



## **The daily cardinal. Vol. LXXX, No. 152 July 17, 1970**

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**THE  
DAILY  
CARDINAL**

University of Wisconsin at Madison

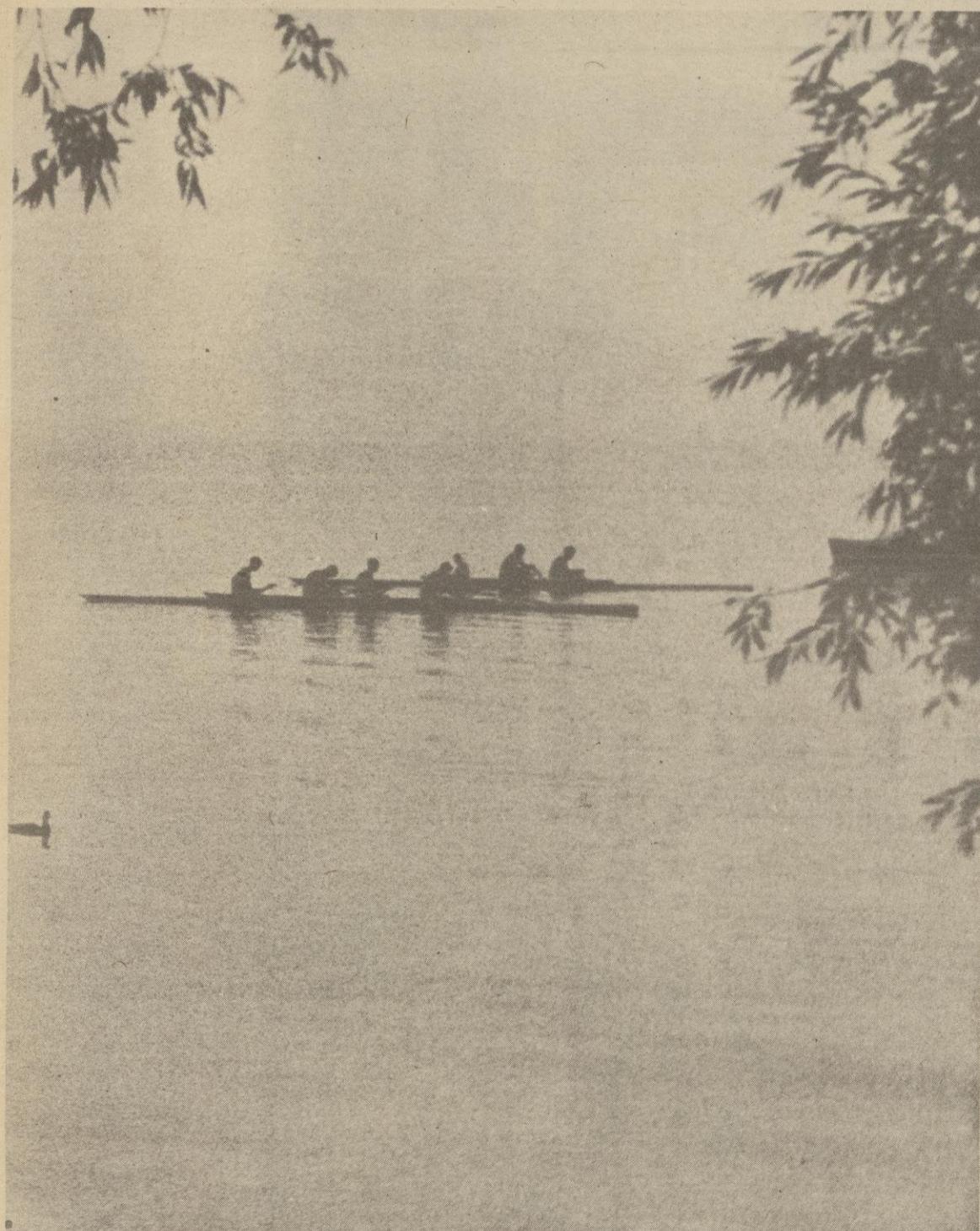
VOL. LXXX, No. 152 Friday, July 17, 1970 FREE



**The Dangle reopens  
with coffee and Coke**

THIS WAS the scene in front of the newly reopened Dangle Lounge Wednesday, as hordes of potential customers waited hours in line for a glass of coffee and a piece of topless

dancing. Despite attempts by the city to terminate such entertainment, the Dangle was back stronger than ever (that's an unmarked police car in front, by the way.) See page 8.



**Taking a stroke  
down the lake**

AMID SUNSETS and ducks, the University crew team just keeps going on. Anybody need a guide to the Lake Mendota shoreline?

**Special: The  
Adam Schesch  
Paris Report**

In June, Adam Schesch, a Madison community figure generally regarded as an expert on Southeast Asian affairs, was invited along with a group of Minnesota citizens to meet representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and other delegations in Paris. Several weeks ago he returned from the talks and began work on an extensive report of his findings.

In today's Cardinal, a special condensed version of the Schesch report is presented. It presents a revealing portrait of policies developed by the PRG, the Pathet Lao, the new Cambodian guerilla movement, and representatives of the Democratic Republic of (North) Vietnam.

The report attempts to describe a unique perspective to such issues as the unconditional withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, opposition reaction to American bombing policy, and prospects for a coalition government. Turn to pages 6 and 7.

**Triangle Project  
to construct  
commune unit**

**See page 3**

Clint Eastwood,  
Telly Savalas,  
Don Rickles,  
Donald Sutherland

**Kelly's Heroes**

COLOR  
**Orpheum**  
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GP—ALL Ages Admitted  
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of the screen is all about."  
—Richard Schickel, Life

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**Badger**  
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**COLOR**

**PLUS**

**The Girl Who Couldn't Say No**

OPEN AT 7:00 SHOW AT DUSK

## Film

# 'Kelly's Heroes': a good piece of sandwich meat

By RON LEGRO  
of the Cardinal Staff

It's World War II, see, and these bunch of army guys, known in discreet circles throughout the American fighting machine ever since as KELLY'S HEROES, have upped and started their own campaign to capture a bank when all of a sudden Jeez Christ! lookout Crappie! Blam! A German tiger tank chases two of our boys right into the path of a collapsing out-house.

Phew-w-w! That, anyway, was one of the bigger laugh-getting scenes the night I saw KELLY (an MGM release now being shown at the Orpheum Theatre). And it's really too bad, because, well, hell, the film looks like it was so much fun to make damn it, but then, if it's a little short on moral content and long on adventure, what respectable critic is going to give this film a good review, even if he did enjoy watching it?

I am, for one. "Kelly's Heroes" (not to be confused with "Hogan's Heroes" or "Ned Kelly") is a good piece of a movie. Despite a script that's getting to be something of an industry retreat, despite a few kitsch scenes disguised as put-ons, despite, even, Clint Eastwood, "Kelly" makes two and a half hours seem shorter than they should. What "Kelly" has to its advantage are:

(1) Donald Sutherland, playing a freaked out tank commander, and

(2) Some of the best special effects battle sequences ever filmed (MGM seems to have always had a fetish for war films, and its producers always an elaborate sense of Fireball Orange).

The whole thing is a sort of a reverent M.A.S.H., if one can imagine that. The script of this war comedy-adventure follows tradition: the masterplan is formed, the materials gathered, the plan initiated, the near-fatal error committed, the minor good guys killed, the major good guys rewarded, the end announced.

Still, "Kelly" manages to spoof itself. There is a hypercamp scene early in the film, for instance, where Telly Savalas sounds out each man on whether he's in favor of going forward with the mission ("How 'bout you, Ben?" "Yeah, reckon I'm in.") Then there is the western showdown take-off with Savalas, Eastwood, and Sutherland confronting a German tank on a dusty village street, which segues into a put-down of the very familiar Eastwood-cheap-Italian - western - with - the-overdone-soundtrack thing.

If you didn't believe Elliot Gould's walrus moustache in M.A.S.H.'s Korean War, you doubtless would not expect yourself to

believe Sutherland's characterization of Oddball, the 1940's freak, replete with full beard, hypotalk, and Sherman tank wired for stereo. Also, his tankshells are occasionally loaded with paint instead of explosives, just for fun. Nevertheless, Sutherland turns in such a show-stealing performance that he gets away with it all, even though you'll cringe every time you see Eastwood's mere one inch sideburns because you KNOW they're out of place.

## The Daily Cardinal

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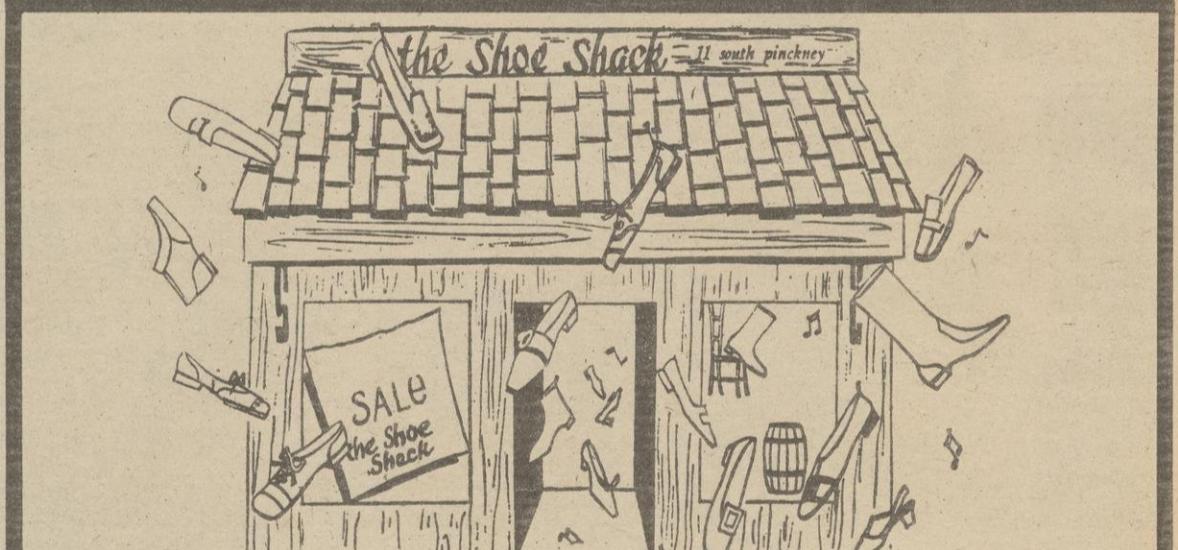
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# THE DAILY CARDINAL

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## open forum

# Responsibility

Phillip Ball

## Still valid

The dilemma of the American Indian has never been more thoroughly demonstrated than in the last few days, nor has the determination of the Indian people to rise from the depths of this country's social order ever been so evident.

