



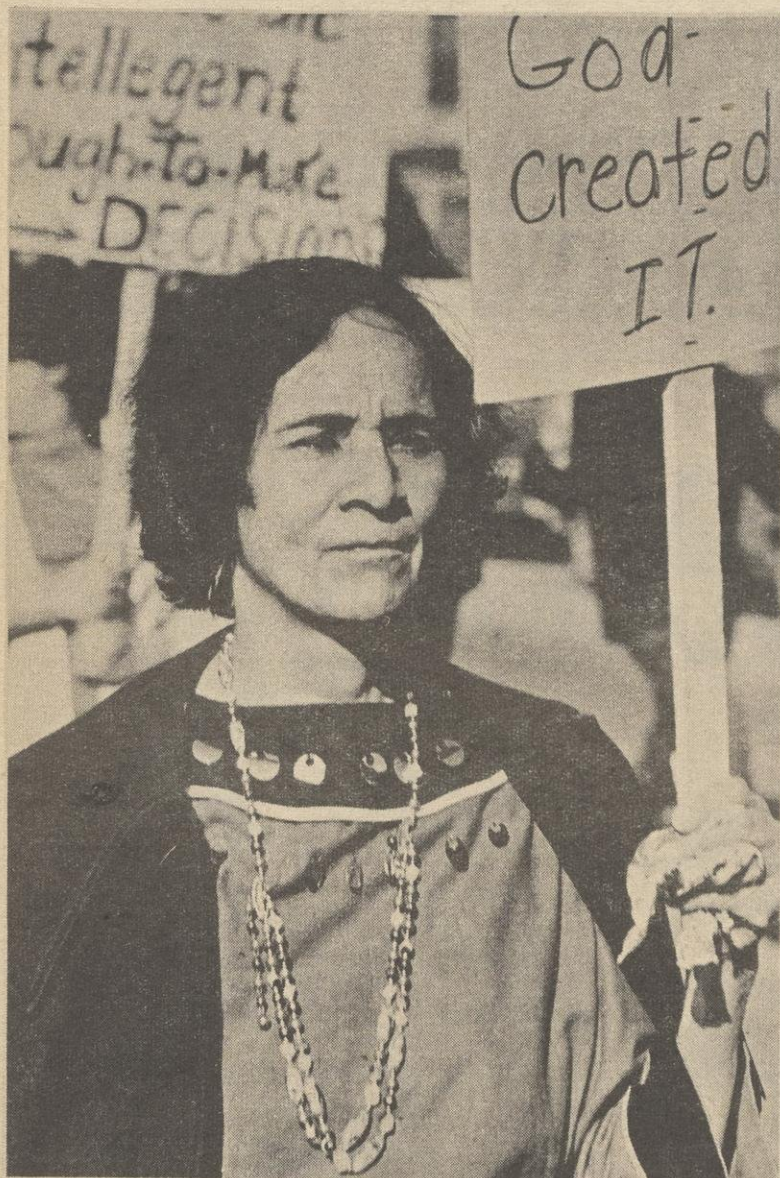
The daily cardinal. Vol. LXXXIII, No. 156 July 6, 1973

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On the trail of broken treaties

Wounded Knee not over

By DICK VACCA
of the Cardinal Staff

The seventy-day siege of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, ended on May 8, but it remains to be seen if the Indians who held the village will get what they want.

Russell Means, an American Indian Movement (AIM) activist, in mid-June said conditions on the Pine Ridge Reservation, where Wounded Knee is located, are "as bad as ever—nothing has changed".

"As bad as ever" for a Pine Ridge Indian is indeed very bad. Half of the reservation is on welfare. The average per family income is \$1,500 annually. Alcoholism runs high. All this goes on while the government claims it is spending over \$2,000 for each reservation Indian in America.

AIM FELT IT NECESSARY to stage a militant demonstration to draw attention to Indian affairs. They chose Wounded Knee, sight of an 1890 massacre of several hundred Sioux by the U.S. cavalry. On February 27, AIM and the Oglala Sioux sieged the village.

During the seventy day siege, two Indians died, more on both sides were wounded, and the government's credibility was stretched again. The May 8 treaty was the third made at Wounded Knee.

The May 8 end to hostilities was the last anyone heard from Wounded Knee. Without the sensationalism of roadblocks and gun battles, the media abandoned Wounded Knee. This could prove costly to the Indians—historically, the Indian peoples have never been able to keep the government honest on the basis of their own strength alone.

The May 8 treaty called for the disarming and surrender of the Wounded Knee occupants, a review of the 1868 treaty with the Sioux, an audit of the Pine Ridge Reservation funds, and a legal investigation of the Pine Ridge tribal council and its activities. Will the government keep its word this time.

THE INDIANS WERE DISARMED, and they did surrender. The Justice Department handed down 400 indictments, and of those arrested, bail ran as high as \$150,000. All those arrested are now free on bail, with the last (AIM member Al Cooper) released on June 27.

Negotiations on the 1868 treaty were initiated almost immediately—and lasted for one day. Bob Lyman, an attorney for the Wounded Knee Defense Committee in Rapid City, told the Cardinal what happened:

"A Mr. Carmen, the special council to the president, informed

us that in 1871 a senate bill declared that all Indian relations are to be handled by the legislature. Therefore, there was no reason to establish a president's council. Then he returned to Washington."

"THIS MOVE PASSED the responsibility on to Senator Abourezk (D-S.D.), due at the Pine Ridge Reservation in June as part of his hearings on pending Indian legislation."

Senator Abourezk did indeed arrive in June to hold his hearings. "Abourezk really got an earful," said Lyman. "Reservation Indians themselves got to take the stand, so Abourezk got his information firsthand."

Abourezk had a few things of his own to say when he discovered the Bureau of Indian Affairs (target of much Indian criticism) photographed everyone who attended the hearings. He called reservation conditions "deplorable", and called the reservation "a police state". He demanded the photos, and the BIA released them.

Asked if the audit of the Pine Ridge Reservation funds was underway, Lyman replied: "Supposedly it is in operation, but this I cannot confirm." Neither, it seems, can anyone else.

THE FINAL CONDITION of the continued on page 3

Goodbye Wisconsin



By Special Correspondent
Piles McMillions

TWO JEERS FOR DEMOCRACY

Frankly, what a mess some of the democracies are in in today's world.

You think, no doubt, that I refer to the United States. I certainly will do so, but not before I have reminisced a bit over the Polish situation. I am just as well aware as you are that there is always a situation of sorts in Poland.

BUT ALLOW ME to assert that the current one—if it is still current by the time this column is printed—represents a crystal-clear warning to all of us in America today.

There in historic Marshalkowska Street people were in charge of the government. Specifically there was a top man, Gomulka. Things were, it's true, in a mess, but still he was in charge.

Then protests broke out. People started to complain. Students struck and workers walked off their jobs. Wages didn't meet the cost of living. Vodka prices rose.

Nothing, you would have thought, you as an American, to worry about. Let them complain, you would have said. We'll

continued on page 3

Creepy fog over Soglin

By KEITH DAVIS
of the Cardinal Staff
part 2 of 3 parts

"But whoever wins, the outcome will be the same, because radicals, liberals and Nixon Republicans all have run out of ideas. The most they can do is recycle their failures."—Nicholas Von Hoffman on Berkely and Oakland

"...there's no point in getting into politics at all unless you plan to lash things around." Dr. Hunter S. Thompson

Despite his request for three months to mop up, Soglin has begun to cautiously move out on a few of the issues which seem safe, issues popular enough in themselves to become a part of the consolidation process.

In May he unveiled a plan called the Capitol Concourse, designed to get rid of the daily chariot races eddying at the foot of the capitol. He has also begun a push to keep MATC in a downtown Madison location.

BUT ON ONE ISSUE, AT LEAST, there has been serious criticism and doubt, at least from Soglin's left constituency. The Police Files affair, "Madison's Watergate," was a foggy, confusing three-day wonder which had a very interesting death; it petered out simply because no one would give any meaningful answers to any of the obvious questions being asked, which ironically is the same way Washington's Watergate almost went.

The files, political surveillance compiled by Madison's equivalent of the red squad, were removed by Thomas from the Police Department the day after Soglin's election, apparently on orders of Mayor Dyke.

The same day this came out, Thomas resigned, which according to Police and Fire Commission president Stuart Becker forestalled an investigation of Thomas' actions, and thus any hope of finding out the extent of the files. Said Becker, "the question becomes moot because the individual has resigned." It turned out, however, that Thomas hadn't resigned but was using his accumulated vacation and sick leave to retire early, which meant that he was still on the force. This, however, was never pursued.

There was also the question of whether files were kept on individuals. Couper flatly denied they were. But taking him at his word that the files were "few enough to be carried by one person," it seems evident enough that it would be easy enough to keep track of individual names in the files. I see some guy's name come across this desk 15 times, I get to know who it is. Then he may stand some surveillance from time to time."

The next week the Capital Times also broke a story indicating information was kept on individuals. There is also the case of County Board member Eddie Handell, who was the subject of a police file passed to the high school where he was interning in January 1972. Although he received good marks as a student teacher, Handell has been unable to obtain a job since then.

As a gut issue, maybe the number one issue for the radical community, the scandal was rich in potential for instructive political conflict. But it has been chucked to a committee of what one person referred to as "political figureheads", the Policies and Procedures Task Force, and Couper smiled, promised, and greened his way out of it with nothing concrete being done. It was a case of the shit being flushed rather than flying.

