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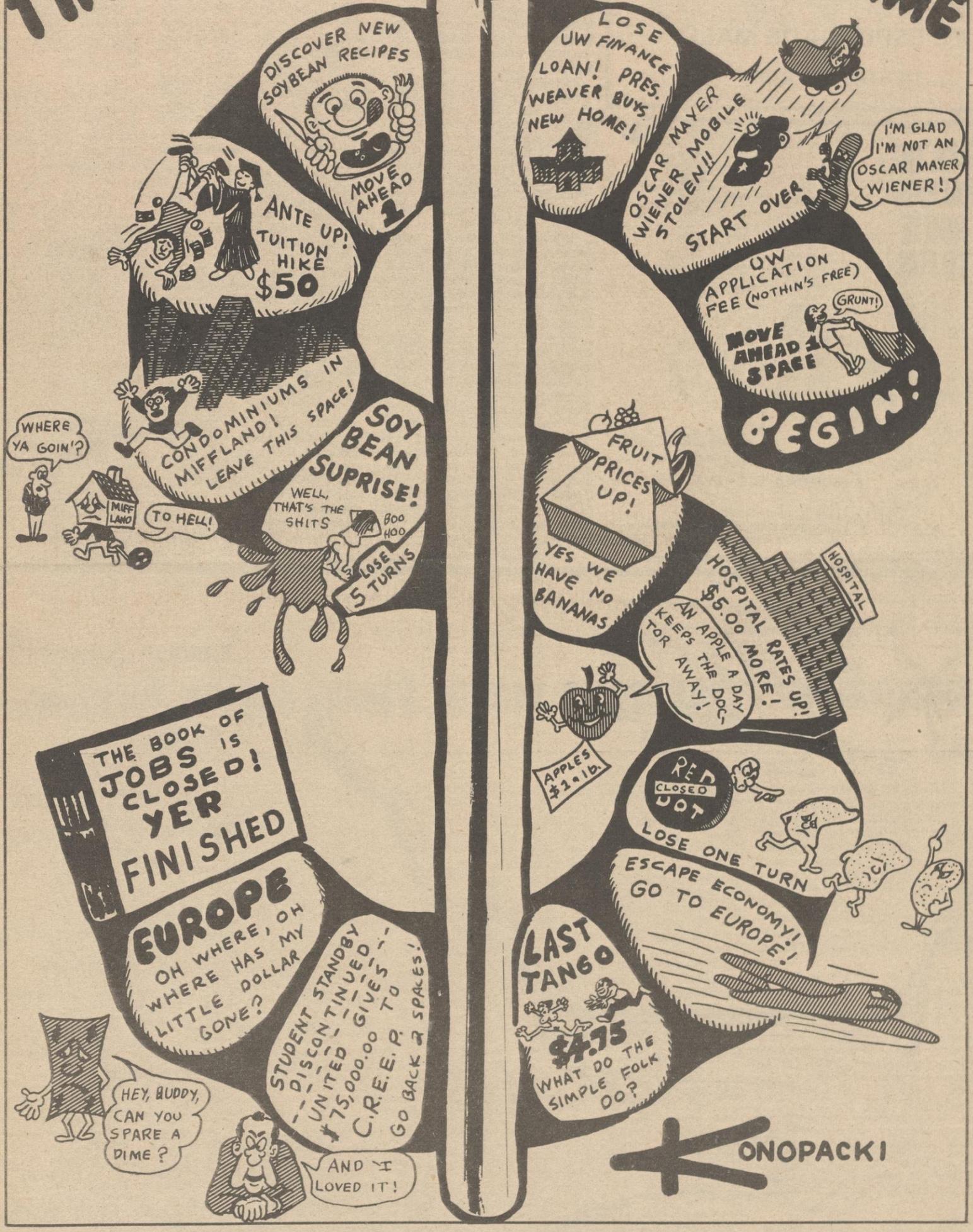
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RAW-DEAL

THE PHASE IV ECONOMY GAME



Daily Cardinal

New student issue
Section 1

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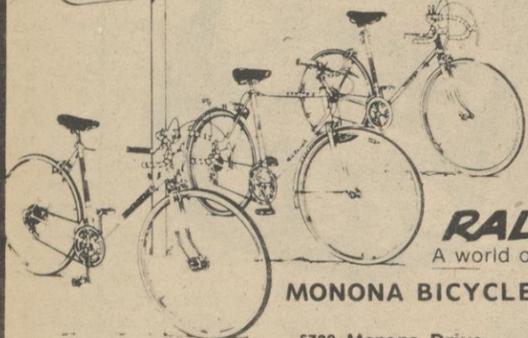
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Reality of rape

By LAURIE MOECKLER
of the Cardinal Staff

Women are not sexually safe in Madison.

A pretty sordid statement? Perhaps, but one must be aware of the facts—in 1972, 58 rapes were reported in the city; University Protection and Security estimates the actual cases to be ten times this number.

Knowing this, it's advisable for women to be aware of services available to them if they've been raped.

IF YOU DON'T wish to deal with P and S or the police, call the Rape Crisis Center at 251-RAPE. Their lines are open daily from 7 p.m. till 7 a.m.

The all-female volunteer staff is trained in counseling and referral. If they are unable to help you themselves, they'll direct you to various professionals. And if you decide to report the crime to the police, a woman from the Center will accompany you, fully understanding the difficulty you might face in talking to a male officer.

University Protection and Security, 262-2957, answers calls 24 hours a day. After receiving a report of rape, they'll immediately dispatch detectives to search the area of the alleged attack.

The victim is then transported to University Hospitals to be used in case of prosecution. Meanwhile, a P and S dispatcher has notified the one policewoman on the force, Karen O'Donahue, to be present at the hospital. If the victim so desires, counselors from Rape Crisis Center or Campus Assist may also be with her at the hospital.

AFTER THE examination, Ms. O'Donahue questions the woman as to the circumstances of the

rape, the description of the man, etc. "I'm working the personal end—the male officers work out the technical details," explained the policewoman. "Due to the nature of the crime, women would much rather talk with another woman. For in our society, the victim is often made to feel guilty—that she were somehow at fault, rather than the man," she continued.

Protection and Security does more than simply sork with victims. If you're hassled, if even verbally, by someone on the street or in a car, try to get as good a glimpse of the offender as possible. Call P and S immediately and they will dispatch a car to the scene. Or plain-clothed officers walk a beat in the trouble area. "There are so many things we can do if only we have adequate information."

In the past, Protection and Security offered informational meetings and films in the dorms, and these will continue. This 'outreach' program is geared towards teaching students self-defense techniques and reporting procedures.

The Madison Police Department follows basically the same procedure as does P and S, except the rape victim is taken to the hospital of her choice (not necessarily University Hospital). As with Protection and Security, a policewoman (there are ten) and rape counselors may be present during questioning.

BEING A WOMAN automatically subjects you to the possibility of being raped. A woman has to go out of her way to take precautions that men don't have to worry about.

Whenever possible, avoid poorly-lit streets and alleys. Don't

hitchhike alone. And support the Women's Transit Authority (WTA) which will hopefully reopen soon after the beginning of the school year.

The WTA, in operation last year, transported women from various pick-up points to their homes at night, for a nominal fee. Signs were posted in special cars with exclusively woman drivers.

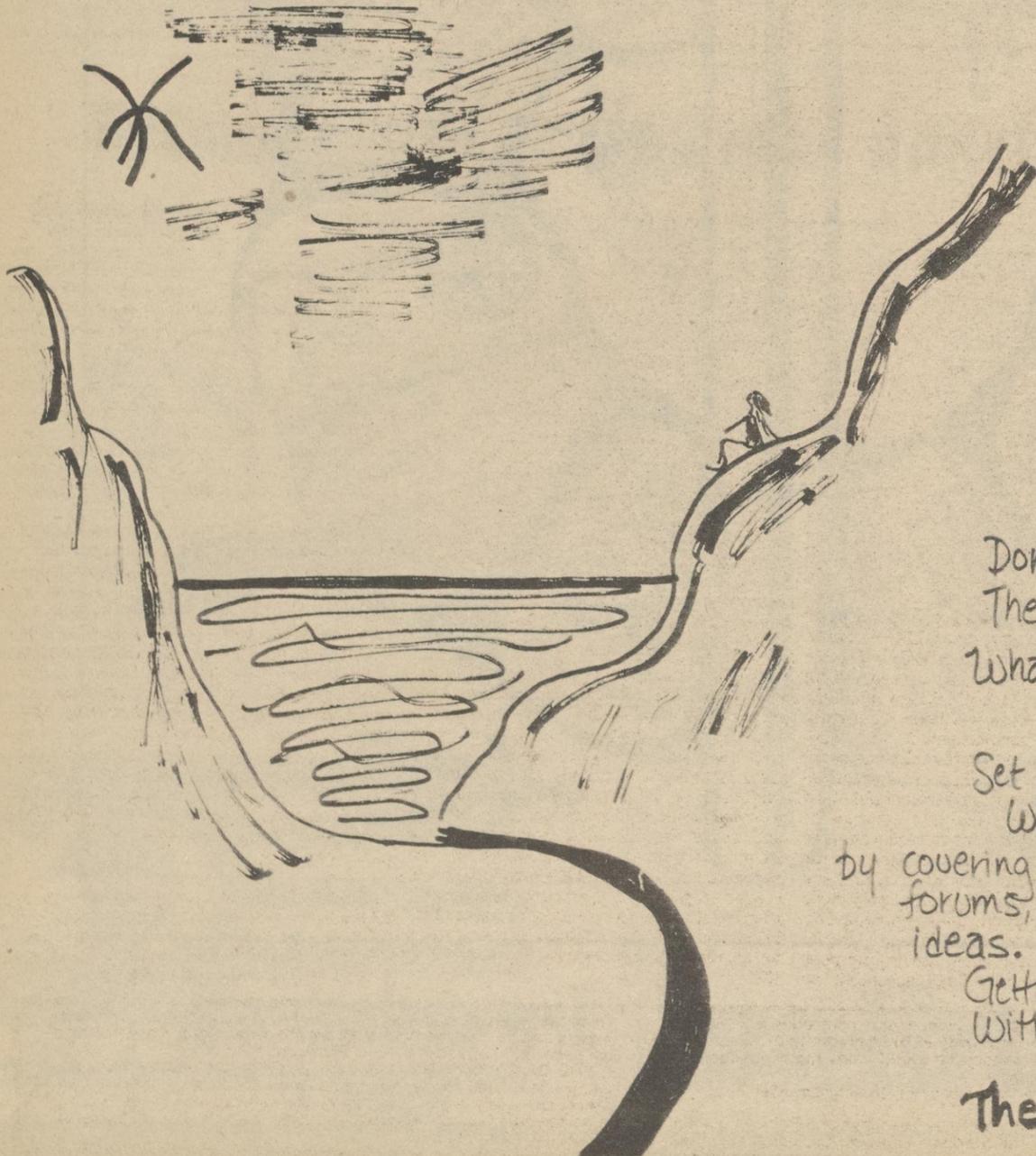
But a lack of funds and threats of a lawsuit because of claims by a local cab company that WTA was operating a "gypsy" cab company forced the temporary shutdown of the operation.

