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## 21 hold rent from landlord Bandy

By ANGELA CANELLOS  
of the Cardinal Staff

A group of 21 persons, all but one of them anonymous, have begun a rent strike in five buildings on W. Mifflin Street owned by landlord William T. Bandy, and the verbal disagreement shows signs of escalating into a more physical confrontation.

The strike involves nine apartments at 432, 434, 436, 438, and 442 W. Mifflin St. and includes the vacant lot popularly known as People's Park.

The 21 persons have foregone association with the Madison Tenant Union (MTU), and have vowed to remain on the premises if Bandy attempts to evict them. Spokesmen for Bandy say the houses will be closed up if a settlement cannot be reached.

The apartments were formerly owned by Patrick Lucey, Democratic candidate for governor. According to one of the tenants, Lucey, who was a "fair" landlord, sold the houses to real estate man W.T. Bandy in July for what he termed "obvious political reasons" and at a "low price."

The tenants claim Bandy made a verbal agreement at that time that they could have the apartments at the same rents and under the same conditions that they had with Lucey, which was from \$45 - 50 including utilities.

At a meeting with representatives of the group last week, Bandy agreed to let the tenants pay the rent collectively. According to a spokesman for Bandy, an agreement was signed saying that the tenants would pay \$1,500 rent for the buildings and their own utilities and services. This amounted to a \$250 rent increase, according to the tenants. In addition, said the tenants, they now had to provide their own furniture, which had not been necessary in the past.

Thursday night the tenants of the buildings met to approve model leases their representatives had drawn up. They plan to present these to Bandy today. They are

(continued on page 3)

Bandy, his spokesman said, has talked to "people in city planning, but if he cannot pay for the note and maintenance, he will be willing to sell to the first person that comes along."

## The Junk Show

We think this photo is about "The Junk Show," playing this weekend at the Wil-Mar Neighborhood Center, 953 Jenifer St. and put on by Broom Street Theatre and it satirizes "the all-America version of smack" and Joel Gersmann directs it. But we're not sure. Well anyway, you now know about "The Junk Show." Bonnie Sharpe took the picture.



## Cardinal ends summer run

*This is the last regularly scheduled edition of The Daily Cardinal for August. The Cardinal New Student Edition will be mailed to all students new to the Madison campus shortly. The Cardinal Fall Registration Issue will be distributed free to all students on campus during the week before classes start in September. The Cardinal will resume daily publication Sept 22. Bye.*

"... students who don't want to lose their \$50 deposit will not only refrain from violence themselves, but will also discourage fellow students from participating in anything but peaceful protest."

## On protests

*Inspector describes campus intelligence as assemblyman requests riot deposit*

By RON LEGRO  
of the Cardinal Staff

Madison police department inspector Herman Thomas has made some interesting revelations concerning the force's intelligence operations.

Speaking at a recent meeting of law officers in Appleton, Thomas credited the intelligence program and campus informers for enabling Madison to prevent takeovers of 22 campus buildings during protests at the University.

In fact, Thomas said, the intelligence program has been so successful that Madison police are already aware of a women's liberation protest which, according to Thomas, is set to occur in Madison on Aug. 26.

Thomas really expects the next big confrontation to come in the fall during the congressional campaign. Thomas indicated the Princeton Plan, a proposal to shut down universities for two weeks prior to the elections to enable students to support peace candidates, would be the subject of the confrontation.

Both the University Board of Regents and the administration have opposed institution of the Princeton Plan on the campus.

"We try to plan for the worst and expect the least," Thomas said, when police "get notice of a protest against society." He also was reported in an Appleton area newspaper as saying police now prefer during protests to set up command posts in their own headquarters rather than on Bascom Hill, because of reports a Bascom Hill command post would get trashed.

Thomas said Madison police have a unique agreement with the National Guard when that force is called onto campus to quell a disturbance. The police assign an officer to each guard unit and the position of the guard is to support any decision made by the officer, ac-

cording to Thomas.

Thomas indicated some faculty members and many teaching assistants pose a problem for police because they encourage protest. Particularly, Thomas mentioned instructors in the "School of Letters and Science."

"We're not dealing with ignoramuses," Thomas was reported as saying. "These kids are bright and present problems."

"Education is a privilege as well as a right," he added.

Thomas suggested that radical activity best be curbed by assessing students a security deposit type fee which would pay for damage incurred by the University in any demonstration.

Shortly after Thomas' suggestion, a member of the state assembly called for its inception.

Gordon Bradley (R-Oshkosh) said a riot fee of \$50 should be paid each semester by students upon entry into the University. The money would be put in escrow and used to pay for expenses of law enforcement officials called to campus in the event of a demonstration. The money would also presumably be used to pay for damage to campus buildings.

"The taxpayers of the state of Wisconsin cannot and will not continue to provide revenue for educational facilities and opportunities for students when they (the students) dissent, disrupt, and destroy the very process which provides them with an education," Bradley said.

"If students have a financial stake in preserving order on their campuses, they may develop their own form of self-policing," Bradley continued. "Students who don't want to lose their \$50 deposit will not only refrain from violence themselves, but will also discourage fellow students from participating in anything but peaceful protest."



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## Unrest

### Social issues at cause: president's commission?

By PHIL SEMAS  
College Press Service

WASHINGTON—(CPS)—President Nixon's Commission on Campus Unrest seems likely to tell him that social and political issues, such as the war in Vietnam and racial injustice, are at the root of student disorders and must be alleviated before the protests will subside.

This would be a different tack than that taken by previous commissions on campus disorders, such as the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, the American Council on Education's Committee on Campus Tensions, and the American Bar Association's Commission on Campus Government and Student Dissent.

Those commissions all focused primarily on campus-based causes of student unrest and what colleges and universities could do to deal with disorders.

Most of the 26 witnesses who appeared at the first public hearings of the President's commission last month said the war and other national and political issues were a major cause of student unrest.

Charles Palmer, president of the National Student Association, told the commission:

"As long as the war in Indochina continues with no end in sight; as long as there is repression of black, brown, and red people; as long as women are denied equal opportunity; as long as the desires and problems of working men are bypassed; as long as there is poverty in this country; as long as the United States continues its collision path with its environment, students and young people will continue to make noise."

"Until these things are changed, we will continue to make life uncomfortable and at times unlivable for the men in positions of power and influence in this country. That I can promise you."

"I urge this commission not to back away from its own confrontation with the issue of the war," Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) said. "It may well be that the only line in the commission's report that will have any real meaning for our colleges and universities is the line that reads, 'This war must end.'"

"Violence is not caused by the universities' problems," said Robben W. Fleming, president of the University of Michigan. "We can deal with those. What we can't do is deal with problems like the

war."

The commission's members seemed to respond favorably to the emphasis on national issues as a major cause of campus unrest.

One member, James Ahern, police chief of New Haven, Conn., said he thought the "most worthwhile testimony came from the students and administrators," most of whom blamed national issues for unrest.

Another member, Revius O. Ortique, former president of the National Bar Association, indicated that the commission might pro-

... "Violence is not caused by the universities' problems," said Robben W. Fleming, president of the University of Michigan.

pose legislation to alleviate some of the issues that concern students.

"It's unfortunate," he said, "that when we suggest that some legislation might be necessary, people interpret that as meaning legislation to control these groups. My feeling is that there can be some positive legislative response to these groups."

The one commission member who seemed wary of national issues was the chairman, William W. Scranton, former governor of Pennsylvania. "It is a very difficult problem for this commission to recommend ways of ending the war, stepping up solutions to racial problems, changing val-

ue structures, and easing polarization," he said. But he acknowledged that "they are there and we will have to talk about them."

He also said it would be "in order" for the commission to tell President Nixon that he must end the war if he wants to end student unrest. Scranton has repeatedly emphasized that the commission would report "directly to the President on things he can do in this time of national crisis."

The commission may also be critical of Vice-President Agnew's comments on dissent. Scranton said he felt it would be "in order" to recommend that the Vice-President lower his voice, if that's what the commission wants to recommend.

The only witness who said he did not think Vice-President Agnew's comments had an effect was Maj. Gen. Winston P. Wilson of the National Guard Bureau on the Defense Department.

Asked by commission member Joseph Rhodes if he thought "the attitudes of guardsmen on campuses are influenced by the climate created by statements by our national leaders," Gen. Wilson replied, "I do not."

Besides last month's hearings, which were directed primarily toward the general causes of campus unrest, the commission also plans to hold public hearings this month at Kent State University and Jackson State College, where students were fatally shot last spring.

The commission sent investigating teams to both campuses in preparation for three days of hearings at each of them.

A commission spokesman said last week that the commission had "no present plans" to investigate the recent shooting of two University of Kansas students. Rhodes called for such an investigation.

## The Daily Cardinal

"A Free Student Newspaper"

FOUNDED APRIL 4, 1892

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

Subscription rates—\$7.00 per year, \$4.00 per semester, by carrier or by mail. Single copies 5 cents each.

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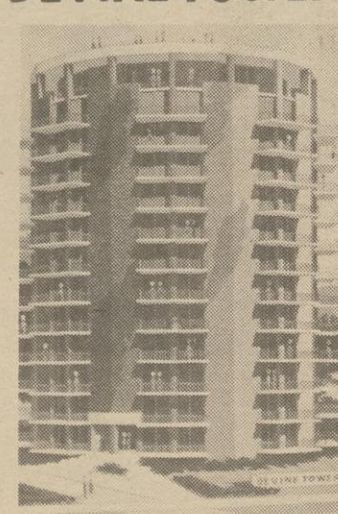
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# Milwaukee Inner Core Blacks fight profits of racism

By GORDON DICKINSON  
of the Cardinal Staff

A small number of black residents of Milwaukee's Inner Core are organizing an effort to keep black money in the community, "to gain economic control of the Inner Core of Milwaukee and to begin to develop a black economic base."

According to a release by the group nearly all of an estimated \$850,000 that goes into the ghetto each week is drained out again by white owned businesses.

The new program, Taking Care of Business (TCB), will encourage blacks to patronize black owned businesses that agree to invest a portion of the profits into the black community, according to Mrs. Anne Ardagh, a Madison organizer for the group.

Mrs. Ardagh said TCB, "has a problem because black people in the Inner Core have been programmed—as have many other black people across this country—to think that only whites are capable of doing anything."