Several incidents involving Indians have again come to the attention of the public, despite a general lack of enthusiasm on the part of much of the news media.

Last spring, Indians actively began to protest what they termed "exploitation" of the red man by Hollywood movie makers who are quick to cash in on a suddenly hot social issue. In San Francisco, a contingent of tribes have taken over Alcatraz Island, and grimly are maintaining their grip on the old penal institution despite the government's efforts to oust them through every conceivable ploy short of invasion. In Wisconsin Dells, Indians who are ceremonial dance performers are striking in defiance of their employers, the local American Legion Post. They demand better salaries and a voice in their own management. In northern Wisconsin, hundreds of Menominee Indians are demonstrating against the tribal corporation, which in league with a real estate firm is irrevocably selling Indian land away to the palefaces.

Indians pressing for justice in this society are nothing new, but it has taken until now for everything to come together. The red power movement is becoming so widespread that even the Nixon administration has been impelled to forego its silence.

Last week the President made a tough guy speech about how it's time the injustices of all the centuries by white man against red man are going to be stopped. This is welcome news, on the surface, any-

way. On the other hand, Mr. Nixon has said really nothing that hasn't been said about the situation before. Words do not equal action, as any American Indian can tell you. It is ironic, in fact, how Nixon has attacked the federal "termination" policy, which effectively violates every treaty the paleface ever made with the original settlers of this continent, for it was under the Eisenhower-Nixon administration that the policy was instituted.

As a matter of fact, the Indian fathers traditionally wished their tribes to remain separate nations, and while that possibility has been mostly quashed by a "big-hearted" whiteman government which gives Indians the vote, takes away their money in taxes, and drafts them, it is still a goal upheld by some in the red power movement.

As for the University and the Indian, nearly a year and a half ago, The Daily Cardinal editorial said the following:

"This University must open up its doors to the Indians in the same manner that other minorities have demanded. That includes a department of American Indian Studies to assure the integrity of the Indian culture. The University of Minnesota will soon have ten courses dealing with Indian culture. This university has none."

That paragraph is still valid in its premise and lacking in a response by this school's administration.

A year and a half ago, the Cardinal also said:

"An organization for Indian students is emerging on this campus. It deserves the support of all students."

That paragraph is still valid in its premise and lacking in a response by this school's student body.

The Dane County Chapter of the American Red Cross wishes to express its heartfelt thanks on behalf of the Peruvian Red Cross and earthquake victims of Peru to hundred of University of Wisconsin students who donated money during a two day fund drive recently at the Memorial Union.

Over three hundred comfort kits have been prepared with the money collected and these kits, containing needed household and personal items are on their way to Lima, Peru and will be distributed to victims of the May 31st quake by the Peruvian Red Cross.

The students' response to the appeal for funds for the comfort kits was tremendous. Thank you again for helping the Red Cross help! Karl S. Gutknecht  
Public Information  
Dane County Chapter, American Red Cross

Legislative offices carry authority and responsibility. What legislators seem to forget is that authority can be delegated to others, but responsibility can never leave their laps.

A few years ago the state legislature refused to fund any more University housing. Giving in to the pressure from the real estate lobby and other forms of entrenched greed who claimed that it was unfair that they should have to compete with the University, with its access to near unlimited funds, the legislature relented and ruled in favor of the Amerikan way. That is to say they tried to delegate their responsibility to provide for the needs of their constituents by throwing the whole ball of wax to the backbone of entrenched greed and graft, Private and Corporate Capitalism.

The result in Madison is all too obvious. And even Newell Smith, University director of student housing affairs, recognizes the cause. In a report to the department of planning and construction he states: "There can be little optimism that the problem of high rental rates being charged for housing in the campus area will be solved through private investment." And one paragraph later: "The long range outlook for reducing or stabilizing rental rates in the near campus area are at a level suitable for student clients is bleak when it is considered that private investors are seeking the highest possible return on their investments and thus will continue to set rental rates as high as the market will bear." . . . Conspiracy, conspiracy, who's got the conspiracy?

After alluding to previously mentioned factors such as "ever increasing land costs" (due to speculating landlords who pass the cost on to the tenants), "high taxes" (due to high assessments due to the high value of the property due to its high income potential due to the high rents due to the landlord passing along to the tenant the high cost of speculation), and "the concept of the highest possible return on (the) investment," he concludes that it is likely that rental rates will continue to increase and be set at a level unrelated to student needs."

This whole argument ignores the fate of those individuals reaping the reward of such a system: a fixed income in an inflationary market. But then Newell is the director of STUDENT housing affairs. Families on pensions and low incomes have recourse only to Bull Dyke, Slippery Dick and the rest of the yahoos who delegate their responsibility to the Devines, Engens, Mullinses, Penn Centrals . . . ad infinitum, ad nauseum, off ague.

Sure looks hopeless, doesn't it?

Surprise Engen! Surprise Devine! Surprise, surprise, Maryland Farmers and Madison Slumlords. WE'RE gettin' it on. The Madison Tenants Union filed the following counter-claim in an answer to the conspiracy, libel and extortion suit filed by Engen against MTU:

"All leases described in Plaintiff's First Cause of Action are the product of a conspiracy affecting interstate and intrastate commerce between Plaintiff and others to be named in a Cross-Complaint filed within 40 days of July 9, . . . the purpose of said conspiracy being to fix the price of rents and the substantive conditions or rental leases in the Madison, Wisconsin market area; and further, a purpose of the conspiracy was to create monopoly market positions in the Madison Real Estate market area on behalf of Plaintiff and others, all in violation of 15 USCA 1 and 2, the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and Wis. Stats. Sec. 133.01(1), said conspiracy being in effect from July 15, 1968, and continuing through the present date. Therefore, all said leases are void and unenforceable."

This is the start. And this is only the start. Should MTU decide to sue on behalf of all its members (fat chance that they won't) the damages will be 1500 (present membership) x \$15x12 (months) x 2 (years) x 3 (treble damages for anti-trust violations).

Now . . . who should be sued? Engen? Devine? The regents? The legislators? Dyke and Dick? The real question is . . . is suing enough? Trashing is covered by insurance. And besides, those are our buildings. How about land redistribution?

## Letter

Red Cross thanks  
Peru donators

## Feiffer

SO A FEW OF US ARE STANDING AROUND THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL, JUST RAP-PING.



AND BEFORE ANY OF US COULD ASK HIM WHAT HE WAS TALKING ABOUT -



WHEN OUT OF THE DARKNESS SUDDENLY APPEARS THIS OLD GUY LOOKING VERY UP-SET.



HE DISAPPEARS INTO THE DARKNESS, HIS VOICE CRYING OUT -



AND HE STARTS GOING ON ABOUT SOMEBODY NAMED CHAMBERLAIN IN MUNICH -



"I'M LISTENING -"



AND SOMEBODY NAMED KHRUSHCHEV IN A KITCHEN.



AND JOHN F. KENNEDY, WILLIE MAYS AND SANDY KOUFAX, ALL OF WHOM HE SAYS HE KNEW PERSON-ALLY.



AND SO FAR AWAY YOU COULD HARDLY HEAR IT, I HEARD HIM SAY -



"I LOVE THESE KIDS."

# Regents approve medical center plans

MADISON—The University of Wisconsin Board of Regents Friday approved a master development plan and authorized completion of plans for Phase I of a new UW Medical Center in Madison.

The new complex, to be located on a site adjacent to the Veterans Administration Hospital will be constructed in four phases. Phase I building funds will be requested of the 1971-73 legislature to allow construction completion in early 1975.

Cost of Phase I construction, equipment, design and contingencies has been budgeted at \$45 million. It is estimated that \$23.7 million will be financed from federal grants or loans and \$21.3 million from state general obligation bonds. A prior bonding authorization for UW Medical Center construction amounting to \$11,197,050 is still available and can be applied to the state portion of this project.

The Medical Center is a complex of facilities designed to deliver excellent health care, provide opportunity for scholarly research to constantly improve health care, and to educate persons in the health fields. Studies over the past 10 years have shown personnel shortages in all health fields in Wisconsin.

For example, the ratio of physicians in the state is 119 per 100,000, substantially below the national average of 143 per 100,000 people. In 1966, the state was short 800 nursing service

## Ziegler names new Regent committees

MADISON—Special, standing, and study committees of the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents for the next year were announced Friday by Regent Pres. Bernard C. Ziegler of West Bend.

Named to the special committees were the following:

Budget—Charles D. Gelatt, La Crosse, chairman; Ody Fish, Hartland; William C. Kahl, Madison; Walter F. Renk, Sun Prairie; and Ziegler, ex-officio.

Disciplinary Procedures—F. J. Pelisek, Milwaukee, chairman; Fish; Mrs. Howard V. Sandin, Ashland; and Ziegler, ex-officio.

Construction and Development—Fish, chairman; Gelatt, Kahl, Pelisek; Gordon R. Walker, Racine; and Ziegler, ex-officio.

Selection of a President—all regents, with Walker, chairman, and Robert V. Dahlstrom, Manitowoc, vice chairman.

Steering Committee of the Regent Committee on Selection of a President—Walker, chairman; Dahlstrom, vice chairman; Gelatt, Pelisek, Mrs. Sandin; and Ziegler, ex-officio.

Student Organizations—Dahlstrom, chairman; Renk, Mrs. Sandin; and Ziegler, ex-officio.

Named to standing committees:

Executive—Ziegler, chairman;

Renk, Walker; and Dr. James Nellen, DePere.

Business and Finance—Walker, chairman; Fish, Gelatt, Renk; and Ziegler, ex-officio.

Educational—Dr. Nellen, chairman; Dahlstrom, Kahl, Pelisek, Mrs. Sandin; and Ziegler, ex-officio.

Appointed to the study committees:

Practices and Policies of the Admissions Office—Gelatt.

Practices and Policies of University Housing—Renk.

Faculty Government—Dahlstrom.

Student Aids—Mrs. Sandin.

On Conflicting Activities—Pelisek, chairman; Dahlstrom and Kahl.

Drug Matters on the Madison Campus—Walker, chairman; Dahlstrom and Renk.

The regents voted on the following dates and locations for meetings during the next 11 months.

Aug. 14, at Madison; Sept. 11, Madison; Oct. 16, Madison; Nov. 20, Wausau; Dec. 18, Milwaukee; Jan. 15, Madison; Feb. 12, Milwaukee; March 12, Madison; April 16, Parkside Campus; May 21, Madison; June 18, annual meeting, Madison.

personnel. Wisconsin hospitals have difficulty attracting interns and residents because there is limited opportunity for post-graduate medical training. Thus one immediate aim of the new Medical Center is to provide facilities for health career education.

A new Medical Center will permit each medical school class to expand from 104 to 165 students—an increase of 65 per cent. The School of Nursing will increase its undergraduate enrollment 43 per cent. Whereas about 2,300 health career people now train at the UW Medical Center yearly, the ultimate goal in the new Medical Center is 3,900.

