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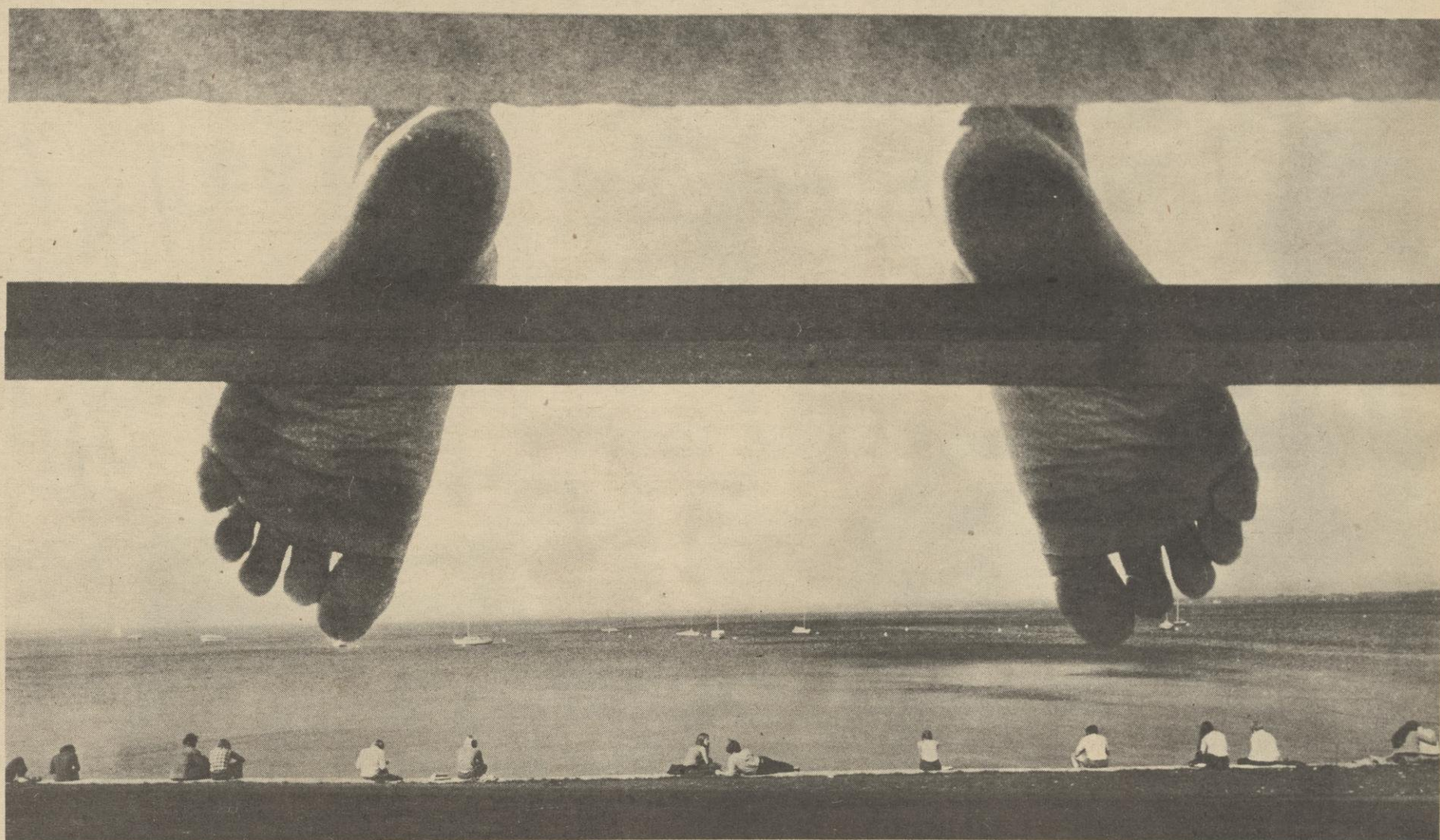
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On the Inside

Buffy Sainte-Marie in Memoninee 'country' page 4
An Israeli View—interview pages 8 & 9



Cardinal photo by Rich Faverty

Background on the news

Welfare lists still growing as need for change cited

By JON GOLIN
of the Cardinal Staff

"People go to welfare in desperation. Because of circumstances, people can't get jobs and if they can, they don't make enough to live on," according to Maureen Arcand of the Dane County Welfare Rights Alliance, (DCWR).

She said that contrary to myth, there are not enough jobs to go around. Throughout the history of the United States there has been an average of 5 per cent unemployment among people actively seeking work. Furthermore, she said, most jobs available do not provide for a woman with two or three children. Welfare then becomes the last and only alternative for survival.

Of the ten million people on welfare, the U.S. Department of Health, Educa-

tion and Welfare estimates that 5 per cent could become self-supporting within a reasonable length of time.

Others including 4.8 million children, two million old people, and 1.6 million sick, disabled and blind people for various reasons could not. Only 16 per cent or 1.6 million are adults with children. Of these, nearly all are mothers or incapacitated fathers.

People on welfare are poor, but not all the poor are on welfare. The federal government defines the poverty line for a family of four as an annual income of \$3,700. Using similar statistics, only one-third of the people falling under the poverty line are on the welfare rolls.

Aid to Families with Dependent

(continued on page 3)



Have you ever wished you knew more about the Wisconsin Speleological Society? Read all about it on page 12.

Dorm residents protest present visitation rules

By DIANE DUSTON
of the Cardinal Staff

Mass violation of visitation by dormitory residents rules is scheduled to take place next week.

At a meeting organized by the Wisconsin Student Association in the Memorial Union last Thursday about 150 students opposed to the present visitation policy gathered to discuss plans for the protest. No tactical decision were made, however, as overseer of the protest WSA has scheduled individual dorm meetings during this week for discussion of tactics.

The present visitation policy set by the Board of Regents allows parental hours of noon to midnight on Friday and Saturday and noon to 10:30 p.m. on Sunday. This is a cutback from last year's regulation of noon to 1:00 a.m. on Friday and Saturday and noon to 11:00 p.m. on Sunday.

(continued on page 3)

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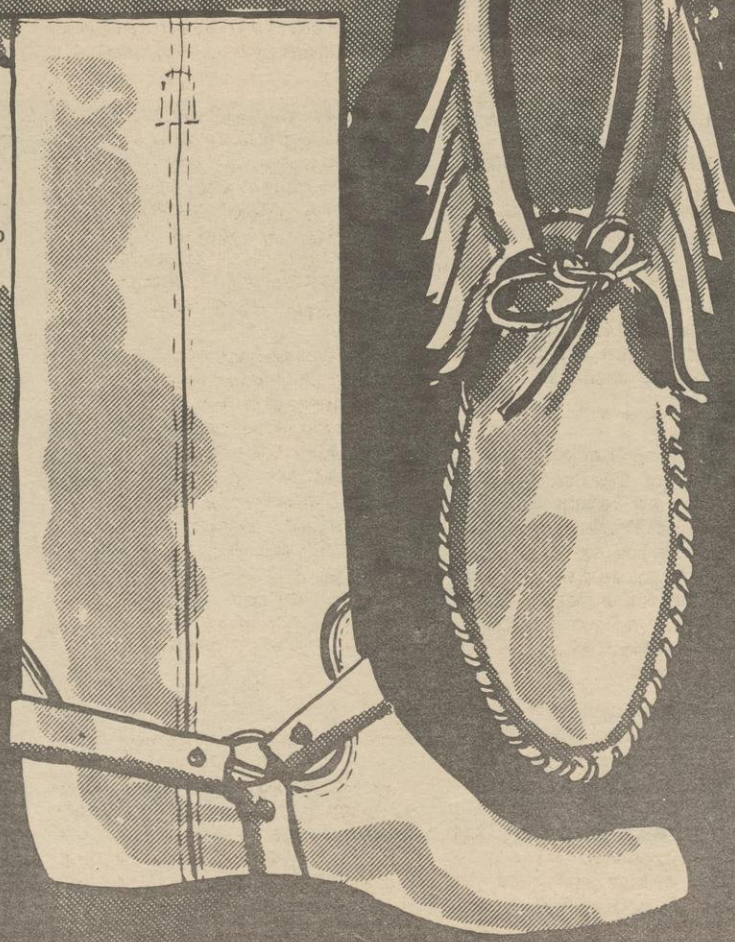
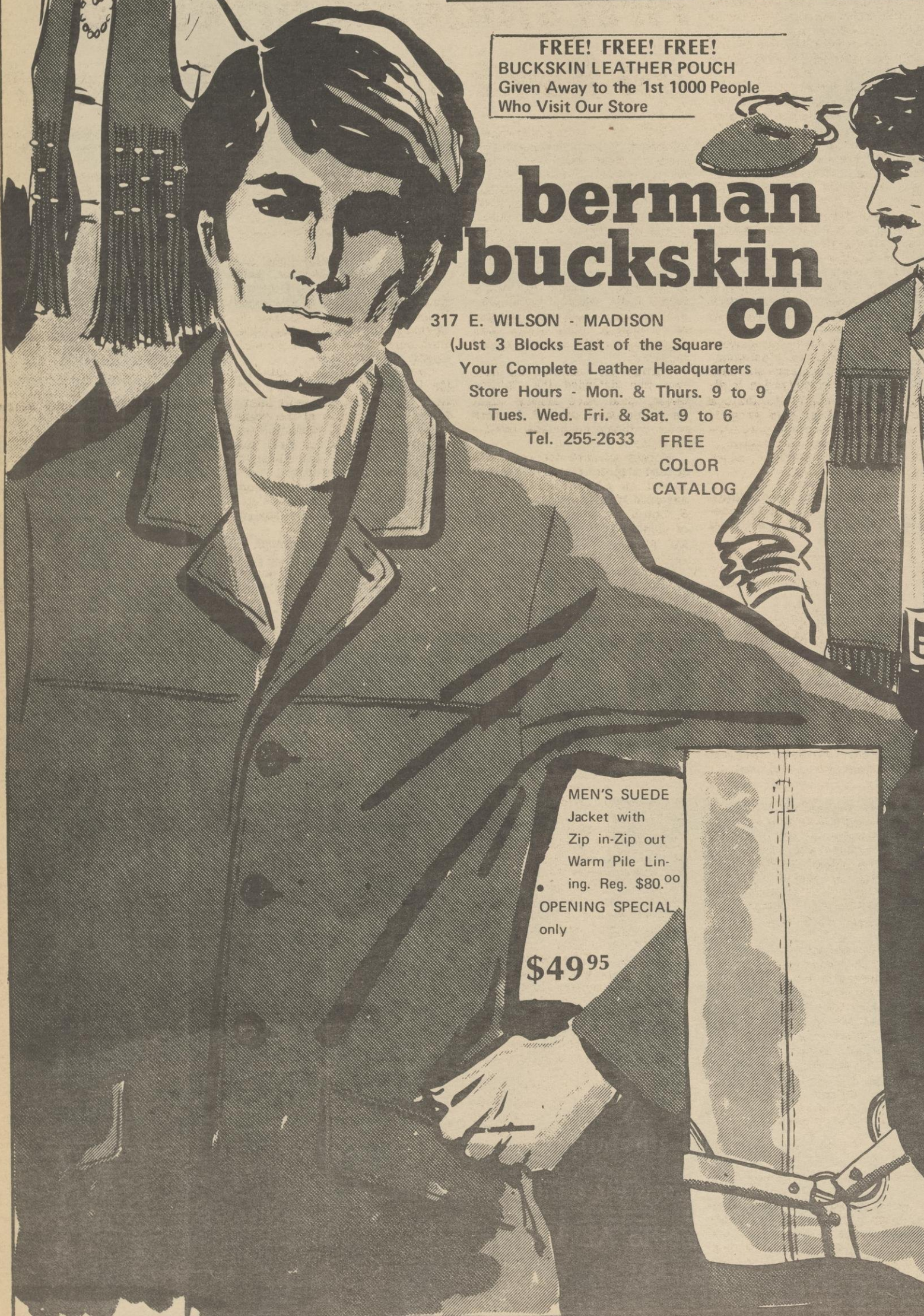
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Welfare mothers made aware of rights

(continued from page 1)

Children (AFDC) is a federally sponsored program designed to provide "money, medical care and social services to help the parent or other close relative make a home for minor children who, (for various legitimate reasons) have been deprived of support."

The program is funded jointly by the federal, state and county governments. It is however supervised by the state and administered by the county. In Dane County, the administrative agency is the Dane County Department of Social Services.

In 1969 the Wisconsin State Legislature discovered the state was paying AFDC recipients 140 percent of the national average.

The national average payment was significantly lower than the federally defined poverty line. Most southern states were in fact granting extremely low amounts (notwithstanding that the cost of living is less in the south than in other parts of the country).

Average monthly payments in December 1968 ranged from a \$8.50 in Mississippi to \$67.85 in Massachusetts; Wisconsin was paying \$54.75 compared to a national average of \$41.55.

The legislature in September, 1969 reduced the AFDC basic allowance to a maximum of 120 percent of the national average. It also froze the rent subsidies of AFDC recipients at their August, 1969 levels.

A recent federal court ruling has declared the legislature's action illegal. On September 2, 1970 Judges Fairchild, Doyle and Reynolds, U.S. District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin, said,

Wisconsin has been able to give the appearance of generosity by paying AFDC recipients 120 percent of the national average of benefits while, in fact, the level of benefits is significantly below the level which the state itself has determined is necessary for subsistence. Such a deceptive mode of reducing benefits is not permitted by federal statute.

.....Wisconsin's (AFDC) plan has been in noncompliance with the federal statute since July 1, 1969 and significant amounts of funds have been illegally withheld from the plaintiffs and their class.