"The prime insult is that these white, unscrupulous businessmen either do not give the black people jobs or do not give them decent jobs. And they have never become a part of helping the community fight its problems."

According to the group's release the program is aimed at "taking the profits out of racism."

In an effort to accomplish its purpose TCB is holding rallies every Saturday at 1:00 p.m. at Cross Lutheran Church at 1821 N. 16th Street, Milwaukee with major rallies scheduled for August 22 and October 10. At the larger rally TCB expects large groups of people from outside the community to be present in support of the program.

TCB hopes the rallies will gather groups of people to patronize black businesses, inform peo-

ple about the existing black businesses, and "develop an audible and visible means of teaching community people how important it is to develop their resources as well as showing them it is possible to do so."

White people cannot play a leading role in the program according to the release, but they can play "a much needed supportive role."

More information is available from Mrs. Anne Ardagh 238-7010 or Mrs. Rita Reffner 231-1816.

## Refusal to pay taxes common war protest

WASHINGTON—(CPS)—Persons who refuse to pay taxes as a protest against the Vietnam War are not prosecuted, a spokesman for the Internal Revenue Service says.

Over 5,000 people currently refuse to pay the federal telephone tax, which the IRS says is by far the most popular means of protest. Officials claim they have no idea how many refuse to pay the income tax as a protest.

Besides non-payment, there are other ways people protest. One man claimed a Vietnamese family as dependents, making clear he was doing so as a protest. But the IRS didn't catch it. "The

computer passed it," says one IRS worker. "It wasn't until he told the newspapers that we found out."

The IRS says the protest is mostly symbolic. "They don't generally go beyond not paying the first go-round. The fact of the matter is that we've had no trouble getting the money." As long as the money isn't paid, the IRS adds 1 per cent a month, half in penalty and half in interest.

Although they've never done it, the IRS could pull a protester into court, where he would be liable to a \$10,000 fine or a year in jail.

## Referendum '70 group to help peace candidates

By REX FLYGT  
of the Cardinal Staff

A local chapter of a national political movement has been formed on campus.

Karl Gutknecht, former Vietnam combat correspondent, and Mark Burstein, University law student, are Madison coordinators for Referendum '70, a national coalition formed to support Senatorial and Congressional candidates pledged to end the war in Indochina.

"It makes more sense to elect peace candidates pledged to end peace candidates now than to petition hawks in office later," Gutknecht said.

The local group is soliciting funds to support peace candidates in Wisconsin; half of the money will go to local candidates and half to the national organization

to be distributed among sanctioned candidates.

The organization has endorsed incumbent Democrat Robert Kasstenmeier in the Second Congressional District. They are also backing incumbent Democrat William Proxmire for his Senatorial seat.

In the Third Congressional District Referendum '70 supports Ted Fetting, member of Vets for Peace and the State Democratic Committee and student at Wisconsin State University-River Falls, in his fight against Ray Short, sociology teacher at WSU-Platteville. The winner will challenge incumbent Republican Vernon Thompson, long-time representative and former governor.

Referendum '70 booklets and further information are available by calling 255-7143.

## 21 withhold rent

(continued from page 1)

demanding virtually the same conditions they had under Lucey, and call their demands "non-negotiable." If Bandy refuses, they say they will pay the rent in escrow and continue to live in the houses.

Currently none of the tenants have leases and only one of them has paid rent for August. According to a Bandy spokesman, this is because only one person has said he is living in the apartments. He said that tenants there have not responded to letters asking who is in the buildings, claiming that the only people there are "guests."

Bandy's spokesman, who preferred to remain anonymous, went on to say that Bandy had offered the buildings to the supposed tenants at what "would amount to interest on (their) note (the money they paid Lucey) plus taxes, and money to cover expenses." That was the \$1,500 figure that the one legal tenant signed.

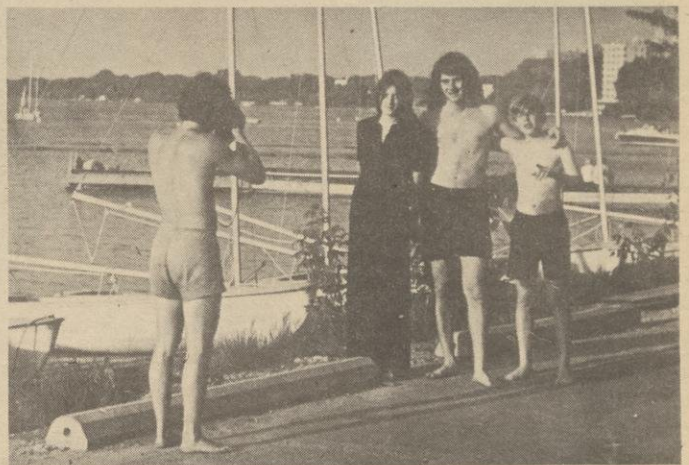
According to that tenant, Bandy wants the land, not the houses, and is speculating to build high rise apartments.

The anonymous spokesman for Bandy verified this, adding that Bandy is a "small part of the total picture." Many people, he said, have a "financial stake in the area and are investigating all avenues." Bandy, he said, has talked to "people in city planning, but if he can not pay for the note and maintenance he will be willing to sell to the first person that comes along." MTU sources say he has approached them with an offer already.

The Bandy spokesman commented that the rent, even at \$1,500 would be "considerably less than the going rent per room" in the rest of the Mifflin Street Area. He justified the speculation on the grounds that Bandy and other realtors have been in Madison "long before and will be there long after" the "guests" now in the houses. They, the spokesman said, referring to the realtors, are looking for the "best possible and practical solution to the situation and for the city," while the "tenants" are "standing in the way of progress."

Although the anonymous "tenants" are not part of the MTU, they have contacted them for advice. The "tenants" have preferred to remain autonomous, calling themselves the "Mifflin Street Collective" and have vowed to remain on the land without telling anyone, particularly Bandy, who they are.

Bandy's spokesman says that the tenants have gone back on a signed agreement, have "threatened and intimidated and generally gone about getting lower living costs 'in the wrong way.'"



"Special thanx to Jim Brittingham, Susan Greenwood, David Archibald, Bonnie Sharpe, Robert Pensinger, Gordon Dickinson, and Ron Legro for their photographic contributions this summer."

## A call for help

Although it was not widely publicized this summer, there has been a large influx of "hard" drugs, heroin, speed, and cocaine, and barbiturates into Madison and especially the Mifflin Street area.

The last few weeks have been the worst, with a corresponding increase in the number of "rip-offs." The much heralded anti-"smack" campaign last fall was not as much of a success as was thought because it only succeeded in pushing most of the bad dope out to the east side.

Last week a group of people decided that the problem could no longer be ignored and something should be done. The projects under consideration are of an educational nature and do not deal with enforcement. They include a rewrite and reprint of the drug manifesto that came out in a pamphlet last fall, a publicity group, a high school speakers program and a possible rehabilitation program. People and ideas are needed. Bring both to People's Office at 114 State Street, 3rd floor or call 257-0414.



TWO AUTOMOBILES have been entered in an across-the-nation 1970 Clean Air Car Race in August and some of the University engineering students who are getting them ready for the competition and will drive them are seen here with their UW engineering faculty advisers. The two cars entered in the competition are, at left, a Lotus Europa, running on unleaded fuel, and an Opel GT running on liquid propane gas. The UW engineers participating

the project are, from left, Prof. Phillip S. Myers, Eric Fonstad, Waunakee; Gary Williams, Seattle, Wash.; James Young, Madison; Charles Teske, Arlington Heights, Ill., holding a catalytic muffler; Dwight Sigworth, Orinda, Calif., holding exhaust reactor; Darwin Belke, Sturtevant; Prof. Gary L. Borman and Otto A. Uehara; and Harry Sigworth, Orinda, Calif.

—GARY SCHULZ PHOTO

## Laird announces draft quota reductions, but..

WASHINGTON—(CPS)—Defense Secretary Melvin Laird has announced that the Nixon Administration will once again cut back draft call quotas for the last four months of this year. Laird announced that the draft calls for September through December will average 9,250, compared with an average of 15,600 for the first eight months of this year.

Last year, President Nixon cancelled the programmed draft calls for November and December, and spread the October quota over the entire three month period. Critics of the President's war policies claimed at that time that his action was taken in an attempt to quell student opposition to the war and the draft.

The Administration's action will have the effect of giving some slight validity to Nixon's November pre-

diction that men with lottery numbers higher than 240 would be relatively safe from induction. National Selective Service Director Curtis Tarr has predicted that he will be able to meet the defense department's needs without inducting men with lottery numbers higher than 195 as a result of the lowering of the draft quota.

Even if the Selective Service System is able to avoid drafting men with numbers higher than 195, which is the ceiling for calls in August, it is clear that the Administration's earlier predictions on the meaning of the lottery system were extremely erroneous, if not deliberately deceptive.

When the predictions were made last November, Defense Department spokesmen indicated a planned yearly draft call of 250,000 men for 1970. At the time the

prediction was made, it was expected that many men would not be in the pool because of deferments for occupations or fatherhood.

The actual total for 1970 draft calls is 163,500, less than 2/3 of the original estimate. Furthermore, the available manpower pool has undoubtedly been expanded greatly by the elimination of future job and fatherhood deferments. Had 250,000 been drafted, as Nixon predicted, these figures indicate they would have had to go as far as lottery number 290, even with the elimination of fatherhood and occupational deferments, had the deferments not been dropped, the number would have probably been forced to top 300, an area administration spokesmen assured the world was "safe" when the lottery was first announced.



## Review:

# Ann Arbor Blues

By DAVID FINE  
and MICHAEL MINARD



In an age of ever-expanding music promotion, when productions such as Woodstock attract hundreds of thousands of kids, one could have cried at the second annual Ann Arbor, Michigan, Blues Festival last weekend.

Certainly not because of the music. Anytime Roosevelt Sykes, Albert King, and Johnny Young are on the same card, it's a great show. But when less than 10,000 kids show up to see the people who made Woodstock possible, it's disappointing.

American racism manifests itself in many ways. Everybody knows about the repression of the Panthers or consistent police brutality in the ghetto. Ann Arbor was a perfect illustration of the other way—the institutionalized subtleties that maintain the oppression of blacks in this country.