Some have also expressed criticism over the Atwood Avenue Bypass, which Soglin signed although opposed to it. The plan calls for a path through some houses in the Atwood Avenue area as a means of facilitating traffic flow. A lot of people aren't too convinced it will work and that it's against the city's mass transit policies anyways.

It is believed Soglin approved the by-pass because the Council wanted it, as a part of his conciliation plan. Tim Provis, Soglin's press secretary during the campaign, said that at worst it was "a minor defeat in a long war."

Other's however, are more pessimistic. They believe the reason the Bypass went through is the same reason things like CMI are passed, because the council has an insular attitude of "I don't-care-as-long-as-it-isn't-affecting-me."

There is a sort of creepy fog that hangs in the air when people try to answer the question, "what is Soglin going to do?"

Some of them refer to the campaign pledges, others come on with together plans which may or may not reflect Soglin's thinking, but sounds more like their own.

Fourteenth Ward Ald. Andy Cohn points to "further consolidation on key committees like Public Works, Police and Fire, and the Plan Commission. Then you come in with plans for a green belt and land use which I would hope would both set a realistic optimum figure for population and set ways of doing it. Within that you have issues like mass transit vs. private. Also, you have to balance a limited growth philosophy so that the people who are left out now will still have opportunities."

At the other extreme, one supporter said "I think he's got no plan and really doesn't know what's going on. He's got one really good attribute—he projects confidence and control. In one sense the city can run itself; but take a look at the campaign projects and promises. The impression is that he and the 'inner ring' are working on it, but I don't think this is happening."

Ray Davis also expresses doubt, but his doubt is less categorical, based on a pessimism on the consolidation strategy. "I don't see any program right now...some rezoning maybe; generally, pro-mass transit; but no fundamental reforms in, say, housing...nothing economic."

It is also said Soglin would not be terribly unhappy if a new job could be found for City Attorney Edwin Conrad. Publicly, Soglin said in a recent interview that "most of his (Conrad's) opinions are cautious and because of that nothing gets done. If I'm going to rely on them they don't give me any options."

Privately, Soglin's feelings may be more intense. Many people believe that whether it is due to professional training or political sympathies, Conrad consistently tends to favor the right, even in matters where interpretation is discretionary. It was Conrad's rulings which kept Soglin and Ald. Eugene Parks from recovering legal fees after their arrests in a 1969 disturbance, even though both were acquitted. A solid majority of the Council last fall indicated a willingness to hock up the funds, but Conrad killed that plan as well.

J-School continues program

By JOHN KELLY
of the Cardinal Staff

Ten Army officers, under a contract for \$10,000 between the Army and the University, are being instructed in Mass Communications and Public Relations at the School of Journalism. The course they are taking is theoretical in nature and is not skill oriented.

The \$10,000 contract provides for fees and tuition, faculty salaries, and maintenance of Vilas Hall—janitorial work, air conditioning, etc. As Professor Douglas Jones, the class instructor, puts it, "The Army pays the whole smear."

The purpose of the course is to present concepts of mass communications and public relations which the Army officers may later apply to their respected fields. It

is, "not specially designed for the Army", and, "is not a skill course", Jones says.

The course has been criticized by Journalism students who feel that the academic information provided by the journalism school will aid the army in policies which are socially questionable.

Asked if it is possible for Army officers to present a balanced view of the military in public relations areas since they are ultimately subject to superiors, Jones replied, "I don't know, it depends on the individual. In public relations they're going to look for the best things to say anyways."

Jones feels the course is beneficial. He feels the officers will gain a better perspective of society because of their campus

experience (the Army also pays for the officer's room and board, as well as per diem expenses).

"As long as the University is a free institution and they've (the Army) got the money, we can serve them," Jones maintains.

The program was originated after World War II, when some military graduate students saw the opportunity for a short summer course. Over the years, the army has had to cut back the number of students taking the course because of a budget pinch. Last year, for instance, 20 Army officers attended the course while this year the number has decreased to ten.

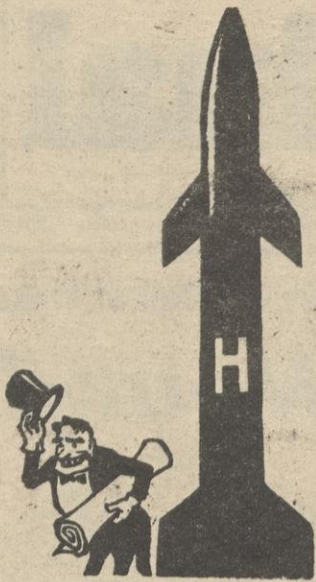
The course has been maintained for 14 years and the reason for its continuance, according to Jones, is because, "After the war it was determined that the military

forces were going to remain large and its men should have an advanced education the same as other individuals do."

A masters degree program in Journalism is also offered to military graduates belonging to all branches of the armed forces. In the Fall there will be two from the Army, two from the Marines, and one from the Navy in the program.

Military men are also trained in other areas besides Journalism at the University, such as engineering and industry.

Programs conducted for the military are present on many other universities other than Wisconsin. Programs similar to Wisconsin's are conducted at the University of Oklahoma, Boston, Stanford, Missouri, Texas, Texas Tech, Alabama, and others.



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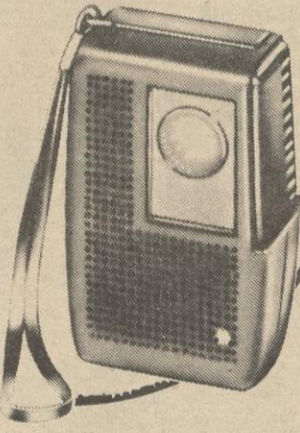
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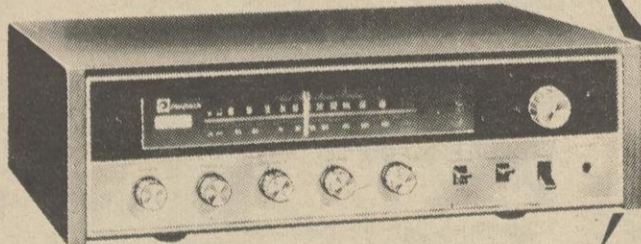


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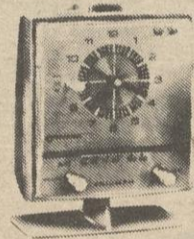


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Piles

continued from page 1

overcome. But not so. That fellow Gomulka simply lost his nerve. He "yielded to the people's will." And now they are struggling along with an untried government, with Gomulka off somewhere in the Polish equivalent of the LBJ ranch.

WHAT A TRAVESTY these Communists make of democracy. What a contrast to us Americans.

But as distressing embarrassments come to light, Mr. Nixon may well be forced to fix his eyes on about the only silver lining that has been visible to him during the whole slew of investigations, scandals, and skulduggery pre-empting soap opera time on television. The name of that lining? You all know it. It is Spiro "Mad Dog" Agnew.

There are those who regard Mad Dog as an alternative so horrifying that they would be prepared to let a wart-hog govern rather than turn the country over to him and his crew, including John ("the Rat") Connally and Ronald ("the Other Rat") Reagan.

HEALTHY, SPORTING, PUBLICITY SHY Agnew has just had it announced that he will play nine holes at the Disneyland miniature golf course. It is stated in the papers that as a result there is a largely increased demand for tickets to Disneyland by tourists. They feel, it seems, that a long, close look at Mad Dog will tone them up for a day's fun. Those subject to nausea in the California sun rightly feel that a peep at Mad Dog early in the morning is likely to result in a big throw-up which will clear their stomachs for a day of hot dogs.

In fact it looks like Disneyland could continue as one of America's seven wonders. And brochures tell us all about it.

Let your eye wander over miles and miles of grotesque fancies and park space befouled by Republican policies. (The Democrats paid tribute to the scene not only by refusing to clear up the mess but by adding some richly stinking additions of their own.)

Twice weekly visitors will be enchanted by an extravaganza prepared for them by the National Association of Manufacturers. Huge profits will rise from the water. On the heavy side, you think? Too serious for Disney's heirs?

NOT AT ALL. Plenty of comic relief can be counted on.

As for instance the sight of the man who, just after reading that the firm which employs him has just made a large profit for the year, half of which accrued from a direct steal from the Pentagon, learns that he personally is out on his ear, unemployed. That's funny enough, you'll admit. But just watch him when he gets the news that his unemployment compensation has been halved. It's side-splitting. One really rolls on the floor in the next scene when his employer blames the whole thing on unions, or shortages, or leftists.

Another highly humorous scene features "The Homeless." After some uproarious scenes in which families are driven out of their apartments in the slums by a riotously funny rats, cockroaches, landlords, and sheriffs, we see the whole crew cut off welfare and later imprisoned.

After a few sketches featuring murders of young people and minority group members, we get the all star National Security Oratorio.

In the big unity scene, no less than seven of the Watergate 500, including Mad Dog, Milhous, Muskie, and Rockefeller, publicly

Knee

continued from page 1

May 8 treaty, and of most immediate importance to the Pine Ridge Indians, is the investigation into the activities of the tribal council and its chairman, Richard Wilson.

Wilson deserves investigation. He has filled the council with friends and relatives. His \$9,000 annual salary is six times that of the average Pine Ridge family. He rules the reservation with a terror squad nicknamed "the goon squad". Again and again he has earned his reputation as an "apple"—red outside and white inside.

