent opportunities. Demand is expected to exceed supply as interest in the rehabilitation of disabled persons and the success of established occupational therapy programs increases.
Optometrists	18,000	800	Favorable outlook. By the mid 1970's, new graduates may approximate demand because of expected expansion of optometry schools.
Osteopathic physicians	13,500	950	Excellent opportunities. Greatest demand in states where osteopathy is widely accepted as a method of treatment.
Podiatrists	7,000	250	Favorable opportunities for new graduates to establish their own practices as well as to enter salaried positions in other podiatrists' offices, hospitals, extended care facilities, and public health programs.
Pharmacists	129,000	5,160	Employment will grow as a result of new drugs, increasing numbers of pharmacies, and insurance plans covering prescriptions.
Physical therapists	15,000	1,600	Excellent prospects as demand continues to exceed supply. Increased public recognition of the importance of rehabilitation will result in expanded programs to help the disabled.
Physicians	303,000	22,000	Shortage occupation. Excellent opportunities for employment, as limited capacity of medical schools restricts supply of new graduates.
Veterinarians	25,000	1,500	Very good outlook. Supply will be restricted by limited capacity of schools of veterinary medicine.
Sanitarians	19,900	1,100	Very favorable opportunities for college graduates. A bachelor's degree in environmental health is preferred, although a degree in one of the basic sciences generally is accepted.
Speech pathologists and audiologists	22,000	2,200	Good opportunities, especially for those who have completed graduate study. Increasing emphasis on the master's degree by Federal and state governments will limit opportunities at the bachelor's level.
Mathematics and related occupations			
Actuaries	5,200	300	Excellent opportunities. Strong demand for recent college graduates who have backgrounds in mathematics and have passed actuarial examinations.
Mathematicians	73,000	4,680	Favorable outlook for Ph.D. graduates to teach and do research. Because of the large number of mathematicians projected to receive bachelor's degrees, competition for entry positions will be keen.
Statisticians	24,000	1,400	Very good opportunities for new graduates and experienced statisticians in industry and government.
Natural science occupations			
Geologists	23,000	300	Favorable prospects for graduates with advanced degrees; those who have bachelor's degrees probably will face competition for entry positions.
Geophysicists	8,000	500	Favorable outlook, especially for those who have graduate degrees. Geophysicists will be needed to operate highly sophisticated equipment to find concealed fuel and mineral deposits; explore the outer atmosphere and space; and solve problems related to water shortages, flood control, and pollution abatement.
Oceanographers	5,400	300	Favorable outlook for those who have advanced degrees. The importance of the ocean in national defense as well as a source of energy, minerals, and food will open up new opportunities for specialists.
Life science occupations			
Biochemists	11,000	800	Good employment opportunity especially for those who have Ph.D. degrees to conduct independent research or to teach. The greatest growth will be in medical research.
Life scientists	100,000	9,900	Rapid increase in employment through the 1970's. However, the number of life science graduates also is expected to increase rapidly and result in keen competition for the more desirable positions. Those who hold advanced degrees, especially Ph.D.'s, should have less competition than those who hold bachelor's degrees.
Physical scientists			
Chemists	137,000	9,400	Favorable outlook. Chemists will continue to be needed to perform research and development work. They also will be needed to teach at colleges and universities, where the strongest demand will be for those who have Ph.D. degrees.
Food scientists	7,300	400	Favorable employment outlook at all degree levels as a result of an expanding population demanding a greater variety of quality convenience foods—both in and outside the home.
Physicists	43,000	3,500	Favorable opportunities for those who have advanced degrees to teach at colleges and universities. Physicists will be required in substantial numbers to do complex research and development work.