A Medical Center is a living and growing organism which must accommodate to academic, technological and social demands, UW leaders have explained.

The architects, Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum, who began work on the new Medical Center in May, 1969, have emphasized flexibility in their design. Module-like structures, 120 by 120 feet and linked to each other, will provide adaptability so that facilities do not become outdated by progress in education and care systems.

The new Medical Center will be constructed on 42.5 acres of land north of the Veterans Administration Hospital on the west campus of the University. Phase I will be physically linked to the VA Hospital.

Space at the present Medical Center will be released to the University for other use as facilities are completed on the new site. Careful planning will allow both centers to operate simultaneously. By the time the new Medical Center is completed, the entire existing complex at 1300 University Ave. will have been evacuated except for the State Laboratory of Hygiene.

Educational areas in Phase I will include a multidisciplinary teaching lab for second year medical students, central classrooms, lecture rooms and an instructional material resource center for medical and nursing students. Patient programs (in patient and outpatient) will include care of children, circulatory and renal services, psychiatry, and family health service.

Some diagnostic and treatment programs will move to the new center as well as faculty offices and research space for the Medical School and School of Nursing. Phase I will provide approximately 220 hospital beds and a total of 400,000 assignable square feet of space.

Wallace L. Lemon, UW vice president for planning and facilities, made the presentation to the Regents with the assistance of UW Medical Center staff members.

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A budget and concept report for

a new Teacher Education Building on the Madison campus were also approved by the University of Wisconsin regents Friday, subject to final review by the Special Regent Committee on Construction and Development.

The building, to cost \$3.8 million plus \$210,000 for land acquisition, is intended to complement facilities of the School of Education that will ultimately include two units of an Educational Sciences complex and Physical Education-Unit III.

It will be occupied primarily by the department of curriculum and instruction and the Instructional Materials Center. Facilities will include laboratories for business and distributive education programs, safety and science education, mathematics, health education, research theory, language

arts, social studies, adult education, and calculation, documentation, and key punch rooms.

There will be joint-use instruction space, with rooms for observation, testing, interviewing, and media reception as well as teaching and audio-visual laboratories, offices, workrooms, control areas, and conference facilities.

Completion is expected by October, 1972.

The regents also authorized preparation of final plans and bidding for construction of a parking structure for 600 automobiles in Madison, also subject to final review by the Special Regent Committee on Construction and Development.

The parking facility will be located in the block bounded by University ave., N. Park, W. Johnson, and N. Brooks streets.

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Editor's note: Adam Schesch, who did a four page feature for the Cardinal this spring on the Indo China war, just returned from a week long series of talks and interviews with the delegations of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam the Democratic Republic of (North) Vietnam, spokesman of the Pathet Lao, and the new Cambodian guerilla movement.

He was part of a Commission of Inquiry, a group of thirty people mostly from Minneapolis-St. Paul, who were sent to Paris to try to get concrete answers to the questions which prevent people from supporting total and immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam. The delegation was composed of people from all walks of life including farmers, trade unionists, businessmen and women, professionals, and members of the black community, and the University community.

In addition, Adam Schesch arranged for a series of private interviews with French experts at the end of the conference.

Following text is extracted from a much longer report prepared by Schesch on his return.

By ADAM SCHESCH  
Special to the Cardinal

THE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

The first two points concerning the withdrawal and a political settlement were made the most emphatically. They were linked to one of the key problems of the Paris Peace Talks. This is the continued refusal by the U.S. delegation, acting on instructions from Washington, to recognize that for the purposes of a settlement of the war, the "other side" considers the new Provisional Revolutionary Government the "senior" member of the bargaining team. In their terms this means the PRG is the group which is going to be the most directly involved in every single phase of the settlement.

We were told that a typical example of the concrete ways the U.S. delegation carries out its policy of non-recognition was in Ambassador Lodge's formal leave taking of Paris last year. He said goodbye to North Vietnam and to Saigon. He did not even telephone the PRG delegation.

The North, the DRV, admits that it is indeed helping its brothers in the South, but at the same time makes it quite clear that it is playing second fiddle to the PRG in terms of the structuring of the settlement terms. At no time did the Southern PRG say to us, "The position of the North is as follows," while on the other hand the North, the DRV, used the phrase, "As the PRG has stated . . . " several times during discussion of key questions. So in order to even talk about the points covered at the conference, it is necessary to talk about the nature of the key delegation—the PRG.

The PRG is actually the concrete symbol of the southern guerilla movement's intention to move towards a post war government of national reconciliation. The National Liberation Front has deliberately stepped down from the international podium in order to begin the process of creating ever larger conditions of formal and informal groups of Vietnamese who can rally around a minimum package of national independence and internal social change. This concept of ever more embracing coalitions also seems strange because of the successful campaign over the years to represent the National Liberation Front as simply a monolithic Communist Organization rather than a closely knit association of established groups and formerly unorganized peasants. In this coalition the Southern branch of the Communist Party of Vietnam, called the Peoples Revolutionary Party, was and is a prominent but definitely minority member. No western estimates have ever put the Communist Membership in the National Liberation Front at more than 2 per cent of the total membership.

The NLF, particularly since 1967, has been very concrete about its desire to include in a post war settlement as many of the separate factions in the south as possible. Thus, during 1969, it took advantage of the growing support among previously uncommitted or formerly pro-Saigon elements for a settlement, to launch the Provisional Revolutionary Government, in which the NLF, itself a coalition, is merely one part, albeit a large part. In addition to the NLF, there are two other sections to the Provisional Revolutionary Government, whose delegation we met in Paris: The Non-NLF elements who joined with the NLF during 1968 and 1969 to create the PRG, and, a section of seats in the top decision making bodies which are vacant and reserved for groups yet to come in. Thus, so far as understanding who we were talking to, one must realize that the NLF is no longer functioning as the international level, though of course, many of

Friday, July 17, 1970

the PRG officials in Paris and in Vietnam, were and are officials in the NLF.

THE WITHDRAWAL TIMETABLE

The question which was uppermost in the minds of the Commission and the Vietnamese delegations concerned the withdrawal of American forces. The opening talk of the PRG delegation on Saturday and some of their later answers attempted to clarify the meaning and the reasons for the PRG's meaning of "Total," "Immediate," and "Unconditional" withdrawal of U.S. Forces. They began with the explanation for the word "Total."

The PRG feels that the Nixon administration is attempting to carry out a carefully worked out deception of the American public. They argue that Washington is attempting to remove, during the coming year, almost all of the remaining combat forces in South Vietnam. It is doing this specifically to detach a large section of the anti-war movement from further activity on the basis of drastically reducing combat casualties. They contend that Washington would like to leave between 200,000 and 300,000 men in Vietnam to carry on an intensified air war against the guerillas. They supported their contention with some very hard figures on bombing tonnage increased throughout Indochina since Nixon assumed office.

The PRG attitude towards this tactic is quite specific. They feel that by all past standards they have won the war on the ground, that the entire armed pacification program has been defeated in all its forms. Their view is that the air war is directed, not against guerilla forces, but against the population which provides the food, shelter and recruits for those forces. In other words, it is an air war of terror to drive huge sections of the population out of the rural areas, to concentrate them where they can be controlled by the Saigon troops reinforced with new equipment and supported by the U.S. Air Force.

The PRG contends that by this means Washington's plan is to create a situation in which Saigon can hold on in much the same manner as South Korea.

From this argument flows one of the key demands, and a demand whose actual terms have been distorted for over a year. The PRG is demanding the total withdrawal of all U.S. forces in



Adam Schesch

the shortest time that such a withdrawal can mechanically be effected. No political conditions will be accepted as the price of that withdrawal.

"IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL" usually conjures up images of thousands of American soldiers dying horrible deaths as they run for their lives towards a Dunkirk type evacuation. In fact, the Vietnamese have laid out an extremely complete and concrete timetable for the withdrawal of U.S. forces.

If the U.S. will agree in principle to the fact that it will totally withdraw its forces over an immediate period of time, which they define as extending over six months, they will treat as mechanical details the following items:

First, they understand the six month timetable to consist of an orderly, that is a staged withdrawal, not the scramble for the boats Washington has depicted. They pointed out to the commission that the U.S. command in Saigon has estimated a total withdrawal could be accomplished in only four months. On this point, I had the feeling that if the U.S. said seven or eight months, they would sit down and talk about it.

The PRG would treat the orderly withdrawal of Americans as "mechanical," i.e., not to be quibbled over. They also emphasized their willingness to treat in a similar fashion all the details of withdrawal referring to the SAFETY of American forces. The word "safety" was used at least a dozen times during the discussion of this question.

Finally, as part of the phased military withdrawal, they would treat as mechanical detail, not subject to political qualification, the release of all American Prisoners of War. This point became especially relevant when they discussed the fact that there are U.S. POW's now being held in South Vietnam by the forces of the PRG. When POW's would be re-

leased was clearly answered. All POW's will be released as part of the military ceasefire. This was repeated and emphasized. It would seem to make futile all efforts to obtain release of American POW's before such a ceasefire. Moreover it would lay to rest any doubts that the release of the POW's would become a political football to be argued about after the war stopped.

In summary, the PRG does want an immediate and total withdrawal. It has clearly stated that the word "Immediate" is referring to a short and specific timetable—the period six months was used several times. The PRG would not quibble over all details connected with the orderliness, and the safety of the withdrawal, and the simultaneous release of all American POW's.

The settlement of the war involves in addition to the military withdrawal of U.S. forces, which is seen as a necessary first step, the settlement of a conflict between several elements of the Vietnamese people. These might be broadly grouped into four categories: 1) The Provisional Revolutionary Government, whose dominant member is the National Liberation Front; 2) the Saigon Government, which represents at this point, mainly the civilian and military bureaucracy; 3) several formal and informal groups in the South who are caught between the two camps including most of the Catholic community, several factions of the Buddhist community, intellectuals and professionals, segments of two large religious sects—the Cao Dai and the Hoa Hao—and a small uncommitted part of the peasant population; and 4) the government and people of North Vietnam.

The three key areas of discussion concerning the political settlement were: 1) The holding of elections in South Vietnam and the creation of a post war government; 2) the question and problem of reprisals; and 3) the question of reunification of the two halves of Vietnam.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam delegations both placed a heavy emphasis on the importance and concreteness of the settlement formulas given (8 May 1969) by the PRG's predecessor in Paris, the National Liberation Front. The PRG and DRV both indicated that the U.S. delegation had yet to give a concrete reply to specific sections of that proposal. Both groups referred to the following key sections when discussing it.

First, the ten point settlement proposal outlines the creation of a Provisional Coalition Government to be made up of all parties who will rally around a most minimal program:

During the period intervening between the restoration of peace and the holding of general elections, NEITHER party shall impose its political regime on the people of South Vietnam.