However, Protection and Security cars may be available for use in the near future. "As soon as there's a state budget, we'll know how many cars we'll get," said a P & S spokesman.

So says the VA... **FREDDY**
by Rupe



For information, contact the nearest VA office (check your phone book) or write: Veterans Administration, 212A, 510 Vermont Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20420



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An interruption
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The coming of a New Season —
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The Daily Cardinal

Cardinal

opinion & comment

Resign? Poppycock! Let others wallow in Watergate.

Our Fearful Leader

Welcome freshmen

Welcome to Madison, home of the University of Wisconsin, and situated on the shores of beautiful Lake Mendota. Here you may discover that your education only begins in the lecture halls and that the bluebooks into which you dutifully regurgitate your knowledge of a particular subject on the day of an exam, isn't the only measure of what is necessary to create a better world.

You will probably be a tenant for the next four years in Madison and as such you should expect to be ripped off for as much as the market will bear. You will discover that the dorms, designed by someone who never expected to live in one, and controlled by highly-paid bureaucrats, are actually run by housefellows who have much in common with yourself. If you are lucky, he will carefully look the other way as you engage in some of the pleasures of being independent.

Those of you who need to work your way through school will find most jobs low paying and hard to find. The prospect is not as bleak as in recent years. The Madison Independent Workers Union (MIWU), the Memorial Union Labor Organization (MULO) and the Residence Halls Student Labor Organization (RHSLO) have been making strides at organizing restaurant workers into a strong union which can and has won not only higher wages but human decency clauses as well.

There are many alternate institutions formed by the energy of the late Sixties which will serve you well in the next four years. The Miffland St. Co-op, WSA Store, housing co-ops, the Common Market, the Madison Tenants Union, and the Residence Halls Tenant Union (RHTU), are but a few of the projects that have grown out of the University's and business

interests' inability to directly serve the people.

In most cases these interests are in direct conflict with yours (i.e., what's good for Rennebohm's is not necessarily good for the students and residents of the central city. One only has to view the number of parking lots that have been created downtown by the destruction of lowcost housing to see whose interests are being served. Scarcity is in part the reason for the high cost of housing. How many people will you know that are benefiting from these zone change operations? Probably not very many.

You will meet people in the fall who will explain that the University is not the pure center of sifting and winnowing that it claims to be. Many professors whose classes were some of the most popular on campus have been fired over the last few years for political reasons. This paper was coerced into paying rent several years ago when it took a political position which did not please the Regents.

You will also discover that this University is woefully inadequate in its attempts to institute the hiring of women and minority teachers. The history of white men is taught at the expense of minority courses, and labor, which helped build this institution, is virtually ignored.

There will be rallies and demonstrations in the fall. Many will be around the trial of anti-war activist Karl Armstrong. You will be asked to show an active opposition to the University's and the country's suppression of popular Third World revolutions.

Madison, a peculiar mixture of politics, culture and friendships, is in the end what you will make of it. If you listen, keep your eyes open, and are not afraid to act for what you believe in, then you will not only receive a good education in this city, but the city will also be the better for your presence. Dwell on it.

Feiffer



Open forum

Moving against the corporations

CALA

Moving against the Corporations
 "Madame Binh, Giap and Ho, IBM has got to go.
 Ho, Giap and Madame Binh, People's struggle's bound to win."

Two years ago, on May 4, 1971 some of us marched from the State Capitol down to the IBM building on East Washington Avenue where we demonstrated, chanting verses such as the one above. We were there to protest IBM's complicity in the Indochina War. IBM supplied components to the "electronic battlefield" in Vietnam, and IBM relay systems based in Thailand direct U.S. bombing in that country.

In retrospect, the demonstration was an important development in the identification of U.S. corporate interests in the functioning of U.S. economic imperialism all over the world. Our tactics have changed considerably since then, but our basic dilemma remains the same: how can we move beyond the anti-war movement, to mobilize and organize Americans against U.S. imperialism all over the world—and ultimately against capitalism in the U.S.?

During the past year, the CALA collective has been attempting to contribute to the creation of such a movement with the promotion of a nationwide research and action project, called Yanqui Dollar. The project attempts to fill many of the gaps in

our knowledge about the principal agents of imperialism—the multinational corporations. The project, which is being coordinated at the national level by the North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA), has two major purposes: to counter the propaganda offensive by these corporations and to provide specific information to groups which are struggling against these corporations, both in Latin America and in the U.S.

In the fall of 1972, CALA collective members visited a dozen University social science classes to distribute an outline of the Yanqui Dollar project and to encourage students to do research papers on multinational corporations. While most professors were cooperative, the response from students was very poor. The response was so disappointing that we began to suspect that there was something systematic in this lack of student interest. First of all, research has been classically viewed as an occupation of the well-educated and trained white male. As such, its value has been mystified. It is regarded as unreachable and not understandable by a majority of people. Thus it is ignored.

Secondly, the valid aims of research have been distorted by generation after generation of social scientists who have been socialized into believing that only those problems defined by the government and by private industry are worthy of study. Social scientists go out and count how many poor people there are who are discontent or

conduct attitude surveys of students' opinions about the war, but it is not immediately apparent how this research can be useful in challenging the power relationships which produce poverty and war in the first place.

For the past decade the Department of Rural Sociology at the University of Wisconsin has been studying the problems of poor people in Northern Wisconsin and "Family Adjustment in Selected Low Income Areas of Northern Wisconsin." There are approximately 170 such studies and not one of them mentions any one of the handful of large multinational steel corporations whose decisions about production and investment have an enormous impact upon the life-chances of residents in the Great Lakes Region.

To overcome these enormous gaps in our knowledge of society CALA has been researching some of the multinational steel and copper corporations which have operations in both Northern Wisconsin and Latin America. Hopefully, on the basis of this research, Wisconsin residents will be in a better position to evaluate the economic and social impact of a corporation like Kennecott Copper Corporation which has expressed an interest in the development of copper deposits in Northern Wisconsin. Kennecott wants to make up for some of its losses due to the Chilean government's nationalization of its own copper industry in 1971.

As a result of the Chilean nationalization of American copper companies, and the drive of economic nationalism in other Latin American and Third World countries, U.S. mining communities will be able to exert more pressure with the multinational mining companies which seek to exploit deposits in the U.S. Gone are the days when the multinationals could threaten to close down domestic mining operations and move abroad if county and state governments sought to impose greater controls or higher taxes.

CALA would like to involve university students in projects beginning in the fall. During the first two weeks of classes, CALA collective members will be visiting a number of social science classes to distribute the Yanqui Dollar project outline and to give some background on the origins and purpose of the project. Following the classroom visits, CALA will schedule an evening panel on "Researching the Multinational Corporations" to bring project participants together to discuss the general problems involved in this type of research and to develop research methodologies in order to demystify the process of doing research on the corporations.

If you would like to help on this project or obtain more information, contact CALA at 731 State St. (office hour, 12 noon-1 pm, Mon.-Fri) or call Al at 256-6381, Nora at 257-7906 or Richard at 262-3653.

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CAMBODIA: The

It was three years ago that Nixon's invasion of Cambodia brought the most militant anti-war outburst in the history of the student movement. Since then, there has been a presidential election, a Viet Nam cease fire, and talk of impeachment as the President's involvement in the Watergate scandal becomes unquestionable. But even now massive U.S. bombing continues to make refugees out of the Cambodian inhabitants. Congress' effort to attach a war fund cut-off amendment to an important appropriations bill was buried underground in a feeble compromise which gave Nixon sixty more days to "end the war."

Joseph Elder, Professor of Sociology and South Asian Studies, was asked by the Cardinal to explain the situation in Cambodia. Elder was a visitor to Cambodia and Hanoi in 1969, under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee. He has been involved in the Concerned Committee of Asian scholars, and the UW Faculty for Peace.