Rock music was built on the backs of the aging black men who performed at Ann Arbor. Elvis Presley, The Rolling Stones, John Mayall, and many other "name" performers are direct outgrowths of the music that has been played in the Mississippi Delta and the South Side of Chicago for decades. Yet the white stars command thousands of dollars for a single show while the originals are lucky to make \$100 a week.

What does it mean when Johnny Shines, one of the great delta guitarists, has to hawk posters of himself to scrape up the money for a new guitar while Peter Townshend, who wishes he could play as well as Shines, can afford to smash one at the end of every performance? And what does it mean when an obvious imitator like Johnny Winter (whose presence at the festival should disgrace the promoters) makes a fortune while the people he copies rely on a couple of hundred dollars made at Ann Arbor as their biggest gig of the year? Everybody has heard of John Mayall, but what about J.B. Lenoir, the black man Mayall admits he copied and who died unknown and penniless a few years ago?

This is not to say the people shouldn't dig the "stars" mentioned above. But they should understand the racism and exploitation that runs rampant in the music world.

Who is responsible? Probably the worst offenders are the big record companies, most of which are subsidiaries of giant electronic firms with defense contracts a mile high. They aren't interested in signing old black men to contracts if they "won't appeal to the white market." As a result, most blues performers are forced to sign lousy contracts with tiny companies that can't afford to run full page ads in Rolling Stone. Most record stores don't even carry these labels. So the black guys never get a chance. That is institutional racism.

Others are also guilty. When was the last time you heard genuine blues played on the radio or the last time you saw a blues performer on the Ed Sullivan Show? The evidence is too extensive to write off as "coincidence." The entertainment industry knows which side its bread is buttered on. In a racist society

one has to be careful about giving blacks too much exposure.

It is easy to get bitter about this treatment of blues musicians. But all one has to do about these bad feelings is talk to the performers themselves. They might be bitter, but they sure don't show it. They all exuded warmth and friendliness, and welcomed the opportunity to rap with any interested bystander. Unfortunately, the security force did its best to keep people away from the performers. The green-shirted freaks around the stage were definitely one of the only hassles at the festival. They possessed an obvious pig mentality, seemed to enjoy pushing people away from the stage and went out of their way to cause unnecessary trouble. Ann Arbor might

Lee Hooker. Hooker disappointingly relied on his fine band until his last number, a dynamic rendition of "Boom-Boom."

The Saturday afternoon program belonged completely to Albert King. One of the few performers at the festival who made it with white audiences, King and his big band had everyone on their feet begging for more at the end of his set. Luther Allison also gave an impressive performance.

Saturday night was probably the heaviest night of the festival. It started out with a typically good set by Johnny Shines with pianist Sunnyland Slim. There were some mediocre sets, and then came one of the true high points of the entire weekend: Johnny Young and his Chicago

Blues Band. Young had such a rapport with the audience, and his band was so incredibly tight, that one wished he could have played all night. It was truly regretful that the great pianist Otis Spann couldn't be with Johnny at what must have been one of his finest performances.

Sunday was getaway day, and nobody went home complaining about a bad show. Buddy Guy with Junior Wells, was of course fantastic, as was the only woman performer at the festival, Big Mama Thornton. Mance Lipscomb, the 75 year old Texas guitarist played a well-received set, as did another of the older delta performers, Son House.

The second annual Ann Arbor Blues Festival was a huge success. The performers obviously had a great time playing before what to them was an immense audience. They also loved the chance to see their old friends in the blues. And the kids in the crowd dug every minute of the music. It's a shame that more people weren't there to appreciate the blues by the people that have essentially created that only original American art form. But then again, the festival this year was much larger than last year. Like they say, wait 'till next year...



have been small, but the long-haired rent-a-pigs would have done credit to any of the big, rip-off festivals. music, and the music at Ann Arbor was just dynamite. It all started early Friday evening.

The ultimate key to any festival is the music, and the music at Ann Arbor was just dynamite. It all started early Friday evening, with an appropriate set by Roosevelt Sykes, probably the most influential piano player anywhere since the thirties. Sykes' rollicking humor and barrelhouse style were electric and effectively warmed up the enthusiastic crowd. He was followed by the more powerful Chicago bands of Mighty Joe Young and "Fastfingers" Jimmy Dawkins. Mighty Joe, who did some excellent back-up work Saturday night, had a hard-driving feeling which was lacking in Dawkins' set. The Friday night concert also included, among others, John



Photographs by  
Bonnie Lee Sharpe



## clothing Co-op to open soon

By PAT MORAN  
of the Cardinal Staff

A clothing co-op called Cooperative Threads will open for business at 925 University Ave. on Sept. 1.

The co-op will be managed by Cathy Agard, 23, and will handle needlecraft goods of all sorts. The store's inventory will include leather goods and jewelry as well as knit, sewn, crocheted and woven clothes.

The co-op, as emphasized by the manager, will not be solely a women's shop; and Agard encouraged male participation so as not to be accused of "female chauvinism," as she puts it.

Persons desiring to become members will be required to pay a \$5 membership fee and donate time to work in the store. Active members, in addition to paying the membership fee and working, will be able to sell needlecraft goods which they have made in the co-op at prices they set themselves.

Eventually the store hopes to handle a large variety of handcrafted articles, but at present its space is limited so only needlecraft goods will be offered. Miss Agard said, "I hope that after we expand and gain more members we will be able to handle jeans and things like that and sell them at cost."

## Portland will protect Legion meeting

PORTLAND, Oregon—(CPS)—Oregon officials are doing everything they can to protect the American Legion convention which will be held here August 28 - September 3. Governor Tom McCall is attempting to set up a "Woodstock style" rock festival 40 miles from Portland to draw away the potential demonstrators. In case that doesn't work, he has already called out the National Guard.

American Legion officials say they are expecting 50,000 delegates, alternates and family members to come to the convention which they hope will feature an address by President Nixon. Also invited to speak are Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, Secretary of State William Rogers and Texas mil-

lionaire H. Ross Perot.

Various youth groups say they are expecting 25,000 or more demonstrators to protest the American Legion's support of the war.

McCall alerted Oregon National Guardsmen to report to Portland for training drills the afternoon of August 28 and be prepared to stay for at least six days. In a letter to employers of Guardsmen, McCall said, "I share the deep concern of Portland and Multnomah County officials that these and other groups will converge on Portland in such numbers that assistance may be required by local authorities." He referred to several militant groups.

The plans for the rock festival are being kept quiet while McCall

attempts to organize it. "Can he really do it?" asked one youth. "Will the rock groups agree to play at a festival put on by a Governor?" A four hour patriotic parade is one of the events scheduled, and local officials are worried about the possibility of youth attempting to disrupt it.

Portland officials have already rejected a plea to allow demonstrators to sleep in a public park, thus raising the possibility of mass arrests if the youth attempt to do so anyway.

## Upper Wisconsin rock festival stopped

A rock festival scheduled for an unspecified site in Lincoln County this weekend has been cancelled and an attorney for the promoter has asked all young people to refrain from assembling in spite of the cancellation.

"There are no plans now in existence or contemplated for a rock music festival," said Patrick Finucan of Tomahawk. "In the interests of the protection of youths of this area, I would advise them to refrain from any assembly."

The fest was called off when the promoter was jailed in Iowa on a charge of violation of probation on a marijuana conviction.

Although the festival had been officially cancelled officials said that young people had been arriving anyway.

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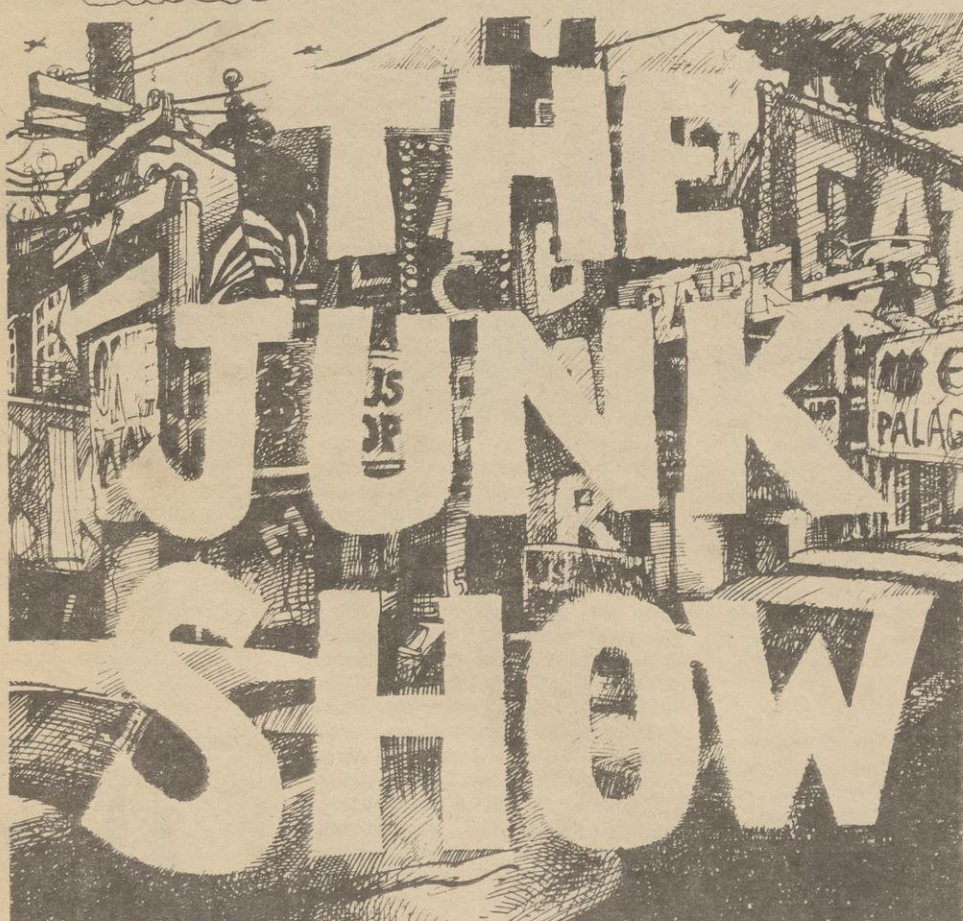


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# THE DAILY CARDINAL

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## Open forum

### Community resistance

#### The miffland community

For many years Madison has been a free-thinking community. Now the freedom-seeking people—for brevity, "freaks"—are mainly concentrated in a narrow area known as the "Mifflin ghetto," leaving a sparse sprinkling of sympathizers over the rest of the city. How come?