No one who was involved in Wounded Knee has anything complimentary to say about Dick Wilson. Jim Struve, of the Center for Conflict Resolution and a member of the interposition-observer team which patrolled the Wounded Knee DMZ, said: "The presence of the observer teams was a step designed to prevent a slaughter of the Indians...and Wilson kicked us out."

"WILSON WOULD NOT LET ANY outside food into the village. We had a lot of food and other supplies in a nearby village, but the only food Wilson would allow in was food purchased from the reservation trading post. The trading post is owned by one of Wilson's relatives."

Wilson's position on the AIM occupation was quite clear. During a March 3 press conference he branded the AIM people as "vagrants and goons who will not work". In the same statement he declared: "If necessary, I will join them (the U.S. marshals) with my gun".

The Indians stand a definite chance to remove Wilson. "There will be a general reservation election for tribal chairman," said Bob Lyman. "The primary is in November and the runoff in January. Hopefully, Wilson can be defeated."

Wounded Knee is not over. The concessions of the May 8 treaty are not an end, but only another step on the road to Indian rights. Perhaps Senator Abourezk's hearings on Indian affairs will bear fruit, but government fruit is notoriously long in ripening. Until then, as Russell Means said, things at Pine Ridge are as bad as ever.

stab each other in the back as thousands cheer.

Weather permitting, that is to say given really rough and dangerous seas, it is hoped to arrange for blacks, Asians, and Indians to be driven into the Pacific Ocean with honest American shotguns to the accompaniment of massed bands playing "My Country Tsk On Thee."

The Union Lettuce Story...

By CHUCK RAMSAY
of the Cardinal Staff

If you supported the Memorial Union's decision last spring to buy only Farmworkers' lettuce, chances are the price of your commitment may go up a few notches this fall when a current Union Council review of its lettuce policy ends.

The Council, the policy-making body of the Union, voted at a meeting last February 14 to use only farmworkers' lettuce in its operations. A September review of the new policy was included in the decision. The previous policy had been to serve both head ("Teamster") lettuce and farmworkers' lettuce, leaving the choice up to the customer.

According to John Kriek, Council vice-president for programs, the decision to use only farmworkers' lettuce has added to operating costs in preparing salads.

While rising costs are one factor to consider in using only farmworkers' lettuce, pressure from Union customers preferring head lettuce was described by Council vice-president of operations Steve Morse as another factor to consider.

"The biggest objection to serving only United Farmworker (UFW) lettuce is that the policy discriminates against those who are used to using head lettuce," he said. "While there are some who are against UFW lettuce simply because of the farmworkers, I think most people wouldn't mind if they were served UFW head lettuce."

However, Morse stressed that the majority of Union customers were in favor of continuing the boycott on Teamster head lettuce. He cited a survey conducted by the Council during the spring as indicative of support for the farmworkers.

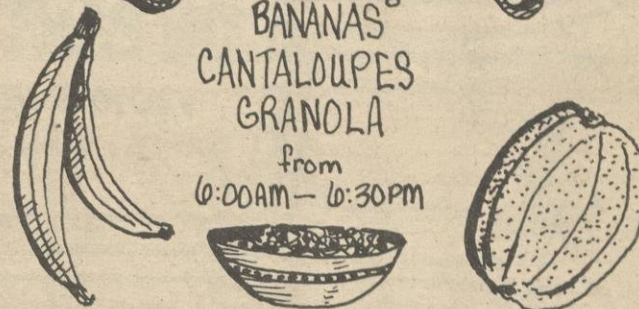
WHILE THE Union Council has taken an activist stand in support of the boycott, the Memorial Union Labor Organization (MULO) was more emphatic in its support of the boycott.

"The union will support the selling of Romaine, rather than head lettuce," said MULO president Al Neher. "If the Union Council decides it's too expensive, then we'd support having no lettuce at all rather than using head lettuce again."

At present the boycott-headlettuce policy of the Union is being reviewed, and whether it is rescinded for operating costs, kept to show political solidarity

with the farmworkers' cause, or the moral commitment of buying have prices adjusted to meet the farmworkers' lettuce, prices may rising costs remains to be seen. have to be raised to meet that "If people are willing to make commitment," Morse said.

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High schools: back in the blackboard jungle

By JOE KNOCHE
of the Cardinal Staff

Teenagers today are not necessarily made from the same mold that Archie and Jughead were. Nor are they like those styrofoam creatures seen on Room 222. Instead, some of them are working to revamp the educational system which is a slow and difficult task. In Madison, students have succeeded in getting two non-voting student representatives on the school board. Pam Hamilton and Dave Camerini are the two student representatives for the 1973-74 school year.

Pam Hamilton will be a junior at East High School this fall, and is an active member of the Madison Youth Council. Dave Camerini will be a senior at West High School next year. Dave has been active in many student organizations and he worked for Paul Soglin's mayoral campaign. "I see the high school student as a very oppressed individual. I felt that by running for the school board there was something I could do to alleviate this situation."

Cardinal: What do you see as your responsibilities as student representatives on the school board?

Camerini: My primary responsibility is to bring about a communication between the schools. I see a need for communication between the activist and non-activist students, between those people working on the Bill of Rights and those who are not.

Hamilton: In the past, students had to go through a lot of red tape to reach the school board. Through student representatives, students have a direct line of communication with the Board.

Cardinal: Is the school board responsive to the students' demands?

Camerini: No, they never have been and never will be.

Hamilton: Certain members aren't, but on the whole I believe the Board is responsive. I think this is true if only by the fact that student representatives are sitting up on the Board with them.

Cardinal: Can students be adequately represented on the Board as long as they haven't got a vote on any Board policies?

Camerini: No, I believe in one person, one vote. That goes for students, teachers, and everybody who's involved in forming school policies. If, for instance, the teachers and students at West vote not to have final exams, there shouldn't be any.

Hamilton: Students are being represented if and only if the Board listens to us. The reasons we haven't got a vote is because of a state statute. The statute says that nobody under eighteen can hold public office.

Cardinal: Considering the fact that students don't have a vote, could placing student representatives on the Board be an attempt at pacifying the more political students?

Camerini: I think it is to a certain extent. But free schools are also a part of this pacification or co-option process. We have been co-opted, but if we can organize we can work against and fight this co-option. Students have to get together.

Cardinal: What issues will be confronting students next year?

Camerini: The question, "Is a student a human being?" Students' rights have been usurped illegally in the past. With the passage of the Bill of Rights students have legal rights now. Administrators no longer have the right to prior censorship of posters and leaflets in the schools and students have "due process" of law now.

But these examples are only legal rights. The Board took out most of the educational content because the Board hasn't recognized the education rights of students yet. The question that arises is, "How can schools teach democracy when the schools themselves are such undemocratic institutions?" These will be the issues next fall.

Cardinal: Do you have any hopes of organizing students throughout the city?

Camerini: Student unions have been tried unsuccessfully. The feeling which arose was that if a small group of activists should be set up in each school. If an important issue comes up, the activists would rally other students around that issue and show them if they're getting screwed.

Cardinal: What do you consider the main faults in the educational system?

Hamilton: One main weakness is that there isn't much student participation in the educational process. In the individual classrooms it's up to the teacher to allow more student participation. I'd like to see teachers give students more choice in selecting teaching methods and materials to be used.

A student-teacher class evaluation was initiated at West at the end of last year. One will be worked on over the summer for use at East next fall. We'll submit the proposal to the student and faculty senates at East and hopefully the plan will be ratified.

Camerini: Students have no control over their education. Students are prisoners and I don't feel they can learn in that sort of environment.

Cardinal: Can students actively promote change in the school system?

Hamilton: It's a very slow process but it can be done if only by the fact that there are so many students. If all of the students get behind an issue, we can't be ignored. Getting information out to the students is important because if they don't know what's going on, students will be apathetic.

Cardinal: What are the major obstacles to bringing about change?

Hamilton: Basically the slow process. The Bill of Rights took over four years to get passed.

Camerini: Lack of student unity is an obstacle. This rivalry among schools is ridiculous. Students must unite.

News Briefs

FARAH BOYCOTT SUPPORT

All persons who wish to participate in the mass picket line organized by the Madison Committee to Support the Farah Strike are urged to be present on Saturday July 7 between noon and 4 p.m. at the East Town Mall. Those interested are asked to assemble at Entrance A (the first entrance to the mall grounds as one approaches from the east traveling on East Washington Avenue). The Johnson Street bus runs from State Street to East Town, and alternate transportation will be available, leaving the Memorial Union on

Langdon St. at: 11:30 am, 12:30 and 1:30 p.m. The mass picket action has been called to protest the sale of Farah slacks at Prange's East Town and the recent court injunction barring picketers from East Town's grounds.

WOMEN'S ACTION

The Women's Action Movement will be showing the film Growing Up Female Tuesday, July 10 at 7:30 p.m. in the Memorial Union. The free film will be followed by a discussion. See "Today in the Union" for room location. Open to men.

Local welfare policies may be liberalized

By HERB WISEMAN
of the Cardinal Staff

A more positive attitude toward poor people and their rights may result from Mayor Soglin's appointment of six new members to the City Welfare Board.

A policy allowing advocates to accompany recipients during all interviews with welfare department officials was the first significant change adopted by the board. An action which would make striking workers eligible for general assistance has strong support and could be passed at the July meeting.