JOSEPH ELDER

On May 31st the U.S. Senate voted overwhelmingly (63-19) to block further funds for direct or indirect U.S. combat activity "in, over, or off the shores of Cambodia." The Senate vote, coupled with the House vote of May 10th (219 to 188) to the same effect handed President Nixon one of his clearest foreign policy defeats at the hands of Congress.

Although the President desperately needed the \$3.6 billion dollar supplemental appropriations bill to which the Congressional ruling was attached, he vetoed the bill, illustrating how deeply committed he is to the continued bombing.

ONLY ABOUT 30 PER CENT of Cambodia is "controlled" by America's ally, President Lon Nol. Therefore, U.S. military commanders have felt free to order U.S. bombing throughout the remaining 70 per cent of the country. Since that 70 per cent contains few cities, factories, railroads, or bridges of any importance, the U.S. B-52s and fighter bombers have struck an

assortment of villages, rice fields, rubber plantations and rain forests, leaving twelve-foot deep bomb craters, shattered banana, mango, bamboo and hardwood trees, and houses reduced to splinters.

It is ironical that Cambodia has become the current focus of U.S. air destruction, since the January Indochina cease-fire which has permitted the redirecting of American bombing away from North and South Vietnam. When I was last in Cambodia in 1969, it was the only nation in that section of southeast Asia that had escaped the ravages of the "Vietnam War."

At that time, in 1969, Prince Sihanouk ruled Cambodia, holding a relatively neutral stand between the United States on one hand and the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese on the other. He used his monarchical press to denounce the Khmer Rouge ("Red Cambodians") for lending military support to outside forces. He used the same press to denounce the United States for periodically destroying Cambodian property, defoliating Cambodian vegetation, and taking Cambodian lives. Sihanouk was not strictly even-handed in his treatment of both sides. It was an open secret, for example, that he rarely harassed the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops who slipped back and forth across the border between Cambodia and South Vietnam. Yet when American troops strayed across the border and were captured by his troops, he widely publicized their capture before returning them to apologetic U.S. military authorities. Sihanouk announced that his troops would defend the integrity of Cambodian soil from outsiders. Yet the only damaged war material to make its way to the park display in Phnom Penh were the debris of U.S. planes and landing craft destroyed within Cambodia's borders. If the price of keeping Cambodia out of the war was a "tilt," away from the U.S. and toward North Vietnamese, Prince Sihanouk was willing to pay the price.

PRINCE SIHANOUK had developed this pragmatic policy through three decades of experience. Ascending the throne in 1941 at the age of eighteen, he came from a long line of Khmer kings. Sihanouk's links with the past, plus his personal energy and conscious effort at public relations (he directed and acted in his own feature films), made him on the whole a popular ruler. Although he did little to launch massive economic growth in Cambodia or redistribute Cambodia's economic wealth, he did provide a unifying force for the nation and a central source of support for Theravada Buddhism, the religion

of nearly 85 per cent of Cambodia's seven million citizens. In retrospect, perhaps Prince Sihanouk's major contribution was his determination to maintain a neutral position and keep his country out of war.

In the 1940's and 1950's the main Indochina fighting against the French was carried out by the Viet Minh under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh, an avowed Marxist. Though Sihanouk was not a Marxist, he was sympathetic toward the Viet Minh. On September 10, 1953, a few months before the end of the war, Sihanouk's Prime Minister, Penn Nouth, publicly announced, "We do not have to take sides against communism as long as the latter does not attempt to impose itself by force on our country." Nouth's statement—an early expression of a possible neutral Cambodia—did not sit well with the United States. The U.S. Charge d'Affairs in Phnom Penh warned the Cambodian government that the U.S. might cut off aid to Cambodia (about \$25 million since 1951) if Cambodia chose neutrality. The Cambodian government soothed the U.S. ruffled feathers, and U.S. aid continued.

July, 1954, saw the emergence of a free, independent and neutral Cambodia under the terms of the Geneva Agreement, with Prince Sihanouk as Cambodia's Chief of State. Within the next two years, the U.S. invited Cambodia to join SEATO (South East Asia Treaty Organization). In March, 1956, Sihanouk expressed his independence from the United States when he declared, "...we will not enter SEATO...we reject SEATO 'protection.' We never asked for it. We don't want it. We want absolutely nothing to do with SEATO or any other military pact."

Relations between Cambodia and her SEATO neighbors, Thailand and South Vietnam, gradually deteriorated. Early in 1961, Cambodia broke off diplomatic relations with Thailand, and in 1963 she broke off relations with South Vietnam. That same year, 1963, Prince Sihanouk demanded the termination of U.S. economic and military aid, which he saw as subverting the welfare of Cambodia. In May, 1965, uneasy with what he felt were the clandestine aspects of the US government, Sihanouk broke off formal diplomatic relations with the United States.

WHILE CAMBODIA'S relations with the SEATO countries were deteriorating, her relations with her socialist neighbors were generally holding their own. Around 1965, she reached a series of agreements with the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese that allowed their forces to pass un-



The University Book Store Sponsors a Winner

In the picture above, Marcia M. Lane of Brooklyn, Wisconsin accepts the keys of a new 1973 Plymouth Duster from Rod Yarish of West Towne Chrysler while John Epple of The University Book Store looks on. Miss Lane is a Junior at the University of Wisconsin, and is this year's second semester winner in the Term Planner Sweepstakes. Each semester approximately one and a half million term planners are distributed to students on 400 college campuses across the country, and around 50,000

entries are submitted by students. In Madison, The University Book Store distributes approximately 20,000 term planners each semester at no charge and Miss Lane's winning entry was one of these. Planners are distributed to students when they make their textbook purchases during registration week. Planners are limited in quantity and 50,000 to one odds are high - but Miss Lane was a winner and there's a new one each semester.

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body count continues

molested through Cambodian territory en route to fighting in South Vietnam. Sihanouk also permitted the Cambodian port of Sihanoukville to offload Russian and Chinese supplies to be taken by truck to Viet Cong and North Vietnamese-held territory. However, all was not sweetness between Cambodia and the socialist countries. For example, in 1967 Sihanouk criticized Communist Chinese intervention in Cambodian affairs and for a time withdrew Cambodia's embassy in Peking. However, that same year, 1967, Cambodia granted de jure recognition to North Vietnam. And in 1969 Cambodia established official relations with the Viet Cong. Sihanouk successfully maintained his balancing act between

Lon Nol Cambodians. The U.S. Congress, concerned with the President's invasion decision and the nation's response, imposed a prohibition on the reintroduction of American ground troops into Cambodia. This was one of Congress's first resistances to unilateral presidential decisions in the Indochina War. It was a sign of things to come.

Since 1970, American ground forces have, on the whole, remained outside Cambodia. However, American bombing of Cambodia has continued without interruption. And U.S. military advisors attached to the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh have played in the expansion of South Vietnam's army. In 1971 President Nixon described Cambodia as "the Nixon doctrine

PRINCE SIHANOUK, who has spent most of the past four years in China, reports that he has recently visited the battle front in Cambodia and talked with the coalition forces fighting against Lon Nol. Despite the presence of North Vietnamese advisors, the Cambodian coalition forces are politically divided and not outstandingly well disciplined. Nevertheless, most knowledgeable persons believe that Lon Nol's forces are even more divided and less disciplined. Were it not for the U.S. bombing (which has several times broken through blockades on the Mekong River between Saigon and Phnom Penh), Lon Nol's defeat would be imminent.

Here is where Congress's decision to cut off Cambodian bombing funds becomes significant for southeast Asia. Where, militarily, the bombing of North Vietnam, South Vietnam, or Laos was often of limited strategic value, the bombing of Cambodia on several occasions appears to have made a significant difference in the outcome of the fighting.

Remove the bombing, and in effect, you remove Lon Nol. Remove Lon Nol, and the possibility arises for the emergence of a genuine Cambodian coalition including Prince Sihanouk, segments of the Khmer Rouge, and citizens disgusted with the excesses of Lon Nol's government. The nature of the coalition will be complex; one can predict considerable jockeying for position. But the forces that emerge will be Cambodian forces resting on Cambodian support, not client forces like the government of Lon Nol, propped up by massive U.S. military and economic assistance, and sheltered by an umbrella of U.S. B-52's and fighter bombers.

The major factor missing from the Indochina ceasefire of January, 1973, was a workable resolution to the political differences in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The policies of President Nixon have too often impeded a resolution of political differences in Indochina. One hopes that now that the U.S. Congress is asserting its power of the purse to shape U.S. foreign policy, we shall see policies emerge that will facilitate the resolution of political differences in Southeast Asia.

Skolnick

There will be a lecture Aug. 3 at 7:30 by Sherman Skolnick and Alex Battos at the Union Ballroom in Milwaukee. Call the Cardinal and leave your number if you need a ride.

Marxist Speaker

Adam Carlton, national leader of the International Marxist group, the British section of the Fourth International, will be speaking on Tuesday night at 8 p.m. on "Revolution or Reform: which way for Britain?" See Today in the Union for room.

in its purest form...because in Cambodia what we are doing is helping the Cambodians to help themselves...rather than to go in and do the fighting ourselves."

Since 1970, American ground forces have gradually gained control of an increasing share of Cambodia's territory. In a pattern reminiscent of South Vietnam and Laos, American-backed forces in Cambodia now control little more than the capital and a few urban centers. The guerrilla opposition controls most of the countryside. And U.S. planes control the skies. President Nixon is convinced that without massive American air raids, the guerrillas could blockade the cities into submission or overrun and defeat Lon Nol's armies. Hence the zeal with which he has continued the heavy bombing, months after the January, 1973 cease-fire signing that was intended to bring peace to Indochina.