The political forces representing the various social strata and political tendencies in South Vietnam, that stand for peace, independence and neutrality, including those persons who, for political reasons have to live abroad, will enter into talks to set up a provisional coalition government based on the principle of equality, democracy and mutual respect with a view to achieving a peaceful, independent, democratic and neutral South Viet Nam."

The Provisional Coalition Government will carry out the military agreements concerning the withdrawal of foreign troops. Its major duty, however, will be to provide an atmosphere of unity so that all parties can work towards the holding of democratic elections, the drafting of a permanent constitution, the formation of a government based on those elections. To effect this, the Provisional Coalition Government must work to ensure full democratic rights, the release of all political prisoners, and the absolute prevention of reprisals. Its duty is specifically:

To prohibit all acts of terror, reprisal and discrimination against people having collaborated with either side, and who are not in the country or abroad, as provided for in the 1954 Geneva agreements on Viet Nam.

Then having laid stress on the fact that the Provisional Coalition Government is composed of all elements, the Ten Point Program outlines the step-by-step route to normal political conditions:

The people of South Viet Nam settle themselves their own affairs without foreign interference. They decide themselves the political regime of South Viet Nam through free and democratic elections. Through free and democratic elections, a constituent assembly will be set up, a constitution worked out, and a coalition Government of South Viet Nam installed, reflecting national concord and the broad union of all social strata.

North Vietnam is quite clearly excluded from every single step in this process. It is only after all these steps have been taken and after there is a functioning government of South Viet Nam which is pursuing a neutral foreign po-

licy that any talks on reunification can begin. These are to proceed in a gradual manner:

The reunification of Vietnam will be achieved step by step, by peaceful means, through discussions and agreement between the two zones, without foreign interference.

Pending the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam, the two zones shall re-establish normal relations in all fields on the basis of mutual respect.

Both delegations were emphatic on two related aspects of the reunification problem. The first aspect is that both parts of Vietnam are equal during the gradual reunification process. The second aspect is that Vietnam is essentially one country. This is expressed forcefully in the Ten Point Program:

The military demarcation line between the two zones at the 17th parallel, as provided for by the 1954 Geneva agreements, is only of a provisional character and does not constitute in any way a political or territorial boundary. The two zones shall reach agreement on the state of the Demilitarized Zone, and work out modalities for movements across the provisional military demarcation line.

The Vietnamese outlined the sequence of necessary steps to reunification. Thereafter they talked at considerable length about particular aspects of each phase of the problem:

A. The Provisional Coalition government was to be a major guarantee of peace. This was emphasized in the discussions relating the formation of the Provisional Coalition Government to the holding of elections and to the no-reprisal policy. The PRG argues that open participation of all groups in the PRG is in and of itself one of the best guarantees that no pressures will be brought to bear against any one faction. This is so because all factions will have a share of the interim power of the PCG as it runs South Vietnamese affairs.

# Adam Schesch on South Vietnam

A report on Paris talks  
Revolutionary government  
National Liberation Front.

B. The actual composition of the Provisional Coalition Government was intended to be a barrier against one side or the other controlling the nature of a post war government. It is emphatically not an attempt to impose any kind of final government in advance. The PRG responded to President Nixon's charge that they wanted a guarantee of participation in a post war government as part of a settlement package. The main goal of the Provisional Coalition government is free elections whose outcome will rest with the voters.

C. As for the fairness of elections, three distinct points were mentioned:

1) All parties would be involved in creating and administering the election mechanism; 2) They were opposed to all outside forces intervening in the situation because it was a problem for the South Vietnamese themselves. (This is another reason why they feel the U.S. has to withdraw its forces first. While the United Nations was specifically ruled out, the International Control commission was not specifically banned as a possible observer of the elections. This might be worth checking on); 3) The North Vietnamese are to have no role in these elections, or in the drawing up of the constitution for a post war Government for South Vietnam, or in any aspect of the political process which would begin with the formation of the Provisional Coalition Government.

D. The attitude of the North in this regard was quite clear. The North is completely in agreement with the PRG. Because of the actual history of the last fifteen years, reunification will be a careful and lengthy process in which South Vietnam participates as an equal partner with the North. The North believes, in principle, that the South Vietnamese people should decide the shape of their government themselves. Although the North is currently participating in the war in the South, its aid is not the same as U.S. aid to Saigon, because of the belief that Vietnam is ultimately one country.

E. Finally, the PRG made it quite clear that it wants to put its fate in the hands of the voters, obviously confident

that it will get a support from a significant section of the population. What Americans must confront is the fact that Washington was unwilling to face in 1954—that a large part of the population, this time in South Vietnam alone, is supporting a movement in which a native Communist Party is a trusted and major member. We must ask: Will we allow Washington to continue to prevent a nationwide election in South Vietnam as it did when Diem refused (1956) to hold the elections that the Geneva Agreements had specifically called for.

#### REPRISALS

After the opening statements on the elections in the South, the delegation felt that it should raise the question of reprisals against individuals or groups for their previous activities. We found that the PRG's discussions of the PCC and elections was reinforced by the PRG's own attitude towards the question of reprisals and what it regarded as proofs of its good intentions. These fell into four areas: Land reform (see the analysis section); the Catholics; Political Opponents; and the nature of the civil war.

The PRG and the DRV took a very firm stand on the question of the Catholic minority. They said that the bulk of the Catholic community was made up of peasants who were in all ways, except religion, identical to the rest of the population of the South. In all respects except religious discrimination, they had suffered from the same things that drove the non-Catholic population into a resistance movement against Diem. The PRG and DRV maintained that they do not discriminate against Catholics. They both referred to the numerically significant participation of Catholics in both the leadership of the NLF, the PRG and in the government of North Vietnam. The main argument concerning the Catholics was down to earth explanation.

The speaker referred to the active participation by Catholics in the resistance movement. He asked why should the move-

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is talks with Provisional  
overnment and the Nat-  
Front.

ment want to shatter the unity it had already created between Catholic and non-Catholic. This point was accompanied by colorful examples of how ordinary Vietnamese Catholics aided the NLF during its years of struggle, even hiding NLF cadre from Diem's police in Saigon.

The PRG discussed the question of political opponents. Here the discussion started off with a logical question—the right of the U.S. and the Saigon regime to talk about this in light of the past record. The Diem government had admitted that between 1954 and 1960, 8,200 persons were arrested as alleged Communists in South Vietnam. The DRV delegation maintained that these figures were actually over 500,000 imprisoned and over 70,000 killed.

The second aspect of this problem relates to the massive killing going on right now as the war continues. The questions of reprisals and terror being inflicted on the population, either now or in the future, were clarified by the films we saw.

At Saturday's conference with the PRG we saw a film in technicolor prepared by a team of internationally known French movie makers. It explored all aspects of the "Health Question" in the South, including the incredible damage to the countryside and to the people from our bombings. For a person who is used to enjoying the beautiful farm country of Dane County (Wisconsin), it was torture to see formerly-rich rice lands turned into a landscape resembling the moon with miles of 50 to 100 foot wide bomb craters three to five craters wide. The horror of the war against the people was brought home to us by the technicolor scenes of napalmed women and children and burning villages.

The final argument on reprisals was that it was a civil war in which brother has been pitted against brother. Several personal examples came from our hosts. In one case, an uncle of the speaker was in the Saigon administration. In another case, cousins were in the Saigon armed forces. "With brother, parents, cousins, and members of the same village and province in all camps, how could one conceive of a 'bloodbath' tak-

ing place?" Perhaps it was too coincidental that the spokesman who was using at the time Vietnamese reverted to English for the word "bloodbath." When questioned after the translation was given, she stated that there was no word for "bloodbath" in Vietnamese.

#### THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTH

First, we brought back much material and memories that put on a face to the "Faceless Viet Cong." We discussed the nature of land reform in the South and in the North, the nature of the Women's Liberation Movement, relations with minority peoples, the nature of participation by ordinary people in the political decisions in the Liberated areas and in the north, and the kinds of programs being carried out by the PRG and the DRV. For example, we saw for ourselves the health programs of the PRG. This included color sequences of donated medicines from Europe traveling in trucks, on bikes, by foot and in boats over South Vietnam to reach village dispensaries and hospitals. At the same time, we watched an underground jungle factory producing hospital equipment and watched an operation being performed in an underground surgery room. Finally, we viewed a traveling medical team as it administered free inoculations to the members of a village. We saw that the PRG was already a functioning government, and that its supporters were human beings quite like ourselves. These are facts that should not easily be put aside.

As for the military situation itself, most of my information came from conversations and interviews outside the format of the conference itself.

According to my sources, the PRG/NLF has deliberately changed its whole military posture since Tet. It has deliberately moved its operations from populated areas because the U.S. was relying on air strikes against all areas which appeared to be hostile. In order to keep aggressive American or Saigon ground units busy, the military strategy has been to carry out minor but continuous operations on the fringes of the populated areas and to make daring strikes at military bases. In many cases the Saigon army commanders and units at the local level have either worked out secret agreements with the PRG/NLF or decided not to stir up trouble where overt military operations are not being carried out.

The military situation is reflected in the civilian aspects of the PRG. Because of the enormous gains made during the Tet offensive in rural areas, and because of its previous strength, the PRG no longer had to give military protection to its civilian governmental apparatus at the local level. In much of the rural areas, elections have been held to establish self-governing committees at the village level. In many cases, PRG officials also hold nominal positions in the Saigon bureaucracy. This kind of duplicity is intended to protect heavily populated areas from becoming the victims of indiscriminate bombing raids because they are classified as a "contested area."

According to my French informants, the American zones of control have become special Rest and Recreation zones for PRG/NLF cadres. Cadres are able to travel to these bomb free shelters and rest up without being exposed to the authorities. Security is guaranteed by PRG loyalty among large sections of the supposedly "Saigon-secure" population, by normal physical precautions and reprisals against informers, and by the incredible number of double-agent officials at all levels of the Saigon urban bureaucracy.

A couple of very amusing stories were recounted about this sort of thing, and it was pointed out to me that hardly a week goes by without some new scandal of "reconciliation" being uncovered by the Saigon secret police. Yet the overwhelming bulk of these "arrangements" have gone undetected. As one interviewee put it, "The PRG has spent the last two years eating out the Saigon administration like acid." He went on to describe Saigon as no more than a facade kept up to prevent more "Ben Tre's" (the city we "bombed to save"). In this same fashion, my French contacts discussed the steadily growing series of demonstrations for Peace and Negotiations in Saigon and Hue. The hand of the PRG is clearly present, and the demonstrations indicate that the question of possible reprisals is simply melting away under the impact of overt and covert arrangements.