Social scientists		
Anthropologists	3,100	200
		Rapid increase, especially in the college teaching field. Some positions will be found in museums, archeological research programs, mental and public health programs, and in community survey work.
Economists	33,000	2,300
		Excellent opportunities for those who have graduate degrees in teaching, government and business. Young people with bachelor's degrees will find employment in Government and as management trainees in industry and business.
Geographers	7,100	500
		Favorable outlook. Demand will be strong in teaching and research for those who have Ph. D.'s. Those who have master's degrees or less face competition. Colleges and universities will offer the greatest number of opportunities, although employment is expected to rise in government and in private industry.
Historians	15,500	1,000
		Favorable opportunities in teaching and archival work for experienced Ph.D. New Ph.D. recipients and those with lesser degrees will encounter competition; teaching positions available for those meeting certification requirements.
Political scientists	1,100	700
		Very good prospects for those who have Ph. D. degrees and are interested in college teaching. More limited prospects for those with master's degrees or less.
Sociologists	12,000	800
		Good prospects for those who have Ph.D. degrees but those with only master's degrees will face considerable competition. Very good opportunities in college teaching and in nonteaching fields dealing with social and welfare problems and the implementation of legislation to develop human resources.
Teachers		
College and university teachers	335,000	10,800
		Good employment prospects at 4-year colleges for those who have Ph.D. degrees and at 2-year colleges for those who have master's degrees. New Ph.D.'s will face stronger competition for openings as their numbers grow each year.
Kindergarten and elementary school teachers	1,260,000	52,000
		New graduates may face keen competition for jobs during the 1970's. Young people seeking their first teaching assignment will find schools placing greater emphasis on their academic work and the quality of their training. Nevertheless, employment opportunities may be very favorable in urban ghettos, rural districts, and in geographic areas where teaching salaries are low and better paying opportunities are available in other fields. The outlook also will be favorable for teachers who are trained to work with handicapped children. Many students, however, who are preparing for elementary teaching as a career will have to direct their studies toward other careers.
Secondary school teachers	1,015,000	38,000
		Opportunities will be very favorable in some geographic areas and in subject fields such as the physical sciences. Increased demand for teachers trained in the education of mentally retarded or physically handicapped children is expected. Nevertheless, if past trends of entry and re-entry continue, the supply of secondary teachers will significantly exceed requirements.
Writing occupations		
Newspaper reporters	39,000	1,650
		Favorable opportunities for young people with exceptional talent and ability to handle news about highly specialized and technical subjects. Weekly or daily newspapers in small towns and suburban areas offer the most opportunities for beginners.
Technical writers	20,000	1,000
		Good prospects for those having college courses in writing and technical subjects plus writing ability.

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Other professional and related occupations		
Airline dispatchers	1,200	60
Architects	33,000	2,700
		Favorable opportunities for registered architects. Growth in non-residential as well as residential construction. Homeowners' growing awareness of the value of architects' services also will spur demand.
College career planning and placement counselors	2,800	200
		Very rapid increase in employment as students and colleges increase in number and as greater recognition is given to the need for counseling—especially of minority group students and students of low income families.
Home economists	105,000	6,700
		Favorable prospects. Greatest demand for teachers, but business also should increase demand for those workers especially in research and development.
Industrial designers	10,000	300
		Favorable opportunities for talented college graduates. Those with training in industrial design may face competition from architectural and engineering graduates who have artistic talent.
Lawyers	280,000	14,000
		Good prospects in salaried positions with well-known Law firms and as law clerks to judges for graduates of outstanding law schools, or for those who rank high in their classes. Growth in demand will stem from business expansion and the increased use of legal services by low and middle income groups.
Librarians	125,000	11,500
		Good opportunities, especially in school libraries for those who have advanced degrees.
Psychologists	40,000	3,700
		Excellent opportunities for those who have a doctorate; less favorable for those with only a master's degree. Strong demand in mental hospitals, correctional institutions, mental hygiene clinics and community health centers.
Social workers	170,000	18,000
		Very good prospects for those who have training in city and bachelor's degrees in social work. Many part-time jobs for qualified women with experience.
Systems analysts	100,000	22,700
		Excellent opportunities due to rapid expansion of electronic data processing systems in business and government.
Underwriters	55,000	2,740
		Favorable opportunities especially in metropolitan areas.
Urban planners	88,000	750
		Very good prospects for those who have training in city and regional planning. Construction of new cities and towns, urban renewal projects, and beautification and open space land improvement projects will spur demand for these workers.
MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS		
Bank officers	174,000	11,000
		Employment is expected to grow rapidly as the increased use of computers enable banks to expand their services.
City managers	2,600	200
		Excellent opportunities especially for persons with master's degrees in public or municipal administrations.
Managers and assistants (hotel)	195,000	14,400
		Favorable outlook, especially for those who have college degrees in hotel administration.
SALES OCCUPATIONS		
Manufacturers salesmen	510,000	25,000
		Favorable opportunities for well-trained workers, but competition will be keen. Best prospects for those trained to handle technical products.
Securities salesmen	200,000	11,800
		Good opportunities.
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS		
F.B.I. special agents	7,900	—
		Employment expected to rise as FBI responsibilities grow. Turnover rate is traditionally low.