What does the future hold for Cambodia? The government of Lon Nol has generally proved itself so dictatorial and corrupt that all but its staunchest supporters in Washington are embarrassed. In April, 1973, under American diplomatic pressure, Lon Nol announced he had appointed a high-level political council in which he would share power with three of his political opponents in the Phnom Penh government. The one-party Cambodian National Assembly discreetly voted itself a six-month vacation to give the new council an opportunity to work out some of the nation's problems. This reform like so many, however, appears to be more a matter of appearance than of substance. For practical purposes, Lon Nol continues his one-man rule of Cambodia.



the SEATO and socialist nations until March 18, 1970. At that time he was on a tour of the USSR and China, among other things seeking their assistance in reducing the Viet Cong presence in Cambodia. While Sihanouk was abroad, Cambodia's conservative Premier, pro-U.S. General Lon Nol, overthrew Sihanouk's government, ordered the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops out of Cambodia within a week, and unleashed a wave of anti-Vietnamese massacres that left thousands of Vietnamese dead and thousands more in refugee camps.

During the next several months of 1970, the exiled Prince Sihanouk conferred with the leaders of the Viet Cong, North Vietnamese, and Pathet Lao. Together they pledged mutual support for their anti-American struggle in each of their countries. In a strange turn of history, Prince Sihanouk and his royalist followers were now allied with the Khmer Rouge ("Red Cambodians"), a group Sihanouk had repeatedly denounced while he was in power.

President Nixon triggered the next shock to Cambodia. On April 30, 1970, he announced to the American people that he was ordering American forces to invade Cambodia and drive out the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese from their "sanctuaries." One-hundred-B-52 raids dropping five million pounds of bombs preceded the invasion. Within the next few weeks, the American destruction of lives and property in Cambodia began to take on the same proportions as the American destruction of lives and property throughout the rest of Indochina.

BY THE END OF June, American troops had withdrawn from Cambodia, leaving behind them an even more deeply penetrated coalition of North Vietnamese, Viet Cong, and anti-



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In the fall of 1968, reports that Students for a Democratic Society, (SDS) "indoctrination teams" were talking to freshmen in the dorms about the activities of the University's Army Mathematics Research Center, (AMRC), reached the desk of J. Barkley Rosser.

The distinguished looking Rosser, a presidentially-decorated Army researcher and dictatorial director of the prestigious Army think-tank, was not pleased. The implication of his center becoming the target of a growing anti-war movement on campus provoked his consultation with members of the University hierarchy.

That consultation produced, among other things, a University news release by James Langer of the University News Service which in Rosser's words "set

That consultation produced, among other things, a University news release by JAMES Langer of the University News Service which in Rosser's words "set the facts straight." Langer's description of a research center which seldom aroused the curiosity of students seems ludicrous in light of the next five years of often violent political activity against the Center's presence on campus.

NONETHELESS, LANGER PAINTED a glowing picture of a free and non-secretive center for study of applied mathematics. Much notice was paid to the fact that Center spokesman claimed they performed no classified research, that all research was published for all to read, that even foreign nationals worked at the center and that the doors were never locked. It hardly seemed as if there was any link to the Army except for the name and the funding base.

Langer's piece never purported to be more than the propaganda it represented. It was not, however, the last time that the University would present these arguments to defend the AMRC and its million and a half dollar defense department contract. The debate was only beginning.

The research war of words against the nation-wide University-Army research pipeline has escalated parallel to the fighting in Southeast Asia. At the University, it began quietly in the late sixties when research collectives from SDS and researchers from the Daily Cardinal began to delve into the curious interaction of the Center and its benefactor, the defense department.

Investigative reporting by James Rowen, then a contributing editor to the Cardinal (now an aide to Mayor Paul Soglin) and hearings conducted by the Wisconsin Student Association (WSA) exploring the Center's relationship to the Army highlighted the research phase of the campaign in the fall of 1969.

It was alleged and proven by researchers that permanent members of AMRC's staff were consulting regularly at Army bases and laboratories as part of their contractual duties. It was alleged too, that Army mathematicians were also engaged in projects that were helping to develop weapons and strategies for immediate use in Vietnam and elsewhere. These charges were in addition to the AMRC's own admission of work in long-range theoretical mathematics for the Army. A local issue—University complicity with the military—was turning into a radical demand for the termination of the AMRC contract.

Like most battles in the academic arena, the one against AMRC was being fought with words, with departmentalized pressures, with the hidden entrapments of the multiversity's bureaucracy and finally, when push turned to trash in Madison, with the power of the police and national guardsmen.

A 1956 resolution introduced by former defense secretary Melvin Laird's mother, at that time a Regent, allows the Center to deny the University access to its work if it has a Top Secret classification.

Yet AMRC spokesmen have steadfastly denied they perform any classified research. Time and again, they have maintained that they operate like any other University department; that their reports are published openly and available for all.

When SDS started poking their noses around, however, they discovered AMRC reports from the libraries. A cause celebre was the eight page section missing from the 1967 annual report relating to the top secret Project Michigan study. It was a bitersweet find. It represented cannon fodder for a nascent research movement in dire need of heavy ammunition. But it perhaps wrongly focused attention on the question of the "classified nature" of AMRC research.

AS HANK HASLACH, a member of Madison's Science for the People, which itself researched the AMRC this past year notes "The important question is how AMRC work is used by the Army not whether it was classified when the AMRC researchers were working on it."

But in 1969, "classified research" was the sensational phrase which many protesters and even faculty committees used as a focal point for evaluating what the Center did for the Army. It was a debate which went on even though some researchers were already charging it was a moot point since Center researchers could convert their material from classified to non-classified to satisfy University statutes.

The charges and counter-charges of the debate in 1969 can be seen through the following two passages: one from James Rowen concerning Project Michigan, and one from Rosser to University officials in defense of the Center. The war of words, it is important to remember, was backdropped by an increasingly violent series of confrontations between students and police and guardsmen on campus. Often, the Center's site in the heart of the campus was the scene of the confrontation. The University had begun to lock the doors to the Center and board windows trashed during demonstrations.

Rowen wrote in articles widely circulated through the Cardinal and in pamphlets "Despite claims of academic freedom and purely theoretical research,

Discreet harm of A.M.R.C. A case in study

By DAN SCHWARTZ
of the Cardinal Staff

the relationship between the military and University has produced concrete, practical findings that have been utilized to support a reactionary American foreign policy.

"The University of Michigan under Project Michigan developed sophisticated infra red aerial photography techniques that aided Bolivian troops trained by American special forces to track down Che Guevara. (Note - this same system was used to Nixon's advantage in Vietnam in a system which has been widely known as the automated air war)

"It seems probably that the University's AMRC aided Project Michigan. 'By 1966,' a researcher wrote, 'the department of defense decided that Michigan's experience in infra red surveillance technology was sufficiently advanced to permit the transition from theory to practice.'

"At some point between June 1966 and upon Guevara's death in October, 1967, however, the army called upon Wisconsin's AMRC to assist Project Michigan.

"In AMRC 1967 summary report 'assistance to Project Michigan' is listed in the table of contents resume of aid to the Army. But the entire eight page section covering fiscal 1967 assistance and advice is censored from the report."

In its place is a dry one paragraph statement from the Army mathematics steering committee declaring that 'some of the information concerning these contracts are considered privileged.'

"The exact nature of AMRC's aid to Project Michigan is unknown and will remain so, since secret work at the AMRC is protected by Board of Regent's mandate from release, even to top University officials."

Rosser's comments are in many ways a reference to Rowen but were also intended for University use in case any Regent or state legislative figure began to inquire why the students were so upset about Army Math.

Rosser wrote "I have on more than one occasion encountered an unremitting skepticism when I gave a description of the activities of the MRC over the past few years. Various student groups have prepared a list of goals, or demands which included the dissolution of the AMRC, or its exulsion from the UW campus."

"For example, a group of students from the history department, a group of students from the English department, and the SDS are among the groups which have prepared such lists. Occasionally, some ambitious student from such a group has "researched" the AMRC. He has visited us and inquired searchingly into our actions, motives, private lives, etc.

"It was clear that such a student hoped to be able to establish that members of the MRC are engaged in nefarious military activities, such as devising a more pervasive nerve gas or drawing secret blueprints for the ABM."

"The more I would try to explain that we are only doing research of our own choosing in fundamental areas of mathematics, the more persistently the student would try to find out what we are 'really doing.'

"Sometimes the student would finally resort to trying to explain why he was so sure I was merely pulling the wool over his eyes. Since the Army is supporting MRC, he would say, it certainly must be doing research of value to the Army; indeed it is my responsibility as Director to assure that it does."

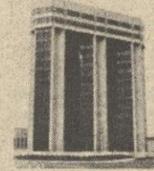
Moreover, as a taxpayer, I would object if the Army were expending funds for the MRC without getting an adequate return. This would bring forth again the question of what the MRC is "really doing" for the Army. I would reiterate that the members of the MRC are doing fundamental mathematical research of their own choosing in important areas of applied mathematics.

"The barrier to understanding seems to be that a person who has not had considerable acquaintance with applications of mathematics cannot really believe that carrying out fundamental research in mathematics in topics of the researcher's choosing is of any actual value."

The debate over Army Math, however, changed considerably in the dawnlight of August 24, 1970 when a bomb planted in a van parked adjacent to Sterling Hall, Army Math's home, exploded in a fireball heard seventy miles away.