The answer is complex but we can see some of its elements in what happened recently in Madison.

One: Students refuse to live in plastic dorms under regulations subject to the Regents' whims. A minority broke loose from this tether in past years. Now it is becoming a landslide—Elm dorms B and C had to be closed.

Two: Enrolled students, drop-outs, young workers look for cheap housing. Landlords, realtors, developers seek high profits. The steam-roller of greedy rent and land speculation has cornered the low income young people in an area of lousy, rundown houses—the Mifflin-Bassett area. However, as the area is conveniently located a stone- (rock-) throw from campus, the landlords were able to hike the rents over the years using the divide-and-rule tactics.

The landlords' golden age is over. Many students—and not only freaks—many older married people have realized that their collective will as tenants is stronger than the landlords'. As part of a nation wide movement (Ann Arbor, Berkeley, New York City) Madison Tenant Union has decided to strike back and has so far defeated arbitrary landlordly decisions.

This brief amateurish socio-economic analysis is not the whole story. It happens that the obviously neglected, back water corner of down town Madison centered around Mifflin is one of the most pleasant, with its beautiful trees, green backyards and quaint, unpretentious little houses. Anyway we—the freaks—have come to like the place. We let in some roots. We built a tight human community around the Mifflin Coop. We rediscovered the secret of 200 years ago—that we do not need anyone

to tell us how to live or what to do.

This, and the fact that we speak up whenever we feel like it, is of course a pain in the ass for the local establishment. Especially, as in the case of Mayor Dyke, when the same men enforce lawn order and speculate on land. The law has found out (on their own hide) that we are a pretty hard nut to crack. Their policy in the last months seems to be: fuck off.

The landlords don't feel too brave either. Pat Lucey deemed it wise to get rid of the hot potato—us—while he is running for governor: he sold the four houses he owned on the 400 block of West Mifflin.

But the hot potato is still there even if the dish has changed hands. And since we are not so easy to break, they decided to send down the "nice guy"—W.T. Bandy. In a statement he gave us a couple of weeks ago, he said:

"In the final analysis, it will be the residents of the area who will determine what is done in the area."

It appears however that before Bandy allows the residents self-determination, he will make a few improvements of his own. First he'll cash in on increased rents (from \$45-50 a bedroom under Lucey, which was not that cheap, Bandy wants to raise it to about \$100) in order to transfer the burden of the payment of the money which he owes Lucey from his own checkbook to our pockets. Second, since the land—despite Bandy's ideas of tenant control—legally belongs to him, he will later either cash in on land speculation (the value has gone up to \$15 a foot in this area and is bound to go up more with the planned urban development) or build his own highrises.

The implication is clear. First get rid of the low-income people, who happen to be the toughest. Then, when the times are ripe to build new high-rises, it will be much easier to manipulate the new generation of tame middle-class students.

Apparently, "poor" Bandy (who

merely owns 28 houses in Madison) did not hit on this plan by himself. Two weeks ago, he told us that our rents under Lucey were "reasonable" and wouldn't be increased. The handsome profit he expected from land speculation was good enough for him.

Not so for the power- and money-elite whose pawn Bandy has become. His new position seems to be connected with negotiations he had last week with local architects developers and (so he told us himself) with bigger bosses in Chicago.

The plan fits nicely with the general conservative drive for profits and repression. It is obviously not mere coincidence. Nor is it the last attempt to suppress a free community and replace it with a strictly conformist, dehumanized beehive. You just watch what will happen on the 400 block of West Washington.

Our answer is plain. We'll pay Bandy the same "reasonable" rents we used to pay Lucey. Whether it suits Bandy or not, we're going to stay right where we are. Maybe our resistance will contribute to check land speculation; developers won't be so anxious to buy land that is so toughly fought for.

Above all, we won't let greedy speculators tear apart the community we've built. Its human value largely overshadows our private political concerns. It is a major asset in the political make-up of this city and this state. Many liberals have felt this way, and said so, in the last couple of years.

We appeal to all those liberals, all honest students, all the people who support MTU's struggle for tenant self-determination, all freedom-lovers in this town to back up the solid community front.

People looking for apartments in the Mifflin Street area should not make any rental agreements with W.T. Bandy for these addresses: 432, 434, 436, 438, 442 W. Mifflin. These houses are fully occupied by people who are struggling to maintain a fair rent price. These houses are not for rent.

## open forum

### Male chauvinism

March 8th Movement

Male supremacy affects all of us every minute of our lives in the way we treat ourselves and others. A woman is a bitch when she feels rage at the suggestion that she be someone else's sex object; i.e., broads and chicks are not supposed to speak out—only react to the great executive, full-filler of life's dreams, Man. And since most men cannot escape the reality of woman's humanity for too long, he allows her to become a part of his life; i.e., he allows her to take a supportive role in his struggles and expects the rest of her time to be devoted to the struggles of their children, and thereby she gains a vicarious "satisfaction." But living through someone else's experience is unfulfilling and very dissatisfying. White middle class women, who have every material advantage on earth, still feel their oppression as women. It comes out in the form of the "housewife syndrome"—taking to booze alone in the afternoon, the sleeping pills, the boredom, the P.T.A. meetings, going nuts when the kids grow up and leave, trying to live up to some magazine's monetary need of them in annual fashion crazes and so on.

Women who try to escape into the labor market can find only boring and demeaning jobs; because only certain jobs and certain training are available to them. It is worse for the poor women who cannot afford not to work, much less afford a "maid" to watch the kids if she is working. Who takes care of the black woman's children while she cleans the white man's house? Love too is a struggle when two (or more) people must stick to certain roles provided for them by society, and how can love exist when feelings and desires are molded by these roles? Too often women and men believe that their problems in love and sex are peculiar to them and not caused, at least partly, by the roles they must play because they

belong to a certain sex group. These roles support the class nature of the capitalist system by perpetuating the dominance of one group over others (white over black, man over woman, the ruling class over the lower class).

But women are well compensated: the "joys" of parenthood are almost exclusively theirs, men pay for them on dates (as long as women keep on bestowing "their favors"), and doors are opened for them. "I'm just being considerate." (you bitch) "What's wrong with being considerate?" Nothing's wrong with it. Except that it's not too considerate when you are reinforcing in a very subtle and symbolic way the myth of woman's weakness. Enough said about doors forever.

Many "radical" men fight against racism with their own slave right beside them. They fight against America's imperialism in other countries—while they perpetuate the suppression of 1/2 of the world's population, women. The image of a woman is constantly being sold to all of us, and too often we buy it. This image (as sex object, as a dumb housewife intrigued by soapsuds, etc.) and the role-playing necessary to achieve it, is fundamental to bourgeois culture. Yet for all of us because the issue of our masculinity and femininity is so close and personal, male chauvinism is the hardest to consciously realize and admit. And even when it is admitted and when lip-service is paid ("I'm struggling with it") it is still the most difficult to do something about. Just as radical men must remember that support for blacks, the NLF or the Cuban revolution entails struggling for one's own liberation from the same forces oppressing and trying to crush these groups, they must support women's liberation by fighting for their own liberation from the aggressive, insensitive hero, breadwinner image that "proves" their "manhood."

tial information these men need necessitates much more than a two page article in the Cardinal. The blatantly false information existed in the realm of US citizenship, deportation, and Canadian attitude; incomplete and distorted information was included in the issues of job availability, Canada as a last resort and counseling facilities both here in the States and in Canada.

Anyone seriously thinking of Canada is not relying solely on articles written in University papers. However, this does not justify the fact that complete and precise reporting is essential, and due to lack of column space, information is condensed to a point of worthlessness.

I would like to take this opportunity to invite any man thinking of Canada as an alternative to Selective Service to talk with trained counselors. The Draft Counseling Center, 1001 University Avenue, 257-7979 has complete and accurate information on immigration. It is compiled via other counseling centers (Chicago, Philadelphia, ...), Canadian resistance organizations, US government regulations, local and state board referendums and personal contact with men who have made the decision to leave the States. This information is up to date and as objective and complete as possible. A man thinking of immigration should become an expert on procedures for entering Canada, knowledgeable about the social and political and economical milieu of that country, and versatile enough to know where to look for answers to questions counselors, papers, rumors and other resistors present to them. Hopefully, these young men were not turned off by the August 7 article and will take advantage of facilities that exist here in Madison.

#### Parking "rights"

TO THE RESIDENTS OF THE FOURTH WARD:

Have you received a parking

ticket for parking in front of your home? The present parking restrictions allow only 2-hour parking from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Therefore, should you want to park in front of your home, you must move your car every two hours to avoid being ticketed. Who does this parking restriction benefit? Certainly not the residents of the Fourth Ward. More likely it benefits business on State Street and the Square since neither has provided adequate parking for their customers.

When the resident has to move his car every two hours, he inevitably decides to find private parking at a cost of \$6 to \$15 a month for a space that may be a block or more from his home. Once the residents have removed their cars from the streets, the business on State Street and the Square acquires more than adequate parking for their customers.

Why has our residential parking been taken away from us? Isn't it our right to park in front of our homes? Does business have a greater right than the resident?

Residents of the Fourth Ward Unite! Return the streets to the people!

A petition for residential parking change is being circulated. Sign it! Write letters to the City Council! If you want to help, call 255-0949.

Terence Langetieg  
Madison, 4th Ward Resident

## Letters to the Cardinal

#### Harrington on dissent

To those students and faculty members who are still drying their eyes following President Fred Harvey Harrington's announced resignation effective October 1, I offer the following bit of information.

Our beloved President recently appeared before the House Special Subcommittee on Education. He was there in his capacity as chairman of the executive committee of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. Pending before this special subcommittee were measures providing Federal aid to colleges and universities.

Immediately the questioning turned to student disorders on the nation's campuses. Representative Albert Quie (R-Minn.) told Harrington that information would be needed on campus dissenters before any aid bills to higher education would be considered. Harrington eagerly complied. He said that he would supply the Subcommittee with details on disciplinary actions taken against students and professors. Then he hastened to ominously add to the Subcommittee, "We have come to

recognize that we must use force. We're quite prepared to use force against students, and we are prepared to move against faculty. We're now considering action against disruptive faculty members in Milwaukee."