The new advocate policy enables a recipient to have a

within the department itself, but reflects a prevalent attitude by the public toward welfare recipients."

An employment policy which requires the recipient to make 14 attempts at finding a job per week or lose welfare benefits is also questioned by Sack. Although general relief is designed to aid someone until a job is found, this policy would seem to put excessively stringent requirements in order to receive benefits.

Sack said it is necessary to investigate agencies which the welfare department has been referring. This includes a check on the conditions of boarding

Elaine Everson, president of the welfare board and an active member of welfare rights cited a change in hearing procedures as her main goal. At present the welfare board only meets once a month. If a person is denied assistance he must wait until the next board meeting for a hearing. She proposes a policy which would guarantee a hearing within 72 hours to anyone desiring one.

A change in rent policies is also favored by Everson. The department is supposedly not an agent of public morals, yet rent will not be paid for two unrelated persons of the opposite sex living in the same apartment.

The large powers of welfare administrators is also criticized by Everson.

"The administrator is often a man who has lived in the community," Everson said, "and if he thinks the person isn't doing enough he doesn't have to give him welfare. Some of these guys set themselves up like little gods and try to control the lives of other people. When you apply you're a crook until proven otherwise."

What city welfare can give is very specifically spelled out in the law according to Messerschmidt. He pointed out that the average grant in the city of Madison for the last year was \$21 above the state's average grant for the first 10 months of 1972.

"Money is a part of life," Messerschmidt said, "you can't separate money and life. This agency is set up to distribute financial aids and help people find jobs. As a public agency we have to make decisions."

"The welfare department must be able to check up on applicants," said Messerschmidt in defense of present practices. "We deal with every case on a person to person basis. Welfare people, as any other people, have the right to petition and organize, but other people also have the right to counter them."

"Welfare has gotten a bad name with many people, particularly those of the Archie Bunker type, because of certain laws and administrative policies," said Messerschmidt. "Some policies should be changed. In some instances there should be greater public education as to why people are on welfare. The whole put 'em to work idea is a very simplistic view of welfare. Some may be able to work but the number who could be given a job is quite negligible."



Welfare Director Lowell Messerschmidt

friend or counsel present when being interviewed by the caseworker. Advantages would be derived from the confidence and support of having the advocate present, the aid of the advocate in expressing adequately the recipient's case and in lessening the possibility for intimidation of the recipient.

Dorothy Jafferis, a member of the Federation of Retail Clerks, will take the place of Walter Kearns, a Dyke appointee, this month. Those already on the board are Betty Smith, 19th District Alderwoman; Michael Sack, 13th District Alderman; Ivan Imm, 1st District Alderman; Elaine Everson, Board president; Maureen Arcand and Donald Warren.

City Welfare Director Lowell Messerschmidt expressed concern over the inclusion of the advocate in personal interviews. According to Messerschmidt, advocates are not always qualified to act in the recipient's interests and sometimes hinder the progress of interviews. He cited the possibility of harassment of the social worker as another danger.

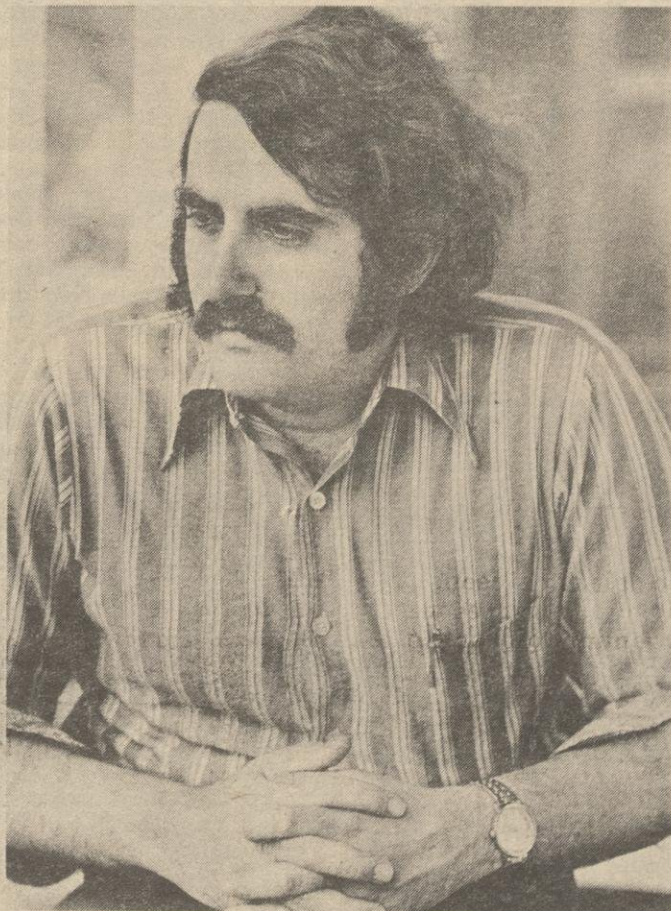
Alderman Sack told the Cardinal that a reform in policies by the board will aid in changing some of the negative attitudes which now exist in the city welfare department.

"Even criminals have had more rights to due process than welfare recipients," said Sack, who sponsored the advocate reform. "The new policy on advocates is basically protecting the rights of the recipient."

"Up until recently, the primary function of city welfare officials was to keep people off of it," said Sack. "This position on the part of administrators does not originate

houses, the treatment of alcoholics by referrals and the labor practices of industries which have cooperated with the department.

"These reforms will not change the budget as much as the fairness of welfare and how the people who need it are treated," Sack said. "Right now only about one penny of every city tax dollar is spent on city welfare."



Cardinal photo by Leo Theiner

Ald. Michael Sack



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Cardinal

opinion & comment

Soglin, Greenberg, and Karl

Ironically, the recent and very commendable appointment of radical lawyer Mel Greenberg to an important Police and Fire Commission post also emphasizes the limitations of working within the electoral system.

As Keith Davis has pointed out in a *Cardinal* series on the mayor, Soglin's approach to local problems since taking office has been cautious. At this stage, so the rationalization goes, he must quietly consolidate power before he can afford to step on anybody's toes. There is some truth to this assertion; Soglin is still getting a feel for the powers of his office and the people from whom he must wheedle concessions and compromises.

It is also true that while Soglin was fashioning a broad-based winning coalition last spring, radical platforms were being rejected in Ann Arbor and Berkeley. The mayor's election thus drew national attention and for good reason: where other attempted radical takeovers had failed, Soglin's success stood for the vindication of the electoral system.

But the promise of greater success forces the mayor to go slow, and Greenberg's appointment must be seen in this light. The police and fire commission can greatly affect policy in terms of hiring and promotion practices, as well as internal department guidelines. Greenberg has already been forced to publicly claim that he would ok promotions for cops who worked as spies and provocateurs within radical student groups. Greenberg knows as well as Soglin how to play this cautious game of protecting your flanks. We question, however, the long-range effectiveness of this process of taking one step backwards in hopes of someday taking two forward.

This is not to denigrate the mayor's choice, which was actually one of the best possible. For years Greenberg has aggressively and energetically defended radicals and minorities when others wouldn't, and he often did so for little or no fee. If anyone deserves a reward for past efforts it is Greenberg—but that is part of the problem. His appointment was a political reward, as were other mayoral appointments to the various commissions.

Maybe, in the short-run, this slightly broader community involvement will remove some of the pockmarks wrought by the infections of the previous administration. But in a larger sense, this tactic will not turn the government's machinery over to Madison's citizenry, and we need only await the reappearance of another conservative mayor to undo all Soglin has accomplished in the way of appointments.

The appointment also underscores Soglin's ambiguous relationship to Karl Armstrong, to whom the former is bound by past statements of public support. The mayor refuses to make public statements about

Karl, whose trial is becoming on many levels more significant than we ever imagined.

Soglin's excuse is lame, that he once belonged to the law firm now representing Karl. His concern for possible conflicts of interest did not prevent him from appointing his wife to the drug commission nor his former law partner to the police and fire commission.

Soglin's rationalization is transparent; the real reason is that here, as in other areas, he doesn't want to create hostility over issues that might upset the workings of his government. His position is still shaky and he's still trying to get a feel for the office and its powers. We can understand his stance but we are also acutely aware that Soglin's concern for playing it safe at this stage doesn't do Karl a damn bit of good.

Like Soglin, Karl is young and his present position is derived from student protest. But unlike Paul, Karl is not fashionable and doesn't make particularly good copy for the straight news media. Karl doesn't symbolize the vindication of anything: even Army Math is still grinding out its formulae of death. Instead, Karl is taking the rap for all of us who were moved to protest during those turbulent, violent years of the Viet Nam war. And that includes the mayor.

We must view Greenberg's appointment with this background in mind. Soglin is no doubt a man of principle and judging from his record he must feel some moral commitment to Karl's defense, and Greenberg's appointment is in some measure attributed to Soglin's desire to afford legitimacy to Karl's defense. The more credibility Karl's lawyer has in the community, the less prejudice there will be at trial.

But, Soglin's commitment to Armstrong should be greater and more directly related to the trial itself. At this point such support could entail warnings that community prejudice might deny Karl a fair trial. More importantly, the mayor could use his offices to expose the background issues behind the bombing, the death research that was spawned by Army Math. By exposing the political nature of the charges, the political hay the attorney general is trying to cultivate, Soglin would assure an airing of the real issues and thus assure Armstrong's right to a fair trial.