A truck full of high nitrogen fertilizer soaked in fuel oil, the equivalent of 3,400 sticks of dynamite did well over six million dollars of damage to the building. A telephoned warning to police went unheeded.

Ironically, in the violent whirlwinds of publicity which surrounded the fatal August blast, the Center itself sat virtually unnoticed in the eye of the media storm.



Within a short period of time, the New York Times Magazine section boasted an article on Madison referring to the bombing of a "computer center". Readers of Ramparts magazine were treated to a description of the Center's unique research role for the Army in the winter of 1970.

But there were many on the left, who still felt, moreso because of the bombing, that the AMRC deserved a more publicized fate than to ride with limited notoriety on the pages of Army Research and Development magazine.

With the consistent exception of the Daily Cardinal which Madison Chancellor Edwin Young has insinuated bore responsibility for the blast because of its coverage, the media chose to ignore the Center. References were made, however, to the fact that the researchers took their pencils home and continued their work uninterrupted.

THERE WERE NO fatal bombings this spring on the sprawling campus of the University. The political winds, however, indicate a new shift in interest towards the Center this fall, which operates under the more tactful post-bombing name of the Mathematics Research Center of the US Army (MRC).

For one thing, new marches have been held against the Center in conjunction with the trial of Karl Armstrong, a young Madison native who faces first degree murder charges stemming from the 1970 bombing. The Center, which has been re-located to a more secure location in the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF) building on the far west end of campus, also boasts a new acting director as well as a new semantical relationship to the army via some word changes in the contract.

The most salient political winds stem from a soon-to-be-published year long study of the MRC conducted by the Madison chapter of Science for the People. The group used AMRC reports as well as additional research tools to exhaustively record just what contributions AMRC has made to the Army.

The Science for the People researchers are charging that their report will prove what has long been suspected but never conclusively confirmed about the center: that it represents a mathematical think-tank for the Army whose theoretical assistance was critical to the rapid development of weapons at bases around the country.

The idea for a single Center in mathematical research for the Army came to fruition in 1955 when the Army, after making overtures, solicited bids from 90 campuses to house such a center. Eventually, the field was narrowed down to Wisconsin, partially because of the eloquence of University President E.B. Fred, who noted for the Army that although "interest in and knowledge of Army problems are potentialities rather than actualities there will be no reluctance on the part of mathematicians here to develop an interest in Army problems."

Fred also noted Madison's geographical location made it enjoy "exceptional protection against operational interruption in the event of hostilities."

The importance of the Center to the Army was stressed immediately by Pentagon officials who noted at one meeting in 1957 over complications with the MRC director and University officials "The country is in a position approximating a life and death struggle, mathematics research is a critical matter, the best talent must be secured.

"The program must be gotten underway for the sake of the country, regardless of the cost and regardless of University regulations and policies."

The Center, small at first, began in an old building with a handful of faculty. Funding problems and contractual disputes with the University threatened to abort the project.

But in December, 1955, a 1.2 million dollar grant from WARF, a University-related octopus organization with varied financial interests including strong economic footholds in Wisconsin Dells, a local tourist area, provided the needed funds for the project. WARF continues to foot the bill for researchers outside the University salary range and arranges for retirement "problems."

AS DESCRIBED BY its own 1969 summary report, the prime objective of the MRC is to "conduct mathematical research which has relevance to problems that exist or are inherent to army operations which has emphasis upon long range investigations, and which is directed towards the discovery of techniques that may have application to the Army's needs."

For over a decade, the substantial share of the Center's Army related responsibilities have fallen on the inner core of the permanent staff members—they are the ones who consult at Army bases. They are men like Bernard Harris, who came to the Center from the National Security Agency, or Steve Robinson, a former Green Beret. Presently, the Center reports its staff at twenty-nine full-time employees, seven part-time and five on leave.

Yet the history of the Center's interaction with the University is hardly the tale of a research center islanded in the peculiar world of applied research. The Center had an almost immediate effect on undergraduate University departments—particularly the sciences and its influence on the University has continued to grow with each passing year.

Much of the increased influence stemmed from the fact that tenure appointments in regular University departments were necessary to attract top-notch mathematicians to the University.

In private correspondence to the Pentagon research steering committee of which he is a member, Rosser noted that he took the job as director only because the University expressed willingness to tenure his researchers in regular University departments and to build up a more distinguished applied mathematics reservoir in math, computer

(continued on page 7)

(continued from page 6)

science and statistics. Rosser wrote "the areas of computing and statistics are amongst those of great value to the Army and the Center is committed to develop and maintain strength in such areas."

THE CREEPING INFLUENCE of Army Math has to date generated department chairman in mathematics, statistics and computer science who all came to the University initially to work solely as MRC researchers. Not only do these men control critical faculty committee appointments but they also reflect the pervasive University concern with research over undergraduate teaching—especially in the sciences.

At least two MRC researchers, Stephen Kleene and Donald Percy, have advanced quickly up the University administrative ladder. Percy, who came to the University as a MRC administrator is presently a Vice-president of the University system and played a critical role in the development and passage of the present University budget through the state legislature. Percy made that step via a stepping stone deanship in the college of letters and science.

The most blatant synthesis of University and Center policies has come via the actions of Stephen Kleene, presently the dean of College of Letters and Science. Kleene has had his hand in sundry pockets of University power and has played a critical role in helping to manipulate faculty attitudes toward the Center during the heyday of student activated anti-war protest.

A former MRC mathematician, Kleene is well known to the Pentagon via his tenureship as acting director during Rosser's leave of absence in 1966. According to the MRC contract, the director holds considerable personal power especially in the policy-making areas. Kleene was evidently enough of a hawk on military research to be acceptable to the Pentagon steering committee for that role.

KLEENE HAS ALSO ascended to the pinnacles of University faculty power. He has been a past chairman of the math department, he was appointed Dean of Letters and Science in 1969 in what the WSA President and other student leaders called an "affront to students" and he is a pivotal member of the University committee, the highest ranking faculty committee.

Kleene's power was amply exploited by Rosser during the late sixties to protect the Center. In two letters to Ray Hershner of Pentagon research in the spring of 1969, Rosser demonstrated the extent to which he was relying on Kleene.

He wrote, "I spent a lot of time this summer getting ready to defend MRC against possible attacks at faculty meetings during the coming winter. I think we are in pretty good shape. I might say that I am counting on strong support from the new dean. (Kleene)

Or later in the spring: "I'll see what I can do about rallying support of others on the campus who hold contracts with the military. This is probably made easier by the fact that the matter will be under investigation by the University committee so that the threat is official and localized. Kleene will help me co-ordinate with activities of the University committee."

There was Kleene in 1969 writing his much circulated "Dove's defense of AMRC." There was Kleene, a pivotal force in helping to shape the University's committee investigation of University research with military agencies. Simply, the University committee investigation entailed a letter to all University professors under contract to the military asking them questions about the origins of their research contract and its correspondence to University statutes. As Kleene himself wrote in a representative inquiry to Rosser:

"What was the genesis of your research project or projects? Specifically, did you and your research group think of the ideas for doing the research you are now doing or on the other hand did the funding agency invite persons to work on problems which they proposed... Who are the consumers, immediate or potential of the research results you obtain?"

Surprisingly, the committee turned up few surprises. One or two faculty members refused to respond calling the inquiry a violation of their academic freedom. Generally, they followed the pattern of response of Ben Noble, a MRC researcher who merely stated in layman's terms his particular research which he claimed to have initiated.

Noble explained he split his time between undergraduate teaching (he has written a textbook) and his need to research for funds. Frequently, faculty made references to the fact that Army funds were accepted because National Science foundation grants could not be obtained. Noble wrote at the end of his report to the committee that "the easiest way to lower the standard of teaching is to restrict funds."

THE COMMITTEE AVOIDED delving into any of the more overtly political questions on campus; particularly during an unpopular war. Kleene's presence on the committee and Rosser's uncontested autonomy in protecting MRC prevented the committee from any critical examination of the complex manipulative relationship between the Army and the Center and the more sinister role the Center can play as a liaison between the Army and formerly neutral academic researchers.

The impact on liberal faculty viewpoints of a committee report like the one the University committee made cannot be minimized. Many liberal faculty who were anti-war accepted the premise of "pure research"—indeed they felt it had to be protected as long as the initiation of the contract was in line with University guidelines.

Michael Bleicher, chairman of the University math department, and a McGovern delegate to the 1972 democratic convention, told that line in a front page Capital Times story in 1972 when he stated "they

might have been doing some classified work at the Center some years back but I'm pretty sure what they're doing now is so theoretical that its 100 years away from being applied."

A similar investigative report conducted at Stanford University, however, demonstrates the important thrust of the Wisconsin approach. At Stanford, a student-controlled research group used defense documentation center information supplied by a Stanford professor as well as Stanford research files and Federal budgets to match all Stanford projects to specific military projects.

The research demonstrated what radicals across the nation had been charging for years—that research project funded by the defense department has direct military application. According to Stanton Glantz, then a Stanford student and a member of the research group "while they're probably not all applicable—99 percent of them are."

INTERVIEWED BY TELEPHONE, Glantz expounded upon the implications of his groups study: "Stanford is typical of many Universities in terms of its research. You know the Army isn't Santa Claus. They have eight times as many proposals as funds. The army picks and chooses and makes contracts confirm to their areas of need. The faculty just want the money; they don't necessarily want to be war criminals."