Continuing, Harrington said, "We feel that a great many of our revolutionary students have left because of our initiating action against them. Unfortunately they have not left the state or the area." The August edition of the Progressive pointed out this was a first in American education—an educator pointing with pride to the number of dropouts from a school.

Harrington felt there was a need for more careful screening of potential young faculty members, the technique of taking protest activity into account "in connection with considering raises for faculty members," and the "perfectly possible" procedure of dismissing tenured faculty "for cause."

When asked whether the University of Wisconsin would grant a two week recess before the November election for those students who wanted to participate in peace-

ful legitimate political campaign activity, Harrington replied:

"We're not going to have one... I think it's very good for young people to show interest in elections, but university work is important too, and should go on."

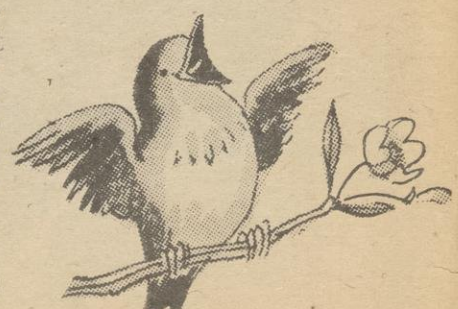
So spoke another "friend" of higher education. It's probably correct that our next President will be even more conservative than Harrington, but as the oft-quoted saying goes... "with friends like that, who needs enemies?"

Brian Poster  
WSA Senator

#### Misquoted

When someone is interviewed, there is always the fear of being misquoted. This is precisely what happened in the August 7 article on draft resistance in Canada. I am replying to the article because it deals with an extremely crucial issue which directly affects many men facing the draft. It is unfair to them that facts be distorted or incompletely reported.

To clear up the muddle that existed in that particular article would take another article of equal length and to provide the essen-





## Open forum

# Canada: still an alternative

By MICHAEL WOLKOMIR  
Special to the Cardinal

Editor's note: Michael S. Wolkomir, (B.Sc., Wisconsin 1968) is a lecturer in the department of Anthropology, Scarborough College, West Hill, Ontario. A "political exile" from the United States, Wolkomir has lived in the Toronto Area for over two years. He has worked as an immigration advisor with the Toronto Anti-Draft Programme, and is a member of the Union of American Exiles, a Toronto based draft resister's organization. He writes from his own knowledge and viewpoint, not as the representative of any institution or organization.

Although thousands of young Americans, (estimates range up to 100,000, although no one knows for sure) have left the United States to live and work in Canada, finding our country a sympathetic and refreshingly free environment, the picture painted in the American media of the Draft Dodgers' plight continues to be one of hostilities, conflict with the law, poverty, rejection and regret. Recent articles in Life magazine and Signature as well as special reports on network newscasts have helped to spread the rumors about life in Canada and the possibilities for immigration that have badly abused young men who may be considering coming to Canada as an alternative, to the American way of death-seeking, to escape service in the nation's armies. I was most distressed, then, to read an article in the August 7 issue of the Cardinal, reporting an interview with Madison Draft Counselor Angela Giordano following her recent visit to Toronto. Although much of the information Miss Giordano reports comes from conversations with staff members of the Toronto Anti-Draft Program, it tends to, once again, make it appear that immigration is hard, and getting harder, that Canadians resent and dislike American draft dodgers, and that the greatest desire of Americans living in Canada is to return home. Although no responsible counselor would suggest that an unprepared and unthoughtful immigrant will find utopian freedom and unlimited opportunity north of the border, immigration has proven to be both a relatively simple procedure and a good choice of action for the Americans who do come.

It is important that both draft counselors and potential immigrants realize that rumor has been intentionally spread in the United States and that information must be carefully examined and verified before it is acted upon. The information presented in Friday's article contains seeds of truth, but presents the same distorted picture that has been fostered by American media. In general the false impressions centered around the process of immigration, the attitude of the people of Canada, and the government in particular toward American immigrants, and the availability of employment for qualified Americans.

From the time that Americans first started coming in large numbers to Canada, a small minority, consisting largely of employees of American companies operating in Canada and immigrants who took Canada as a second choice to the U.S., have objected strongly to admitting these young men. Their voice has been, and continues to be, small and with little effect on government policy. The majority of Canadians tend to view draft dodgers simply as other immigrants in a nation of immigrants. Persons whose reasons for coming provide them with no claim to special treatment, but are not reasons for prejudice either. For the most part, American immigrants have possessed characteristics that do provide them with an advantage over other immigrants—they tend to be well educated, they speak fluent English and they look and behave a lot like native Canadians—making them quite invisible as a group apart. Miss Giordano calls Canadians apathetic. For most Americans used to functioning as social outcasts in their own country, this is a Godsend. Importantly, there exists in Canada a large and vocal minority strongly opposed to the war in Southeast Asia and the subversion of Canada by the United States. The largest and most influential of the "third parties" in Canada, the New Democratic Party (NDP), a true labour and socialist party has been the strong voice in government of this faction, and strong supporters of American immigrants. The United Church has served this role outside of government. The NDP is not an impotent gesture. It holds a strong minority in Parliament, controls the government of two provinces

out of ten, and is a very strong contender in the upcoming election in Ontario, Canada's richest and most "Americanized" province. The power and the willingness of this faction to aid American exiles has been demonstrated time and time again. One example serves to illustrate. Last year some Canadian border officials rejected several American military deserters for immigrant status, on the grounds of their military status. A national outcry followed. National pressure was exerted through the United Church and Exile organizations. The CBC, the official broadcasting service, devoted prime time hours to the question. The issue was raised in Commons by the NDP members, and the Minister of Manpower and Immigration was backed down. He was forced to rise publicly and state that American deserters would be admitted to the country on the same basis as all other immigration applicants. The statement was generally applauded in the national media.

Miss Giordano reports a rumor—it's no more than that—that certain "powerful" members of Parliament wish to exclude American resisters. She also suggests that all Americans now in Canada would then be deported. I hesitate even to answer this point for its absurdity. Such a move would not only fly in the face of long established government policy, but it should be obvious that it would create such a horrified national reaction that no government that tried to implement it could stand in the face of the venerable Parliamentary vote of no-confidence. Deportation orders from such an act would be struck down before they could be served. Immigrants must remember to leave their American paranoia on the southern side of the border. It just doesn't fit.

Americans continue to be treated on an equal basis both officially and unofficially. Employment prejudice does exist, but is extremely limited and presents no serious problems to immigrants. What negative feelings that do exist are more than countered by employers who make a positive effort to assist draft dodgers.

The employment situation is not exceptionally good for anyone right now. Neither is the situation in the States. The government of Canada is involved in a typical liberal economics "fight against inflation" using the typical ineffective and inhumane method of increasing unemployment. The Liberal government of Prime Minister Trudeau has "allowed" the unemployment rate to rise to near 6%. Add to this the general glut caused by students looking for summer work and the picture is worse. But the fact remains that a qualified, educated person who is willing to go through the hassles involved anywhere in looking for a job...who is willing if necessary to work outside the great urban centres of Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, will encounter no more difficulty in getting a job than if he were to relocate anywhere in the U.S.A. Canada is a young and growing country—the second largest in the world; with a population of 1/10 that of the U.S. For persons who are prepared, employment is not a serious obstacle. Young Americans are certainly not taking jobs away from young Canadians, and American College Graduates are not, as Miss Giordano states, taking jobs away from Canadian high school graduates. Qualifications for jobs in Canada very closely parallel those in the U.S., and people are competing for jobs within their own range of qualifications. And of course, following a traditional pattern, many young Canadians are leaving for the financially greener pastures of the U.S. The cry that immigrants are taking the jobs of natives carries no more weight and causes no more friction than in the past. Canadians know the real cause of joblessness and are likely to act on this knowledge in the next election.

The training and skills brought by Americans far outstrip the skills brought by most other immigrants. Job hunting this summer is not great, but with the understanding that it takes a bit of time, draft dodgers and deserters can expect reasonably rapid success.

What about the position of draft dodgers and the law? Friday's article clearly intimates that immigrants suffer from summary and unjust deportation, lack of rights and protection of the law, and must constantly watch themselves, lest they run afoul of the government. This statement is much more true of the U.S. than of

Canada. Once a person enters Canada as a Landed Immigrant, he is under the full protection of Canadian law. The immigrant has all rights of Canadian citizenship with the exception of voting in Federal elections and holding a Canadian passport. A landed immigrant may be deported only if he is convicted in a civil court of a crime of moral turpitude (felonies) or of lying on his application for immigrant status. Importantly offences that are deportable include most drug violations. Even if a person is convicted, deportation does not necessarily follow. An immigrant can be deported only after a hearing before a federal deportation tribunal. This is a long, but essentially fair procedure that often results in the government's action being dismissed. An immigrant who exercises reasonable prudence and respect for the laws of his adopted country does not need fear deportation. There is no equivalent in Canadian law for the police state tactic in the U.S. of requiring non-citizens to report their address and activities yearly. The immigrant is treated under the law as essentially an equal of the native born Canadian.

It is simply not true, as Giordano asserts, that the immigrant "in effect gives up his American citizenship." The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that involuntary loss of citizenship is unconstitutional. The immigrant retains all rights and obligations of citizenship unless he VOLUNTARILY goes to an officer of the United States Government and renounces his citizenship in writing. I have been a landed immigrant to Canada for over two years, hold an American passport and must file a yearly income tax return with the IRS. Although the immigrant is in a position to refuse to comply with certain American laws, notably the Selective Service Act, he is far from being a "man without a country" as Miss Giordano states. A more apt analogy would be a man with TWO countries. Some persons, for moral reasons or in an attempt to prevent induction, have renounced U.S. citizenship. This is a risky move, is not required for landed immigrant status, and is discouraged both by Canadian officials and by Resistance counselors. Renunciation is the last act a person should carry out before becoming a Canadian citizen, five years after immigrating. The immigrant does not lose American citizenship either in point of law or of fact.