Soglin's assistant, Jim Rowen, who ironically first exposed the classified research done by Army Math, was asked what steps the administration would take in support of Karl. He responded that they couldn't say anything at present, that we would just have to trust them. His statement is reminiscent of another statesman, John Mitchell, who once admonished the public to "watch what we do, not what we say." We don't know how far the analogy to that other administration can be carried, but at this point we can only hope that it's not particularly apt.

My father is too busy to be consumed by petty paranoid concerns.

—Julie Nixon Eisenhower

Open Forum

Ken Weiss

Cables cornered by corporations

"In the same way that the automobile led to greatly increased expenditure on transportation and the printing press led to greater expenditure on production and distribution of information, so the newly developing technology of information accessibility will have broad social effects..."

—from *Science Magazine*, June 30, 1972.

On June 15 a seemingly innocuous article appeared in the *State Journal* announcing the Stoughton City Council's approval of the sale of Stoughton Cable Television, Inc. to Viking Media Corporation of Monona. And so for all intents and purposes most of south-central Wisconsin has fallen.

Viking Media, Inc., another in the growing line of big money backed franchise operators seeking to sew up control of the relatively new and awesome communications field of cable TV, presently has a system under construction in Oregon, a bid pending in McFarland, systems operating in Stoughton and Monona, and owns a 25% share of Complete Channel, Inc. in Madison. And who, pray (prey) tell owns Viking Media? Richard Wegner, David Carley and James Carley.

The name of David Carley should ring a bell—former regent, and real estate man who was, you might recall, tied up in that whole R4a zoning CMI Insurance mess. Viking Media's objectives are obvious, the script is always the same: gobble up franchises while small town councils are still naive to cable TV's potentials, obtain a tax break by tying up all capital in the construction of new systems wherever they are approved, and finally sit back and wait til highly-profitable regional advertising becomes a reality, a whole new avenue that promises to turn the advertising industry topsy-turvy. Or else, sell out at an enormous profit to one of the large national multiple systems operators. The whole while keep a steady stream of sugar-coated p.r. releases flowing to dupe the unsuspecting public into thinking that all aspects of CATV service, especially local programming, will improve with the new ownership arrangement.

PRESS RELEASE—FRI., JUNE 15th—VIKING MEDIA, INC.

"The integration of Stoughton Cable Television into the regional cable network now involving the communities of Monona and Oregon will achieve significant benefits for subscribers at all points on the system. The communities served by Viking will be interconnected by a microwave link enabling the transmission of local programming among the various systems...all citizens in the community served by the system will be encouraged to take advantage of the color equipped studio in Monona to produce local programming." (emphasis mine)

What this really means is that while Stoughton residents could formerly produce locally originated programming in Stoughton, they now must travel to Monona for that same service. Soon they may have to venture to Superior.

Local programming and public access are potentially the most appealing aspects of cable TV. Never have the people had a chance to disseminate information over an electronic medium. Cable could provide that opportunity. Third world peoples in Washington D. C. and Los Angeles, for example, are perhaps more keen to the potential community organizing possibilities of cable TV. They're the ones who have been amongst the most excluded by the media in the past. In Watts a community-controlled model project working under the Mafundi Institute was set up to explore the two-way, closed-circuit capabilities of the cable. Community meetings, health service and day care info, and other local interest activities were cablecast over lines running under city streets. The project, most importantly, was a study of community, as opposed to private, ownership of the system.

The NCTA (National Cable TV Association), the organization of cable owners, has not, of course, sat back twitting its collective fat thumbs while the concept of cable ownership has been expanded to include the alternatives of community-subscriber ownership, and/or municipal ownership.

Last year word got around quickly—that Columbia, Missouri was exploring the possibility of municipal ownership of the town's yet to be constructed cable system. The NCTA decided to make its symbolic, national stand there. Unlimited resources were poured into that city to carry on a scare publicity campaign right out of the '50's. Advertisements, etc. dealing with "creeping socialism" were enough to intimidate the citizens into rejecting a city referendum, thus effectively putting ownership in the hands of private interests.

People at the Steering Committee meeting of Madison's Citizens Cable Council last week were treated to a 10 minute videotape-film called "Intro to Cable", made by designer Charles Eames. The film depicted the future pervasiveness of cable into our lives. The reaction was close to a mass freak-out. Shown were things like computers hooked to the cable controlling metabolic body rates while one slept, or the morning coffee automatically perking as a computer sensed a husband and wife awakening.

Suggestions were made to the effect that the tape shouldn't be shown to citizen groups in Madison because they weren't ready for these 1984-type manifestations of cable technology. The opposing argument was to show the tape because people were going to have to face the inevitable at some time. The most obvious shortcoming of the film was that it ignored, or rather took for granted, the key question of Cable ownership.

With the continuation of private ownership practices in cable systems and elsewhere, and concurrent values, things like coffee pots stirring in time with our sleeping bodies will become the way of life—especially if one of the large multiple systems operator's subsidiaries just happens to manufacture coffee pots. There is nothing inherently evil in a piece of machinery. The gap between technological developments and values continues to widen. In American society the word "atomic" is considered evil, the word "television" connotes trivial shit and warped news coverage. The wrath shouldn't be directed toward the atom or the electronic beam, raster, and screen comprising a TV set.

Cable TV will certainly have the "revolutionary" impact predicted. The printing press, radio, and TV all changed our lives in relative degrees. The printing press probably had the greatest impact. Radio and TV, of course, immediately became tools of the ruling money class. They changed our living habits, but not in qualitative terms. And now cable TV. What impact will it have?

On June 15, David Carley, James Carley, and Richard Wegner increased their spreading holdings by purchasing the Stoughton Cable TV system. They now have a strong grip on south-central Wisconsin.

Feiffer

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Cardinal Staff Meeting

Tuesday 7:30 P.M.

Union

There will be a women's dance on Friday night, July 6, at 1343 East Johnson St. All women are invited to attend. A \$1 donation will benefit the women's center.

There will be an alternate fair sponsored by the Wisconsin Art Guild July 7-8 in James Madison Park lasting from 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. each day. The fair will include music, an art sale and an art auction. There are no entry fees for artists and everyone is welcome to attend.



By ANDY STONE
of the Fine Arts Staff

Something New Under the Sun lived up to its name last Sunday at Warner Park, but unfortunately only about 4000 of the hoped for 10,000 people showed up. The people that were there appeared to have enjoyed themselves, as most of them left the festival quite fried, both mentally and physically, from both heat and numerous intoxicants.

The music was quite diversified, and most of it was enthusiastically received by the audience. Highlights included a very electric Mad John Fever (from Champaign Illinois) (whose moog synthesizer aided the frying process), the incredible jazz-rock-blues of Mr. Brown, Michael Kamen's New York Rock, and the hard driving raunch & roll of Blue Oyster Cult. Mike Bloomfield, the headlining act, was quite mediocre in comparison. His super-session days appeared to be over, as he almost went unnoticed when playing with Madison musicians Ben Sidran, Tim Davis, Clyde Stubblefield, and Curley Cooke. After only a few songs Bloomfield left the stage, and the remaining musicians continued to play a half hour overtime until 8:30, prompted by the crowd's response.

Throughout the festival, there were very few problems regarding the facilities and the crowd. The only major problem which occurred was the occasional feedback and faulty mixing of the sound system.

Let's hope next time there'll be a larger attraction with bigger headline acts and less expensive tickets.

Photos by Leo Theinert



Blue Oyster Cult and audience



Ben Sidran



Sunny Wimberley



New York Rock Ensemble



Mike Bloomfield



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COMPARED TO WHAT

322 STATE

Paper Moon or paper tiger?: Peter bogs down a bit.

By HARRY WASSERMAN
of the Fine Arts Staff
It's only a paper moon
Hanging over a cardboard sea
But it wouldn't be make-believe
If you believe in me.
—Popular song from the 1930's
You can be in my dream if I can be
in yours.

—Bob Dylan in the 1960's
The man who made his name as a critic by ass-kissing in his interview books and name-dropping in his Esquire articles has now made his fame as a director by salivating all over the silver screen. Peter Bogdanovich, sycophantic superstar: once a film critic dreaming he was a director, now a director dreaming he's still a critic. Spinning his fairy tales by stealing another's yarn, he turns the golden straw of earlier American cinema into a flimsy facade of fool's gold; he blinds his audiences with the glitter from nothing more than a

thinly fabricated piece of tinsel. Parasitic critic becomes parrotting director; film on paper becomes paper on film.

Bogdanovich's nostalgia is not for a simpler time, but for a simpler film style. Why should he have to nakedly attack present-day complexities when he can hide behind the folksy ethos of a Ford or Hawks, the deep focus photography of a Gregg Toland? His films are popular with the paying public because he can offer them a cure for the mood of modern times in the mode of another. The beginning was *Targets*, his answer to the then-current fear of real-life violence by converting it into the ritualized violence of Hitchcock and Karloff; the apotheosis was *What's Up, Doc?*, whose prescription for a sagging spirit was to inject the silicone of comedic muzak, including equal parts Hawksian screwball script, Streisand kishke

kitsch, and Ryan O'Neal heart-throb hamburger. People were ready for the fifties-style foredoomed cynicism of *The Last Picture Show* (innocence lost), as we are now ready for the thirties-style economic uplift of *Paper Moon* (innocence regained).