Strangely, part of the proof for the Stanford research came from the Army itself. After an initial report by the research group, a meeting was arranged between the research group and Pentagon officials by University administrators. The meeting was set up to support the faculty "basic research" doctrine.

Glantz, who wasn't at the meeting, related his colleagues surprise. "The pentagon people said outright that everything had direct applicability. They didn't try to hide a thing. One of them said in regards to basic research that the 'faculty don't really believe that do they?'"

At Wisconsin, no such objective investigation has ever taken place. The two men most knowledgeable of the specifics of University Army research, Kleene and Rosser, have controlled that information jealously.

The extent to which University administrators tacitly or willingly accepted this manipulation surfaced at the Armstrong extradition hearing in Toronto, in June, 1972. Madison Chancellor Edwin Young sojourned to Toronto to testify for the State of Wisconsin.

Under cross-examination, Young admitted that the work performed at AMRC was used by the army to kill people. When asked whether he thought any of it was secret, he said 'no'. When asked how he knew that he said the question came up, and that he asked the director to his office and that he asked the director and the director said no. So much for sifting and winnowing.

The MRC's autonomy has bypassed the many faculty advisory committees which have been established like the current one chaired by Dean Marshall of the engineering school. The membership of the committee was carefully selected through precisely those departments MRC controls—statistics, computer science and mathematics. Kleene as dean of letters and science co-ordinated the committee's selection.

NONETHELESS, SOME COMMITTEE members, particularly those in mathematics, thought the committee might actually do some "advising". They were surprised to learn there would be little advising. "Rosser talked the whole time," one mathematician said about a representative meeting, "and nobody believed a word he said."

This is the same committee which inspired some of the current contract changes which have taken place. In light of the committee's constituency, and in light of the Science for the People report, the changes represent what their written on—a paper tiger.

In early May of last semester when most students were beginning to worry about finals, a group of faculty and graduate students in the mathematics department launched what will probably be the first of a new wave of attacks on the Math Research center.

The ad hoc group used a regular mathematics departmental meeting to present three motions for debate; one calling for the department to censure the center, one establishing a policy which would have prevented math faculty from receiving permanent leave to work at the Center and one recommending the termination of the University's MRC contract with the army.

In heated but polite debate, the three motions were defeated. The debate offered not only a revealing glimpse of the center's new acting director, R. Creighton Buck, (a mathematics faculty member himself) but also the first official skirmish initiated by Science for the People.

MICHAEL BERTRAND, a mathematics TA and co-sponsor of the motion told the assembled mathematics scholars "the Center as its contract states, does research and provides support for the Army. What this has to do with the Mathematics Department should be obvious. Thirty-two out of sixty-eight faculty members have worked for the Center. Five out of six past chairmen have at one time worked with the Center."

"I think the permanent staff members are the ones whose work should be studied," a member of Science for the People told the group. "They're the ones who transfer the research to the army's needs."

The representative, Hank Haslach, then cited the example of permanent staff member Bernard Harris' work on cannon firing with the Watervliet Arsenal near Albany as proof of the direct applicability of the Center's work.

Buck, who remained silent throughout the debate, spoke to the assembled body following the defeat

of the three motions. He stated that Haslach's charges represented past Army work and that he would address himself more to the future.

"More and more," he said, "applied mathematics can be of direct benefit to all." The man who replaced J. Barkley Rosser in June while a job search for a permanent director continues cited several examples of recent non-military applications of Center research.

EVEN THOUGH he said he was only concerned with the future, Buck showed a remarkable interest in defending the past. A week after the meeting he distributed throughout the department a memo attacking Haslach's allegations provoking a memo war.

Buck wrote, "I apologize to the department for permitting Henry Haslach to pass on to you (unchallenged) statements which I now know to be clearly false. (I am not a student of the Cardinal or I might have recognized these statements as recycled fiction.)"

"Haslach claimed that Bernie Harris of the statistics department had made a trip to Watervliet Arsenal during November, 1967 to consult about some explosive questions. In fact, Harris has never visited the place in his life, for this or any other purpose.

"The source of this assertion by Mr. Haslach and the dramatic tale he unfolded must apparently remain anon."

Buck, however, had not made his last apology. The next day Haslach released the source of his allegation—the 1969 AMRC annual report. He wrote "My statements of the Math department meeting of April 26, 1973 were in large part quotes from the 1969 AMRC Annual Report as I stated at the time. Enclosed is a copy of the section I read from."

"My statement was that Harris did do work testings of combustible shell casings for Watervliet Arsenal. It does not matter where the work was done, but in fact Harris learned of this problem during a visit to Aberdeen Proving Grounds on June 17, 1968. Notice this was not during November 1967 as you claim that I stated."

"I would appreciate a complete and public apology for the statements you made concerning me in your May 2, 1973 letter to the Math department."

"Finally, to enter into the spirit of your polemic, if this is the quality of argument you will bring to AMRC's defense in the future, I look forward to your tenure as acting director."

BUCK WAS NOT available for immediate comment but his wife, perhaps taking a cue from Martha Mitchell, had some comments. "My husband believed this is what Haslach said," she said referring to Buck's first memo. "Who is this Haslach anyway. Is he a TA? You tell him he should mind his own business and pay attention to his mathematics."

Buck, however, had one final memo up his sleeve. "Mea culpa," he wrote explaining that he thought Haslach was referring to a false allegation allegedly made in a 1969 Cardinal.

"When I agreed earlier this year to accept the acting directorship of the MRC, I resolved to look to the future rather than to the past. I suppose that my momentary deviation from this policy was due in part to the irony of the specific example; at Aberdeen, a military hardware problem that Harris did not understand was translated by a local mathematician, Gerald Dobrindt, into a mathematical question dealing with confidence intervals, whose solution has now resulted in journal articles by Harris and a student's Phd thesis—and whose impact relates to improved medical research, the safety of automobiles, and even the testing of canned tuna fish."

Buck's persistent insistence that the past should not guide future attitudes towards MRC is belied by one item that appears in the most current AMRC report, covering October to April of the past year.

The report itself reads like this: "On March 9, 1973 Prof. R.C. Buck and J. Barkley Rosser attend meeting of inservice educational subcommittee at Dr. Frishman's office. Opportunity used to get advice for placement of MRC fellows at Army labs during the summer."

"In years past, some MRC



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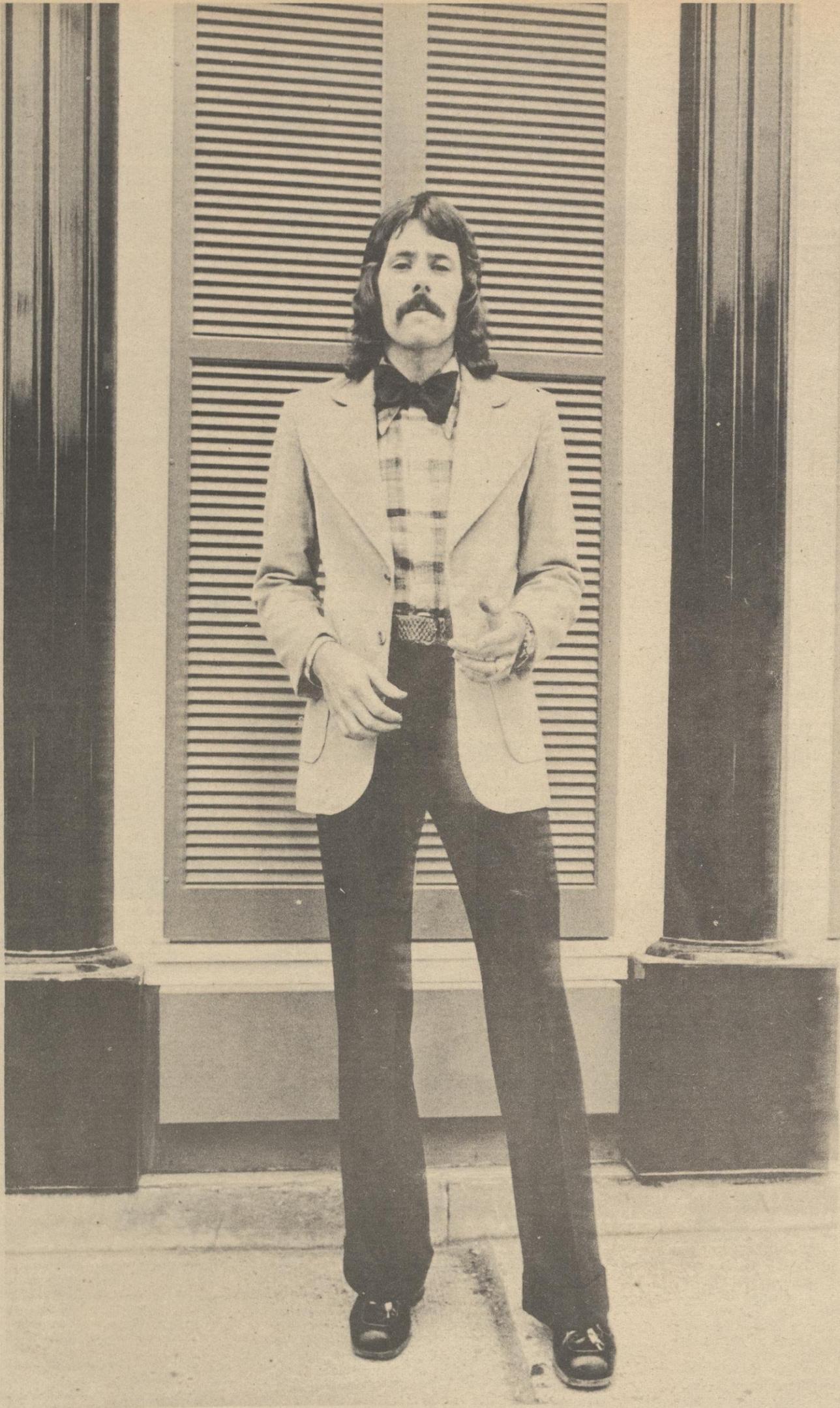