For the most part, the thousands of Americans are assimilated into the main stream of Canadian life. A close examination of almost any neighborhood in the Toronto area will reveal a fair number of Americans who may or may not participate in activities that identify them with radical or immigrant groups. Many, however, find that the experience of becoming a political exile arouses in them feelings and understandings of the American system that lead them into the group of Canadians who are awakening to a new surge of nationalism and Anti-Americanism. Unfortunately, to a casual visitor to Toronto, some of the most visible members of the American community will be those immigrants who spend much of their time in congregating centres like the TADP or Union of American Exiles, and the temporary hostels established by these groups. Many of these people are unhappy, homesick and unemployed and spend much of their time talking about going back. A few of them do trickle across the border and face arrest and imprisonment. The successful and happy immigrants, for the reason that they are well integrated, are often invisible. But there are tens of thousands of them who will openly state that they will never return, under any circumstances, to the society which has made a sham of the American dream of freedom.

It is exceptionally important that a potential immigrant be fully prepared before coming to Canada. You stand a much better chance of success, as in the U.S., with a college degree. You should plan well in advance for the process of immigration and job finding. The best procedure is for the immigrant to enter Canada as a visitor and come to one of the large cities, and there visit a resistance office. In Toronto these include Toronto Anti-Draft Programme, Red, White and Black, and the American Deserters Committee. Once in Canada as a visitor the immigrant must find employment. AT THE PRESENT TIME IT IS AN ABSOLUTE REQUIREMENT THAT AN APPLICANT FOR LANDED IMMIGRANT STATUS HAVE THE PROMISE, IN WRITING, OF A JOB IN CANADA. There is lots of help available in the search, but the responsibility for looking is yours. The immigrant should carry as much documentation as possible. A birth certificate is essential, as are copies of high school or college diplomas and university transcript. Copies of any certificates of apprenticeship or technical training should be carried. Letters of reference from professors, former employers, clergy, etc. are useful.

Once the immigrant has secured a job offer, he should consult a counselling agency for information on where to immigrate. This varies from time to time, and current information is best. He should then proceed to the border point, cross into the United States, and reenter Canada, making application for immigrant status. Admission is based on a fairly objective system of point evaluation, weighted heavily in favor of persons with good educational backgrounds. Most immigrants have little trouble if they go prepared. Reliable information is essential. Preparation means advance planning in TIME. It is best for a person to start planning for immigration before they are reclassified 1-A. Waiting, as Miss Giordano suggests, until all other possibilities are exhausted is stacking the cards against you. You can continue following up all other draft options while you are in Canada, but immigration is difficult from the Army or a jail cell.

Immigration is a serious philosophical and practical move. Life in Canada is good - and it is not difficult to obtain. But people must realize that immigration, like the decision to resist the draft at all, is a lifetime decision. You are deciding against the United States, and should remember that it is very likely that you will never be able to return. A person with essential faith in the American system could be a very unhappy exile, rather than a valuable new Canadian. The decision is one of the most important you can ever make, base it only on information you can rely upon.

## Feiffer

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OPRESSED  
MINORITY.



LONG HAIRS  
ARE AN  
OPRESSED  
MINORITY.



WOMEN ARE  
AN OPRESSED  
MINORITY.



HOMOSEXUALS  
ARE AN  
OPRESSED  
MINORITY.



IM THE ONLY  
ONE WHOS  
NOT AN  
OPRESSED  
MINORITY.



CAN YOU FEEL  
OPRESSED  
SINGLY OR DO  
YOU HAVE TO  
BE PART OF  
A GROUP?



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1-2 OPRESS FEIFFER



not political

# Boulder fair seeks 'oneness of all'

By GARY DRETZKA  
of the Cardinal Staff

**Editor's note:** Cardinal Fine Arts editor Gary Dretzka spent most of the summer in Boulder, Colorado, home of the University of Colorado. In last week's Cardinal he reported his general impressions of Colorado. Today he reports on Boulder's Whole Earth Fair which differs dramatically from most of the summer's youth gatherings.

The event was the Boulder Whole Earth Fair and what it involved was the establishment of a high spiritual energy center right in the middle of these here United States. Invited to bring about such a center were swamis, yogis, gurus, and holy men from all over the world and from many different schools of thought.

The fair, which ran from July 20 to the 26, was held on the Colorado University campus in Boulder under the shadow of Flagstaff Mountain over one mile above sea level.

To understand what came down at the fair one should first understand a little bit of what the "idea" of Boulder means to most of the summer residents of this city. The city itself is a college town not unlike most large public university centered cities. The school and the community right now are not obviously political, although roots of radicalism are starting to take hold. The young people who are not students have taken to natural things such as mountaineering, music, personal relationships and marijuana. The rest of the city is a quiet blend of Americana status quo and down right hostility.

Boulder has also become a mecca for young vagabonds some of whom stop and go while others like it so much they stay. It has become quite a mixture with its most outstanding point being an abundance of peace, love and happiness, what it will become cannot yet be seen.

So, Boulder, it seems was picked as the perfect place to hold a Whole Earth Fair based on the three major premises mentioned above. Throughout the whole event there was hardly a word, except from its critics and those not out loud, about revolution, ghettos or who's who in '72. The organizers of the event (the Free School) said it better than I can

in their schedule of events, "This is a gathering of all to celebrate the oneness of all and foster communication and understanding. There will be teachers of many faiths sharing their thoughts with us, talking with us and showing us many paths. Artists and craftsmen will be showing their creative processes and products. Gentle musicians will help many of us to feel the singing of life. Ecological ideas will be shared. Boulder's fair is indeed a Whole Earth Fair and everyone is invited." That about sums up the concept.

From my point of view the fair was basically formed on Eastern thought and high level spiritualism. There were yoga lessons many times each day, there were lectures on the nature of God and man interspersed by acoustic guitar and sitar music, group chants, astrology raps, and lectures with movies at night. Along with the things happening on stage there were booths set up on the grounds including an organic foodstand which paid for the fair. Musicians wandered around drawing crowds to listen to everything from bluegrass to ragas (the university didn't want another Woodstock so electric music wasn't allowed.)



People were very happy and content, without feeling up-tight and it was said more than once that the area's energy level had risen to astounding levels from the good vibes in the air.

The closest to any technological lecture was that given by Mark Hansen of Buckminster Fuller's World Game, which involved the scientific recreation of a unified earth each part dependent on the other for the good of the whole. It was all very foreign to me, a refugee from tear gas and pollution in Madison, I found it very hard to relate to. Enough of that later, though.

Like I said, most of the ideas brought out were Eastern and even Christian (in its purest form) in nature. Swami Sat-chidanada, a popular spiritual leader from India said, "God is you and you are God, it will all work itself out." Most seemed to agree. Yogi Bajdam used his yoga to create higher spiritual consciousness and taught physical exercise to those desirous of amazing results. I must admit that it works.

Steve Gaskin, family (over 1,000) leader from Frisco spoke of knowledge he learned through his adventures with and without drugs and seemed to relate more to the American audience than most others. Bill Kwong, of the Zen Center in Mill Valley, California, explained to the crowd that what is important is everything and everything one does should be treated as a Godly act from eating to meditation. Gavin Arthur, astrologer and friend to such notables as Yeats, Allen Ginsburg and Neal Cassidy, predicted that World War III would begin in the mid-east in three years. Arthur was fascinating as he historically plotted the complete accuracy of events from 2,000 B.C. till the present (Hiroshima and Nagasaki were dramatically prophesized, I found out) thus showing that astrology is hardly a fad. He was in agreement with a Hopi Indian priest who showed that a holocaust is predictable in Indian charts even to the point of forecasting a Red Sea covering the U.S.A. not long from now i.e. Red China or Russia (right on) and no matter what the Pentagon says—it can't be stopped. Others spoke and taught, Christ was raped about, magic and peace—many people in attendance felt this to be the single best learning experience they'd ever had. It certainly was impressive.

The one point though that the teachers disagreed on and argued about was drugs. Some like Gaskin and his followers said that while drugs aren't necessarily the answer they are at times the key to unlocking a materialistic societal lock. The Eastern teachers denounced drugs vehemently holding that drugs cannot ever hope to lead one to spiritual enlightenment. At one of the Holy Man Jams, a panel discussion sort of thing, this was the leading topic that brought questions.

Popular morals were also put to question by the teachers, such things as public nudity, communal living, food, music, etc. The thoughts of the more conservative were overlooked by many at the picnics which happened in conjunction with the festival as kids did their thing openly, but not antagonistically, by smoking plenty of grass, skinny dipping and enjoying rock music (provided by Oz at one party).

Personally, I found it rather hard to relate to the event as a whole. It's easy enough to point to the fact that there is a revolutionary struggle going on around the world and more specifically in the minority group communities in this country. The Whole Earth Fair didn't talk much about feeding stomachs and building racial pride. But the fair wasn't aimed at that trip while other events are. The fair existed at a very high consciousness level, one at which many of us were nowhere near and so either didn't follow at all or at best followed haphazardly.

I hope that in the future the fair will achieve its namesake, Whole Earth, and this means involving all forms of spiritualism from the occult, be it black magic, or ghost hunting, to ethnic folklore. The fair can and should be very large in inception but that means many more people would be involved both technically and message-wise. The goal is foreseeable but can only be realized if there is full cooperation by the participants and planners.

The Whole Earth Fair is a beautiful idea as it can breed no enemies except enemies to mankind. It can be a coming together or a goal to shoot for. It need not be completely apolitical, yet it shouldn't be completely political either. The first Boulder Whole Earth Fair was a fine event I hope there will be more and better ones.

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'Scrawdyke,' 'Endgame,' 'Fashion'

# The state of the Theatre

By MICHAEL STOTT  
Fine Arts Staff

The Wisconsin Players and their productions are to the theatre division of the Department of Speech, (now renamed, thank God, the Department of Communication Arts, and not before time), what the NLF and its activities are to the North Vietnamese state—a propaganda front, a constant testament of identity and purpose, an outward and visible sign of inward intellectual vitality, or lack of it.

This, theoretically at least, is the Players' purpose, along with entertaining the town with an occasional musical and contributing to the upkeep of the Union Theatre, and my argument here is neither with this basic premise, nor with such minor issues as the choice of plays and the identity of the choosers, although such points are worthy of debate.