Sharon Black, a welfare mother with eight children and an active member of the DCWRA says lack of money is only part of the problem of being on welfare. People

on welfare, she said, are thought to be lazy and ignorant trash. Understandably the greatest hostility comes from those working people who are struggling to break even.

Black said the tremendous frustration welfare mothers feel is responsible for the increasing acceptance of violence as a legitimate tactic. Welfare mothers are treated as second class citizens and are expected to be humbly grateful for whatever they receive. Black said, it is important for people to be convinced that people on welfare are not necessarily responsible for their position.

John Calkins, Dane County Welfare Rights Organizer, agrees that a major factor for the hostility towards welfare is the prevailing attitude that there are enough jobs to support everyone adequately. This may have been true in the past, he said, "but the new trend in cybernetics will tend to decrease the number of jobs available. There must be some way to distribute the wealth."

Calkins is in favor of a guaranteed adequate annual income to accomplish this. Present governmental policy is "socialism for the rich, capitalism for the poor." He cites farm subsidies and oil depletion allowances as examples.

According to Damon Halperin, DCWRA, the welfare rights struggle is escalating in three stages. First, welfare people accepted the situation. Later they began to question specific aspects of the welfare system. Now, he said, they are moving into the third stage, that of confrontation with the system. "Recipients are becoming aware that the welfare system isn't isolated from the rest of society," Halperin added.

The DCWRA formed in March 1969. It participated in the September 1969 march and sit-in at the state capitol building, which was a result of the legislative welfare budget cuts.

Today DCWRA has 170 members in the Madison area. Most members are AFDC mothers and their children. The organization is divided geographically into nine local area groups. Each area group is composed of officers, representatives to the county-wide organization, and staff volunteers, which include many students.

The county-wide organization has its headquarters in the basement of the University Methodist Church.

The basic premise of the DCWRA is that people are entitled to help from society if they are in need.

Specifically, the alliance wants to increase the awareness among welfare recipients of their legal rights and to establish control of welfare administration by welfare recipients.

Since the original welfare march, DCWRA has been involved in two major struggles.

During the summer, DCWRA attempted to get money originally designated for AFDC emergency use, by the city of Madison, distributed to AFDC families. Although the city is normally not concerned with AFDC, after the legislature cut the AFDC budget in September, 1969, it agreed to allow AFDC recipients to apply to the city for emergency needs.

The legislature's budget cut in effect allowed AFDC families only 83 percent of their theoretical subsistence income. The city welfare director, Lowell Messerschmidt, claimed that with the city allowance AFDC recipients would be receiving more than they had before the legislative cuts.

Calkins, DCWRA, contended that

welfare families would still not receive the theoretical subsistence income. On June 26, 1970 the city welfare board voted to end all city aid to AFDC.

Three weeks later the city council reversed the decision of the welfare board. It proposed a temporary allowance of eight dollars per person per month.

Mayor William Dyke delayed action on council's proposal and DCWRA consequently staged a sit-in in Dyke's office. Dyke later rejected council's proposal and offered instead an allowance of five to eleven dollars per month per family.

This was actually considerably less than council's proposal but it was approved by the city welfare board and took effect. DCWRA labeled it "tokenism."

Another fight took place over the federally financed Title I program. This is a program designed to help educationally deprived children. It is administered by state and local school boards.

DCWRA claimed the children

were being used to support a bureaucracy. Since the federal grants were based on the number of poor children and families in the community, DCWRA suggested somewhat more than \$350 out of a \$500,000 budget be spent on clothing for the children.

On August 17, over two hundred people went to the school administration building on Dayton St. to demand more money for clothing allowances. The National Welfare Rights Organization aided in the effort. As a result DCWRA officials expect a clothing allowance of about \$30 per child this fall. They termed the demonstration a "success".

Presently DCWRA plans no major confrontations. Instead it is attempting to reorganize the staff and to help individuals in specific cases. There is a large turnover in staff and the organization is in need of student volunteers, Calkins noted.

First students arrested on Kent State indictment

KENT, Ohio - Craig Morgan, president of the student government of Kent State University, who had urged his fellow students to follow the motto "power to the peaceful," was one of the first four persons arrested on indictments stemming from the violent campus disorders of last May.

The 20,000 student campus reacted with shock to the arrest of Morgan, a senior Air Force ROTC cadet. More of the 25 persons named in secret indictments by a special state grand jury were expected to be arrested today.

William M. Kunstler, the lawyer who defended the Chicago Seven, said here Monday night he would send several lawyers to co-ordinate the defense of "the Kent 25."

Morgan pleaded innocent to a second degree riot and was released on \$1,000 bond. Others arrested Monday were Dr. Thomas S. Lough, 42, associate professor of sociology; Jerry H. Rupe, 22, and Richard C. Felber, 21, of Akron.

Felber and Rupe, former students now serving jail terms on

drug convictions, were charged in connection with the burning of the campus ROTC building May 2. Lough was released on \$5,000 bond on a charge of inciting to riot May 4, the day four Kent State students were slain in a confrontation with national guardsmen.

Sheriff's deputies today arrested two more persons. They were Larry A. Shub, 19, a former Kent State student, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, and Douglas C. Cormack, 20, of Willoughby, Ohio. Both surrendered at the Portage County sheriff's office.

Cormack, who never attended the University, was charged with first degree riot, allegedly interfering with firemen at the scene by throwing rocks. Shub was indicted on charges of first and second degree riot and allegedly attempted to burn property.

James Nuber, a senior from Canton, Ohio, and Morgan's executive assistant in the student government, said:

"Craig's just not a radical. A lot of kids are uptight. They figure if Craig goes, who next?"

William Arthrell, a junior from Oberlin and a leader in anti-draft activities on campus, said the grand jury was "picking up symbolic leaders and holding them up as examples of what can happen to you."

Morgan, 21, of Upper Arlington, had urged students to heal the scars of last spring's tragedy by involving themselves in constructive activities this fall, under the slogan: "Power to the peaceful."

"Truthfully, we are a little

shocked" at Morgan's arrest, said a spokesman for the administration.

Kunstler, addressing 800 students crowded into a downtown dance hall Monday night, said he would file a federal court suit to prevent prosecution of those indicted.

The indictments "are an abridgement of civil rights," Kunstler said.

Kent State University President Robert I. White rejected a demand the university intervene for the 25, saying, "No member of the university community has any special privilege in terms of law enforcement in court actions."

The university faculty senate reaffirmed its support of White in a resolution that declared: "Universities cannot live and make their critical contributions in an atmosphere of repression."

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Canada continues hunt for killers of Laporte

MONTREAL (AP) - With overwhelming parliamentary support, the government continued Canada's biggest manhunt today for the terrorist murderers of Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte.

There was no new information on James R. Cross, the kidnapped British trade commissioner, but the Quebec government renewed its offer of amnesty for his kidnapers in exchange for his safe return. His captors, a different cell of the Quebec Liberation Front from the cell that kidnaped and killed Laporte, made no reply.

Applause came from all sections of the House of Commons in Ottawa Monday as Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau vowed to subdue the terrorists threat and explained why he revived the War Measures Act on Friday, putting soldiers under police command with almost unlimited arrest and detention powers.

Then the government's leader in Commons, Allen MacEachen, stifled most of any remaining opposition to Trudeau's action by announcing that new legislation to replace the War Measures Act would be introduced within a month. The House endorsed the government's action 190 to 16, with the only dissenting votes

coming from the New Democratic party. Four New Democrats broke party lines and voted with the majority.

Justice Minister John Turner said the legislation to replace the War Measures Act will cover the current crisis and any similar situations. Asked whether there are plans to revive the death penalty, currently in a five-year trial suspension, Turner said, "Not at the present time."

Soldiers and police pushed their roundup of members of the Quebec Liberation Front, or FLQ, the terrorist organization which kidnaped Cross and Laporte in Montreal and murdered the latter last Saturday. Quebec Province was virtually sealed off from the rest of Canada. Military and police helicopters ranged over Montreal, Canada's largest city, and automobiles were stopped at random for identification checks.

By early today, authorities had made 1,627 raids in Quebec and arrested 341 persons since Friday.

In St. Hubert, six miles south of Montreal, officers found a deserted house in which they said Laporte was held for a week, then murdered. It was a green-and-white clapboard bungalow about three-quarters of a mile from the

airport parking lot where his body was found late Saturday night, a bullet wound in the head.

Bloodstains on the floor of the house matched Laporte's blood type, police said, and a green work shirt Laporte wore when he was abducted Oct. 10 was in the house. Detective Sgt. Albert Lisacek of the provincial police said the house was the hideout for the Chenier cell of the FLQ which claimed responsibility for Laporte's abduction.

Trudeau, his Cabinet and about 100 members of Parliament were coming to Montreal under heavy guard for Laporte's funeral this afternoon. The body was laid in state at the Montreal Courthouse since Sunday night as thousands filed past. Armed guards searched mourners at the door.

Bill Ashford, the British information officer in Montreal, said Cross' wife, is keeping in touch with the situation through the British mission. He said she has not watched television or listened to the radio since her husband was seized Oct. 5.

A note from Cross found Sunday expressed concern that his wife had seen reports of his death which were broadcast over some radio and television stations. "This must have been terribly distressing for my wife," he wrote.

Visitation protest

(continued from page 1)

Students at the Thursday night meeting described conditions in the dorms as "unliveable."

Many objected to the in loco parentis attitude of the University saying that they had more freedom at home than they are allowed in the dorms.

A student expressed distress that the administration considers visitation a "license to immorality."

Leafleting and house meetings are being held to stimulate interest in the protest," said WSA president Michael Jaliman. "A specific day next week will be selected for the campus-wide violation."

In a statement to the press made last Wednesday, Andy Himes, WSA vice-president said, "We contend that the Regents have as little legitimate ability to restrict visitation rights as they do to order women living in dorms to be back in their rooms each night at a certain hour."

WSA hopes that the protest will prove the visitation regulations unenforceable, thereby nullifying them, Himes said.

As to the reaction of the administration concerning the protest, Lawrence E. Halle, director of Residence Halls said violations would be difficult to prevent, but he hinted that the University would attempt to punish violators.

"We're committed to take whatever action is necessary and that would depend on the circumstances," He would not elaborate.

Halle said dorm residents who want to liberalize the rule have been urged "to make some constructive effort" to come up with a plan that will please them and the Regents.

A girl from Witte Hall said that right now students are waiting until the week is over to see what type of tactics come out of the individual dorm meetings.

Students in the lakeshore area are organizing a letter writing campaign from parents to Regents requesting liberalized rules.



"The state has a special responsibility to its people . . . especially its first people."

Buffy Sainte-Marie: an Indian singer unifies a big movement

By RON LEGRO
of the Cardinal Staff

"Hey, I can tell you, buster, I ain't no fan a' Custer."

Buffy Sainte-Marie, her black as space hair secure under beads, sang at the bottom of Woodlawn Bowl, where towering firs should have served to diminish her size.

She was small, diminutive despite her high-heeled boots, but you wouldn't have ever noticed if you had never gotten close. Buffy's size, you see, is proportional to her song, and her song is very grand indeed. Especially when she sings of and to her own people.

Buffy Sainte-Marie is Cree. That's a Canadian tribe, but Buffy was raised in America. Still, you'd have to admit to yourself if you're non-Indian, this land is more hers than yours.

Sunday found Buffy arriving in the Land of the Menominee in northern Wisconsin. The Land of the Menominee used to be a federally protected reservation. Now it is legally a county, so many miles long, so many wide, fitting snugly among all the other counties of the state of Wisconsin.

But Menominee County is still nearly an all-Indian county, and a poor land. And so the tribal corporation, in an effort to raise the local tax base, made a deal with a real estate developer, who came in, built an artificial lake, and began selling land of tribal ancestry to outsiders for cottage space.

A good share of Menominees didn't like that. They didn't like the voting trust that controls 28 per cent of the corporation stock, either. So they became angry, and on Sunday held the biggest of a series of protests which have taken place every weekend since last summer. They invited Buffy. She knew them, and she came, paying her own expenses.

Today, several hundred persons would march peacefully from the park to the artificial lake and its real estate sales office to confront the operators and homebuyers there. Purchases of the lots, it was no secret, had dropped drastically since the protests began.

Encouraged Menominees and their supporters, including a number of college students, were arriving, therefore, on this early Indian summer morning at a park in the village of Keshena, the Menominee county seat. A handbuilt, wooden telephone booth stood across the road—Highway 47—a convenient tourist route to Northern Wisconsin. On this Sunday, Packer fans by the score could be seen to be driving in file across the black winding tresses of asphalt, slowing as they came upon Keshena and the assembling protest, and then speeding up again after a cursory glance. This was Bart Starr Day in Green Bay.

Black tresses, too, were in the protest line which later began its march down the road. She was up front, in the crowd, so much a part of it you missed seeing who she was. Buffy Sainte-Marie was camouflaged by the giant protest sign she was carrying. Buffy Sainte-Marie was nearly undetectable from those she had befriended. And she talked as she marched to every one of you non-Indians, patiently explaining why she was here.

"This demonstration may not mean much to the press or the president, but it means something to us, we're getting through to our own people," Buffy said. She told how wedges had been driven between tribes by non-Indians, how Indian children were con-

ditioned to hate their ancestry, and how the new era of the American Indian was finally at hand.

"Our tribal fathers didn't sell us out. They made perfectly valid, binding agreements with this government, agreements which have been broken."

"How would you like your child to be educated in, say, a Red Chinese school, where he was beaten whenever he spoke English? Well, that's the way it is with Indian children. They are punished for speaking their own native tongue."

"Termination was clearly meant to be an experiment. . . and as an experiment it has failed."