photo by Leo Theinert

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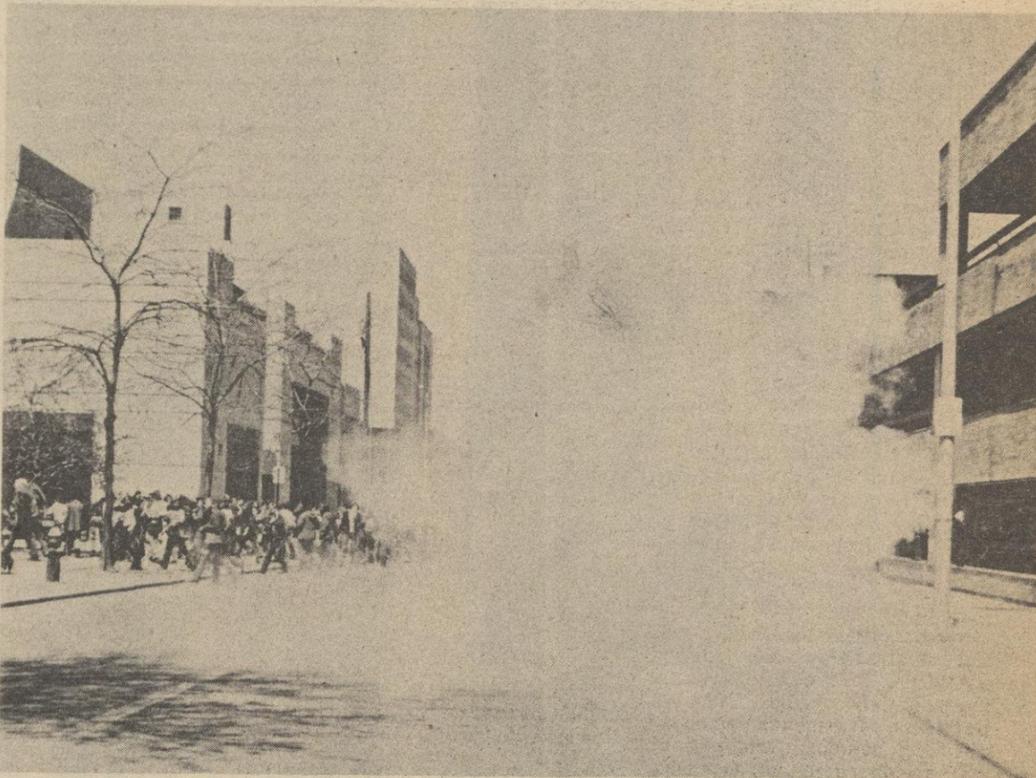
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**AMRC bombing chronology:
Bringing the war back home**



August 24—3:37 a.m.—Madison Sergeant R.G. Birencott receives a phone call warning of a bomb planted in the Army Mathematics Research Center. The caller says "OK pigs, now listen and listen good. There is a bomb in the A-M-R-C-the university, set to go off in 5 minutes. Clear the building. Get everyone out. Warn the Hospital. This is no Bullshit, man."

At 3:42 a.m. a powerful explosion rips through Sterling Hall. Police fail to clear the building and a physics researcher is killed in the explosion.

August 26—The FBI takes over the investigation from local authorities, stating that federal property was damaged in the blast. AMRC states that its individual research projects remain "intact."

August 28—The Board of Regents posts a \$100,000 reward for information leading to the "identification, apprehension, and conviction" of the bombers to be paid by contributors.

Sept. 2—FBI names four suspects: Karleton Armstrong, 24, former UW student and Madison native; Dwight Armstrong, 19; David Fine, 18, UW student, and Leo F. Burt, 22, a University graduate. The four are charged with sabotage, conspiracy to commit sabotage, and destruction of government property. A nationwide search is ordered for the men, who the FBI believes to be in the New York area.

Sept. 3—FBI produces letter they claim to have found in trash of Elliot Silberberg in which "Marion Delgado collective" takes credit for bombing, calling it "both a major success and a tragedy." Silberberg denies ever seeing the letter.

FBI states that a Dane County Deputy saw a light-colored red Chevrolet Corvair driving at high speed on Park Street after the blast. Such a car is stopped later the same day in Sauk County and allegedly contains the four suspects, who are held for several hours and released.

Sept. 4—Police in upper New York state reportedly stopped a car containing two of the suspects for a faulty muffler. The police are unaware that the men are wanted and release them.

Sept. 9—Burt and Fine are allegedly seen in Ontario, Canada, but are not apprehended.

Oct. 1—Federal Grand Jury returns a five count indictment against the Armstrongs, Fine and Burt. Four charges add up to 35 years imprisonment and \$20,000 in fines—the fifth carries with it a penalty of life imprisonment and \$10,000 fine when the crime results in death.

1971

July 1—Madison DA Gerald Nichol convenes a state grand jury to hear evidence concerning the AMRC bombing. The Grand Jury is held in secret session behind guarded doors.

Sept. 1—The state grand jury returns a new, six county indictment against the four men already suspected of the bombing of AMRC. One charge is that of first degree murder.

1972

Feb. 17—Karleton Lewis Armstrong is arrested in Toronto, Canada. The remaining suspects remain at large.

June 21—The extradition proceedings begin in Canada. The major point of contention is whether or not the bombing of AMRC is political. The Canadian-American extradition treaty states that a person can not be extradited if the crimes for which he is charged are political. Armstrong's attorneys present leading members of the antiwar movement. Noam Chomsky and Tom Haden testify as to the national feelings about the war in Vietnam. Marc Levy and Billy Kaplan, two leaders of the Students for a Democratic Society, outline the long history of protest against AMRC for the court. Phil Ball of the Madison tennant Union tells of Armstrongs research for the group. The state counters with Chancellor H. Edwin Young who tells the court thwt no secret research is done at the Math Center. It was not the target of a popular protest movement. Young tells the court. Police Detective HARLES Lulling characterizes the student protest movement as people letting off steam. The Court rules that the bombing of AMRC was not politically motivated and that Armstrong be returned to stand trial.

March 7—Last of Armstrongs appeals are turned down and he is ordered back to Madison.

March 13—Armstrong is returned to Madison in the heaviest security ever seen in this town. Snipers are posted on the rooftops near the city county building to prevent trouble. Bail is set at \$150,000, the highest in the history of the state of Wisconsin. Demonstrators march to Chancellor Young's office to remind him of the political movement from which the bombing grew. Young was unavailable but literature was left for his reading pleasure.

March 19—The Daily Cardinal receives a comunique from Leo Burt alleged member of the New Years Gang, he writes: "It should be clear to us that Karl's trial is the trial of everyone in the student movement, in the anti-imperialist movement, of everyone that wants to be free."

March 20—Armstrong is arraigned on first degree murder charges. upporters demonstrated outside the city-county building. George Elder, a Dane County supervisor tells Donald Armstrong, Karl's father: "They should kill you too you old son of a bitch."

May 30—Pretrial motions begin. Attorneys Melvin Greenberg and William Kunstler argue for dismissal. Their arguments are taken under advisement and then denied. They do however succeed in having a temporary gag order removed. The order had prohibited Armstrong and anyone working in his behalf from talking about the case. Supporters fill the courtroom.

June 28—A motion is filed which asked Judge Satchen to order William Ruckelshaus, the acting FBI Director; Attorney General Elliot Richardson; Archibald Cox, special Watergate prosecutor; and any other government official who may have knowledge to testify.

July—The defense and prosecution spend time researching and writing legal briefs to be argued orally August second. Bob Kellerman, an attorney from Toronto joins the defense team.

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Armstrongs: Portrait of an antiwar family

By HERMAN GILMAN
of the Cardinal Staff

On August 24, 1970, at 3:42 A.M., a bomb exploded outside of Sterling Hall on the University of Wisconsin campus. The bomb which exploded 5 minutes after police were told to clear the building was said to be aimed at the Army Mathematical Research Center (AMRC), a target of student anti-war protest for a year previous to the blast.

Among the effects of the incident was the death of a physics researcher, Robert Fassnacht. Shortly thereafter, the FBI issued warrants for the arrests of four people from the Madison area, two University students, Leo Burt and David Fine, and two Madison natives, Dwight and Karl Armstrong.

For the parents of Dwight and Karl, the last four years have been a period of bewilderment, harassment, and disappointment. It began a few days after the bombing, when three FBI agents came out to their house and rudely questioned them. Their difficulties climaxed last March with the extradition to Madison of their older son, Karl, to face charges of first degree murder and arson.

IN BETWEEN THOSE episodes was the convening of a Grand Jury in Dane County that handed down the first degree murder indictment in July, 1971; the capture of Karl Armstrong in February, 1972 in Toronto and the subsequent year-long extradition hearings.

Donald and Ruth Armstrong, very warm, humanitarian people, don't view their son as a "mad bomber". They see him as a victim of the Vietnam War.

"People don't put things in the proper perspective," says Donald, a veteran of 31 years of service at the Gisholt machine factory, before the plant closed in April, 1971. "I am distressed by the loss of life, but we must take a look at the overall picture."