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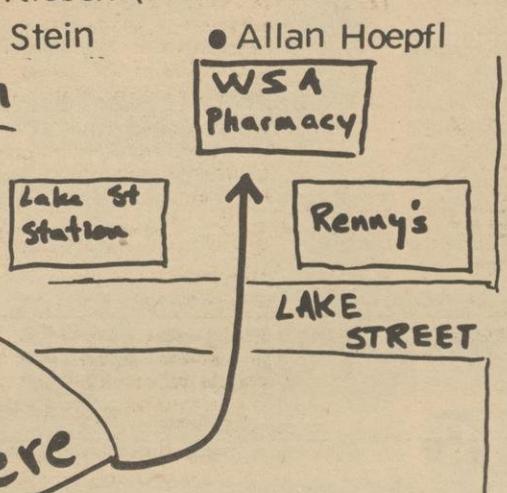
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THINK POOL is for men

Campus News Briefs

BAG LUNCH

Today's Thursday Bag Lunch topic at the Student Counseling Center is on "Career Advising and Placement" conducted by Emily Chervenik, Director of Career Advising and Placement Services. Noon at the Center, 415 W. Gilman St.

EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

The Student Council for Exceptional Children is holding a meeting tonight in Master Hall, 415 W. Gilman St. Two professors from the Department of Behavioral Disabilities will speak. All interested students are welcome.

BRAILLE CLASS

Madison Volunteer Brailleists, Inc. is offering a class in braille beginning today at 9:30 a.m. in the Hilldale State Bank basement. Anyone interested in this satisfying and challenging experience call Mrs. F.A. Ross, Jr. at 233-0867.

THETA SIGMA PHI

The introductory meeting of Theta Sigma Phi, professional society of women in communication arts, will be held at 8 p.m. tonight in the Beefeaters' Room at the Memorial Union. Speaker Joan Collins, director and owner of a Madison publicity agency. Dress is informal and refreshments will be served. For more information, call Joanne, 251-9046 or Karen, 256-8085.

WSA PHARMACY BOARD

The WSA Community Pharmacy Board will meet tonight at 10 p.m. in the Pharmacy.

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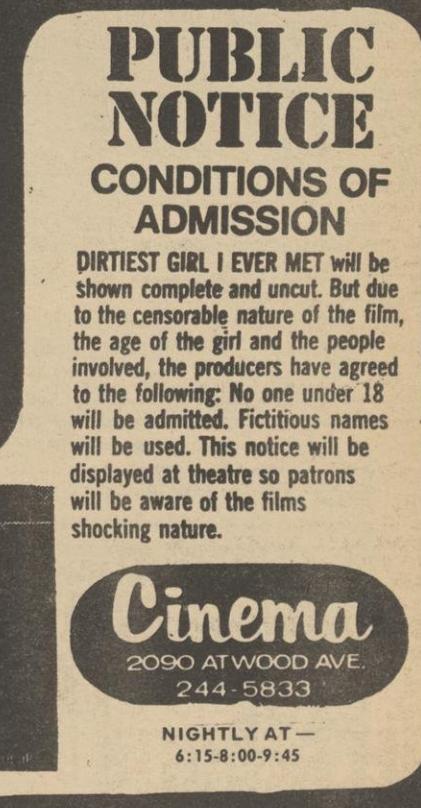
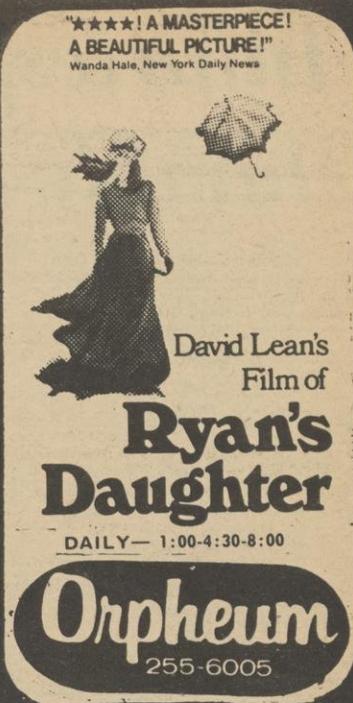
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Injuries, winds stumble ruggers