"The state has a special responsibility to its people. . . especially its first people."

"I'm tired of pageants and memorials. Let them keep the museums they have filled with the fruit of our death."

"Jane Fonda is groovy, and what she is doing for the Indian is fine. But she doesn't know anything compared to any Indian living in this country."

"The hip culture is moving in on us. They wear headbands and bells and leather and eat fried dough—but our own people are still going hungry."

Buffy said these things, and more. But between what she said were the images which filled out an impression: eating a barbecue on a bench with some friends, smiling as she searched for her guitar,

her singing. . . most of all, her singing. Once during a performance in that grass-covered, tree-backed natural amphitheater, the amplifier went out. "Pardon us," Buffy sang, "while we unsnarl our white tape here."

Before the concert, though, the marchers had arrived at the site of Legend Lake, a brand new legend built by bulldozers. The real estate office parking lot quickly became filled with a great marching circle. "All we are saying," the protestors repeatedly sang, "get off our land."

In groups of four they approached the real estate office, confronting the white lakelot salesman.

"You bastard white ----," said one marcher. "You're the worst I've ever seen." "Haven't been around much, have you?" came a blue-blazered response.

"This land is ours. God gave it to us." "This land, regardless of what anybody says, has got to be productive."

Above the heated discussion, on the second floor of the spacious cottage-style office, three persons looked on through fine screen mesh, a cigarette between the full-featured lips of one woman, a cross, far-away stare in the eyes of another, and a passionless man. Did they have a story to tell? "No, just go join the march and

take up your sign," said the first woman. It would take hours for us to talk to you. . . we're Menominees."

Later, at the outdoor concert, Buffy Sainte-Marie paused.

"I was talking before with some Indians who are not with us in our cause. They had tears in their eyes. They said the reason they weren't with us was because they didn't have a chance, that they had to sell out to the white man."

"I don't know. . . I guess it will have to be you who gets through to them, tells them there is a chance. . . there is no reason to be afraid anymore."

She sang a final song, and on an ultimate word of unity, flashed a farewell smile. Her friends crowded around her in appreciation, not asking her autograph, since she was their friend rather than their idol.

Someone rushed up to you after it was over and the sun was threatening to drop behind Woodlawn Bowl. You recognized him, he was an Indian, he was joyous and he told you why. "I found my parents today," he said proudly. "I was six when the welfare people took me away. That was 16 years ago. I ran away from a boarding school. I found my parents today. Tell that to your Cardinal readers!"

God is alive, magic is afoot, as Buffy Sainte-Marie sings it.



BUFFY SAINTE-MARIE (right): "Pardon us while we unsnarl our white tape."

Cardinal photos by Bob Pensinger.

Cites increase of cases Clingan defends new discipline rules

By GENE WELLS
of the Cardinal Staff

Editor's note: This is the final installment in a two part series concerning recent changes in University discipline policies.

New University disciplinary rules approved by the Board of Regents in September are necessary because of the increased number of disciplinary cases, University Dean of Students W. Eugene Clingan told The Cardinal recently.

Clingan said the previously used faculty committee system does not work when there are a large number of cases, as was the case after protests against the American invasion of Cambodia in May.

He noted that the faculty members on the committees did not have

time to hear the cases of the many students charged then.

Clingan added in defense of the new rules that some lawyers feel hearing examiners are generally more fair than faculty committees.

Clingan has been appointed by Madison campus Chancellor H. Edwin Young as the individual who will decide whether charges will be filed against students and prepare the written charges.

Clingan will also retain his functions as a counselor, and stressed that information given to him in his capacity as counselor would be kept confidential and not be the basis of charges against the student who confided in him.

He added that he cannot act as a counselor to students charged by his office until charges have been adjudicated or dropped.

Clingan's defense of the new disciplinary rules closely parallels the explanation given by former University Pres. Fred Harrington and others on previous occasions when university disciplinary procedures were tightened.

The basic argument is that the old procedures will no longer work, and that new and more efficient

ones are needed to deal with situations which are more serious than those which existed in the past.

The basic constitutional rights of students are preserved under the University's new rules. But if increasing pressure from student protests were to lead to the abolition of these rules, the argument which is now being used in Canada could be equally applicable here.

The new rules place the burden of proof on the University administration to prove the student guilty. In order to convict a student, the administration must "establish by substantial evidence the alleged conduct violating University rules or standards of conduct."

The burden of proof is with the prosecution as in criminal cases. However, the "substantial evidence" standard of proof appears weaker than the "beyond a reasonable doubt" standard required in criminal court cases.

Further, the new rules state that if the student charged has been convicted in court for the conduct on which his University charge is based, the conviction "shall constitute presumptive evidence of the

commission of the acts charged in the criminal proceeding."

Clingan said this language does not mean any student convicted in court must be found guilty at his University hearing.

But the new rules contain nothing indicating the effect a court acquittal would have on University disciplinary proceedings. Presumably a student could be found guilty by the University of committing acts which a court found he did not commit.

The rule giving effect to a court conviction and the omission of any reference to acquittal may indicate that the persons who drafted the new procedures were prosecution-oriented.

Although disciplinary procedures were changed, the disciplinary rules themselves were left largely unchanged. The rules allow discipline for intentional conduct which seriously damages or destroys University property or attempts to do so, which endangers the personal safety of other persons, or which obstructs or seriously impairs a University function.

The only change made in the

rules was to add examples of conduct which would endanger the safety of others. Added was a section which makes sellers of "narcotic or dangerous drugs" subject to University discipline, while exempting from discipline students possessing small amounts of drugs for their own use.

Students possessing amounts of drugs "larger than are likely to be consumed by one individual in a week" would be presumed to have the drugs for purposes of sale under the example. No specific amounts are specified, nor is there any indication how the enforcers of the rule would know how long it would take a student to consume his supply of drugs.

Possession of "several hypodermic needles or other equipment commonly used with narcotic or dangerous drugs" or "a substantial quantity of bags or other containers for repackaging or other chemicals commonly used for mixing with narcotic or dangerous drugs" would be "prima facie" evidence of intent to sell drugs.

Also listed as an example of dan-
(continued on page 15)

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My Lai

The battlefield in any war is an organized moral vacuum for the soldier. He is faced with the option of killing or being killed, either by the enemy or by his commanding officers should he disobey orders.

But the politics behind any war are not cast in a moral vacuum, although they are very often immoral. And the politics of the war in Vietnam, which we as a nation have strenuously avoided facing for many years, are becoming clearer every day.

The current trial of seventeen GIs accused of massacring hundreds of Vietnamese in My Lai is a prime example of the kind of smokescreen the military, the professional press and the people of America have erected to avoid facing the basic truths about the legalized genocide now going on in Southeast Asia.

The GIs may very well have shot to death civilians in a Vietnamese town. They did what countless American soldiers do every day in Vietnam, they just happened to get caught at it. But getting caught at it does not make them criminals and their fellow GIs heroes. They and the good folks back home, with a special burden placed on the leaders of this nation are responsible for that war.

In short, it is not seventeen individuals but the nation as a whole which is on trial these days. And hanging seventeen soldiers by the heels will not change either that fact or the war as a whole. We will not be able to prove, to ourselves, to the Vietnamese people or to the human race that we really are just nice guys defending Democracy by making a show out of punishing a few individuals for an act that we forced them to do.

The war in Vietnam is one of the most vicious and brutal efforts ever mustered by a big power. It is a guerilla war and one of the primary tasks of American soldiers

has been to pacify the countryside.

Any attempt at peaceful counterinsurgency strategy in Vietnam was abandoned many years ago by the Pentagon and American foreign policy experts. The succeeding years have been dominated by the awesome approach to the problem of the NLF than can perhaps be best characterized by the fish in the sea metaphor. That is: the NLF and South Vietnamese revolutionaries are the fish, the rest of the country and its populace are the sea, and the solution to everyone's problems is to drain the sea so that the fish will die.

The civilians, therefore, who were killed at My Lai are by no stretch of the imagination "innocents." They were victims but they probably also were NLF sympathizers. The GIs who shot them are not guilty of killing civilians. They are guilty of murdering people who have been attacked by America and are dying to save Vietnam.

Their crime is not an aberration. And their crime is no greater than that of the labor leader who announced a few months ago that he favored the war because it brought up the wages and living standards of American workers; or Richard Nixon; or anyone who accepts a deferment and retires to the suburbs to live in peace.

Those who are concerned with policing GI morality through kangaroo courts have another thing coming, however. Slowly but surely, the GIs themselves are beginning to catch on to what is happening to them and this nation as a whole. In Vietnam, and across the country, a GI movement is growing lead by and composed of men who have seen the heart of the beast that is the American military system and have decided that they now must fight to stop it.

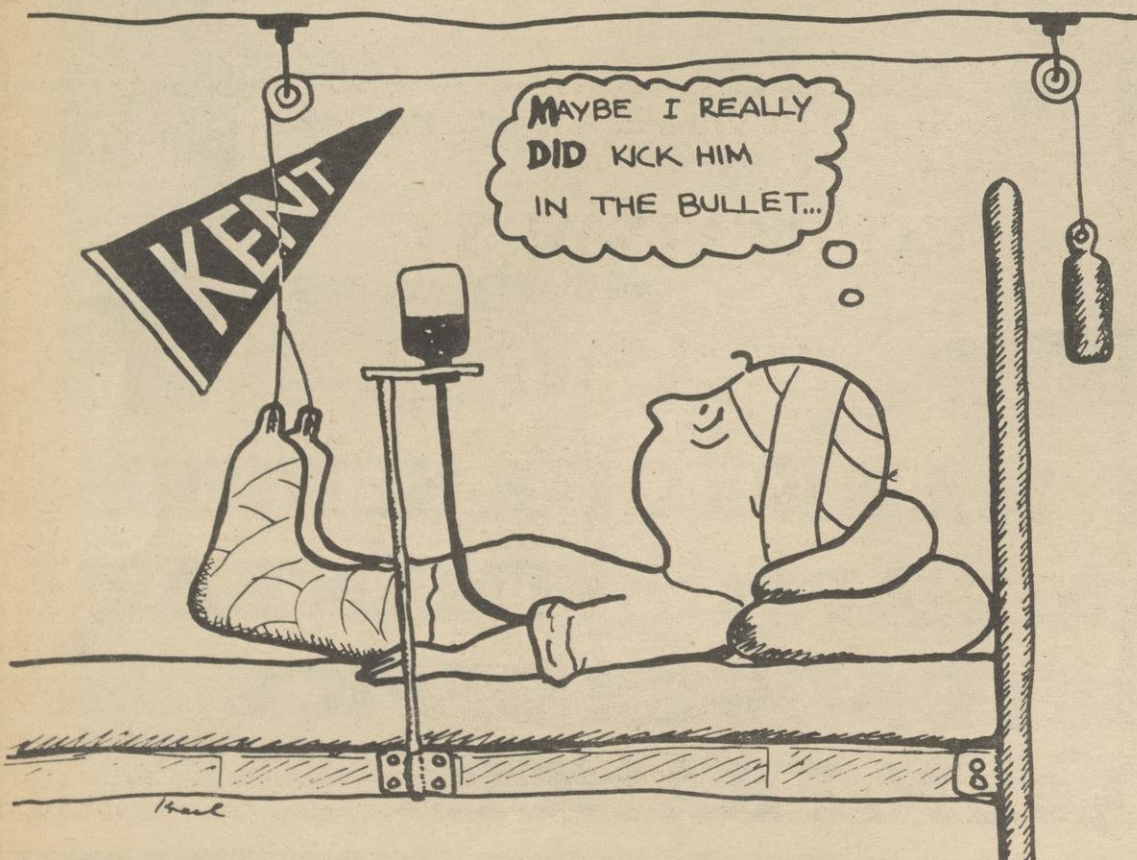
The best way for us to show our concern over what is happening to American men in Vietnam is to support that GI movement.

Letters and Forums

The Daily Cardinal welcomes letters, forums and poetry to the Editor on any subject. To be published, letters must be triple spaced a maximum of three typewritten pages, and signed. Please give class

and year although a name will be withheld upon request. We reserve the right to edit letters for length, libel, and style.

Send to Daily Cardinal, 425 Henry Mall, Madison, Wisc.



politiculture

positive-negative

marc levy

In the early stages of the activity of the sixties that was to become a powerful cry for social revolution the movement was a negative one, developing through both analysis and action an understanding of the massive social problems facing Amerika. Further, the movement strove to concretely locate the root causes of those ills, going beyond superficial understanding to comprehend some of the structural deficiencies inherent in capitalist society and life. The immediate task at hand seemed to be an exposure of the bourgeois system of death and it was a task that great numbers of young people took to with enthusiasm.

Yet, at the same time there were many other young people perceiving the oppressive bankruptcy of their lives, no more fond of capitalism and its accompanying horrors, but very much detached from the political scene, even assuming an overtly hostile stance. A clear schism, often a fairly bitter one complete with mutual mistrust and questioning of motives, was developing among the body of alienated youth. Anyone on either the speaking or receiving end of "But what will we replace it with?" had to be aware of the gap, of the difference in basic operating assumptions, and that included almost everyone. Great numbers of people, people sincere in their dislike of bourgeois life and truly desirous of liberation found a negative stance insufficient incentive to move against the system. Even more striking than those who were completely turned off by politics were those people who did make an initial commitment, only to find political life unfulfilling. Though the ranks of the left were constantly growing, often people would last no more than a few months, to finally split for what they perceived to be brighter horizons. The hills of California are literally filled with such people. In short, the left was neither attracting all those it could have, nor sustaining in commitment many of those who were initially attracted.