CURRENTLY PLAYING at the Capitol Theatre, *Paper Moon* stars Ryan O'Neal and Ryan's daughter, disarmingly precocious eight-year-old Tatum, as con artists on the road through Depression dustbowl America who prove that being sorry means never having to say you're in love, and that being funny means never having to say anything original. The film itself seems to have been contrived as a precocious child from the uneasy marriage of Bogdanovich's two previous ventures down memory lane, *Last Picture Show* and *What's Up, Doc?*, possessing both a past filmic era's setting (as in the former film) and its sensibility (as in the latter). What shines onscreen is a polished surface at the expense of poignant substance, credible comedy at the expense of sensitive characterization. Once again Bogdanovich sees his remembrance of films past through rose-colored glasses, as he impeccably reproduces the locales, the yokels, and the hokum of early thirties Depression comedies. And once again he chooses to deplore social role-playing only by exploiting it, as the desperate pathetic characters of *Last Picture Show* here become silly, self-conscious stereotypes of sexism (Madeline Kahn as Trixie Delight, a gold-digging, bedwetting floozy) and racism (P.J. Johnson as her shiftless but smartass maid) who each get to recite a slickly sensitive soliloquy effectively negated by all that comes before and after.

But it must be admitted that



Bogdanovich does have a way with actors, and it's the acting that saves the show, thanks to the engagingly incongruous casting of O'Neal (wimp as pimp) and his scene-stealing daughter (heart-break kid as hard-as-nails con artist). At times Tatum can make you forget that the film which she

and her daddy sit atop is only a paper moon hanging over a sea of cardboard characters. Her breathtaking performance allows Bogdanovich to narrow his credibility gap—for maybe, just maybe, it wouldn't be make-believe if you believed in her.

Screen Gems

By SUSAN MCNEELY
of the Fine Arts Staff

Evel Knievel: A surprisingly delightful performance by George Hamilton as the real-life daredevil motorcyclist Evel Knievel. The movie begins with a monologue to the audience strangely reminiscent to the opening scene of *Patton* and the last moments of the film are truly amazing with motorcycles flying across the Grand Canyon in a fantastic assertion of freedom. B-

102 Van Vleck, 8 and 10.

Mandabi and Mingus: Mandabi, the creation of Senegalese director Ousmane Sembene is the first successful feature film to come from Africa. It concerns the corruption of the new French Colonialists in Africa. Mandabi has been compared to both Satyajit Ray's *Apu Trilogy*, and de Sica's *Bicycle Thief*. Mingus is a very personal and sensitive portrayal of jazz musician Charlie Mingus. B-130 Van Vleck, 7:30 and 10:15.

Our Hospitality: Among Keaton fans, this picture is considered his most outstanding feature. The highlight of the film is Keaton's ride South on an absurdist stagecoach, a coach worthy of the best Lewis Carroll creation. 19 Commerce, 8 and 10.

Il Bidone: directed by Federico Fellini shortly after *La Strada*, this rarely seen film is considered one of Fellini's finest works. The title of the picture translates to mean the swindle, and it concerns the antics of three sly and coniving con men, including Broderick Crawford. B-10 Commerce, 8 and 10.

Frenzy: Hitchcock's most recent horror, mayhem and mysogyny in merry old England. From the Master of Shock, a shocking masturbation. 6210 Social Science, 7:30 and 10. Saturday, July 7

To Have and Have Not: Howard Hawk's loose adaptation of the Hemingway story, made dynamic by the coupling of Lauren Bacall and Humphrey Bogart. B-10 Commerce, 8 and 10.

The Decameron: from Piel Paulo Pasolini, director of the more staid *Gospel According to St. Mathew* comes this bawdy screen depiction of Boccaccio's *The Decameron*. 6210 Social Science, 8 and 10:15, also Sunday in B-10 Commerce, 8 and 10:15.

Take the Money and Run: Woody Allen's seldom seen comedy classic shown only twenty times a year. B-102 Van Vleck, 8 and 10, also Sunday, same time, same place.

The Producers: Mel Brooks' excellent iconoclastic comedy starring Zero Mostel and Gene Wilder as the swindlers behind a Broadway production called *Springtime for Hitler*. Dick Shawn as the Great Dictator is almost as funny as Alec Guinness. B-130 Van Vleck, 8 and 10.

The Stranger: Visconti's adaptation of the Camus novel, starring Marcello Mastroianni. 6210 Social Science, 8:15 and 10.

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'Last Tango' in Milwaukee: Brando's still the wild one

By DAN SCHWARTZ
of the Fine Arts Staff
Milwaukee—At the suburban Southgate shopping center here, they're finally dressing for the movies. Wisconsin's exclusive home for Last Tango in Paris the last 3 months (starting the 11th at the Stagedoor in Madison) is drawing surprisingly spiffy wardrobes to this tiny island of Italian chic anchored in the asphalt sea of one of America's more typical shopping centers.

Not only are they dressing for Bertolucci's scatological hit, but they are paying too—at the rate of four dollars a head. Joyce Lindberg, the personable manager of Southgate's gaudily decorated theatre happily recounts, "The film is doing fantastically. We expect to run through August."

"Of course, I think the men are a little disappointed when they come out," Lindberg stated with surprising candor. "Unlike the women I've noticed they expect a little more skin and seem disappointed with the X rating." AN X-RATING, a sensational pre-distribution billing, with Brando and Bertolucci's talents all blended to make Last Tango the most discussed and most carefully packaged film distribution since man realized he could make money from moving pictures. The tentacles of commerce have finally extended their way to Milwaukee, and here, crushed between the Roy Rogers fried chicken stands and the Arby's Roast Beef, hundreds are gathering nightly to watch Marial Schneider, a confessed lesbian and veteran of over fifty lover affairs, stick her finger up Marlon Brando's asshole. (But only after he anally rapes her).

"Our audience is almost exclusively between 21 or 30," Ms. Lindberg explained from the fall-out shelter atmosphere of her theatre office. "At first we anticipated a state-wide mail order sale. But lately things have settled down to nightly sales."

"You know this is really a special deal in which the company itself rents the theatre and takes its own cut on the audience. Normally they give us a film and we sink or swim with it." The way things are going no one could be happier.

ONE HUMID NIGHT this early summer, however, it was hard to tell if the audience was happy. Following the acclaimed Italian director's prolonged and often disturbing dissection of contemporary love, the banioned and skirted audience seemed relieved to be back in their cars and on their way home again, content with the knowledge that they have avoided the pitfalls of anal sex.

Last Tango in Paris is one of those successful films whose

critical success will trigger more negative audience reaction from anticipation than from any aspect of the film.

For what is most shocking about Last Tango in Paris is not its pornographic dynamics, but its sexual politics. In their glee to establish Bertolucci's cinematic genius, critics have frighteningly ignored this film's spectacular reliance on traditional male conceptions of women as victim, women as object and, as the film inevitably portrays it—rape. For all the fuss made about the fact that Mariel Schneider undresses more than Marlon Brando, it seems unbelievable in the face of the last five years of conscious raising that Brando or more exactly Bertolucci's chauvinism should go unchallenged, uncriticized or even boycotted, as one feminist recently suggested

for all the films that depict men raping women.

Last Tango is a visually engrossing, intrinsically psychological film whose virtues will probably be the focus of a review on these pages at a somewhat later date. For now, Madison audiences take heed. This is not the pornographic film you thought you were headed for although apparently it has learned enough about pornography to absorb its sexist core. Don't go with any conceptions or anticipations in your head. If you do, you will only learn how manipulative advertising can convince you to see a movie that has nothing to do with the celluloid it is shown on. As the film aptly demonstrates (for different reasons)—a sucker is born every minute. And that, my friends, is a dirty thought.

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USO gets by with little help from 'friends'

By ALLEN B. URY
 of the Fine Arts Staff

What can you say about a show that just died?

Here I am, trying desperately to convey my impressions after viewing the Friday night performance of "Friends: A Musical Medley Designed for the Caribbean", a small and unassuming musical revue which is now being presented by the University Theatre in the Vilas Thrust Theater and which will continue this week from July 4-6.

IMAGINE MY DILEMMA. I enter the theater and see the small Thrust stage made even smaller by what looks like a 20 x 10 elevated platform flanked by two modestly decorated upright partitions. As I sit down, I'm struck with the odd sensation that something is missing. Of course! This was billed as a "musical revue", but where was the orchestra? You can't have music without an orchestra!

One of the ushers points out a piano hidden at the far end of the stage. One piano? For Broadway? It's like performing a Mozart Symphony with a jug band. I am told that the revue has been designed for a USO tour which will be leaving later this month and a

piano is the only instrumentation they'll have access to on most bases. Still I'm not satisfied. This is the University of Wisconsin, not San Desolate in the Caribbean. People are paying good money to see this, as much as the most expensive musical ever staged by this university. Somebody's getting rooked here.

BEFORE THE SHOW begins, I quickly scan the program. I am a gret fan of musical comedy, and I've often fantasized a revue like this, consisting of all the great numbers from all the great shows.

But this wasn't the case. As my eyes sweep over the list of 19 numbers (some of which are mimes), I fail to recognize all but four or five if the songs, and I know them only because I know many of the more obscure shows. The only two universally recognized numbers are "I Hate Men" from Cole Porter's Kiss Me Kate and "Money" from Cabaret. Most of the show's numbers come from Jacques Brel, which wasn't even a legit show. Small time stuff.