If the Wisconsin Rugby Club has fallen on some hard times, they're not letting the situation get them down.

Injuries and wind conditions have combined to drag the ruggers down in their early fall outings.

For openers, the Madison club travelled to the Windy City to face at halftime, the Badger 'A' squad lost by a 20-4 count.

Windy City indeed. No team scored while moving the ball against the wind in either of the two Badger-Lion tilts.

"WE HAD the wind in the first half and just didn't use it to our advantage," lamented one member of the 'A' team. "They just kicked us all over the field in the second half."

In the 'B' squad encounter, the Lions stopped the Wisconsin

ruggers, 6-3.

Another wind factor slowed up the Badgers in the second half. "We just didn't have the stamina towards the end of the match," commented a Badger player. "We faded because it was the first game of the season."

Because the Madison club is student-oriented, workouts and matches are virtually curtailed during the summer months.

That is not the case for many of the Madison team's opponents, including the Chicago Lions and the Milwaukee independent team that beat the ruggers Saturday.

Madison took it on the chin, or rather all over the face, in the 'A' team battle with Milwaukee.

THE BADGERS led 17-4 at the half, controlling play until the final ten minutes.

At that point, disaster struck.



Cardinal photo by Richard Grossman

Madison Ruggers use their heads in recent match

Sports Briefs

Wisconsin Head Football Coach John Jardine had bad news Wednesday as the Badgers continued preparations for Saturday's meeting with LSU.

Strong safety Ron Buss and offensive left tackle Bob Johnson will not make the trip. Buss is currently suffering from a bruised shoulder and will be replaced by sophomore Mark Cullen. Johnson has a sprained ankle and freshman Dennis Lick will receive the starting nod.

This week's Big Ten statistics show Rugus Ferguson leading the conference in rushing and tied for the lead in scoring. "The Roadrunner" has collected 318 yards in 45 carries, for an average of 7.0 yards per carry, and his four touchdowns place him in a tie with Indiana's Ken Starling for the Conference scoring lead with 24 points.

As a team, Wisconsin leads the Big Ten in total offense, collecting 762 yards in two games, and in scoring, averaging 31. points per game.

Missing Links

Herb Gould



It takes two hands...

I'm the guy who does all the 'right' things for all the 'wrong' reasons. You know, the kind that go to "King of Hearts" just to see Adolf Hitler in a cameo role. The kind that takes a Shakespeare course just to find out where all the cliches come from. The kind that watches the NBA Playoffs just to see the Knicks and the Bucks lose.

So it's only natural that I would want to cover a Badger football game from the pressbox just to sample the banquet table which is provided for the gentlemen of the working press.

My big chance came when Wisconsin played Syracuse. I must admit however, that I blew my game plan and along with it, any chance to roll up a big score.

THE GENERAL PLAN sounded good on paper. Heavy workouts early in the week, to be capped off with a hard-hitting scrimmage against a pizza parlor on Thursday night.

On Friday, I stayed away from heavy contact—wouldn't want to chance an injury. Then I tried to assess the situation objectively.

First of all, I realized that I couldn't hope to start fast and continue to move the jaw like a State Street Gourmet. I haven't got as quick a pair of hands and I'm certainly not that big. That guy's a pro.

Since the college game moves so quickly these days, I wouldn't have time to rely on option plays. I would have to both pass the brats into my mouth as well as run for a couple more.