The difference is really one of definition, of understanding how most people perceive themselves in relation to their material work. For most white youth to actually make a commitment to resistance, and actively engage in struggle is a style of activity that grates against all their past experience. In the end, the decision must be resultant of a significant form of personal transformation, and the common style of the collective movement as a whole, its self-image, has a tremendous importance in influencing such decisions on a personal level. For many thousands it has been sufficient to define one's self in the negative, against a thoroughly decadent system, one responsible for the misery of so many millions over the entire globe. The question of alternatives seemed irrelevant in the face of such an abominable purveyor of death. But, for others to solely fight against something was not enough. Of necessity, there had to be something definitely worth fighting for. As the self-image of the movement was negative it was conceded that the enemy had the power to determine the dimensions of the struggle. In sum, the movement generated an overall weakness, one that was not altogether attractive to many people.

The Vietnamese understand this so very well. They do not define themselves against American imperialism or the lackeys in Saigon. They know they fight for their independence and freedom, for liberation, and they need no urging to do battle. Similarly, while fully aware of the presence and reality of their enemy, the people of revolutionary Cuba know what they are about, the creation of a new man and woman. And in the internal colony of Amerika, black people fully understand they fight as the only means of attaining their freedom. White people must also begin to identify themselves in a positive way, assuming control of the situation by viewing Amerika merely as an obstacle in the path to liberation.

All of this exposes the inadequacy of politics as a critical activity of exposure and displays the need for politics to become creative, positive action. Thus, the politics of building communities, of creating that positive revolutionary youth culture becomes all important. We must go beyond allowing the American death culture to define the terms of our struggle. We must begin to seriously create the institutions of life that will serve as the basis for the new society. There can still be no blueprint for the new society, for the dimensions of our new world will be largely determined by the specific process of creation. Nothing will come without the work that now begins. But, we are not alone. We are part of an emerging nation of youth from Cambridge to Berkeley, from Peachtree St. to Mifflin St., creating new institutions of life, discovering that singing and fighting are both parts of the same life-yielding activity. To be sure, we will not win without a never ceasing offensive against the institutions of capitalism. Nor, however, can we win without creating an already developing community of life to serve as exemplar. The time is now!

letters to the cardinal

To Rena Steinzor

Was it last spring that we saw you on the Today Show?...and yesterday your editorial in the New York Times. Then, we were in Cleveland nearly ground down by the urban crush. Now settled in New England we are discovering a land and a people which have not been ravaged—a beautiful place where a new America is beginning to take root and grow. There were such people in Cleveland but there it took nearly all of one's energy just to be human. Knowing that our children could have been destroyed or maimed in that environment—even if we survived—we left.

It is terribly important that students know we "un-newsworthy"—invisible new Americans do exist out here in the land and keep covenant with you who are younger—as well as with our own children. We are inhabitants of a new world and must "keep the faith"—not regressing back to the old order—kept in place and controlled by force and violence.

Your generation is a bright light in a gray old world and because you are the cutting edge of a new culture—the pressure against you

must be intolerable. But it is a dead weight and you don't have to move every stone. Old institutions are crumbling from obsolescence and lack of care—they don't need young lives sacrificed on them to prove it. Please don't despair and above all don't let the campus crucible destroy you. We need you—every one, you beautiful people! We are working and living with you, loving you—

Jean Ranc Geurkink
(55 Okla. A. & M.)



Remember
how simple
life used to be?

Combats ecological crisis

Environmental Studies combines isolate fields

By TIM GREENE
of the Cardinal Staff

The Institute for Environmental Studies (IES) is combatting the ecological crisis by bringing together in curriculum and research the traditionally isolated natural sciences, social sciences, and engineering.

The two year old Institute, located in the Meteorology and Space Science Building, is now in transition from a research institute to a degree granting division of the University.

The Institute will have the three-fold objective of developing an interdisciplinary environment-oriented curriculum, "providing leadership in interdisciplinary environmental research by initiating new and coordinating existing research programs", and improving communication among groups involved in environmental research and training.

The Institute will also use the University Extension to work with public groups.

The curriculum, which probably will be approved for the 1971-72 Fall Semester, will draw on the resources of such diverse departments as Economics, Geography, Sociology, Urban and Regional planning, Meteorology, Zoology,

preventive medicine, and Engineering. Currently affiliated units of the Institute are involved in such projects as the Lake Wingra Ecological System Study Group, directed by Botany Prof. Dr. Orle Loucks, which involves fifty scientists from 13 departments.

This study is "designed to answer specific questions relating to the impact of urban populations on biological processes in the lake basin."

According to an Institute hand-out, "the techniques of systems analysis and mathematical modeling are important tools assisting scientists in predicting results of man's intervention in his environment. An important facet of the Lake Wingra study is computer simulation of the land and water ecosystems and prediction of long-term trends as a means of facilitating decision-making in an urban environment."

Currently developing the Institute's curriculum is a student-faculty advisory committee under the directorship of Geology Prof. John Steinhart.

The committee is hoping to receive approval of a curriculum which departs from the tradition of required courses. Suggestions so far range from completely

individualized programs to a recommended pattern of two year course experience, one year field experience, and one year of research, community action, and "knowledge integration."

A preliminary IES course program is underway this fall, including IES 101, an introductory course taught by Prof. Steinhart; IES 199, an innovative independent studies course for freshmen and sophomores; and a senior independent studies course, IES 699. Several science courses have been cross-listed for IES credit.

The only fully operational division of the Institute is research, now entering its third year.

Other current research projects include the Remote Sensing Study Group, directed by Associate Prof. of Civil Engineering Dr. James L. Clapp.

The group is developing sensors to detect physical, chemical, and biological pollutants in water from aircraft and satellites in order that large areas can be "quickly and easily" monitored.

Other research groups affiliated with the Institute are the Marine Studies Center, which is conducting more than 60 studies on Wisconsin lakes, the Great Lakes, and all seven oceans, the Center for

Climatic Research, and the Water Resources Center, which is affiliating with the Institute in July 1971.

As far as the purely human end of the environmental crisis, lit-

tle research has been initiated so far. An example of a minor study in this area is that of Dr. Bernard Pyron, (Research Associate of Environmental Studies,) on people's reactions to various urban layouts.

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Exclusive Cardinal interview

Israeli Consul General exp

Ed. note: Last week Israeli Consul General Shaul Ramati came to Madison to brief newspaper executives on the Middle East crisis and to speak before a United Jewish Appeal fund gathering. Ramati has served in a number of posts before becoming Consul General in July, 1969. In 1949 he led the Israeli delegation to the armistice talks between Israel and the Arab States.

Daily Cardinal Associate Editor Peter Greenberg was granted an interview with Ramati during his brief Madison stay. The following is a transcript of that interview.

Cardinal: The cease-fire was begun a little over 60 days ago on the 7th of August. After the initial Gunnar Jarring meeting at the United Nations, claiming Egyptian cease-fire violations of missile and troop movements, your delegate boycotted future talks and has not returned since. With the very fast changing situation in the Middle East and with Nasser now dead, what hopes do you have of resuming the peace talks before the 90-day period ends November 5th, and also, what hopes do you have of extending the deadline, the cease-fire?

Ramati: We have always maintained that the ceasefire is something that is permanent. We were so ordered by the Security Council on June 6, 1967, and was so accepted by all concerned, including Egypt. This was an unconditional cease-fire without time limit. We have always felt that no one has the right to fire and that in any case a ceasefire is a necessary prelude for meaningful peace talks. We will certainly not start firing simply because a date has been reached on the calendar. Hopefully the Egyptians will not either. We believe the chances of a ceasefire continuing are pretty good. The Egyptians moved into a cease-fire because they wanted to move into it. Nobody forced them into it. The same reasons which impelled them to move into a cease-fire are still very largely operative.

Cardinal: What are the reasons?

"The chances of a cease-fire being maintained are pretty good, particularly when they realize we are now getting arms we need to defend ourselves with from the United States."

Ramati: They had declared a war of attrition after they had unilaterally denounced the cease-fire and restarted the fighting in 1969. They were suffering mounting casualties which, just before the cease-fire, had reached 400 a week. These are very heavy casualties to accept, because there was nothing to show for them. Therefore they were quite pleased to have this reason to move into a cease-fire. Their war of attrition had obviously been a failure in the way they had tried to carry it out. It was an elegant way of getting out.

Also, the Soviet Union realized at this particular stage that there was a sudden reaction and a new firmness in the American position which could have led to a new firmness by NATO and that they were causing unwanted reactions. They found out by concrete experimentation that when we said we would defend ourselves that we meant it. Not only did they send missiles into the area which we attacked, and were destroyed and Russians were killed, they also moved planes into the area, and on the 2nd of August (1970) there was a major air battle five days before the cease fire in which 12 planes took part on each side, and we shot down four of their Soviet planes with their soviet pilots without loss to ourselves.

This was something which brought the commander of the Soviet Air Force to Cairo the following day. It permitted him, at least, to draw the conclusions that we were going to fight and that we weren't going to become a second Czechoslovakia to be ground into dust and, secondly, they noted the growth of the American reaction and firmness.

These two factors are still operative despite the fact that they moved up the missiles to the canal zone. I believe that they hoped that by doing this they would create a situation where we would feel it would be impossible for us to fight but I do believe that the dangers of starting to fight are greater than the chances of achieving meaningful success. And from a long-term point of view, the Soviet Union realizes that to maintain its credibility in the Arab world, which is its basis for its expansion there, they would have to achieve our partial withdrawal from the present cease-fire lines. If they cannot do this by military means, without risking a world conflagration, then they have to try and do it by political means.

The chances of a cease-fire being maintained are pretty good, particularly when they realize we are now getting the arms we need to defend ourselves from the United States.

Now to start entering into talks to try and get some promises from a partner who, when as he is moving into talks is breaking promises he has made two weeks earlier, is obviously not a basis in which meaningful talks can be conducted.

We want to establish, right from the start, that any agreements made have to be kept, and I think our greatest mistake in the past was that we did not insist upon this. Because if you read the armistice agreements of 1949, they are very good agreements. The only reason that we have had two wars since is that they were, in fact, ignored and flagrantly violated from the word go and no one did anything about it. Least of all the United Nations and the international community.

Cardinal: With Nasser being dead, how has this jeopardized the chances for a lasting peace?

Ramati: I think it has greatly increased them, myself. Nasser was undoubtedly a great leader, and if he did one thing for which he deserves to be remembered, it is that he did free Egypt from foreign domination and give his people back a sense of dignity in the world. However, no sooner had he freed them from foreign domination, than he brought them under foreign domination once again, and he brought them under much more tenacious domination than the one from which he had freed them. I think eventually history will show that he has carried out a major crime not only against his own people but against all of Africa.

Here you have Africa in a very difficult struggle to achieve real independence and here you have Egypt introducing into Africa this most vicious of the present day imperialist, colonialist powers, which is the Soviet Union.

Secondly, his charisma, his leadership, his capacity for bringing about a minimum

don't think anyone, including the Palestinian terrorist organizations, can claim that Israel has ever done that. On the other hand they claim that we are an exclusivist theocratic state which does not want to have other people under its rule.

Cardinal: There have been attempts to equate Zionism and imperialism. In your opinion, is such an equation possible?

Ramati: This is merely a slogan and a completely meaningless slogan. Zionism is a national liberation movement and the first major national liberation movement in the Middle East. It has been one which has been a great help in encouraging the Arab nationalist movements.

I remember, in 1948, in a meeting with Abdulla-el-Tel, who is certainly not one of our friends and even claims to believe in the blood libel, but he said "the one thing we should really learn from you is how to get rid of the British." Zionism is merely a word, a name, for the Jewish national movement, of the Jewish desire for self-expression and self-determination; the Jewish feeling that they are as entitled as everyone to live in freedom and to hold their own destiny in their own hands.

On the contrary, we have never tried to rule or dominate our neighbors. We accepted the 1947 resolution of the United Nations, which recommended the creation of an independent Jewish and an independent Arab state in Palestine. This was rejected by the Arabs and they went to war against us and tried to destroy us. Fortunately for us we won it. Otherwise there wouldn't be a problem today, or there would be a different one.

After the war of 1948 we constantly held out our hand in friendship, we constantly tried to make peace and this was always violently refused by our Arab neighbors. They still had this dream of destroying us and they kept on stating it and we have every reason to believe what they said, and in 1967 they finally felt they were in a situation in which they could achieve this dream. We can all remember these wild scenes of frenzy for murder in the Arab capitals - of people shouting and demonstrating for war and for murder and then they were hanging effigies of Israel and Jews in the streets of Cairo and Damascus.

There was no doubt in our mind what they were doing. There is enough in our history of relationships with our neighbors to prove that they were quite capable of mass murder. It's something that they've shown again in the recent fighting in Jordan. This was fighting among brothers, not fighting against enemies with people they consider enemies.

Cardinal: After the fighting in Jordan, in Amman, Yasir Arafat (leader of the Al Fatah liberation movement) claimed that as a result of it the guerilla groups were fortified even though they were defeated. Do you agree?

Ramati: I don't think they were. This fighting was carried on with great ruthlessness. Within a few days more Palestinian Arabs were killed than occurred in 100 years of struggle for Palestine between us and them. This happened because of the complete lack of respect for human life which both sides showed.

On the one hand the terrorists thought nothing of establishing their fortified positions and having their armed men in the midst of very densely populated refugee camps, in hospitals and places of this sort. On the other hand, the Jordanian army thought nothing about attacking many of these places though they realized that for every terrorist they might kill, they would probably be killing ten or twenty innocent men or women or children. I think this has had very significant consequences, at least for the time being. It has increased their (Palestinians) reluctance to return, even for a temporary period, to the rule of King Hussein. Also, whatever their sympathy for their terrorists might be, it has confirmed them in the view that they are not as effective or strong (the terrorist groups) as they were defeated.