#### THE QUESTION OF LAOS AND CAMBODIA

The basic goal of the Vietnamese in Indo China is the creation of a neutral belt which includes South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. This goal is in complete harmony with the expressed goals of the Laotians and Cambodians. This was evident in both of their presentations to our group.

The Laotians in our separate meeting discussed the five point program for a Laotian settlement that they had introduced some time ago and which they still adhere to. It includes provisions

for: 1) guarantees of Laotian neutrality, 2) the elimination of all military alliances; 3) respect for the Laotian monarchy and throne; 4) political consultations with ALL parties as a step towards a settlement; 5) and national unification by way of elections in which all parties would participate. I personally asked about the word "all" and was assured this meant everybody including those rightists who wanted to participate.

From the viewpoint of the Laotian guerillas, the war has become seriously enlarged over the last two years in two important ways. First, the U.S. has drastically increased its bombing levels in Laos. The spokesman used figures from U.S. congressional hearings on this point. The war in Laos is escalating in other ways, too. The Laotian spokesman documented the existence of 13 (Thirteen) separate battalions of combat troops from Thailand now operating in Laos. They pointed out that the three battalions, which received coverage in the U.S. press this past spring, were late additions to existing Thai troops.

The most interesting information on Indochina came from the spokesman for NUFK, the Cambodia guerilla movement on Monday night, and from my outside interviews. First, we learned about the program and nature of the new movement. Its key goal is the restoration of a truly neutral government. In this sense there is complete harmony between the Pathet Lao, NUFK, the PRG and the DRV. Beyond that, a preliminary program for domestic reform has just been issued.

The basis for the program is a combination of Prince Sihanouk's concern for a foreign policy of neutrality and the reforms which his left-wing opposition had been pushing for since the early sixties without too much success. Ironically, the Cambodian spokesman pointed out that an actual reconciliation had to be effected between Sihanouk and the old Khmer Rouge guerilla movement in order for the new movement to get off the ground. It was quite clear that Sihanouk's future role in Cambodia now depends on the organizing abilities of the Cambodian left. In its overall content, however, the NUFK program is quite mild in comparison with the NLF programs of 1960 and 1967 and the PRG program of today.

According to my French sources, the situation in Cambodia at present is actually quite simple. The Vietnamese in Cambodia are not trying to capture the country or its major cities at all. They are doing something much more logical. That is, they are tying up almost all of Lon Nol's forces and the Saigon and Thai forces now in the country in the defense of static positions. Free from military interference, the Vietnamese are busy rushing through the countryside helping the small but growing Cambodian guerilla forces condense five years of organizing into six months by organizing villages in joint teams. The behavior of the PRG and DRV is conspicuously different from that of the Saigon forces, who have been looting, raping and otherwise mistreating Cambodian civilians. Not only do the PRG/DRV pay for all their supplies, but they also give the Cambodia civilians all the surplus arms they obtain so that the villagers can defend themselves against incursions by Lon Nol forces, Saigon troops and Thai forces which have now begun to cross the border.

As for the political questions, they were settled by all four delegations (PRG, DRV, PLF, and NUFK) in the recently held Indochina summit conference. The basic results of the conference were ironclad guarantees concerning the territorial integrity and internal sovereignty of Cambodia and Laos and a mutual defense pact against outsiders. As for a settlement of the whole mess, it seemed to the Commission that there was a recognition by the Laotians and the Cambodians that the problem of their countries cannot really be solved until the Vietnam phase of the war is settled. The simple demand by both of these countries is the withdrawal of all foreign forces.

In order to understand the political events of the last two years, one must briefly review the course of the Vietnamese revolution over the last generation. What marks the course of the Vietnamese revolution is a basic faith in the idea of a gradual revolution, a permanent revolution, the idea that the revolution is not simply a date but a series of steps to a goal.

What the Vietnamese revolutionaries have in faith is that if they are given a chance to explain and educate, they can bring the overwhelming bulk of the Vietnamese people along the road to a revolutionary transformation of present-day Vietnamese society. This belief partly rests on a proven assertion that many of the practices of a revolutionary society—like cooperation in rice farming in the villages—have very strong roots in pre-colonial Vietnam. In this sense, the Vietnamese revolutionaries have correctly analyzed that there have always been strong cooperative and community oriented tendencies in the Vietnamese

culture and social arrangements. This historic element has allowed them to fashion a complex alliance of forces whose aim is a twin revolution—a nationalist and a socialist revolution linked as mutually reinforcing goals.

The dual nature of the Vietnamese revolution is not supported by every single socio-economic grouping in the society. This must be made clear. In addition, every single element of the social revolutionary program is not viewed in exactly the same way by all groups supporting it. But the Vietnamese Communist Party and other secular social revolutionaries have been able to obtain overwhelming support around a core of revolutionary goals. These are what might be called the "irreducible minimum." They are the reforms that will have almost universal appeal, yet at the same time allow for the possible progress to greater forms of social cooperation including Vietnamese socialism or communism by being the necessary "first steps."

A key example of this kind of "revolution-building reform" is the land reform program of the NLF. All but the tiny upper strata of the landlord class can agree to it. Yet even this group is not to be crushed under the land reform program. The land reform program of the united front of all groups, including the Communists, simply demands that all surplus land beyond that which a family needs for a family farm will be redistributed.

As the PRG put it, "Land policy is consistent with the special conditions of South Vietnam, i.e., in which the whole people are participating in the war effort. This means that there is a balance between the landless and the people with land. The key is land to the tiller at the place where he works. This means land to the peasant family including families of soldiers in the puppet army. We know that many men are forced to join the army."

As for the landlords, none will lose more than the surplus, the amount beyond what his family can cultivate.

It is certainly true that the 2% of the top landlords who held 45% of the land right into the late 1960's will lose a great deal of wealth if they stay around. That is why several thousand of them will probably choose to leave the country with suitcases full of dollar bills, as several thousand have already done.

It might help here to point out that the much discussed peasant protests in the north in 1956 did not concern moves to force people into communes and collectives but rather a poorly administered and mechanically carried out land distribution program. This is an important difference. It is significant that only in 1960 did the number of peasant families exceed 50%. This gradualist approach is reflected by the fact that even as late as 1967, the U.S. Army Area Handbook for North Vietnam spent several pages describing the locally controlled cooperative system, which is still the main form of organized agriculture in the north. In fact, mechanisms still exist whereby a family which wants to pull out may pull out of a cooperative in much the same manner as in the United States, by going through a formal legal withdrawal process.

In addition to land reform, the other two elements of the irreducible minimum program of social change are: 1) the emancipation of women from their subordinate roles; and 2) the granting of local control and autonomy to 750,000 hill tribes. These two aspects of the PRG program are seldom discussed in the United States, perhaps because Saigon has made no comparable commitment.

Proof of the PRG's commitment to women's liberation was the composition of the delegation. The Chairman of the PRG delegation and the Minister of Foreign Affairs is Madam Nguyen Thi Binh. She heads a staff which has a sexual balance at all levels of responsibility.

Women and members of minority groups are represented in important decision-making posts in the Provisional Revolutionary Government. Members of the Edeh and Jaral minorities hold several posts, including the position of representative of the Autonomous Nationalities Movements in the Central Committee of the PRG and NLF. The Central Committee also includes representatives of the lowland Khmer (Cambodian) minorities, representatives of the Cao Dia and Binh Xuyen sects, and representatives of the Catholic and Buddhist clergy and laity.

The Vietnamese revolutionaries, in addition to working on the key areas of land reform, women's liberation, and minority group rights, have encouraged and built upon the cooperative aspects of the Vietnamese village through such programs and village clinics; free health care and the construction of communally owned irrigation systems. These types of activities produce a powerful tendency towards a socialist society. Yet, this

(continued on page 12)

**A topless lemonade stand**

# Hundreds gather at Dangle opening

By GORDON DICKINSON  
of the Cardinal Staff

Only a few blocks from the city council chambers and the mayor's office about 15 news photographers, three aldermen, assorted policemen and a cast of hundreds gathered Wednesday afternoon for the grand reopening of the Dangle lounge, formerly Madison's most famous topless bar, now Madison's first topless lemonade stand.

The Dangle received a great deal of publicity during an extended city council debate in June concerning the renewal of the Dangle's liquor license. City Attorney Edwin Conrad urged the council not to renew the license because of legal problems in the application filed by Alfonse Reichenberger as sole proprietor.

Reichenberger conceded at a public hearing that he was actually in partnership with his brother Thomas. Thomas was not yet 25, the minimum age for ownership of a tavern when Alfonse first filed for the license in 1968.

The council nevertheless approved the Dangle's liquor license. Mayor William Dyke later vetoed the council's action as expected since Dyke has been an outspoken opponent of the Dangle's entertainment policy.

The owners of the Dangle earlier made it clear that they would welcome a chance to test in court the recently passed ban on topless entertainment in Madison. Without a liquor license the Dangle is no longer subject to the topless ban which applies only to establishments selling beer and liquor.

Conrad said the Dangle is subject to the city's obscenity ordinance as well as the state law against lewd and lascivious behavior. Nude dancing is not necessarily obscene, Conrad added, "It depends on each performance."

Reichenberger told the Cardinal he does not expect the police to close the Dangle.

Since the Dangle would need to apply for a theater license if it charged admission, the dollar collected by topless hostesses at the door buys the customer a Tootsie Roll.

When asked if he thought he could keep the business going without a liquor license, Reichenberger responded, "we'll see how things go. It might slow down to something very satisfactory for business." He added, "it might work out better this way. We don't even know if we want a liquor license now. It would be funny if Dyke said 'you can have your liquor license now' and we said, 'No, we don't want it.'"

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Shortly before the 4:00 p.m. opening reporters could be seen drinking coffee out of beer mugs as photographers took shots of Alfonso and Thomas Reichenberger, proudly holding up their class C beverage license entitling them to sell soft drinks. At the other end of the room Ald. Paul Soglin, Ward 5, could be seen exchanging words with Nitty Gritty owner Marshall Shapiro. When asked if he was on city business Soglin responded, "No, (Ald.) Hall deals with the liquor licenses. I do the soda shops."

Meanwhile, outside, a line consisting almost entirely of men, was forming, four abreast, down the block and around the corner. Seemingly a noticeable number of the crowd were at the Dangle for the first time to take advantage of the new 18-year-and-over age limit.

A number of people standing in the line confessed they were there out of curiosity and doubted if they would return since the Dangle is now selling only soft drinks.

District attorney candidate Harold Fager, who was also on hand for the occasion, later charged that the city's Republican mayor and District Attorney had made the topless issue worse by exploiting it for their own political gain. As a result of the mayor's actions, he said, 18 year olds are now allowed to see the "no-holds-barred entertainment" offered by the Dangle.

Another District Attorney candidate, Edward Ben Elson, also appeared, but contrary to usual form in recent public appearances, Elson did not threaten to remove his clothes.