In a University theatre department, stage and classroom are symbiotic; they not only complement each other; they cannot efficiently exist without each other. But while the NLF, we might say, articulates correctly in word and deed the revolutionary fact of the Northern people's state, the Players have been articulating all too vividly for several years an image of departmental realpolitik which is neither flattering nor accurate. At a time when the theatre division is beginning to shrug off its comatose post-war inertia, at a time when, slowly but surely, just the right kind of new faculty are being hired—bright, young, scholarly, and responsive—teachers who are straining to improve the dynamics of both undergraduate and graduate education, at a time when most TA's are conscientiously trying to get to grips with the weaknesses inherent in the TA system and with the plight of undergraduates left dangling and frustrated by it, at a time when even the division's dead wood is being shamed out of its calcification—at such a time of change and progress, the Players' productions embarrassingly conjure visions of a shoddy past, visions that are, with very few exception, clumsy, tedious, and boring. It may be true that no other division at this institution undergoes such vicarious denuding so regularly, but then denuding and communication are, to a large extent, the division's *raison d'être*; the pity of it is that such constant, dramatic self-exposure seldom results in self-examination.

The Players' problem is based on several flaws and misconceptions shared almost equally by those faculty who direct, but it has ramifications which go beyond individual directorial responsibility, and which hark back to departmental structure and organization. The first is simply this—the fact that ONLY faculty direct the generously-budgeted Players' productions. This is not an official rule, but practice has made it so.

Secondly, we might cite the eagerness for main stage exposure shared by faculty directors, an enthusiasm which too often seems to be based on a meretricious jockeying for position in the directorial pecking order, rather than an urgent desire to communicate a stimulating and well considered theatrical concept. Why, we might ask, are so many productions INTELLECTUALLY slipshod, when their directors do not exhibit lack of preparation in the classroom?

There is too, in so many productions, no indication of a vital, even if neurotic, obsession to teach the craft of theatre and share the extraordinary magic of playmaking with the cast. Few of the Players' directors are neurotic; none are obsessed in the Artaud/Kott/Grotowski/Gersmann sense of the word. Such mental hygiene, though useful in the classroom, may be productive and downright crippling on the stage.

Fourthly, there seems to be a general indifference exhibited by most directors, and, apparently, by the division bureaucrats, to the criticism and analysis which follows each production, both inside the department and in the press.

Despite the glowing witlessness of the State Journal and Badger Herald literati, and the sharper but often strangely solicitous reactions of Dave Wagner in the Capital Times, there has been no lack of intelligent press dissection, even if it has been limited to the pages of The Daily Cardinal. Most notably expressed by Larry Cohen and Elliot Silberberg, the same old critical messages have been repeated time and time again. They have been taken up and tossed around sadly by theatre TA's, and echoed and re-echoed by a rapidly burgeoning pressure group of concerned undergraduate theatre majors. They have become consolidated into somewhat of an old story, but it is a tale that bears repeating.

In brief, the "traditional" flaws with

the Players' productions are two-fold, embracing

a) the directorial problems already described, which could be summed up, generously, as a lack of brilliance and/or genuine commitment;

b) the top-heavy technical bias of nearly every production, the product usually of the first problem combined with a skilled backstage and design crew who have been trained by a committed and extremely talented technical faculty. The results of such a combination have been known to approach theatrical caricature—incompetent actors limping through poorly conceived motions, their incompetency magnified, not concealed, by costumes, lights, and settings that would do credit to the Bolshoi.

Given this as an accurate general description of most Union main stage Players' productions, does my first premise still hold—that, academically speaking, the division is sound, healthy, and steadily improving? I think it does, with one particular exception. The state of the stage underlines all too clearly the absence in the division of a really sound and inspiring acting-training program, and in particular the absence of an acting master of faculty rank to co-ordinate such a program. None of the handful of really talented and disciplined Players received their training at Wisconsin, and there are no acting seminars offered on a regular basis for graduate students.

Thus, the productions only obliquely represent the work of the division; indeed a case could be made for the complete severance of the one from the other, until such time as the division can offer directorial and acting talent that is both truly representative and acceptable. One of the division's many virtues is its program for the training of directors, a series of well-taught courses which regularly turn out skilled and articulate students. Yet none of these, to my knowledge, has been offered the chance to direct a main-stage production. Few, in fact, would currently welcome the op-

portunity, but it is not technical complexity and uncertain acoustics which daunt them, despite the worried assurances to that effect which I have heard from several student directors. Theatrical people are superstitious and anxiety-prone adolescents, if we are to believe Sir Alec Guinness, and that is as it should be. But the main stage has been so misused that it now appears to us dreaming children as if under what can only be described as a curse.

Somehow, and from somewhere, exorcists must be summoned, perhaps in the form of visiting directors and paid professional stars who will give the demon his due and light our way back to brilliance. If this does not happen, the union management would do well to confine its facilities to visiting road companies, or turn the whole theatre into a bigger boat house for the Hoofers, who can probably use the space.

This summer, the Wisconsin Players have been in repertory at the Compass Playhouse, an excitingly intimate little workshop on University Avenue. Three works have been produced—FASHION, a nineteenth century American melodrama by Anna Cora Mowatt; HAIL SCRAWDYKE, a species of British regional satire written by David Halliwell in 1965; and Samuel Beckett's ENDGAME. All three plays have provided an evening of entertainment more satisfying than most of the gilded and more lavish main stage productions of the last year, but the flaws are the same, despite several sparkling performances by two or three of the cast members. Both Fashion and Endgame were swamped by a relative excess of technical brilliance, and all three directors must stand indicted for errors of either conception, execution, or both. Nor is the issue one of interpretation, except in the case of Scrawdyke. But there was in every production an absence of intellectual tough-mindedness, an ever-broadening indication of directorial chaos, the sort of sentence

summed up by Yeats when he wrote "Things fall apart/The centre cannot hold."

Fashion was, for me, the least offensive, and the most entertaining of the three, despite several individual performances by the women in the cast which were so execrable as to be beyond the realm of criticism. There were no women of any merit whatsoever in the repertory company, (most members of which participated in at least two of the three pieces), a fact which I suppose must be simply accepted as strange but true, like the freaks in Ripley's museum. Fashion, an extremely successful melodrama when it was first produced in the 1840's, (Edgar Allan Poe was so enthusiastic that he reviewed it twice!), is a primitive comedy of manners that inquires into the nature of American middle-class society, and finds it to be true blue and waspish, were it not for the unfortunate influence of uppity blacks and sneering French baloneys. The hero of the piece, a son of the soil called Adam Trueman, has lines like "Out of my way, you grinning nigger," lines to be delivered without irony, and doubtlessly greeted by wild applause in the original production.

Now it seems to me there are only two ways to produce such a piece today; a scrupulously authentic presentation that provides an alarming yet satisfyingly historical image of the theatre and society of the past, or a streamlined, souped-up, let's-laugh-at-the-villain-and-the-hero-and-EVERYTHING pot-pourri which makes no attempt at authenticity, and which omits the more blatantly offensive racial passages. This production, unfortunately, fell rather sickeningly between the two. The shuffling black became a shuffling Chinaman, much to the delight, I'm sure, of the oriental Americans who were in the audience the night I saw it, the milieu was changed from New York to Milwaukee in an attempt at "relevance," and the acting styles ranged from the brilliantly authentic melodrama of Ric Lynaugh, Peter Wenz, and, radiantly, wonderfully so—David Hundhausen, to the inaudible, style-less stumbling of Luch Catlett and Laurel Wetzsteon. The superb decor, the costuming, and Robert Monschien's mellifluous piano work—these things helped, but they were no alternative for an essentially muddled concept.

In Hail Scrawdyke, director Joseph Karioth took a sophomoric and already dated British play and imperfectly Americanized it. This was perhaps the only flaw in the most strongly cast and solidly staged of the three productions, but because of it the play was damned before it began. It is perfectly permissible, surely, to Americanize anything on the American stage; Shakespeare in Brooklynese no longer makes me queasy. But if you're going to yankify a contemporary play that is set in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, the lines of which are writ large in dialect, and the strength of which evolves in part, as in all British drama, from class distinction—then for God's sake do it completely, change the lines and references, set it in Milwaukee even, or learn the accents, and Lloyd Bray's cast did so thoroughly in his recent Madison Repertory production of Pinter's The Homecoming, Mr. Karioth's production became, therefore, an extraordinary tale of four Americans in Yorkshire who play a felony against a British subject, and who are so bizarre and half-witted as to enter cars from the wrong side and pass around green ten-shilling notes.

Beckett's superb Endgame takes eleven pages in one of my drama anthologies. Jonathan Curvin's production lasted two hours or more without pause. Now it may be admitted that the point of the play is the tedium of life and the wish for a death that is slow in coming, and it may also be admitted that the piece is a monodrama whose lines are shared by actors who symbolize the dying senses of one body. I don't know if that was Mr. Curvin's conception; if it was, I have no argument with it. But it is not good enough to represent dramatic tedium by providing the audience with GENUINE tedium, nor is it good enough to represent the idea of the monodrama by persuading each actor to sound exactly like the next, especially when all voices sounded like the prime-minister of Ulster after a night of rioting in Londonderry—dim, slow, and bored.

Each of the plays deserve a much more precise analysis than they are getting here, of course; if my intention was to review, I would take greater pains. But my only point is this. Theatre-division sponsored drama is in a sorry state; the root of it all is directorial. First must come intellectual precision from the director; given that, the other problems may solve themselves.





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10'x10' Screen house . . . . .	\$54	42.95
10'x15' Deluxe tent . . . . .	\$90	69.95
Camp cots \$9.95; camp stools \$2.50; rubber boats—Many \$12.95 to \$59.95. Big selection—Lowest prices in town.		