Cardinal: Newsmen, especially those familiar with the Middle East, have privately joked about the present status of the Jordanian government, that it is worth about 25 cents on the open market. How long can Hussein actually live - I mean, just when he is attacked he miraculously rallies his forces and escapes assassination.

Ramati: I think Hussein has been in this position for a long time now, long before the Six-Day War, too. It just depends upon how good his security steps are.

I think that Arafat was right when he mentioned the old Arabic saying that "if you hit my back and do not break it you strengthen it." At least he was right in the first part - that is that the only way to defeat the terrorists as far as Hussein was concerned - to establish secure rule

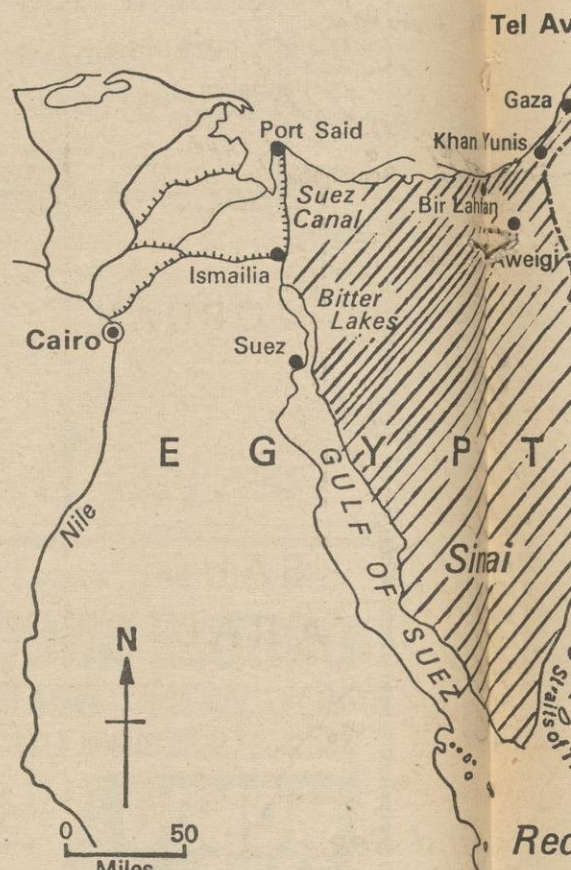
would have been to go on until he really had them all on their knees and then he could expell those who were not ready to be reconciled to live under Jordan rule. He did not do this because of outside pressures and therefore I am sure his struggle will continue. But the terrorists have definitely been weakened. They have lost a great deal of their negotiating power within Jordan. Eventually it may well be that the Palestinians will take over in Jordan. They are two-thirds of the population and there's no reason why they shouldn't eventually take over.

Cardinal: Is Hussein himself a Palestinian?

Ramati: He is not. His family comes from Saudi Arabia where his grandfather was the keeper of the holy places, Sharif-Hussein. That gives him a lot of prestige with the religious Moslems because it means that he is a direct descendant of the prophet Muhammed. And it makes for a very fierce loyalty by some of the Bedouin tribes.

I think Hussein is quite happy to allow the Palestinians to have a share of the rule in his country if they will accept his monarchy. In fact today, the prime minister of Jordan is a Palestinian. A lot of the ministers are Palestinians, a great part of his army is Palestinian, a great part

MEDITERRANEAN SEA



THE MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT centers around the occupied by Israel in the Six Day War of 1967 are depicted. Interpreting this map for reasons of perspective, I size of the state of New Jersey.

of Parliament, as far as one exists, is Palestinian. There is today a Palestinian culture, and the civil war inside Jordan isn't so much a war between Palestinians and Jordanians as it is a war for the sake of what kind of a country this Palestinian country is to be - whether it is to be a monarchy or whether it is to be a republic of one sort or another.

Cardinal: Let's discuss your present borders. What about the Sinai peninsula? This is probably, besides Jerusalem, the geographic area of the most debate in terms of what you will give back or compromise in land area in the peace talks.

Ramati: The Sinai peninsula is a large area, but it is an empty area, and it is certainly not inhabited by Egyptians. There are a few Bedouin there, and for the first time the Bedouin are being dealt with like human beings. Many of the tribes there have chronic illnesses where every member of the tribe is sick and nothing has been done about this for centuries.

Now they have medical attention and work, and they get food when they need it and water. So we find that we don't in any way interfere with them. They carry on normal lives, and we don't find any opposition or enmity among the Bedouins

explains Mideast policies

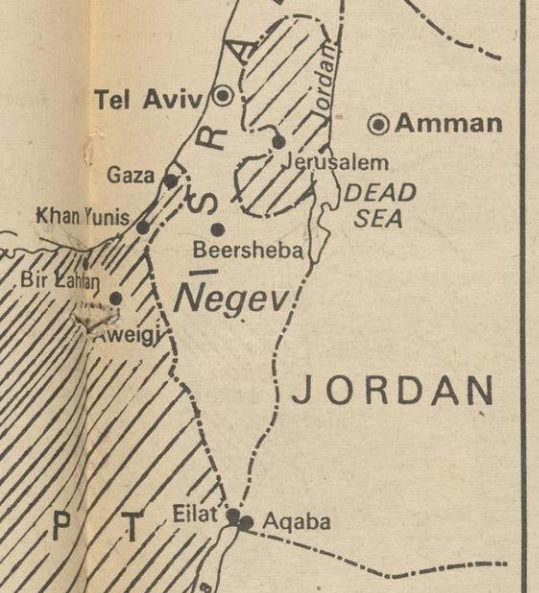
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of the Sinai peninsula. Our attitude to the Sinai peninsula as to all other borders is that we want a genuine stable peace; --a peace that gives security both to our neighbors and to ourselves. Now we realize that Egypt has certain very valid national interests which are important for the welfare of their people in the Sinai peninsula. These would include first of all the Suez Canal, and secondly it would be of benefit to them if they could control the oil fields there. They have got plenty of oil for export and we don't have enough for our needs.

On the other hand we do not believe that a place like Sharm-el-Sheikh, which has no possible interest to the Egyptians except for the purpose of closing the straits of Tiran and closing the shipping to Israel and starting a war--and it has been a major factor in two wars -- we don't see any reason why such an area should be handed over to the Egyptians since we've tried everything else.

We have had Egyptian guarantees that there will be free shipping, we have had Great Power guarantees, we have had United Nations guarantees, we've even had U.N. forces there and nothing has worked. And nothing was sufficient to prevent war. So we consider this a vital interest. Through



centers around this geographical area. Lands War of 1967 are designated by diagonal lines. In s of perspective, Israel is a country roughly the

these straits flow 90 percent of our fuel needs without which a modern country cannot live. So we see absolutely no reason and no possible justification for handing back Sharm-el-Sheikh to Egyptian occupation. If they want to have their flag flying there that is another matter but not one of major importance.

But the fact that our security and the prevention of war and the maintenance of peace demands Israeli forces in Sharm-el-Sheikh seems very clear to us.

Besides that, in the world today, there is a very rapid advance in modern technology both in the Arab world and in Israel--with missiles and long-range artillery and modern aircraft. The further we can keep the border away from our main cities and vital areas for our existence, the safer we feel. We understand the Egyptians have the same feelings with regard to their populated areas and vital areas, and so I don't think there should be a tremendous difficulty, as this is an empty area, to draw the border in some such way where both sides would at least get a minimum of the security which they require, which would bring stability to the area.

It is now a very unstable situation where you have main cities under artillery and

missile range of their neighbor, which is not necessarily a friendly neighbor in this case, with a constant temptation to strike one deadly blow at these very tempting targets.

Cardinal: King Faisal of Saudi Arabia has proposed a solution that would enable the Egyptians to have control of the Suez canal in return for your control of the Straits of Tiran.

Ramati: I haven't heard of this proposal, but if there is such a proposal I think we would welcome it as a basis for discussion.

Cardinal: What about Jerusalem? Will you ever give it up?

Ramati: Jerusalem is the very heart of our national liberation dreams and movement. First of all, there is no possible justification in dividing a city. A city by nature should be united, especially a city which means so much as the city of Jerusalem. Secondly, if you look at the situation which we are being asked to re-create, we can see very little to recommend it. You had a situation where King Hussein's armies occupied Jerusalem, or parts of it, in an aggressive war in 1948 in contravention of the U.S. resolution, annexed it in 1950 in contravention to the armistice agreement, in contravention to the will of the world, and to the other Arab nations and to the local population. The occupation of Jerusalem was not even recognized by one single Arab state. The only country in the world which recognized the occupation was Pakistan. So we are asked to return to this situation, an illegal position, the result of an aggressive, imperialist war, a situation where in the city holiest to us at the very heart of our national liberation movement. Despite the specific provisions of the armistice agreement, no Jew was allowed to come to the Western (Wailing) wall. And I talk not of Israeli Jews but no American Jews, no Argentinian Jews. It was a Judenrein state. Having slaughtered the Jews in Kfaretzion and in the other villages and having driven out the rest, Jordan was a Jew-free country. No Jew was permitted entry there.

All the synagogues in the old city were destroyed, some 35 synagogues. The ancient cemetery at the Mount of Olives was vandalized and some 50,000 graves the stones were removed and used for building purposes. Christians were not permitted to buy additional land or build additional quarters. Under Arab rule, even a place like the Caenaculum, the place of the Last Supper, no Christian was permitted to move his lips even in silent prayer.

So we don't see any justification, legal, historical, or moral for the return of Jerusalem to the sad state in which it found itself. Jerusalem today is basically a happy city. The Arab inhabitants don't want to see it divided any more than we do.

The question is, who should rule? The 70,000 should rule the 200,000 or the 200,000 should rule the 70,000. But it isn't a question of dividing the city. As far as running their own affairs, as far as their wish to belong to a Palestinian state we certainly have no objections. But we see no possible benefit to anyone in a redivision of Jerusalem.

Cardinal: The West Bank has been labeled your most troubled occupied land. What is your position concerning this area?

Ramati: The towns of the West Bank are more tranquil now than at any time since the Six-Day War. There is a growing coexistence and I think a realization has been reached in those cities that there is nothing to be gained by strikes or demonstrations or terrorism.

Cardinal: When I was in Qualqilya (an Arab town in the Israeli occupied area of Jordan), the Arabs there talked of the loss of their rights -- like freedom of speech and when I was in Nablus (another West bank town), we passed the Central Jail on the bus, and our guide told us that there were about 3,000 prisoners inside and he also told us that most of the prisoners were political prisoners.

Ramati: As far as freedom of speech is concerned, there has never been such freedom of speech for the Arabs in Palestine and they use it, as you must have felt yourself, that they spoke very freely to you and felt they could speak very freely to you without any fear of the consequences. You do have Arab leaders, somehow, because perhaps for the very reason that they are cooperating with us to solve their consciences, so to speak; making the most extreme and vicious statements to visiting newspapermen sitting right opposite the police station. I would say, on the contrary, for the first time in their lives, having come from under the reactionary monarchical regime of Hussein, these people can speak their minds and they are being very quick to grasp the opportunity of doing so.

As far as 3,000 prisoners in Nablus jail is concerned, I've visited it myself and spoke with the people there. There is a certain amount of overcrowding but there is not even a fraction of that number there -- the place just couldn't hold it. The relations of the people who are detained there and the head of the prison one can only describe as excellent. They have a very easygoing relationship with him. The food there is the same food as our army gets minus fresh fruit because the fresh fruit is brought in by the families when they visit and the food is cooked there by the inmates. They study and run classes them-

"When it comes to protecting our lives and the lives of our families we take whatever measures we feel are necessary to do so. The first measure is to arrest people who have tried to kill us or we know belong to organizations whose one aim in life is to kill as many Jews as possible."

selves. Some of the inmates are students. Cardinal: What are the crimes they have been charged with?

Ramati: In all cases, either the carrying out of terrorist acts, or the joining of terrorist organizations for the purpose of carrying out terrorist acts. There's no such thing as political prisoners. We don't arrest anyone for their views but for their actions. That's the reason why we're there. We have no interest in dominating or ruling the Arabs as such and we've always made this clear and we've left them complete self-rule, or almost complete self-rule. The only reason we are there is because they started an aggressive war against us in 1967 and a war which they hoped would be a war of genocide.

That's why we're there--we try to make it clear to them that we have no intention of being murdered and that is the one thing which we will not permit. When it comes to protecting our lives and the lives of our families we take whatever measures we feel are necessary to do so. The first measure is to arrest people who have tried to kill us or we know belong to organizations whose one aim in life is to kill as many Jews as possible.

Cardinal: When we talk about the United States sending arms to Israel, we have heard talk by Yasir Arafat and others that the Middle East is the new Vietnam, and that the involvement of the United States will turn American people against Israel. What similarities do you see between Israel and Vietnam?

Ramati: There are no resemblances whatsoever. In Vietnam the United States intervened in what basically was a civil war. Here, the United States is helping Israel, in not intervening directly, to defend itself against Soviet domination in an area which is vital to the free world.

Cardinal: Do you think the argument that U.S. involvement is a direct result of a desire to establish Israel as a permanent Western base in the Middle East is valid?

Ramati: You have to look at it in another way. If you want to prevent American involvement how do you do it? Do you have a better chance of preventing it by giving Israel a chance to defend itself or by not giving Israel a chance to defend itself? I think it's only logical to understand and I think most Americans do understand.

From the point of view of preventing the necessity of intervening, it is much better to keep Israel armed. I think this was something which was very clear in the last episode in Jordan. You had the Russians backing the Syrian invasion of Jordan, and this invasion being stopped partly by the Jordanians and partly because we have concentrated considerable armored force on our borders.