Shortly after 4:00 p.m. the lights dimmed and the show began. The eyes of the group sitting around the stage grew noticeably larger and a bit glassy. The photographers with movie equipment turned on their flood lights and shot a few feet for the people back at the office. One of the topless dancers led a cheer. "Do you like it?" "Yeh!" "Do you want more?" "Yeh!"



The Dangle is now serving coffee and coke with its entertainment. But the customers don't seem to mind.



## Before defense heard

# Judge finds Louisville Six innocent

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(CPS)—In a surprise move, Criminal Court Judge S. Rush Nicholson has ordered an innocent verdict for Louisville's Black Six without even hearing the defense testimony.

Nicholson's order, following a motion by the defense attorneys, for the directed verdict brought cries of joy and relief from the defendants and spectators.

The Black Six had been charged with conspiracy to destroy private property in this city during civil disorders in May, 1968. Since their arraignment in October, 1968, the trial site has been bounced around the state, finally opening here to chants of "Stop the trial, drop the charges," by 50 supporters who sat in an alley outside the court building.

The trial was stopped even before the defense had its turn at bat, but that was after 22 months of anguish for the six blacks found innocent. The prosecution knowing it had no case, wanted to postpone the case as long as possible, and wanted it held in the most anti-black climate that

could be found. The prosecution had moved the trial from Louisville to the tiny community of Mumfordville, Kentucky, in January, 1969, when Commonwealth (State) Attorney Edwin Schroering, Jr., decided that pre-trial publicity in Louisville had made a fair trial impossible.

Mumfordville, being a slow, white, small Southern town, might produce a jury more eager to convict the blacks, the prosecution apparently thought, or at least the move would enable the prosecution to stall for time. The fact that the town is served by the statewide morning daily, the Louisville Courier-Journal, was never noted by the prosecution when discussing pre-trial publicity in Louisville.

The trial was moved back to Louisville after supporters of the Black Six sent letters to everyone in Mumfordville urging them not to "make scapegoats" out of the defendants. Two organizers for the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), who were responsible for the letter, were charged by local authorities with

"embracery," an eighteenth-century common law offense which had never been used in Kentucky before. Since the charge claimed that every prospective juror had been tampered with by the letter, the prosecution had no choice but to move the case back to Louisville. The embracery charge is still pending.

One of the defendants, James Cortez, of Washington, D.C., who came to Louisville at the time of the disturbances as a representative of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), was nearly ejected from the courtroom during one of the early days of prosecution testimony for claiming he could not receive a fair trial.

The prosecution was not able to place all of the defendants together at any one time so Nicholson had no choice but to free them all. Nicholson said it took "many, many hours of studying and researching the law" to come up with his instructions to the jury of nine whites and three blacks to find the defendants innocent.

Cortez, who still must finish serving five years in federal pris-

on on a weapons charge stemming from the 1968 disturbances, said after the trial that he did receive a fair trial, and the other five defendants, all from Louisville agreed. The moderate Courier Journal said in an editorial that "It was the slowness of justice that is to be deplored in this instance. It is clear now why the prosecution was in no hurry to bring this case to trial."

The charges were originally brought against the six when Louisville Police Chief C.J. Hyde testified in an extraordinary court of inquiry in city Police Court in October, 1968, that three of the defendants had conspired to dynamite an oil refinery in the city during the disorders. His testimony resulted in the arraignment of the first three. The others were added to the conspiracy list within weeks. During the trial, the prosecution was able to come up with no evidence of a conspiracy, or concerning the alleged plan to dynamite the oil refinery.

Defendant Sam Hawkins demanded an apology from Schroering for the inconvenience the case has caused the defendants. He said Schroering had "been after Bob Simms (another defendant) and me for four years. The only conspiracy that existed was in his mind and in the mind of the city administration."

Schroering came under bitter attack at a press conference called by the defendants when defense attorney Daniel T. Taylor, Kentucky's most respected and persecuted civil liberties attorney belittled Schroering's appeal. "The case is over with, and he didn't win," he said. Taylor invited the Commonwealth attorney to "come over and learn what the law is."

The defendants called the decision "a victory for black people" and urged blacks to use the case as a rallying point for "black unity." "The black community in this city has neither freedom nor power," one defendant said. "Therefore we must seek change."

The trial itself was lackluster. Much of it was spent selecting a jury and arguing legal points behind closed doors in the judge's chambers. Although there was a standing room-only crowd the first day of the trial, attendance quickly dropped off, and there was only a handful of spectators on hand to hear the ruling freeing the Black Six.

Spectator attendance was the biggest disappointment to the defendants. "The courtroom should have been filled with black people," Cortez said, and the others agreed that there is still a long way to go in organizing the city's large black population.

## campus news briefs

### DRAFT COUNSELING

The Draft Counseling Center at 1001 University Ave. is open from 3-5 and 7-9 weekdays. Learn about the alternatives to the draft with assistance from the Draft Center's counseling staff. The Counseling Center is in the basement of the St. Francis House.

\*\*\*

### DRAFT RESISTANCE

There is a weekly meeting of 1-A's and people interested in draft resistance every Sunday night at 8:00 in the Methodist Center at 1127 University Ave. This group has been contacting 1-A's in Dane County and has been rapping in front of the draft board and at physical and induction buses.

\*\*\*

### SMORGASBORD

The congregation of Calvary

United Methodist Church is sponsoring a Smorgasbord at the church, 655 West Badger Road, on Tuesday, July 21.

Serving will be from 5:00 p.m. until 7:00 p.m. The cost is \$1.75 for adults and \$1.00 for children. The public is cordially invited.

\*\*\*

### FREE CONCERT

The Staph band will present a free concert on the Union Terrace beginning at 1:30 p.m. Sunday, July 19. The concert is sponsored by The Wisconsin Union Summer Board.

\*\*\*

### THE HUSTLER

Quo Vadis film society will present "The Hustler" with Paul Newman and Jackie Gleason, a classic film on the life style of pool sharks, 105 Psychology Friday, July 24 at 7:00 and 9:00

### FREE CONCERT

J.T. & Church, a local jazz band, will give a free concert on The Wisconsin Union Terrace at 1 p.m. Friday, July 17. The concert is sponsored by the Union's Summer Board, and will be rescheduled in case of rain.

\*\*\*

### WOMEN'S MEETING

W.A.M. (Women's Action Movement) will hold a meeting on Thursday, July 16, at 7:30 p.m. at the Memorial Union. Check "Today in the Union" for the exact room. The main business of the meeting will be a discussion conducted by a member of W.A.G. (Women's Action Group) on abortion and birth control reform.

\*\*\*

### FILMS ON ARTISTS

Films concerning the lives and (continued on page 9)

## THE 1970 YEARBOOK IS HERE (THE ART PORTFOLIO)

PICK YOURS UP IN THE TOWERS  
502 N. FRANCES

HOURS: 12:00-4:30

If you haven't purchased one yet you may for \$7.00

## DON'T MISS

*Our Sing-Along Tonight  
with ANGIE on Guitar  
and JOHN on Bass*

*Saturday Enjoy*

**TOM and JERRY**

No Cover or Minimum — Free Peanuts at 9:00

### NURSES NIGHT

MONDAY, JULY 20, at 7:00

FREE DRINK OF YOUR  
CHOICE

To all nurses, female medical technicians, student nurses, doctor or dentist personnel. You must be 21.

PUBLIC INVITED

Free Entertainment at 9:00



Brat und Brau  
One Block East  
of Camp Randall  
at 1421 Regent



Open 11:00 A.M.  
FREE PARKING

CAN'T BELIEVE IT?

Come see and taste — Huge Juicy Brats,  
Giant BrauBurgers and Tender Steaks

# The Daily Cardinal Action Ads

## Pad Ads . . .

MUST sell Surf contract at sacrifice. Call Barb 251-0212. **xxx**  
**SINGLES**, 1 & 2 & 3 bdrm. apts. Rent now for summer and fall. Property Managers, 505 State St. 257-4283. **xxx**

**ALLEN HOUSE APTS.** 2130 Univ. Ave. Campus. Effic & 1 bdrm, from \$127.50. Security locked bldg. Swimming pool & rec room. Air - cond, outdoor patio area. Limited number of units avail for summer. 233-4351. 251-1175. 233-6369 (3-8 p.m.) **xxx**

**ROBIN APTS.** 1309-1315 Spring Street Large one & two bedrm apts. 17 feet of closets Large bedrooms Big living room Eating space in kitchens Tub and shower Sound proof construction Off street parking Now renting for fall 2½ blocks from center of campus Air-conditioned 233-9152  
 Check with present tenants some summer sublets. **xxx**

**THE CARROLLON**  
 620 North Carroll Street 257-3736  
 1 bedroom apartments for 2 or 3 persons you may sign up alone  
 Renting for fall 1970 **xxx**

**University Courts**  
 2302 University Avenue 238-8966  
 Efficiency, 1 and 2 Bedroom Furnished Apts. Special summer offer 1-5 daily or call 238-8966 See our display ad  
**MODEL APARTMENT OPEN**  
 1-5 daily or call 238-8966 **xxx**

**ROOMS.** Kit priv. Clean Fall, summer rates. Parking. Near stadium. 231-2929, 257-9358. **xxx**

**CO-ED ROOMS**  
 For summer and fall Reduced Summer Rates  
 Singles and doubles, private bath Refrigerator, private pier, on the lake as low as \$40-mo.