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

**TAPE DECK**, TEAC 6010, \$500. Also 2 Altec Lansing 1202 speakers. \$275 each 257-6479. 4x21

**ROBERTS** model 1630 stereo tape deck like new best offer. Call 255-8493 or 256-7558. 2x14

**FRAMUS** folk guitar. Only one year old must sell best offer call 255-8493 or 256-7558. 2x14

**VACUUM** cleaner, large window fan, double bed, couch, night table, etc. Call 257-6514. 2x14

**MAGNETIC** recording tape 2/3 or more off list. Scotch 203 low noise 1800' splice-free in new scotch boxes. Used once by recording studio, bulk erased. \$2.15 ea past 20 reels. Guarantee. Ken Kamm 262-4967 10-4 pm. 2x14

## Wheels . . . For Sale

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

**YAHAMA** 250. Dtl, ex. shape, set for dirt. 255-3086. 5x16

**69 MONTESA** street scrambler 250 cc \$600 251-0788. 2x14

**1968 VW** very good condition, \$1375, 256-3495 (am) 5x22

**FOR SALE** 1967 Dodge Dart 4 dr 250 cube 6 cyl, auto trans. tinted glass all around, in excellent condition, 47000 mi. New tires, brakes. Must sell, leaving country. Asking \$1100. Leave message at 262-3491. 2x14

**62 VW** good body, eng; rest is fixable call today or Sat. \$220 must sell Pete 255-7557. 1x14

**1969 TRIUMPH** 650cc. 900 dollars or best offer. Call Lee at 251-2781. 1x14

**65 CHEV** 2 dr auto 395 255-3435. 2x21

## Help Wanted . . .

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

**FEMALE GRADUATE** Student 21 or over. Live-in Group Residence Counselor for Adolescent girls. Full time position but not to exclusion of grad school. Salary \$250.00 month plus room. Hours: 3 evenings per week from 5:00 pm on and one full day or two half days every week end. Transportation and experience desirable. Call: Mrs. Howland at 249-0441. Division of Family Services. 14x29

**FREE RENT** for couple—babysit light housekeeping TV private bath. West near bus phone 238-0966. 4x21

**APARTMENT** in exchange for kennel work. 2 or 3 people apply in person 702 W Wingra Dr. 2x14

**WILL PAY** person w lge car or sm van to move trunk and sev boxes to new apt ph 255-0798. 1x14

## Wanted . . .

**ONE** girl to share beautiful Univ. Ave apartment with one other. Phone 257-9804. 2x14

## 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

**RUSH** passport photo service. In by noon, ready by 3 pm. All sizes. Ph. 238-1381, 1517 Monroe St., Parking. xxx

**PARKING** SPACE, daytime only, near Mem Lib at low rent for permanent employee 244-6028. 1x14

## campus news briefs

### FILM: HEALTH IN AMERICA

A film, CBS Reports Health in America, Part I: The Promise and the Practice. Part II: Don't Get Sick in America will be shown Wednesday, August 19 at 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. in the State Office Building, 1 West Wilson Street, Rm. 1120. Sponsored by the State Division of Health. This film was presented on television by CBS on Monday, April 20 and Tuesday April 21.

Admission for this showing will be free.

## Services . . .

**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

**RENT** a Porta-Desk-File as low as \$3.50 a month with option to buy. Desk, files, chairs. See-liger's, 4622 Femrite Dr., 222-0024 eve. by appointment. 222-4536. xxx

**BEECHERS**  
 ANNOUNCES IT IS NOW PREPARED

to do non-warranty service on the following machines:

1 Changers—Garrard, Dual  
 2 Solid state receivers and amplifiers: Fisher, Nikko, Sansui, H.H. Scott

3. Solid state compacts: KLH, Harmon - Kardon, Columbia Masterwork

4. Portable phonos: Voice of Music, Columbia, Masterwork

**BEECHERS,**  
 430 STATE ST.  
 257-3631 6x14

**EXPERT TYPING**, will correct spelling, fast service. 244-3831. xxx

### RAP CENTER

The Community Rap Center is holding a meeting for people interested in being lay counselors. All those interested are asked to come to 923 Spring St. at 4:00 p.m. Wednesday or call the Rap Center, 257-3522 if you can't make it.

\*\*\*

### BLOOD DRIVE

The University of Wisconsin Medical Center semi-annual blood drive is set for Thursday and Friday, August 13 and 14, at 1307 University Ave., (across the street from University Hospitals). The goal for the drive is 300 pints of blood.

Donations are welcome from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. however, appointments can be arranged on a quarter hour basis by telephoning 262-0582

Because the Red Cross center's supply has been low medical recruiters urge public support of the drive.

\*\*\*

### TUTORING HELP

Emergency tutoring help is needed for a student trying to meet requirements to enter nursing school in the fall—needs tutor to help with math or Chem, 102 exam next Thursday, August 13th Call 262-1846.

These tutors are needed right away (tutors should be available from now through start of classes in the fall):

1) tutor for beginning French for Welfare mother who is back in school—call Georgia Augustine, 255-7622.

2) tutor to help resettled migrant with introductory drafting course—call Judy Inksetter, 257-3571.

## 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

## NOW RENTING FOR FALL

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# Louisville Six member released after protests

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(CPS)—James R. Cortez—one of the "Black Six," was released from jail here July 21, soon after his attorneys filed an appeal for him in the U.S. Supreme Court. He is under a five-year sentence on a charge of violating the federal law against having a sawed-off shotgun.

Cortez was freed under \$5,000 bond, cut from \$10,000 after wide protest. These protests had already resulted in dismissal of conspiracy charges against him and five other black persons.

They became known as the "Black Six" after being charged with plotting to blow up oil refineries during an uprising in Louisville's largest ghetto in May, 1968.

Cortez had been locked up since June 1, 1968, when police claimed

they found the shotgun in his motel room. The West End of the city was in turmoil because of its occupation by the National Guard and the killing and wounding of black people by police.

Attorneys for Cortez told the Supreme Court that police did not advise him of his right to remain silent after arrest nor about his right to counsel. The government says he went willingly to police headquarters and police therefore had no obligation to advise him of his rights.

Cortez's attorneys note that a warrant for his arrest had been issued the day before, so he was entitled to warning about his rights. Cortez said he had never seen the shotgun before the police brought it to headquarters.

The conspiracy trial of the

"Black Six" ended July 7 when Judge S. Rush Nicholson of Criminal Court directed the jury to find them not guilty. The judge said the state had produced no evidence to support its charges. This added fuel to the protests about Cortez's continued imprisonment on the federal charge.

## BABYSITTERS NEEDED

Babysitters are needed for welfare mothers who want to go to community meetings. Males and females who would like to volunteer should call Barbara, 255-9149. Transportation provided if necessary.

\*\*\*

## WISCONSIN PLAYERS

The Wisconsin Players will complete its summer season this week with performances of "Hail Scrawdyke," which will be presented Wednesday and Thursday nights, and "Fashion," which will play Friday and Saturday evenings.

All performances begin at 8 p.m. in the air-conditioned Compass Playhouse, 2201 University Avenue. Tickets may be purchased at the Union box office from 11:30 to 2:30 Monday through Friday and at the playhouse lobby after 7 p.m. on performance nights. Coupon holders are urged to exchange their coupons for tickets immediately.

\*\*\*

## PAKISTANI DINNER

A Pakistani Dinner will be held at 5 p.m. Saturday, August 15, in the Wisconsin Union's Great Hall. The dinner, sponsored by the Union's International Club and the Pakistan Students Association, will feature chicken curry, pulao (flavored rice), and a special Pakistani salad and desert. Tickets are on sale now at the Union Box Office for \$2. The dinner is open to the public.

# No draft

## Door County board angry about evaders

The Door County Selective Service Board No. 16 will suspend all induction notices after Sept. 1 until the federal government "stops letting draft evaders walk the streets freely," says Chairman S.F. Brunswick.

"We feel that we are as right in what we are doing as the fellow that has refused induction feels that he is right," he said. "And we will stand firm on this even if we are replaced."

Brunswick and two other members voted "unanimously," Monday night, to halt induction of Door County men. Brunswick said that his board was concerned with all draft evaders in general and was not citing any local cases.

Brunswick explained the dilemma which prompted the decision. "We have several young men who have asked us why they have to go, when others who refused to go are still walking the streets," Brunswick said. "I checked on some local cases and found out there had been no action taken on the matter. We talked it over and decided you can't really face a young person that asks a question like that if you don't have a decent answer."

Brunswick said, "We think it's high time our courts change the

situation. It seems the Supreme Court is protecting the guilty, not the innocent."

State Selective Service Director Lt. Col. Clinton Knutson said that he would not comment on the action taken by Brunswick and the local board until he studied the vote.

**The Earth is but one country, and mankind its citizens. —Baha'u'llah**

Baha'i Assoc. Meetings, Thur., 7:30, Union

## COLLEGE GIRLS!

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WOMEN TO THE  
RIGHT OF HIM...

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Step and Love at Every Stop*

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with

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FRANCOISE DORLEAC  
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CONTINUOUS FROM 6 P.M.

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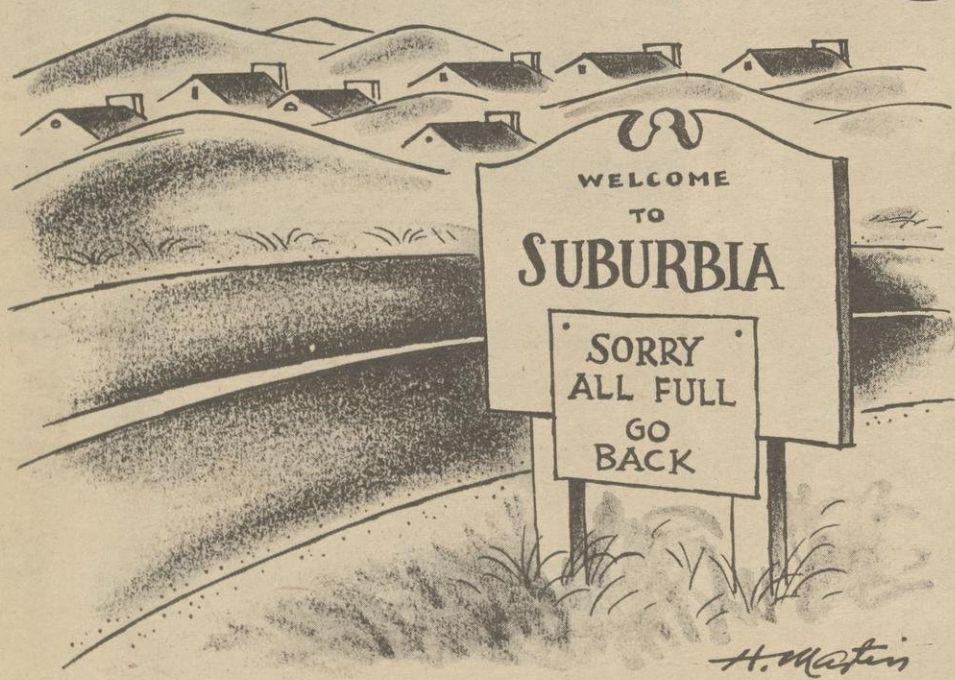
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Mance Lipscomb: the Ann Arbor Blues

See page 4

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