I think the United States understood that even if they wanted to intervene it would be very difficult for them (the U.S.) to do so effectively. The days have passed when you can just drop 2,000 marines--they would be mowed down by the T-54 and T-55 tanks.

Here the situation was that the United States' part in all this was to say that "we will stop the Russians and Egyptians from crossing the Suez Canal if Israel has to intervene in the fighting in Jordan. So I think the United States has realized that from the point of view of defending its vital interests it has the choice of either helping Israel to defend itself or the choice of creating a second Vietnam with much worse conditions.

Cardinal: When I was in the Middle East

it was hinted by many people, on all sides of the Israeli political spectrum, that they had at that particular time, which was not too long ago, not a great deal of faith in Richard Nixon.

Ramati: I don't want to say that this is true or untrue. His personal feelings about Israel or the Jewish people are his personal feelings. The only thing we can judge on are his actions.

Nixon's actions, when he did act, when he at least took personal responsibility, he has always intervened to the good, for the sake of calling a spade a spade; saying on the first of July that "we all know that Israel

doesn't want to drive the Arabs into the sea but the Arabs want to drive Israel into the sea; therefore if they should feel strong enough to do so there will be a war--therefore to prevent a war we have to give Israel the necessary arms to defend itself with and any move the Russians take, to move against them, to counter the Russians.

Recent American actions have not been such to lead Israel to feel that Pres. Nixon is any worse than any previous United States president with regard to our struggle for survival.

Cardinal: Throughout the whole interview, we've been talking about good Israelis and bad Arabs. Have you felt in your experiences that Israel has made any serious mistakes in handling its own situation, or its relationship with the Arabs?

Ramati: We have made some mistakes. I think we were a little too scared to begin with, to give the Arabs full freedom and full equality immediately after the War of Independence, and to make them feel welcome as citizens. I think the process to this was too slow. I think there were certain injustices which were done to individual Arabs. Even in cases where they had to move from their homes in certain situations, I don't think that they always got the compensation which would have been generous. And it wasn't really just a matter of compensation which would be reasonable. Perhaps immediately after the Six-Day War, rather than saying we were waiting for a telephone to ring, we could have said immediately at that time, when it was perhaps still possible, that we were ready to make immediate peace with any Arab guerilla who wanted to. But to tell you frankly, after many years of dealing with our Arab neighbors, that I don't think that any of these mistakes would have changed the basic situation from what it is.

Cardinal: Does that mean you think it will be a permanent war?

Ramati: No, but I think this situation will only be improved by people accepting certain facts which they consider bitter, which they resent, but which they feel that somehow have to coexist with. This is unfortunately the only basis on which we can move towards a solution. I can't envisage under intelligent Arab leadership a sudden outburst of friendship and desire to really bury the past. However, I think this can possibly happen. We saw a sign of it at the reunification of Jerusalem when there was real joy on both sides. The Arab people are an emotional people, and perhaps their emotion can be positive.

I found in meetings I had with Arab leaders when I was last in Israel a certain confusion. They would say to me "we have to coexist, we have to live in peace. But you have to speak to our leaders. The Arab states have always betrayed us and King Hussein is a traitor." And so we say, "all right, who are your leaders?" and they would say, "don't you know who our leaders are? Our leader is George Habbash." One one hand they are talking of coexistence and on the other they are talking of Habbash (the leader of the marxist P.F.L.P. organization) who wouldn't leave a Jew alive in Israel if he had his way. So you have confusion and contradiction. But I think it can work itself out.

There comes a time when there is a situation where both sides realize that war is impossible, however much they might even wish it, and therefore some sort of accommodation becomes necessary.

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Second hearing ordered

High court rules Durkin's suspension 'unreasonable'

By DAN LAZARE
of the Cardinal Staff

Fire Fighters Local 311 suffered a setback recently when the Wisconsin State Supreme Court ruled on the legality of Fire Capt. Edward Durkin's six month suspension from the Madison Fire Department.

Durkin, whose suspension by the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners (BPFC) was to start on Aug. 24, 1969, had been president of the firemen's local when it conducted a militant, two-day strike in March, 1969, throwing Madison into turmoil.

The high court's ruling came in two parts. It ruled that Durkin's suspension had been "unreasonable" because he had been denied due process. It also swept aside Durkin's claim that the BPFC's action violated the promise of amnesty given to the fire fighters by the city council when the strike was settled.

The court ruled Durkin's suspension "unreasonable" because he was never notified that charges had been leveled against him and because the BPFC had ruled on those charges before he was slapped with a 180 day suspension.

Due process entitles a man to face his accusers and to provide for an adequate defense to charges, the court said. This was denied Durkin, the tribunal declared.

The court, however, did not act to reverse the decision as some had hoped. Instead, it ordered the BPFC to give Durkin another hearing, this time making sure to give him all his rights.

It said nothing, however, about restitution of back pay Durkin lost while he was serving his suspension.

The court decided that the am-

nesty clause applied to legal action instigated or financed by the City of Madison alone.

Charges had been brought before the BPFC by a private, independently financed citizen, who was acting under the auspices of state statutes.

In the court's majority opinion, written by Justice Connor T. Hansen, the amnesty clause adopted by the City of Madison after the firemen's strike was quoted as saying, "It is the express policy of the City that it will not directly or indir-

ectly commence an action that will in any way discipline any member of the Union. . . ."

Hansen interpreted this statement as applying only to actions instigated and financed by the City of Madison. Clearly, Hansen wrote, it doesn't affect a private citizen acting independently.

Besides, Hansen argued, for a municipal statute such as the amnesty clause to override a state statute, such as the one under which charges were filed against Durkin, would be inconsistent.

Knowles travelogue

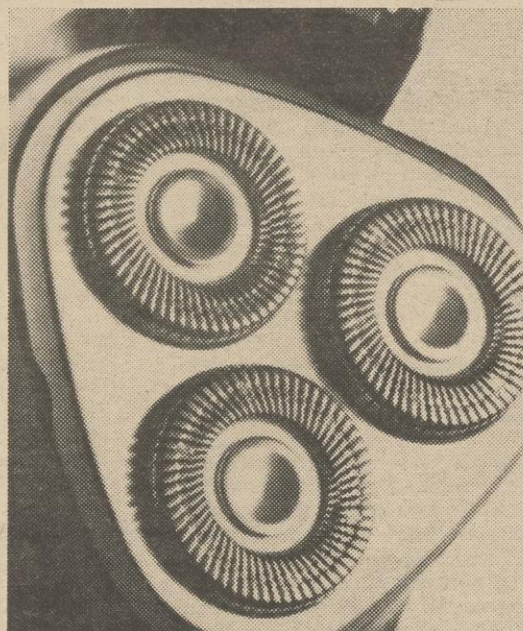
(continued from page 11)

rather than going to Milwaukee to view the riot-torn area. And he regretfully could not attend a conference to discuss racial problems in Milwaukee because of a previous commitment to dedicate a shopping center in Eau Claire.

Knowles has done all he can to promote Wisconsin's prestige and industry during his term in office. He has led three trade missions abroad (one lasted for a month) to South America, Europe, and the Far East (the fourth will be this

November to the South Pacific and Australia). Besides Israel, he has made goodwill trips to Japan and Ireland.

To further enrich his experience and undoubtedly improve his governing ability, during his six-year tenure our Governor Knowles also traveled to Palm Springs, California, Miami Beach, Colorado, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Washington, D.C., New York City, Texas, Iowa, Kansas, San Francisco, Wyoming, England, Norway, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Japan. . . .



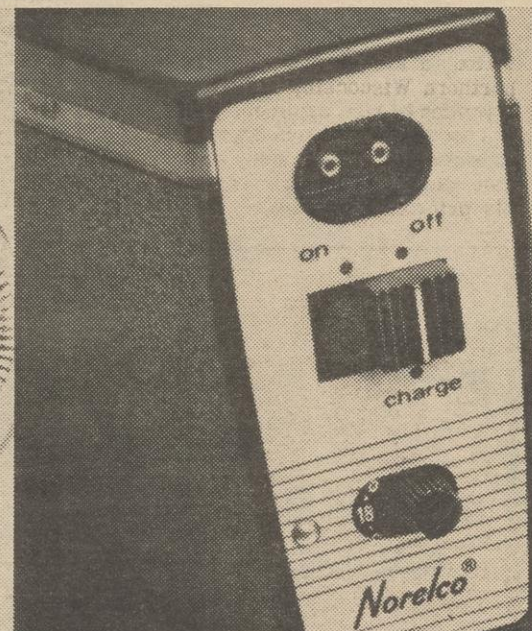
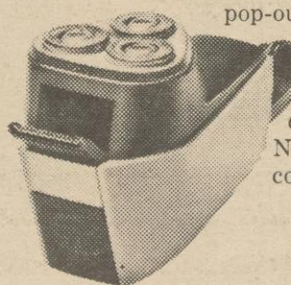
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Wandering wonder

Gov. Knowles enjoys travel

By **TINA DANIELL**
Travel Editor

Wandering Warren Knowles—our governor whose convivial and curious personality impels him to travel far and meet many people—will take his last trip out of the capitol this January, thus ending his six-year tenure as Wisconsin's governor with a record that will be hard to equal—in total miles traveled.

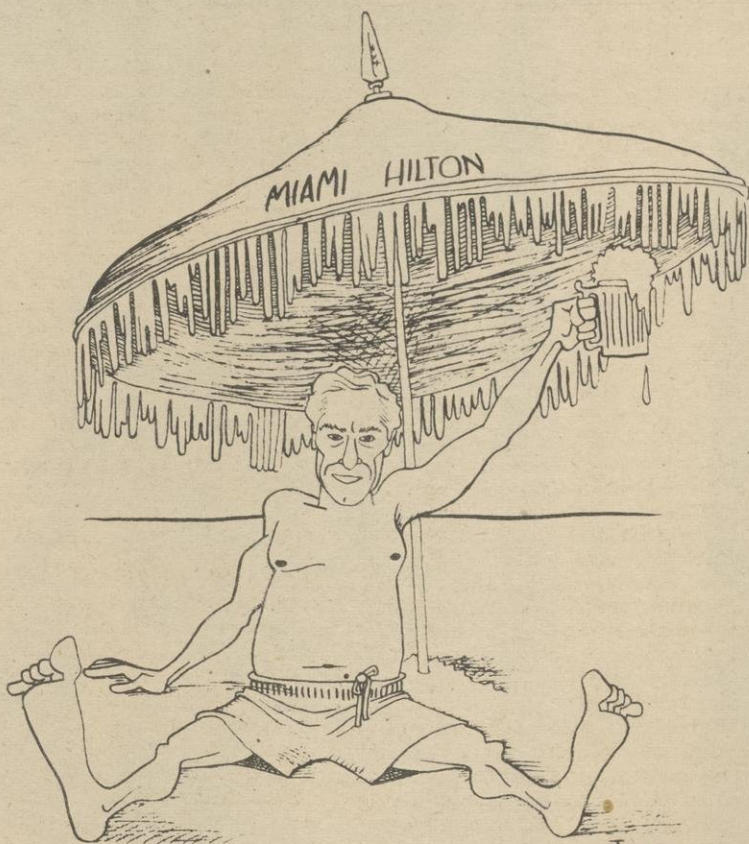
Knowles tackled his duties as governor with relish in the first few months of 1965. Getting right into the mainstream of things, he attended Fun Night at Monroe, spoke to the local Jaycees at Sun Prairie, and participated in the ground-breaking ceremony for a new factory in Friendship, Adams County (to mention just a few).

However, the governor, always trying to keep down expenses, refused to permit state funds to be used to buy a plane for his private travel use. Instead, Knowles accepted rides in the private planes of various business corporations around the state. Even with this economy, Knowles' personal expenses for travel during his first two years in office came to \$4,062, compared to former Governor John Reynolds' expenses for two years in office—\$168.

A big step forward was taken by Knowles early in his administration when he went to Washington, D.C. to confer with President Lyndon Johnson. Since then, it's been on to bigger and better trips.

As early as June, 1965, Knowles had to decline an invitation to the Rio, Wis., centennial celebration because of previous commitments. The pressing business at hand was a trip to "Wisconsin Day" at the New York World's Fair, the 57th annual Governors Conference in Minneapolis, a briefing in Washington, D.C. on the Vietnam situation, a four day fishing trip to northern Wisconsin, and a trip to Wyoming to hunt antelope.

Throughout his term as governor Knowles has shown many admirable qualities. He has always set his priorities carefully. In 1963



"WE LIKE IT HERE." WARREN KNOWLES
OUR TRAVELING GOVERNOR

he decided to make a six day goodwill trip to Israel with five other governors, instead of attending an interstate conference held in Chicago on the pollution of Lake Michigan. The conference had been instigated by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D.-Wis.), and Knowles said he did not attend because he "wanted to avoid getting into a political hassle."