**KENT HALL**  
 616 N. Carroll 255-6344 **xxx**

**FALL RENTAL** 1001 Fiedler Lane furn townhouse 1½ baths. Dishwasher 3 br. \$275 mo. 257-4221, 257-5285. **xxx**

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

**GRADUATE MEN** single — summer or fall. Kitchen privilege, 2 block from Library. 233-7833. **xxx**

**FURN** 3 rm bath. Langdon area vac. 255-0785, 256-5871. **4x17**

**TO SUBLLET** ½ dbl kitchen priv. wom. to Aug 31 \$50 255-8216. **4x17**

**MALE GRAD** (Soc) needs place for fall. Own room around \$70 mo. Write 333 John St, Ann Arbor, Mich or call Howard 769-1247 collect nights. **4x17**

**THE FRANCES**  
 215 N Frances St.  
 Across from Witte

New 1 2 br for Sept. from \$165.00 2 per apt, also single openings Air cond, disposal, carpeted, vacuum in ea apt. Sun deck, rec area. 257-7034. **xxx**

**FURNISHED** 2 br or efficiency on or off campus. Available now or Sept 1st. Air cond carpeting. Off st pk. Call 221-0758 or 222-2621. **8x21**

**SUMMER RENTALS** — Rooms — efficiencies. 438 N. Frances, 619 Mendota Ct., 424 N. Frances. See manager in the bldgs, or call. 257-4221. **xxx**

## Pad Ads . . .

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

**CAMPUS** — 1631 Madison St, quiet neighborhood, single room for male with kitchen privileges. Parking, all utilities, \$40 per month, summer months. 255-9467 days, 233-4817 evenings & weekends. **xxx**

**RICHLAND APARTMENTS** — 1308 Spring Street. Eff & 1 bdrm apts for graduate students. Now renting for fall. 233-2588. **xxx**

**LARGE** 2 bedroom, furn. apt. 325 W. Wilson, \$150 monthly, 1001 Fiedler Lane, 2 bedroom Townhouse, \$150 monthly. **xxx**

**SUMMER SUBLLET** 3 bedrooms on Dayton St. Must rent. Very cheap to any no. 256-0075. **4x17**

**1 BDRM** 1 girl to share w 1 fall furn utl incl 244-8904 after 4. **4x22**

**GIRLS** no sum vacancies. Some for fall. Kitch. priv. 505 Conklin Pl. 255-8216, 222-2724. **9x31**

**2 ROOM APT** want 2 to share off-street parking, utilities. Square area. 257-9110 4 pm-7 pm. **4x24**

**SUMMER — MEN:** single rm, great loc. Avail. now to Sept. 10. \$70 total. 256-0095. **5x29**

**SAXONY APARTMENTS**  
 Capitol and Campus  
 West Johnson at Frances St.  
 Single, singles

\* Carpeted  
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 \* Air conditioned  
 \* Swimming pool  
 \* Sun deck  
 \* Choice campus locations

2 bedroom apartments renting for fall for 4, 3, or 2 students, nurses, technicians or office workers. Starting at \$60 per month. Also reduced present summer rates.

**PROPERTY MANAGERS**  
 257-4283 505 State St. **xxx**

**SUM SUBLLET** at 554 W Mifflin. Own rm in large apt. Call, evenings 255-1376 or 238-8289. **2x17**

**LRG 2 bdr apt** cheap 256-3952. **3x24**

## For Sale . . .

### CAMPING SPECIALS

Reg. Now  
 Canopy 12'x12' ..... \$30 \$21.95  
 8'x8' Umbrella tent \$55 39.95  
 5'x7' Mountain tent \$18.50 14.95  
 Trailer Awning 8'x10' \$25. 19.95  
 Nylon Backpacking tent \$50 37.95

10'x10' Screen house \$54 42.95  
 10'x15' Deluxe tent \$90 69.95

Camp cots \$9.95; camp stools \$2.50; rubber boots—Many \$12.95 to \$59.95. Big selection—Lowest prices in town.

**WES ZULTY SPORTS**  
 1440 E. WASHINGTON  
 249-6466 **xxx**

**USED DISHES**, books, clothing, household goods, miscellany. The Encore Shop, 303 North Randall, Tues., Wed., Thurs., 9am to 5 pm. Benefit U-YW. **13xA21**

**HOFNER BASS**, \$150. Console stereo, \$125. 8 hydroplane, 12 hp, & trailer, \$175. 256-6164. **3x22**

**1955 PLYM SP** fury hd tp \$900 very good cond pwr st rg new paint in Apr. 255-1958 6 to 10 pm **5x24**

**WOLLENSAK** portable stereo reel recorder. 835-5602 eve. **2x22**

**STEREO** — Aina tape center SS7" Jensen spkrs — 12" Ev turntable 12 reels tape. 257-9916 Ed. **2x22**

**WHEELS . . . For Sale**

**RENT** a VW 4.99 day, 7c a mile. Call Econo-Car. 255-2480. **xxx**

**1965 TR4A** wire wheels. Good shape. 42,000 miles. 256-2914. **4x24**

**68 NORTON 750 Scrambler** stock 7800 mi, solid \$800 or best offer. 255-9939, 7-8 pm. **4x29**

**VW BUS** new rebuilt engine. Call Jo 256-7569. **3x24**

**60 HONDA excel** 256-5631. **3x24**

## Help Wanted . . .

**SUMMER JOBS** pay good plus a scholarship to all men. Car. Call 221-1881 for interview. **7xJ31**

**EARN** \$1.50 in Psych exp: Ang, 262-1564 or 257-3125 evens. **10xA7**

**MEN WITH CAR.** 18-50 hrs wk. Aug. Over \$3 hr. 221-1881. **20xS30**

## Wanted . . .

**STUDENT PRIVILEGE CARD** needs area sales reps full or part time for sales to merchants. Exp. prefer, car a help. \$150 wk & bonus. Write Student Marketing Associates, P. O. Box 2701, Madison 53701 or call 255-5600 after six & weekends. **6x22**

**WILL PAY** \$10 for complete set of Brubaker's Econ 302 notes 255-2098 after 10 pm. **4x22**

**MALE SUBJECTS** needed for psychology experiments. \$2.00 per hr. Call 262-0211 (rm 310) 1-4 pm, give name, time available, and phone number. **4x24**

**DRIVERS NEEDED** to drive a car and U-Haul truck to Denver, Colorado area. Leaving Madison on August 18. Call 238-2970 anytime of the day. **5x29**

**MARRIED COUPLES** (childless) needed immediately for common cold study. \$27 a person. Call 262-2638. **2x17**

**PEOPLE WHO DIG** making clothes. A cooperative store is in the making. Interested? Call 255-7607 between 2 and 8 pm. **2x22**

**MALES — FEMALES** participate in psychology study \$2 hr. Phone 262-1835, 12-2 pm only. **7x7**

**ENGAGED** and young married couples to discuss prerecorded tapes on marriage. \$4 per couple per hour. 233-2625. **1x17**

## Services . . .

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

**THESIS Reproduction** — xerox or typing. The Thesis Center 257-3918 Carole Leslie. **xxx**

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**TYPING:** Pick up & delivery. 849-4502. **16xS 23**

**EXPER. TYPING** 255-9193, 35c page. Hems 255-9193. \$2 a skirt. **10xA14**

**TYPING.** Hourly rate saves you money. 257-3117. **9x14**

## Etc. & Etc. . .

**INDIA** Overland \$204, regular trips. 39 Lansdowne Gdns, London S.W.8., U.K. **75xA21**

**PARKING** available immediately, choice campus locations. Call Property Managers, 505 State St. 257-4283. **xxx**

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

**LOST — PLAIN GOLD** wedding band inscribed initials JBB, MKO. Dated 9-7-68. Somewhere between softball fields and hooper boathouse on bikepath. Call 256-0149 evens. 262-1744 days. **4x17**

**LOST — Manuscript & Chinese** bks in green briefcase 7-12, eve. Reward. Call Ming S. Hung, 257-0921 or mail just bks & manus by COD to 215 N. Frances, apt 306. **2x17**

## Lost & Found . . .

**WHEELS . . . For Sale**

**RENT** a VW 4.99 day, 7c a mile. Call Econo-Car. 255-2480. **xxx**

**1965 TR4A** wire wheels. Good shape. 42,000 miles. 256-2914. **4x24**

**68 NORTON 750 Scrambler** stock 7800 mi, solid \$800 or best offer. 255-9939, 7-8 pm. **4x29**

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## THE DAILY CARDINAL ACTION

### ADS — GET ACTION — Place

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## news briefs

(continued from page 10)

works of three contemporary artists will be shown in the Wisconsin Union Play Circle at 4, 6 and 8 p.m. July 21.

Robert Rauschenberg will be featured in one of the two 30 minute black and white films, when his sculpture, theatrical works, films and paintings will be examined. The second film will deal with the paintings and philosophy of pop artist Wayne Thiebaud and the bronze sculptures of abstract expressionist Peter Voulkos.

The films are free and open to all UW students, staff and faculty.

ADAM SCHESCH

Adam Schesch will be the guest on Vietnam Seminar from 8:05 to 10:00 Monday night, July 20 over WIBA Radio. Schesch will talk about his recent trip to Paris and his conferences with representatives of the Paris Peace Talks. Listeners may question him by calling 233-5311 during the broadcast.

THE PAWNBROKER

"The Pawn Broker" starring Rod Steiger in the role which won him an academy award nomination will be shown at 7:00 and 9:00 p.m., July 17 in 6210 Social Science. Admission is 75¢.

# Supreme Court sidesteps CO issue, but . . .

WASHINGTON — (CPS)—The Supreme Court has neatly sidestepped the decision on conscientious objection to a particular war which it had been expected to render this year.

The ruling in the case of John Sisson, on government appeal of a verdict of acquittal rendered by District Court Judge Charles Wyzanski of Massachusetts, was that the Court had no jurisdiction to decide on the issues of the case under the law governing appeals of criminal cases by the government.

Sisson was convicted by a jury of refusing to submit to induction in 1968. He had not applied for recognition as a conscientious objector because his belief that he could not serve in the armed forces was based on a non-religious objection to a specific war.

Shortly after the jury convicted

him, Sisson filed a motion which challenged the jurisdiction of the District Court to try the case on the grounds that the Court had refused to consider the legality of the Vietnam war as a defense argument.

Judge Wyzanski granted what he termed a "motion in arrest of judgement", on grounds of evidence introduced in the trial rather than the defense motion. The Supreme Court's opinion explains that Wyzanski "held that the Free Exercise and Due Process Clauses 'prohibit the application of the 1967 Draft Act to Sisson to require him to render combat service in Vietnam' because as a 'sincerely conscientious man', Sisson's interest in not killing in the Vietnam conflict outweighed the country's present need for him to be so employed."

The high court rejected the gov-

ernments appeal because it found that Judge Wyzanski's "motion in arrest of judgement" did not meet the requirements of the Criminal Appeals Act for jurisdiction for the Supreme Court to hear a government appeal. It termed Judge Wyzanski's action to be a direct verdict of acquittal, which the government may not appeal.

The court's action has the effect of freeing Sisson without ruling on the question of opposition to a particular war as a basis for recognition for conscientious objector status. Earlier this term the Court had ruled that non-religious objectors were entitled to the exemptions.

Meanwhile, there is speculation that the administration may attempt to save face on its lottery predictions for this year by sharply curtailing or eliminating draft calls in the last several months

of 1970.

In December 1969, when the Defense Department gave the President predictions about the effect of the lottery, it said that it would need 250,000 men, but that men in the bottom third of the lottery pool could consider themselves to be reasonably safe from induction. This figure was soon dismissed by Selective Service officials as being unrealistic.

Now the Defense Department has revised its needs to a level of approximately 170,000 men, 114,500 of whom will have been drafted by the end of July. Once again, Selective Service officials are making predictions about lot-

tery numbers. Even though many states have fallen short of their quotas under a limitation forbidding induction of men with numbers higher than 190 in July, draft officials are now claiming that the highest lottery number to be called this year will be close to 200. They believe that the number of June graduates with numbers under 200 will be sufficient to meet the needs of the Defense Department.

The Defense Department's announced quota for August is 10,000 men, the lowest number since President Nixon suspended draft calls in late 1969.