When you gamble like that, you run the risk of an upset.

THE FINAL CONSIDERATION was the fact that I would be a rookie to the game of gridiron gastronomic analogies. "Digging in at the plate" just wouldn't help in a football game.

So I figured I would play a little cautious at first, feeling out the enemy with small portions.

I won the toss, and elected to go through the receiving line to open the battle. The opposition looked very strong, with a lot of depth not only in the brat department, but also on the steak sandwich and brownie specialty teams.

My colleague, veteran Jeff Grossman and I went through the line of scrimmage and then sat down to roll up a couple of first downs.

Grossman started slow, but he proved that he could move equally well to his left and his right by grabbing a steak sandwich from either end of the press box.

Grossman also showed that he knew that you've got to chew for four quarters at a football game, and he paced himself accordingly. He even tried to get into a pick-up game with a Plazaburger following the afternoon in Camp Randall Stadium.

THAT GUY really hustles and he has a tremendous amount of desire. He'll be a great big one someday.

I'm afraid that I may lack the tools. If Coach Jardine saw the game films, he would know that I lacked desire in the last three quarters. In short, I choked.

Sure the defense held, downing the cokes as fast as the opposition could bring them around. And maybe the offense did pick up at half-time, keying on the brownies.

But that guy Grossman showed me how the game should be played, literally eating up a steak in every quarter.

AFTER THE GAME, I experienced a noticeable let-down. I didn't even feel like throwing a few beers around.

A friend could tell what had happened to me during the Syracuse game

"Don't let it get you down," he told me. "So you had one bad afternoon when everybody was watching."

"What really counts is that you went up there and tried. Besides, plenty of guys can look good when everybody is watching. But the real judge of talent will know that you came to play three times a day, every day, and not just on one given Saturday afternoon."

When I tried to protest, he continued, "Don't worry about it. You'll still get your chance to handle a knife and fork at the same table with Abe Gribon."

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Fleming 'runs for fun'

By MARK SCHULZ
of the Sports Staff

Scholarship or no scholarship, Jim Fleming likes to run.

Achievement for him does not come solely from placing high in Big Ten competition, but in the aesthetics of running itself. But the West Allis native readily admits that his greatest accomplishment so far has been a 4:04 mile he ran in the Big Ten Outdoor Track Meet last spring.

Considered Wisconsin's number two cross-country runner behind Glenn Herold, Fleming uses transcendental meditation to relieve physical and mental stress which often accompanies arduous conditioning.

WHEN THE Wisconsin high school standout arrived in Madison last fall, he faced three problems: the pressure of a scholarship, the big change to a six-mile race from the two and three mile races of high school competition days, and the stiff competition of the Big Ten. He maintained, however, that the lack of competition in high school didn't hurt his progress because "I enjoy running by myself and against the clock."

Fleming, one of the first athletes to be affected by the rule change which allows freshmen to compete on the varsity level, said that the change from high school to college competition was not as great as he expected.

"It might be tough at first, but you feel more like part of the

team; but freshmen can also cause problems for the coach."

Fleming believes that the problem of inexperience, especially concerning Big Ten meets, could be one possible Badger weakness this season. Yet the team has shown more strength than he expected in its early meets. He pointed out that the

Hockey

MOSCOW (AP) — The final game of the hockey series between Team Canada and Russia could be cancelled if a dispute over referees which arose Wednesday is not settled, a Canadian spokesman announced.

Canadian Coach Harry Sinden termed the situation "serious" and added "There could be no eighth game."

CANADA AND Russia are tied with three victories each and one game tied with the final match of the series scheduled for Thursday night.

The problem came up Wednesday when Sinden and assistant coach John Ferguson and director Alan Eagleson were summoned to a meeting with Soviet officials.

team has better depth, more consistent runners, and less rivalry between each other.

The squad, therefore, seems to be enjoying the season more than in previous years and, in general, has good team morale because of this lack of intrasquad competition, according to Fleming.

Fleming is preparing for the Nov. 4 Big Ten meet at Iowa by running through the Arboretum, something he would be doing even if there wasn't a Big Ten meet.

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