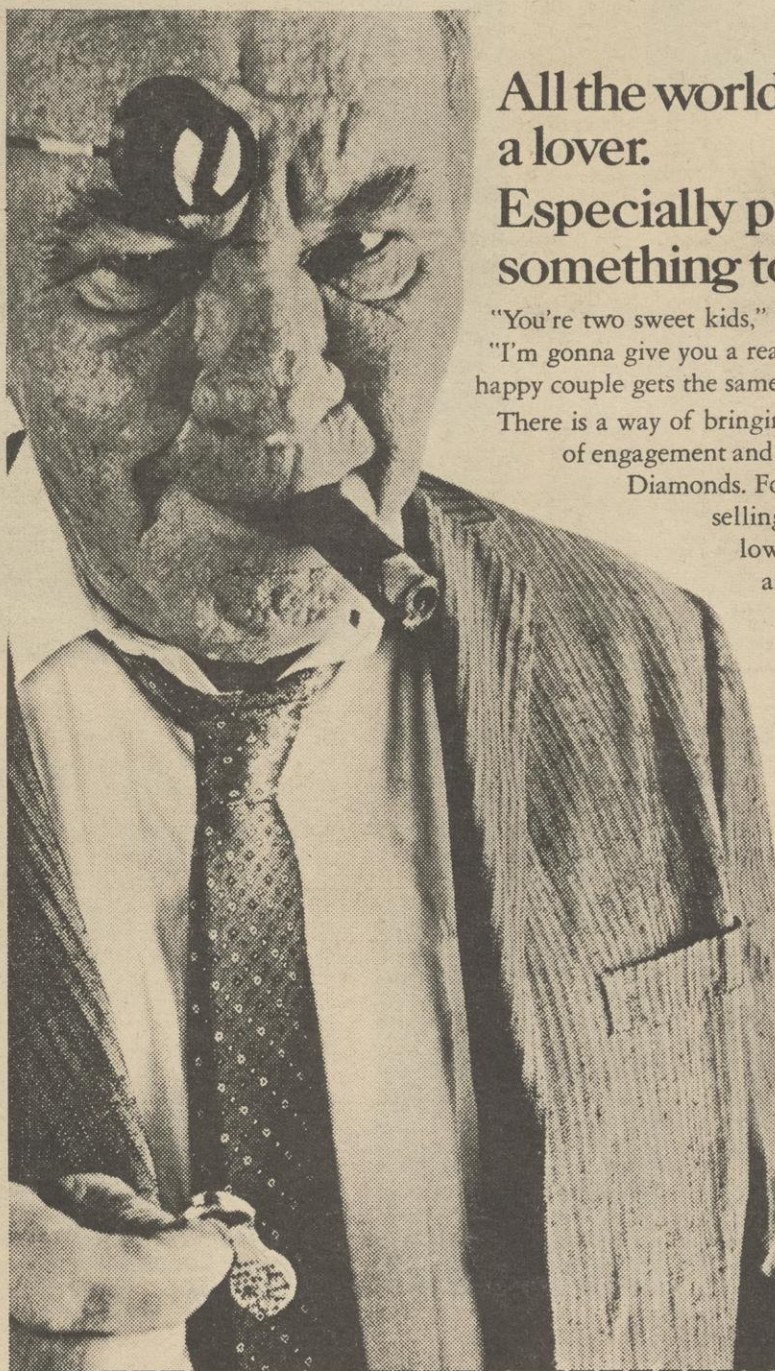
However, through no fault of his own, Knowles was on a ten day luxury cruise through the Virgin Islands for the 59th annual National Governors Conference when there was trouble in Madison between police and students participating in anti-war demonstrations on the University campus.

The Governor has always maintained a lively interest in Wisconsin, wherever his travels have taken him. Each day he conscientiously phones the state capitol to be briefed on Wisconsin events.

Knowles was in Missouri for the 1967 Midwest Governors Conference after recent riots in Milwaukee's inner city. Cruising in a yacht on the Lake of the Ozarks, the governor asked, "I wonder what the poor people in Wisconsin are doing tonight." Someone answered, "They're rioting."

However it must be noted that once the governor returned from the conference, he properly stayed in Madison to attend to business,

(continued on page 10)



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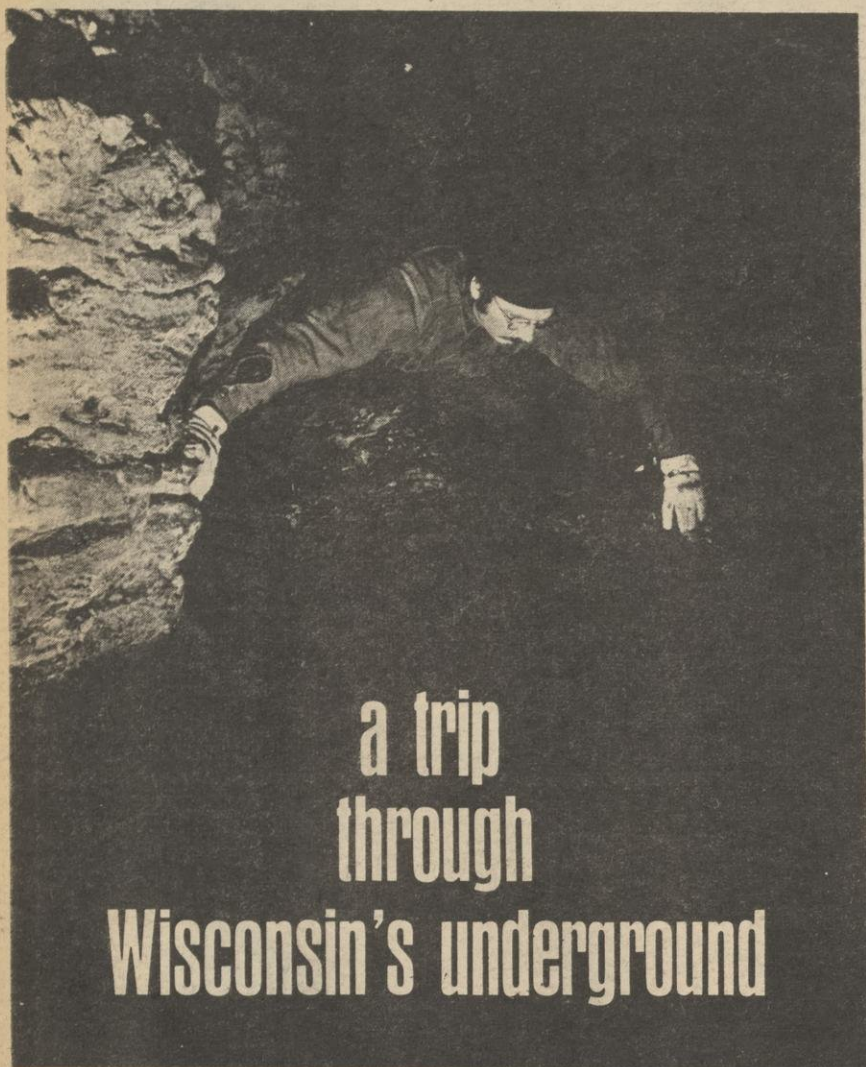
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photos by Mickey Pfleger



By ADRIAN IVANCEVICH
of the Cardinal Staff

Chances are you haven't even heard of the Wisconsin Speleological Society. Just the idea of people going in and out of holes in the ground may turn you off.

But give it a try.

If you go to their first-Wednesday-of-the-month regular meetings in 1111 Humanities, you'll learn of the dry workings of the organization. Yearly dues are \$3.00. The Society is subsidized by the Wisconsin Geological Survey. They do much of the actual mapping and research of Wisconsin's caves. Dick Kahlen is chairman. Caving expeditions go out at least once a month. Etc.

O.K. You've read other club's pamphlets and you figure this set-up just isn't that unique. Fine, but before leaving, you sign up for the next caving trip--your offer of a last chance.

The morning of the expedition you assemble in a basement room of the Union, not knowing what to expect. Piling into a member's car, you hope things will pick up. There's not much conversation--as many of the people are also novices.

Your first clue that this will be a special day comes from the awesome spray of Autumn colors surrounding you as you drive beside the Wisconsin River and on into Richland County. A really dramatic reminder of the world outside the city limits. The inseparable bond between nature and spelunking dawns on you.

The cars stop. You've reached the cave-site. And suddenly you can't believe you're going into another world! Visions of Pat Boone and James Mason fighting grotesque dinosaurs in "Journey to the Center of the Earth" flash in your mind.

A climb up the hill to the mouth of the cave warns you of the physical requirements ahead. If you're lucky, Ron Gietowski (cave survey chairman) is leading this little party. His enthusiasm and confidence have to rub off on you. And in the next two and a half hours you're going to need all the confidence you can muster.

So you take the plunge--a slip and a slide and you're in the dimly lit entrance vault. There it hits you. Everything is so strange! Your senses have to compensate for the false images you held before. Your fear is overwhelmed by your intense excitement and by the group, which is now beginning to come together.

There's a gap for about twenty-five feet between a solid slab of dolomite above and muddy rock below. This chute is 14 inches high! "Impossible!" you say. "I can't...I won't go in there!" The next seconds find you squirming on your belly through the primeval muck. You've left sacred rationale behind and adopted a surprising doggedness. You're hooked--you've got to keep on going.

Elbows and knees already a little sore, you burst into the first completely isolated chamber. What do you expect to find? A skeleton? Treasure? Wise up. There's a Pepsi can at your clay-covered feet.

Well, the obvious solution is to go further and deeper into the cavern. And so you do for two more hours--crawling and writhing with some incomprehensible lust to conquer the next black crevasse. No passage



is too small now. With a lot of help from your friends you realize you just might make it.

It's a classic team-effort situation. No room for heroes. The people who were quiet up above are now jabbering away in grunts, laughs, and appropriate remarks. You soon find it's impossible to progress five feet without someone's friendly light or his secure hands on your feet while you attempt a head-first slide into the next drop-off.

What you can see of the many passages and chambers gives you a feeling of alienation. The cave was simply not made for you. It can't really be "used" by anyone--and that's what's really pure about it. The cave's been there for thousands of years. You're trespassing. But God, it's fun!

After awhile, Ron calls a seance. Everyone wedges into a room and it's lights out, no talking. Pitch, cool blackness and you. Stomachs growl in the darkness and it's pretty weird to hear your own heart. Utter peace.

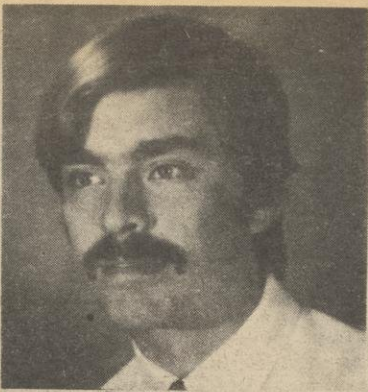
WHACK! You're hit by a glowing fluorescent ball. Clowns, even down here. The cave fills with warm laughs.

Then more contortions through ridiculously small passages. You start going in circles. Where you're heading is secondary. It's how your doing all this that amazes your body.

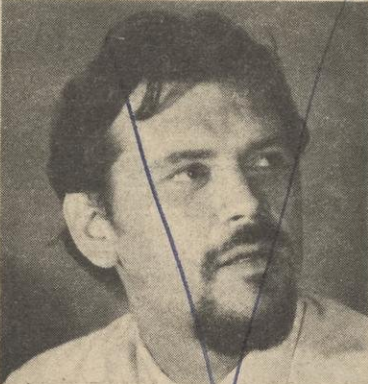
Finally, you head back up. Bruised, incredibly filthy, completely drained, you grope for the bright blue hole above. Stumbling out, you still can't believe what you've done. You fall on the grass and roll--fulfilled and cleansed as you've been few times in your life. A huge grin takes up most of your face.



Two weeks before elections SWP candidates air views



Peter Kohlenberg



Patrick Quinn



Martha Quinn

By DAN LAZARE
of the Cardinal Staff

Three members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) who are campaigning for the posts of Lt. Governor, U.S. Senator and State Assemblyman, aired their views for the Cardinal in a joint interview last Wednesday.

The three are:

* Peter Kohlenberg, 23, candidate for Lt. Governor and a former student at Oshkosh State University. He was expelled from that school last summer because of his political work in support of the 90 black students expelled from Oshkosh in late 1968.

Kohlenberg has been a member of SWP for just a few months and before that had belonged to the Young Socialists Alliance (YSA) since November, 1968.

* Martha Quinn, 31, candidate for the U.S. Senate, was a member of YSA since 1967 until she joined SWP a little over a year ago. She is also active in the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) and Women's Action Movement (WAM).

Quinn works as a librarian in the Madison Public Library and is a member of Madison City Employees Local 60. She is a mother with two children.

* Patrick Quinn, 28, candidate for the State Assembly from Dane County's second district (Central Madison), has been an "activist" since his freshman year at Wisconsin State University at Whitewater in 1960.

He was a founder of the Peace Studies Club in Whitewater in 1961, and active in the civil rights struggle in the early sixties. In 1965 he helped to found the Madison Committee to End the War in Vietnam (CEWV) one of the earliest anti-war groups in the country.

Quinn was chairman of CEWV in 1968 and in 1969 helped to start the Madison Area Peace Action Council (MAPAC). He is also one of the founders of Madison Labor Against the War.

All the candidates said they would use their offices and the facilities available to them to help build mass movements centered around issues such as women's liberation, the anti-war movement and black and third world liberation.

Quinn said one of her first acts

as a U.S. Senator would be to introduce a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam. She said she would also work for legislation to help free women in this country, such as free, federally-funded, 24 hour child care centers throughout the nation.

Quinn would call upon the federal government to pay housewives a salary for the work done in the home. This would virtually eliminate the welfare system, she maintained since 90 per cent of welfare recipients are mothers and their children.

"As it is now," Quinn said, "it is a completely degrading system." She expressed her disgust with the term "legitimacy" and said, "A child is legitimate by virtue of being born."

Kohlenberg said the position of Lt. Governor would not be particularly advantageous to aiding na-

tion-wide mass movements but he would do his best to push measures such as a bill to prevent Wisconsin residents from being drafted.

He would take strong steps to control polluters and dismissed current environment laws as ineffectual. Kohlenberg said pollu-

ters would be given six months and if they were still violating the law, the corporations would be confiscated by the state.

Pat Quinn, who is running for the State Assembly, was the only one of the three who chose to deal with local and state issues.