## Court decisions may lead to Viet war challenge

NEW YORK—(CPS)—A federal district court decision handed down Wednesday (July 1) is the second of four parallel cases here, which may ultimately lead to a giant legal showdown on the constitutionality of the war in Vietnam.

Judge John F. Dooling Jr. of the Southern Region of New York Federal District Court denied Spec. 5 Salvatore Orlando's request for a temporary injunction that would prevent the Defense Department from sending him to Indochina, on the grounds that the war had not been declared by Congress as stipulated in the constitution.

Dooling said the Congress had, in effect, supported the war declaration in a number of actions, including the levying of war taxes, the appropriation of funds for "the sinews of war," the extension of the draft, the passage of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, the relieving aliens of paying naturalization fees if they served in the armed forces after Feb. 28, 1961.

The Orlando case, handled by a panel of lawyers and specialists headed by the New York Civil Liberties Union, is almost identical to three other cases currently pending in the New York federal courts.

Last week the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit dealt with a similar district court ruling for Pvt. Malcolm A. Berk, who had asked for a temporary injunction against the defense department. The appeals court re-

fused to issue an injunction (Berk has since been shipped to Vietnam), but for the first time the federal court system said that the issue of the constitutionality of the war was fair game in a court of law. The judge ordered that the case be brought to trial as soon as possible.

The Berk case "is an extremely important case," said Edwin Oppenheimer, one of the NYCLU lawyers on the defense panel. "This is the first time any court has said it is a judiciable issue." In saying that the federal courts had jurisdiction, the judge opened up the entire legal issue of pre-war. The decision requires that Berk show "that Congressional debates and actions fall short of whatever 'explicit approval' standards he propounds."

Following the Berk case, the other three cases—including Orlando's—were prepared with this "manageable standard" in mind. In Wednesday's decision Judge Dooling—generally regarded as a liberal Judge—admitted that the Orlando case met the same requirements as the Berk case, but that there was enough Congressional action to be construed as compliance with the Executive orders.

Oppenheimer said that at this time the defense lawyers will almost certainly appeal this decision, like they did the Berk case before it.

The consolidated attack on the legality of the war would then be brought to trial in the fall, he hoped. "We would subpoena

all the top officials involved, including Westmoreland, Fulbright and man of the people in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations..."

"It depends upon what you want to do with a trial like this," said Oppenheimer. "It could be handled like a political trial or you could gear the trial to get the war ruled unconstitutional. I personally don't believe they'll ever rule the trial unconstitutional. So, you aim it to get the most political effect out of it. If we could get the government in the position of relying solely upon the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, we would be in good shape."

There has only been one other case that even deals with the issue at all. Four years ago, in Washington, D.C. District Court in Luftig vs. McNamara, the court overruled a request. "In effect they said not to even dirty the courtroom with such an outrageous idea as the unconstitutionality of the war," said Oppenheimer.

An amicus brief has been filed by Prof. Norman Dorsen of the New York University law center representing 100 lawyers and law professors. When the case comes to trial—either separately or in a combined form—it will be the greatest legal challenge to the war making powers of the executive, and the strongest effort against the war by the legal profession yet on the dockets.

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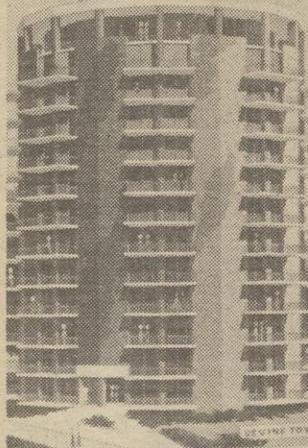
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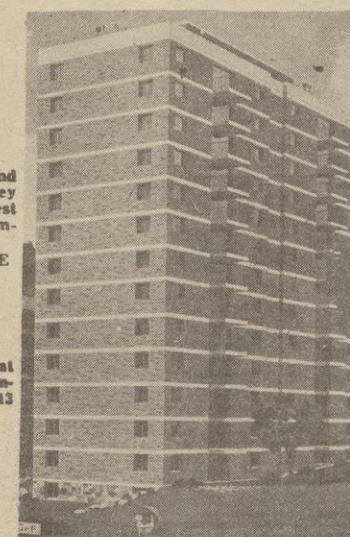
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Hot Fast Delivery	Hot	Hot Fast Delivery	Hot	Carry - Out or Free, Hot, Fast Delivery	Carry - Out or Free, Hot, Fast Delivery

\$1.00	\$1.00	50c	50c	25c	25c
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**Schesch** (continued from page 7)  
program is accepted by non-Communists as a domestic policy around which they can all unite.

It has already been stated that the PRG has made strong guarantees of safety to these groups. The real point is, though, that since the Tet offensive, the NLF and PRG have been moving to implement these guarantees. According to Devillers and other contacts in France, the NLF and PRG have changed their focus of activity since Tet. They are concentrating on talking to people and on encouraging people to reach an accommodation with the PRG.

Over the last two years, the PRG has succeeded in reaching numerous supporters of Saigon, exiles, and fence sitters. This is extremely important. It indicates that the war in Vietnam has become a true war of national liberation, a war against a foreign invader.

In this grand anti-imperialist alliance, long-standing political differences have been put aside. This was the significance of the reception given us by the Society of Vietnamese in France. This is an umbrella organization, made

Friday, July 17, 1970

up of many fence sitters, voluntary exiles, Catholics, professionals, etc., who had left Vietnam in various waves over the last few years.

The PRG has convinced large numbers of the Vietnamese community in exile that they have a positive role to play in post-war Viet Nam. In Paris, there are many intellectuals, doctors, professors, students, scientists, and managers who are planning for the first time to return to post-war Viet Nam. How else can one explain the request which was put to me in great detail that Americans help collect scientific, medical, and professional text books for eventual shipment to Viet Nam?

In Viet Nam itself, the most sensitive question concerns what would happen to low ranking officers and non-commissioned soldiers in the Saigon army. Battle casualties suggest that a tacit understanding has already been reached. When the Saigon army invaded Cambodia, they suffered casualties far higher than in the weeks before the invasion. Yet Saigon suffered these high casualties in Cambodia at the hands of a retreating army. The earlier casualties suffered in Vietnam were presumably the result

of the aggressive actions of the Saigon forces as they daringly plunged into the heart of the enemy's military concentrations. If this is so, how does Washington explain Saigon's low casualties in Viet Nam?

As for the Catholic, the PRG stated to us, Archbishop Binh of Saigon, the head of the southern Catholic community, has formerly endorsed the "No Reprisal" assurances of the PRG/NLF and the sections of the political settlement. (Even more surprisingly, Far Eastern Economic Review, on March 5, 1970, noted that he and Danang's Bishop Pham Ngoc Chi, a refugee bishop, have even called for reunification with the North.) If they are satisfied, who are we to doubt?

In recent months, the Thieu-Ky regime has made wholesale arrests. All of the people arrested have been calling for peace and negotiations with the PRG. Those arrested include members of the Buddhist clergy, the university community, assembly members, trade union leaders, white-collar administrators, and Catholics. This means that members of all of these groups believe that the PRG has a workable program and that it will adhere to its guarantee for their

well being.

The picture, then, is that only a very small minority of the urban Vietnamese will not have worked out guarantees for their well-being and safety when the war comes to an end. In a real sense, the Provisional Coalition Government has already been formed. It includes, in addition to the PRG/NLF and its huge peasant base, the urban-based Buddhist sects, the Catholic community, the urban intelligentsia, and the reconciled civilian and military officials from middle and lower echelon positions.

Who is left? President Thieu has already shipped his two sons out of the country and his wife is rumored to have secretly purchased a villa in Rome. Others will also provide for themselves abroad. The wealthy merchants and landlords, the collaborators, the corrupt high officials, and the dope smugglers—these people will doubtless leave. In fact, as Devillers pointed out to me, one of the key points which is implicit in the PRG agreement to a staged withdrawal over several months was that this would allow the quiet and orderly departure of whatever upper class individuals chose to leave.

## Wrestling coach Martin missing

University head wrestling coach George A. Martin, 59, is missing and presumed drowned on a canoeing trip in Ontario, Canada.

On June 27, Martin and two other expert canoeists put into the Albany River north of Savant Lake, Ontario. Accompanying him were Harold F. Deutsch, a professor of physiological chemistry at the University and Wolfram Zillig, professor of physiological chemistry in Munich, Germany.

On July 11, just one day before the end of their run, the canoe carrying Martin and Deutsch capsized in a rapids on the Little Jackfish River. When Deutsch got to shore he discovered Martin was missing. An extensive search by Deutsch and Zillig failed to locate him. Canadian provincial

High School Wrestling Tournament in 1940. By 1969, the tournament had over 21,000 fans in attendance at the Field House.

George Martin's teams never won a Big 10 title but in a sport which offered few athletic scholarships, he developed many fine individual wrestlers including John Roberts, Clarence Self, Bob Konovsky, Roger Pillath, Rick Heinzelman, Mike Gluck, and Russ Hellickson.

In his letter Ramsden asked that the Oshkosh five not be ac-

## 'Oshkosh Five' claim rights violation

Five young men, dropped from Wisconsin State University-Oshkosh, are claiming violation of their rights of free speech and due process.

According to registrar Donald Jorgenson, the group, which has dubbed itself "the Oshkosh Five," was dropped along with 800 other students at WSU-O for academic reasons.

The specific objection of the five is to a letter sent by R.J. Ramsden, vice president for academic affairs at WSU-O, to the university deans.

In his letter Ramsden asked that the Oshkosh five not be ac-

cepted on appeal for readmission. According to the letter, the five "have both not displayed good citizenship and have acted to harm the image and reputation of this University."

"The Vice President-Student Affairs feels that their lack of good citizenship and good conduct contributed directly to their failure to achieve academic success, and resulted in their being on the Drop

List," Ramsden's letter continued.

Peter Kohlenberg, one of the five, said that the group will not reveal how they received a copy of Ramsden's letter. Ramsden, puzzled at how the letter became public, said that it was dated July 1 but by the middle of last week he knew that it was out.

"These students will get careful attention; their rights will not be violated," Ramsden said.

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GEORGE MARTIN

Police were conducting a land and air search, but had not yet recovered the body Thursday.

Martin, a native of Eagle Grove, Iowa, was a state championship high school wrestler and starred for Iowa State College, where he won the 165-pound NCAA Championship in 1933. At the 1969 NCAA Wrestling Championships at Provo, Utah, Martin was inducted into the Helms Amateur Wrestling Hall of Fame and on April 4, 1970, he was inducted into the Iowa Wrestling Hall of Fame at Cresco, Iowa. He is survived by a wife and two children.

Martin, just raised to the rank of full professor of physical education, coached wrestling at the University for 35 years.

Martin organized the first State

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