Well, the lights are dimming and here we go? Ta-Da! Three boys and three girls dash on and begin to perform "Magic To Do" from the new Broadway musical Pippin. A good number, but they're not realizing it to its full potential. Their voices seem weak, must be the terrible acoustics in this place. Even on the small stage, six seems like a piddly number. We're in trouble.

THE SHOW CONTINUES, but goes nowhere. Absolutely no continuity. The choreography is competent, and the actors seem to be trying, but somehow the show is failing.

I'm later told that the songs were picked by the cast. They were trying to avoid a "trite" show by not including all the more popular numbers. They tried to be obscure and succeeded. Now I know why these songs are unknown. As I've always said, never argue with success.

If anyone is coming close to stealing what there is to steal of this show, it's a cute little redhead by the name of Mona Finston. She has a good knack for comedy, and the best voice of the six. Now if only she could sing without lying her chin on her chest we'd be in business. I also am taking special notice of Liz Oddsen, a Florence Henderson look-alike with what must be the loosest eyes in show-business.

THE CLOSING NUMBER and title song "Friends" worked the best for waking up the audience. Too bad it came after everything else had gone by.

I feel as if nothing has happened, like there's a 90-minute hole in my life. It wasn't the worst show I've ever seen, but it was hardly the best. The music wasn't terrible, but it didn't lift me out of my seat. The voices were pleasant, but I had to strain to hear them.

What was good in the show? Now I know! The lighting effects! Those lighting effects were magnificent! I'll title the article: "Friends: A Light-Hearted Revue".

what can you say about a show that just died? Not much!

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A Free Scholastic Press

Newspaper and magazine journalists are daily confronted with defining censorship and the role of the editor. Eight members of a Mass Communication Seminar for high school editors at Madison set out to discover what censorship is and what effects it has on newspapers. Specifically, they explored the laws to find what rights student editors are

entitled to in producing campus publications. The Supreme Court has recently ruled on the limits of school administrators to censor the university press. Although the ruling was made primarily for college publications it also pertains to the high school press.

The intent of the articles on these two pages is to show some causes and effects of censorship in the student press.

Laws back school press

By KAREN LALLENSACK
(Kiel)
and DEBBIE NOCEK
(Lake Geneva)

The Constitution of the United States of America maintains in the first amendment, "...Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceable to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of Grievances."

Freedom of the press has come a long way since this amendment was written. Papers are freer now to present all the facts and not be controlled by the government. But this freedom is more available to the professional press. But what about the student press? What can school papers do to obtain the freedom they need and are entitled to?

In answering this question, students at the Mass Communications Seminar in Madison talked to several experts on the subject of freedom of the school press.

One of the most important factors in getting such freedom is for high school editors to first try working out an agreement among the advisor, administration, and students as to what is the best policy for a paper.

Professor Mary Ann Yodelis, UW-School of Journalism and Mass Communication stated, "Don't label people (the administration). Get them to talk to you."

Although school officials finance the paper, they can not regulate its content. Legally the administration is allowed to censor anything that will libel or that contains obscenity. If an article does not contain these it cannot be censored because of its opinion or the facts stated. As Professor Yodelis stressed, it does not matter how the program is scheduled, "no one can violate the freedom of the press or take the law into her or his own hands."

If conferences with the administration and staff members fail, where can students go from there? Set up in different parts of the United States are organizations to help groups with definite cases of suppressed freedom. Civil Liberties Union, Freedom Through Education and the Wisconsin Alliance are just three examples of such associations.

These groups however do not take every case that comes to their attention, for they are supported by donors and do not have enough money and volunteers to do so. But they can give a school valuable information on some legal steps to follow.

Stemming partly from a lack of press freedom, an alternative medium, the underground paper, has existed since colonial times in America. As Professor Robert Tottingham, UWEX Department of Journalism, pointed out, "The underground paper came from the lack of opportunity and the frustrations people felt at not being able to express themselves in other papers." And Professor Yodelis believes that underground papers are "a vanishing

phenomenon," due to the growing freedom being given to the press.

Underground papers cannot be termed good or bad, she added. The quality stems from the people involved and the point they want to get across to the public.

"If the point is important but censored by the school, print your own newspaper," stated one lawyer. The underground paper exists for people to express ideas which otherwise might never be disclosed.

One school in particular is working under an experimental no-censorship policy. Nicolet High School of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has publication standards which were put together by the advisor, students, and administrators. The standards specify that the student editors have full responsibility. The advisor's power to censor was taken away. The Board of Education approved the policy and it is extended indefinitely.

Once student freedom is attained, staff members must prove that they are able to handle it. Delicate matters in the school system can be written about without upsetting school officials.

"The way you say something makes a big difference," cautioned Professor Yodelis. With proper judgment students will be able to keep this freedom without faculty members shuttering at the thought of another paper coming out.

"Every case is different," stated a lawyer, "it depends on the environment of the town."

"Students have had a long period of enduring," commented Professor Yodelis, "now students must know what the law is. They must know the guidelines."

Suppressed papers fight

By JERRY BINDER
(Port Washington)

Trying to run a high school newspaper without the use of advertising or the backing of a school board, is a task not easily accomplished. Kaukauna High School newspaper, the Harbinger, has run under such a program since the 1972-73 school year.

Published every two weeks, the Harbinger's only source of financial support comes from two dollar yearly subscriptions and fund-raising activities sponsored by the paper's staff.

Despite the fact that the paper is not paid for by the school, Harbinger does not have complete freedom to print what it sees fit. The administration, although having no stake in the paper, still maintains control over it.

"Last year's paper was a big farce, a put on," said next year's editor of the Harbinger, Rosemary Simon. "Our paper was merely used as a public relations tool for the administration."

Guarding the administration's power to censor the paper is the fact that the Harbinger staff is currently using a classroom as its headquarters.

All that need be done for the Harbinger to break off from the school is to quit using a classroom for an office.

By JERRY BINDER
(Port Washington)

Amounts of freedom in the high school press vary from school to school, as illustrated in a survey taken of students attending a mass media seminar held at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, June 24-July 6.

Attending the seminar were 36 students representing 20 schools from Wisconsin and Illinois.

Although the majority of students questioned indicated that their papers exercise complete freedom, answers ranged from absolutely no freedom whatsoever to the liberty of printing obscenities.

Sixty percent of the schools represented at the clinic allow their student newspapers total freedom outside of libel, obscenity, and the encouragement of violence. Twenty-five percent are

"I'm sure we can find working space and I know there are enough interested people to make the idea work."

If Simon has her way, next year's paper won't use school facilities, will have advertising, and will be a much better production.

"Right now we have no financial support from anybody. Next year, if we break off from the school, we'll be able to put together a paper that will be much more relevant to what the students want to read."

Simon's hope is that the Harbinger will be able to collect enough advertising from the surrounding businesses to operate the paper. The staff will then have the capacity to print what they want without fear of censorship.

Harbinger's staff has repeatedly tried to gain consent from the school to use advertising. Kaukauna's administration has heard talks the Harbinger staff and the president of student council, along with student petitions and letters from community businesses.

Said Simon, "If we're not allowed to break off from the school to print out paper, we'll probably turn into an underground publication."



Press freedoms vary in survey

given limited amounts of freedom while only three out of the twenty papers surveyed are working with no freedom at all.

Reasons dictating the amount of press freedom a high school newspaper possesses also differed. Said Steve Hoese of Greenfield, "As far as I know, our paper has never been censored because we have a very qualified staff. All our editors have been working on the paper for a number of years and are therefore very responsible."

Topics most often brought up when discussing press freedom are criticism of a school's faculty or administration or dealing with issues that are judged taboo in some communities.

Mark Christensen, from Proviso East High School of Maywood, Illinois, stressed his paper's ability to touch on issues that might not be discussed in other high school publications. Homosexuality among teachers and race problems were two topics he mentioned.

Summing up the feeling of most of the students at the seminar, Karen Lallensack, from Kiel High

School, said, "We can write controversial issues just as long as they don't contain libel or go against good journalism."

On the opposite side of the issue are school papers operating with little or no press freedom. Kris Moeschberger of Chilton High School stated that her paper has no freedom at all. "The principal and advisor have to look at the paper before it gets printed."

"We can't criticize the faculty or administration," responded Jay Zahn of Sevastopol High. "Once a girl wrote an article criticizing the study hall teacher, and as soon as the paper came out she was called into the office."

Despite the fact that some papers aren't censored by school officials, there are many times when a student publication must put up with community pressure.

Kenosha Tremper paper, the Tempest, provides a classic example. As told by Art Leccese, "We ran a story on anti-abortion using an obituary format and a priest came in complaining that we used the words abortion, fetus, and contraceptive. He thought we weren't supposed to use such words."

Don't stop the presses

"All I know is what I read in the newspapers."

Will Rogers

"Newspapers are the schoolmaster of the common people. That endless book, the newspaper, is our national glory."

Henry Ward Beecher

"Freedom of the press is the staff of life for any vital democracy."

Wendell L. Willkie

"Let the people know the facts and the country will be safe."

Abraham Lincoln

Censorship leads to underground

By ART LECCESE
(Kenosha)
and JAY ZAHN
(Sturgeon Bay)

Restrictions on high school press freedom over the years are one of the chief reasons for the rise of the underground newspaper.