(continued on page 15)

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Bob Kingdom, Professor of History at U of W



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OCT. 21

Utah dancers in residence present concert Saturday

By ELLEN GONIS
Of the Cardinal Staff

The Repertory Dance Theatre (RDT) of Utah will be in residence at the University this week. The modern dance company plans a full slate of activities during its three day stay on the Madison campus, including a concert presentation at 8 p.m. Saturday in the Union Theater.

Saturday's concert will include the following pieces: Tim Wengert's "Quintet," Anna Sokolow's "Lyric Suite," Bill Evans's "When Summoned," Ruth Jean Post's "Tricycle," and Jose Limon's "Concerto Grosso in D Minor" with

music by Vivaldi.

The modern dance company, established at the University of Utah in 1966 through a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, will also conduct a lecture-demonstration on Thursday evening at 8. Various modern dance techniques will be discussed and illustrated on stage at the Union Theater in this program which is open to the public without charge.

Friday at 7 p.m. three resident choreographers will discuss work they have done for the company in a lecture entitled "Three Choreographic Approaches." The lec-

ture is in Music Hall.

RDT dancers and choreographers will also be working with and instructing students in University master dance classes.

Since 1966 the RDT has earned national acclaim, making tours throughout the United States. Listing over 40 works by more than 20 choreographers, the repertory ranges from the classics of modern dance to the most contemporary dance creations by RDT resident artists and New York choreographers.

Tickets for the single dance concert performance can be purchased at the Union box office.

SWP three run for high posts

(continued from page 13)

"I'd use my office for the unrepresented people in Madison, the blacks, chicanos, working people and the students," Quinn declared.

Quinn outlined his proposals for a complete revamping of the tax system in this area. Included in his program are calls for:

- * A 100 per cent tax on all war profits.

- * Abolishment of all sales taxes.

- * Elimination of all taxes on incomes below \$10,000.

- * A 100 per cent tax on all income over \$25,000.

In other areas, Quinn called for a non-polluting rapid transit system for Madison, free abortions, and birth control information and equipment available to all.

He demanded an end to all anti-labor laws, specifically laws which deny public employees their right to strike, a right which, says Quinn, is "unconditional."

The assemblyman candidate said free higher education, and free health, medical and dental care should be available to all Wisconsin residents.

Quinn has little favorable to say of any of the other candidates running for office in this fall's elections. They represent capitalist parties, says Quinn, and therefore offer no effective solutions to the problems.

As an example, he offered Ed Nager, Quinn's Democratic opponent for the State Assembly. Nager is proposing the first corporation tax increase in 16 years, an increase amounts to one per cent. Quinn finds that ludicrous.

"Hand them a big tax increase and if they threaten to move out of state, confiscate them," Quinn said.

**Cardinal Staff
Meeting
Sunday in
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262-1081

Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1970

THE DAILY CARDINAL—15

More U rules?

(continued from page 5)

ger to personal safety is attacking or throwing rocks at policemen or firemen or inciting others to do so.

Direct physical attacks upon students or faculty members are not listed among the examples, although they would be prohibited under the general provisions of the rule.

As under current procedures,

disciplinary hearings will be open to the press and the public unless the student charged requests that his hearing be closed.

The hearing examiner will have the power to clear spectators from the hearing room or discipline them if the hearing is disrupted. Faculty committees had this power under the prior rules.

The hearing may also be closed if the hearing examiner finds "it is necessary to hold a closed hearing to preserve order."

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the hunter

Nathan Hughes lived a normal existence. He was an insurance salesman, an officer in the local PTA, and a sound provider for his family of five.

A year ago, Hughes took a snowmobile ride over the country side near his home in Billings, Montana. Since it was "big game" hunting season at the time, he played it wise.

He wore a bright blue parka and a white knit cap which provided patriotic balance with his shiny red vehicle.

But it didn't work. Hughes was shot to death by someone who mistook him for, yes, a deer.

An isolated case? Wrong.

Last year, there were 21 hunting deaths in Wisconsin and over 170 non-fatal accidents. With the season less than a month away, there is a promise of even more fatalities in 1970.

Why?

It's simple. Too many sharpshooters don't know what they are shooting at, and unfortunately, don't care.

Take this example:

A friend of mine, since retired from hunting, set up a "dummy" deer last season.

The "animal" consisted of a hay bale, a board, a pair of antlers from a previously decimated deer and a couple of yards of brown canvas. On the morning after opening day, there were 21 bullet holes in the "carcas."

There have been numerous other cases, where the "carcas" has been human.

A high-powered rifle bullet is designed with killing power in mind. It doesn't just make a nice, round hole like you see on the movies, it mushrooms. And it doesn't stop inside the body, unless it hits a bone and thus expends its shattering force.

When the bullet exits, it's generally three to four times the diameter it was when it entered, pushing and tearing the flesh in its path. The friend I mentioned earlier—retired after he had seen what a bullet can do to the human stomach.

There's an attraction involved in hunting other than the joy of nature and the thrill of matching wits with cunning species of wildlife.

Most people simply enjoy firing a gun. It becomes a distinctly sexual practice. As a result, people often go off into the woods with the idea in mind of simply "getting some good shooting." The stereotype of hunters as blood-thirsty "killers" is a largely erroneous one. Most hunters are so far removed from the reality of "killing" that the "sport" becomes a mechanized, highly-stylized, game.

This is not to condemn hunting, but rather, hunters. There is some thing to be said for the skillful and conscientious outdoorsman. The "poor innocent animal" theory is an extremely leaky one. Nature's scheme of things is a series of checks and balances in which one species preys upon another for its survival.

It's only man's excesses in hunting, such as the great buffalo shoots of the 19th century, that have caused the extinction of certain species. And certainly, pollution and encroaching "civilization" have done more to destroy animal life than all the hunter's bullets ever fired.

All animals have their natural enemies, and at the head of the list is the greatest hunter, man. At times it seems unfortunate that man's only natural enemy is himself.

Harriers breeze past Cats, 15-50

By KEVIN BARBER

Cross country coach Bob Brennan said that Northwestern wouldn't be that tough. Saturday morning his harriers proved him right. The Badger distance men slaughtered the Wildcats 15-50 at Odana Hills Country Club as Brennan's first seven men came home in front of the first Northwestern finisher.

Badgers Glenn Herold, Don Vandrey, Bob Scharnke, and Mark Larson crossed the finish line together in a time of 25:37. It was the second week in a row that Herold, Vandrey, and Scharnke tied for first, and the first time that Larson, who Brennan complimented on having "really improved in the past week," has won.

Dean Martell finished fifth for the Badgers with a time of 26:00, followed by Chuck Baker with a time of 26:04, and Rick Johnson with a clocking of 26:14.

Jim Noe, Northwestern's first finisher, clocked a 26:32.0 for eighth place.

The victory for Herold, although considerably slower than his record breaking 24:43.0 two weeks ago, came despite a flare-up of tendonitis earlier in the week. Herold hadn't practiced since the Tuesday before the Saturday's meet.

Most of Brennan's distance runners have had problems with tendonitis during the late summer or early fall, and he hopes that they'll be ready in two weeks. "These things are kind of hard to measure," he commented.

Brennan also feels that his team is "gaining momentum" and will continue to work them hard in preparation for the conference meet on Nov. 14. The harriers next meet will be in two weeks against Ohio State at Odana Hills.

"Trying to do better" Gridders not down

By MARK SHAPIRO

Despite a disappointing first-half record, Wisconsin's football team isn't down on itself, according to head coach John Jardine. "I know they're disappointed," Jardine said Tuesday. "But unless I'm fooled, not one of them has given a thought to not trying to win. I think all of them are trying to be better."

The Badgers went through a 90-minute practice session Tuesday afternoon that Jardine termed "real good day."

"The time really flew today," Jardine commented. "When everybody is doing his job and going at it full speed, it seems to go very fast."

The only position switch this week was the move of Al Hannah ahead of Randy Marks at first string flanker. Terry Whittaker has a lock on the starting split end spot, but sophomore Tim Klosek may get more playing time, according to Jardine.

"Klosek has really improved. He's running his patterns well, and I think he certainly could spell Whittaker, although I don't expect him to beat him out."

Whittaker is second in receiving with 11 catches for 166 yards. Tight end Larry Mialik, who was shut out for the first time this season against Northwestern Saturday, remained on top nevertheless with 12 catches for 289 yards and four scores. "I'm generally

pleased with the receivers," said Jardine.

But the rushing game drew even more praise from Jardine. "We averaged over four yards a carry against Northwestern, and that was by far our best day running the football. I think (Alan) Thompson is as good now as he's ever going to be," Jardine said of his fullback, who rushed for a 5.4

average against the Wildcats. Thompson is second to Rufus Ferguson with 216 yards and a 3.7 average. Ferguson, who has three touchdowns, has gained 277 yards for a 4.2 average per carry.

Jardine is experimenting with a "fullhouse" backfield that includes three running backs, and indicated he may spring it on the Hoosiers.

Hoosiers high; fear Badgers

By DON VANDREY

The Madison Pen and Mike Club, as dismal as the weather Tuesday afternoon following an inglorious football weekend in the state, heard Indiana coach John Pont comment, via telephone from Bloomington, that his Hoosiers will be psychologically high for the Badgers Saturday. The Hoosiers are coming off a 30-24 come-from-behind victory over Illinois last Saturday.

Pont lamented that his team this season seems to "dig a hole and jump in feet first," but against the Illini they managed to fight back from a 16-0 first quarter deficit and win their first game of the season against four defeats.

Indiana is in a rebuilding year following the loss of quarterback Harry Gonso, running back John Isenbarger, and receiver Jade Butcher. This is the trio which, as sophomores, led the Hoosiers to the Rose Bowl as the cinderella team of the nation.

"The letdown is evident," said Pont. "We really miss Isenbarger's break-away speed. We have not had a long gainer all year, so when we do make a mistake, we don't have the explosiveness to come back with the big play."

Despite their weakness, Indiana battled to the wire before dropping opening decisions to highly touted Colorado, 16-9, and West Virginia, 16-10. On the road the Hoosiers seemed to fall apart, losing to California and Minnesota 56-14 and 23-0. Saturday's win broke a seven game losing streak going back to the last three games of the 1969 season.

This Saturday's game in Bloomington is the 23rd meeting between the two teams, and the rivalry is a tough one. In the last three seasons, for example, Indiana has won two games while Wisconsin captured last year's contest 36-34.

But in all three games, the total points separating the two teams has been a measly eight points. That includes a 14-9 Badger defeat in 1967, Indiana's cinderella season. In 1968, the Hoosiers prevailed 21-20 at Camp Randall with Wisconsin missing six field goal attempts. Wisconsin outgained Indiana in offense all three games.

Pont will go Saturday with sophomore quarterback Ted McNulty who has completed 20 of 49 passes for 193 yards. Indiana has thrown 15 interceptions this season, five of them by McNulty, and Wisconsin's defensive secondary has coach Pont worried. "Those four deep backs play as good a ball as any we've faced," he noted.

Top rusher for Indiana has been halfback John Motil with 224 yards in 76 carries for two touchdowns. The junior from Columbus, Ohio, can also throw the ball and has completed a 40-yard scoring aerial this season. On the receiving end for the Hoosiers is tight end John Andrews with 15 receptions for 127 yards, and sophomore flanker Glen Scolnik with nine catches for 236 yards and one touchdown.

All opponents have been able to move the ball against the Hoosier defense, and Pont noted that he is wary of the Badger attack. Besides a "very capable" Neil Graff, Coach Pont expressed concern about the break-away capability of Rufus Ferguson and the constant threat of Alan Thompson even when he is not 100 percent. "The wide receivers concern us greatly, particularly Mialik," said Pont. "I think Wisconsin has a well balanced team."

Booters held to tie

By JIM KORETZ

Coach Bill Reddan's Wisconsin soccer club turned in a dismal performance on Saturday, managing a 2-2 tie against a visibly weaker WSU-Stevens Point team. The tie left the booters with a 2-1-1 won-lost record.

Stevens Point opened the scoring when Klaus Kroner scored on a penalty kick midway into the second period. The half ended with the visitors still ahead, 1-0.

In the third period, Wisconsin forward Bill Showers tied the score at 1-1 with his first goal of the year. The goal went unassisted.

Early in the fourth period, Stevens Point's Don Lefevre scored, enabling the visitors to regain the lead, 2-1. At this point, the outlook for a Wisconsin win wasn't too bright.

However, in the remaining minutes, Wisconsin staged a valiant last ditch effort. With six minutes remaining, Bill Showers tallied again, this time on a beautiful pass from center-forward Nico Brouwer, tying the score 2-2. The fired-up booters then proceeded to send a steady stream of shots at the Stevens Point goal but their rally fell short as time ran out.

Stevens Point, apparently figur-

ing it was lucky to escape with a tie, voted not to play a five minute overtime period.

The major factor in the ballgame was Wisconsin's failure to take advantage of their many scoring opportunities. The booters harassed the Stevens Point goalie with 25 shots on goal as the ball spent most of the game in Stevens Point territory. On the other hand, Stevens Point could manage only three legitimate shots on goal.

"We had everything we needed except the goals," Reddan said. "We certainly had the opportunities. Maybe a game like this will shake them up. Our defense was good and two young players, John Thomas and Jed De Jong, showed a lot of improvement."

One bright note was the fine play of some of the American born players, Bob Goare, Bill Showers, Don Frazer, and John Thomas.



HUSTLING ALAN THOMPSON to the ground wasn't quite as easy Saturday against Northwestern as it had been earlier in the year. The star Badger fullback played his best game of the year against

the Wildcats according to Coach John Jardine. Thompson seems ready to have a big day, and Jardine's hoping it comes Saturday at Indiana. Cardinal photo by Michael Mally