Newspaper articles have been censored for content and the writer's creativity stifled so they would fit within certain standards set by the tools of the school administrators.

As with their counterparts throughout the United States, Madison high schools have experienced restrictions on press freedom. Recently, however, Madison high schools have clarified freedom of the press with the student bill of rights. Even with this action, evidence of limitations on high school press freedom in recent years still appears in some undergrounds.

One such underground, the Wisconsin Patriot, is an organ of the Wisconsin Alliance. The Patriot sponsors strikes, boycotts, and other social action. The Patriot is a political paper with a socialist viewpoint. It has a street price of 25¢ and attracts about 1,000 regular subscribers.

Patriot staff members said that their paper is read "mainly by farmers, radicals, high school students, and the police." They added that the unemployed, prisoners, and the retired receive the paper free of charge.

Staff members Al Nichols and

written material (except "sexist" personal advertisements), and is distributed to the people free.

According to Sara Berman, advertising supports the paper, so staff members see no reason for charging the reader.

"The paper is oriented mainly to the Madison area with a focus on the struggles of individuals and groups," said Sara.

The copy meeting is open to anybody and there is no censorship of any kind. The selection of material is by democratic process.

No one person or group of persons is in power and those concerned with the paper say they intend to keep it that way.

Like the Wisconsin Patriot, Free For All is also sent to prisoners in the Madison area.

Sara said that the paper is intended for everyone but is read mainly by Madison residents, ages of 17-30, who are either students, drop-outs or workers.

Sara said that she joined the staff because she was offended by the straight press in high schools. She added that memories of her high school paper often comes to mind while she works on Free For All and that memory plays a big part in her determination to keep the paper alive and fascinating.

The freedom of having a paper published by the people was cited by Sara as the best reason for its continuance.

With its apolitical stand, the paper can criticize or compliment any political action or stance

"She joined the staff because she was offended by the straight press in high school."

Don Weimer said that there was "a correlation between censorship of their high school papers and their present work on the Patriot." Al attended a Catholic high school in the East. He said he became disenchanted with the regular press and started an underground paper. The paper died within a short time due to lack of student support.

Don had friends who worked on a newspaper called Screw which was forced into a name change by efforts of the school's administration.

Although Patriot workers no longer have to worry about censorship from the school officials, they still have to face harassment by various political groups and law enforcement agencies. They said they saw police outside the office taking pictures of people who went in and they have been visited by FBI agents on various occasions.

The Patriot's strong political stand has subjected many to verbal attacks from other political groups.

The unifying force of the Patriot and the Wisconsin Alliance is "a hatred of capitalism" and a desire to end it as quickly as possible, according to staff members.

Another Madison underground, Free For All, is a non-political people's paper with no set leadership. It will accept all

without the fear of going against editorial policy.

The people of Free For All do not claim that they are without bias, but said they attempt to control their own feelings when they come in conflict with the good of the paper or the good of the people.

"The paper is an entity in itself," Sara said. Therefore it has no one to answer to except the people.

The format can be changed at any time although at present the articles are divided into categories.

"It can't be said whether the articles of this paper are more important than the editorials for they are one in the same," said Sara.

The paper has not received the harassment that has been afforded the Patriot. According to Sara, "Madison does not see the kind of repression you normally see."

While Patriot has the economic force of the Wisconsin Alliance behind it, Free For All has only the monetary support of its advertisers because the paper is distributed without charge.

"Advertisers like the paper," Sara said, "because we give it away free."

WOUNDED KNEE DEFENSE FUND

Contributions are desperately needed to sustain the Wounded Knee Defense Committee. The committee has used most of its funds on bail and court costs, but will need much more as more than 200 cases stemming from arrests made at Wounded Knee are still pending. Send contributions to: Wounded Knee Defense Committee, PO Box 147, Rapid City, South Dakota 57701.

In supplement to the Cardinal, "A Free Scholastic Press" was prepared by eight members of the Mass Communication Seminar, UW-Madison, June 24-July 6. These members would like to extend thanks to the Cardinal staff for their help.

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BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1973

BMI Tested

Council 'Smoke-in' Tonight



Ying Lee Kelley

Nixon Disclaims

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Nixon said today that he had no personal involvement in the Watergate scandal, and that he was not responsible for the actions of his aides.

A BMI-initiated "smoke-in" will lend visible support to Berkeley Councilwoman Ying Lee Kelley's motion calling for compliance with the Berkeley Marijuana Initiative, to be voted on at tonight's city council meeting.

Kelley's motion will "instruct the city manager and the Chief of Police to comply with the provisions of the Berkeley Marijuana Initiative."

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land on Friday, and Ronald P. Meyer Sunday, bringing to seven the number of persons arrested solely for marijuana since the BMI passed overwhelmingly April 17.

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Bailey Recall Drive Beats Deadline

The deadline for submitting petitions to recall City Councilman D'Army Bailey passed at midnight last night with the leaders of the recall more confident they had obtained enough signatures to force

New deal for students?

By CASEY CARLSON
(Janesville)

and ERIK WIEFELSPUETZ
(West Allis)

The clarification of student press freedom made some progress in Madison high schools with a bill of rights, introduced over a year ago and approved in June, 1973, by School Board authorities.

Madison Schools Superintendent Douglas Ritchie outlined in a February 26, 1973 issue of the Wisconsin State Journal a "code" in response to student demands that "student publications shall be controlled by the students and may in no way be censored by the administration or faculty."

Proposed in March, 1972, the original bill of student rights underwent debate and revisions, prior to a December, 1972 poll. The poll indicated that 84.6 per cent of Madison high school students favored the whole bill, and 15.7 per cent said no to it. Nearly 55 per cent of all students participated in the poll.

Parental opinion, broken down into specific issues, showed 57 per cent opposed to students being given the responsibility of self-censorship. Thirty-eight per cent approved student censorship decisions and four per cent were undecided.

In its 1973 version, the code prohibited profanity, obscenity suggestive language, criticism or ridicule; "items concerning the romantic attachments of students or items telling of or hinting about drinking or social misconduct;" and support of "Communism, Facism, or any other 'ism' alien to the American way of life."

Publishing rights reviewed

By STEVEN COOK
(Lake Geneva)

In journalism today a thin line marks the difference between good and poor taste, between what can and cannot be printed.

Freedom of the press is by no means a new problem. As early as 1644, John Milton, in an "Appeal for the Liberty of the Unlicensed Printing," vigorously defended the rights of every man to make public his honest views.

Student media, like professional newspapers, must follow a set of sometimes vague rules that have been established from the public interest. Unfortunately student media are sometimes censored unfairly because school officials feel student editors are not doing the school a service with certain material.

The rights the students have in producing a paper are not completely understood by teachers, administrators, judges, or the students.

In the past few years the supreme court has made several rulings concerning student press

Ritchie expected student editors "to uphold the code in word and practice."

Final adoption of the bill (formally titled) "Guidelines to board of education policy development in the area of student rights and responsibilities" accorded each school principal "the opportunity to review material to be printed prior to publication" and the right to suspend publication of material he considered obscene, libelous or the cause of educational disruption.

"We wanted to get something passed by the board which would insure certain rights for students. We had to make a compromise," according to Chuck Chvala, a student School Board representative.

Students failed to achieve their original requests due to legal problems and the possibility of student attack on personalities, according to Mr. Brad Mintener, public information director of Madison Public Schools. Possible court action was likely to be brought against a school principal or a student's parents rather than against a minor operating a school newspaper.

Mintener added that the fact that students were willing to have patience to work things out "without exploding" and the fact that the Board of Education members were willing to work with young people were marks of progress. In some school systems, he said, they wouldn't even begin the process to have a "meeting of the minds."

Although the present bill, with its "freedom of speech and press," was essentially a clarification of existing cen-

sorship practices, the newly confirmed appeal process revealed a breakthrough. A principal's decision could be appealed to the area director. If necessary, appeals could be made to the superintendent, and lastly to the Board of Education.

Theoretically, an underground newspaper would not be necessary if the bill of rights was honored by the School Board, according to School Board Rep. Chvala.

Chvala also cited several incidents of threatened censorship at Madison high schools where the writer was told "you better not do that again" after the article was printed.

"Sometimes there is a fine line between editing and censorship," stated Mintener. Censorship is usually cutting out something that someone finds in bad taste. Editing is usually cutting a story to fit a certain space or cutting unnecessary or repetitive information.

Mintener emphasized that "the student newspaper is just one means of communication."

Recent educational developments, such as cable television in public education, should provide students with another media outlet. Public address systems, bulletin boards and the distribution of material are other alternative communication methods that have always been open to student access, he added.

Although posted or distributed literature is free from prior censorship, the bill of rights gives each principal the right to remove or curtail any "material he considers obscene, libelous or will cause material disruption of the educational environment."

government authority, the school system cannot censor a student publication, according to provisions made under the First Amendment.

An important part of this ruling prevents any public school system from censoring material because it does not present the image the administration wants. Nor can stories be censored if the administration feels they would cause a disturbance or change the image of the school.

Guarantees of the Bill of Rights are not limited to any one class of people. Juveniles and students are included in its coverage.

Much of the reasoning behind court decisions stems from the imperative that college students be able to express their views.

They possess greater experience, knowledge and academic background than students in secondary schools. Unless a high school paper has been clearly abused by the administration or faculty these grievances will usually not be taken to court. They will be labeled as a learning experience.