Donald, who has been unemployed since being laid off two years ago, places most of the blame of the violence of the 1960's on the Vietnam war and the leaders of the United States who perpetrated the conflict.

"MY HEART GOES out to Mrs. Fassnacht (wife of the research worker killed in the bombing), but what about the relatives of the over 50,000 dead American soldiers or the one and one-half million Vietnamese who were killed in the war?" he questioned.

In a stern voice, he added, "there was no moral, economic, or political reason for the commitment to the war except for the ideological propaganda furthering the industrial-military complex."

"It's dismaying that so many people who knew Karl and what kind of person he is won't say anything," Ruth sadly commented. "Even their own relatives became ashamed. 'People don't understand what the war was,' Donald reemphasized. "It was so far away, that things like bodycounts became entertainment."

Donald Armstrong views the FBI the same way as the people in Southern Illinois who were the



Like all parents the Armstrongs have family pictures which they share with friends. Here is Karl at age 4 posing for a picture.

subject of the illegal drug searches weeks ago. "The country has worked people into a state of paranoia, where if they state their views, they will lose their jobs and security," he added.

DONALD RECALLED the day that FBI agents Ken Neu, Dennis Joyce, and John Schrofer came to the house to question him. "Schrofer wanted to know what I thought of President Nixon," he chuckled. Although he objected to the line of questioning used by the agent who subsequently left, Donald said he would also tell them what he thought of their boss (the late J. Edgar Hoover.)

During seven years, as a traveling serviceman for Gisholt, Donald had travelled throughout the country. The FBI questioned him intensely on the whereabouts of these places, in hopes of locating their sons.

The Armstrongs, who visited Canada 16 times during the extradition hearings, said that the Canadian courts gave them a hard time. Among the difficulties they encountered were the placing of gunmen in the courtroom, and wisecracks by officials in the case aimed at all three Armstrongs.

"I think that there is a possible American meddling in Canadian affairs," Donald said of the decision to extradite Karl back to Madison. He believes that the Justice Department dictated the

case to the Government of Canada.

DONALD FEELS that officials of the University expected the bombing to happen. "They were probably pleased with it," he said, "since they wanted a showdown with anti-war protestors anyway."

He revealed that Karl first became active in anti-war protests after he came back from the Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1968. Karl was really upset as a result of the treatment he received down there (his possessions were thrown in the river.) "Karl was really upset when he came back," Donald noted. "He couldn't understand the force they used on peaceful demonstrators."

Ruth Armstrong made a very fitting comment when she noted, "if more people of our generation had participated in the anti-war movement, perhaps these violent incidents would have never happened."

Donald's bitterness surfaced when he disclosed that he had recently quit looking for a job because he was tired of being turned down because he was Karl Armstrong's father. His pension payments don't even pay for the rent and his wife's job is their only source of income.



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Bored of regents:

By JOE KNOCHE
of the Cardinal Staff

For one day every month, in a soundproof oval office deep inside the bowels of this vast learning institution, the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents gather together. The regents, the controllers of our lives for the years we are on campus, decide all policies and procedures of the University. They decide the cost of tuition, they fire professors and they decide whether dogs should run loose on the Union terrace. The UW Regents also tacked a 100,000 dollar bounty for the carcasses of Karl and Dwight Armstrong, Leo Burt and David Fine. In short, the regents are the closest thing that this University has to a Board of Education.

Not many people know who these regents are though. You don't run for the office of regent. Regents don't fall under the scrutinous eye of the general public. Instead, the only qualification for sitting on the board is that you be a good friend of the governor who is currently in office. After being nominated by the governor, an imminent ratification by the state senate is the only step left before you start your seven year tenure on the board.

The typical regent used to be a white Republican male over forty years old. However, now represented on the eighteen member board are: four women, one black man and one man in his early thirties. The average Regent age is fifty-two years old.

They are usually lawyers or corporate presidents. Many members also serve on banks' and insurance companies' board of directors. After all being a regent would be a hardship on many people. One day a month is quite a sacrifice for anyone less than a vice president of a large corporation. The only pay a regent gets is a pair of tickets to the UW football games. And considering all of their outside activities the regents are bound to have special interests.

A quick reading about the people on the Board of Regents and you may better understand why the UW takes out a loan from one bank and not another, or why grants are received by one company and not another.

Here then are your regents:

El Presidente

Frank J. Pelisek, 43, Milwaukee, is the current president of the board. Mr. Pelisek has been a practicing attorney in Milwaukee since 1958 and is a partner in the law firm of Michael, Best & Friedrich where he specializes in finding tax loopholes for rich corporations.

Pelisek is a member of the American Bar Association as well as the Wisconsin Bar Association. He holds B.S. and LL.B. degrees from the University of Wisconsin and he has been involved in many charitable organizations in the Milwaukee area.

A Republican since 1952, Pelisek is considered a moderate with conservative tendencies. He was a budget consultant to Governor Knowles and served on three other Knowles committees. His term on the Board of Regents expires May 1, 1977.

Vice President

Bertram N. McNamara, 60, a Milwaukee labor leader, directs District 32 of the United Steel Workers of America. He was elected to the position in 1965, after acting as assistant director for many years. McNamara attended the University of Wales under a Fulbright scholarship and spent two years in India with the AID program.

McNamara serves on the boards of the Greater Milwaukee Committee, We Milwaukeeans, Family Service of Milwaukee and the United Performing Arts Fund.

He is an advisory committee member to the Universities of Wisconsin and Illinois.

A liberal, McNamara balked at supporting a regent resolution



FRANK J. PELISEK

giving a vote of confidence to UW president John Weaver. Circumstances surrounding the resolution indicated a slap at Governor Lucey for criticizing the University of Wisconsin administration. Mr. McNamara's term ends May 1, 1980.

Tough Disciplinarian

Bernard C. Zeigler, 51, is a West Bend Business executive—a vice president of corporate affairs of the West Bend Company, a director of the Zeigler Company



ROLAND B. DAY

Inc. and president of the Zeigler foundation Inc. Zeigler is the former director of the West Bend insurance Company of West Bend. He presently is the chairperson of the West Bend Municipal Airport Board and general chairperson of the St. Joseph's Community Hospital of West Bend Expansion



JOHN M. LAVINE

and Development Campaign. He attended Dartmouth College for two years before going off to fight the Big War and graduated from Northwestern in 1947.

A conservative, Zeigler has taken tough stands on student discipline issues. He favors tight university control over dorm



NANCY M. BARKLA

hours and visitation rights.

He is most well remembered and endeared by the students for his proposal to fire philosophy teaching assistant Robert Cohen without a hearing following the Dow riots in late 1967. Zeigler's

term expires on May 1, 1974.

Tough Liberal

Roland B. Day, 53, Madison, an attorney with Wheeler, Van Sickle, Day and Anderson, received his B.A. from the University of Wisconsin and his J.D. from the UW Law School in 1947. A member of the American Bar Association, the State Bar of Wisconsin and the American Judicature Society, Day is also involved in the Madison Literary Club, the YGDRASIG Literary Society and the Madison Club. He is a former chairman of the Madison Housing Authority and served as legal counsel for Sen. William Proxmire for two years.

Day is a liberal who has established himself as tough on central administration recommendations. At his senate confirmation he said the regents should not be a "cheering section" for UW central administration. His term expires on May 1, 1980.

Former Disc Jockey

John J. Dixon, 62, Appleton, owns and is the general manager WAPL and WAPL-FM radio stations. A 1930 graduate from the UW, Dixon went on to receive an M.A. degree in educational administration in 1931.

He has been president of the Appleton Area Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club and on the boards of the YMCA, United Community Services, Appleton Memorial Hospital and the First Congregational Church in Appleton. Dixon, the resident wit of the Board of Regents, is a conservative. His term expires May 1, 1975.

Youngest Regent

John M. Lavine, 32, Chippewa Falls, was born the same year and in the same town as Dylan. He is the current publisher-editor of the Lavine Newspaper group including the three daily newspapers—The Chippewa Falls Herald-Telegram, the Partage Daily Register and the Baraboo News-Republic. He is a member of the Inland Daily Press Association and his newspapers have won him many awards for public services, education, mental health and environmental reporting and editorial writing.

Lavine, a trustee of Coker College, Hartsville, South Carolina, has been on the Board of Directors of the UW-Eau Claire Foundation and was chairman of the board of trustees of one of fifteen federally operated education laboratories, UMREL, in Minneapolis. He has been active in the Jaycees, the ACLU, and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

A liberal whose term on the board expires May 1, 1979, Lavine has made many progressive proposals to the board including one which would enable persons over 65 to audit courses for free and reducing dorm rates for non-resident students.

Lawyer Regent

Nancy M. Barkla, 43, River Falls, is an attorney with Murray Law Offices. She received her B.S. degree from Marquette in 1952 and her LL.B. from the UW law school in 1955. Ms. Barkla, a member of the Wisconsin Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, was the Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Legal Rights and Corrections for two years.

Ms. Barkla, a liberal, has been active in the Democratic Party for years, was a former staff member of Senator Proxmire and has been involved in women's issues. Her term expires in 1980.

Dirt Farmer

Walter F. Renk, 71, Sun Prairie, is the oldest member of the Board of Regents. The Renk family is well known throughout the state of Wisconsin... probably because they own half of it. Their farm land consists of 3,500 acres at last count. Renk, who along with his brother Wilbur runs the William F. Renk and Sons Co., Inc. and Renk Enterprises Inc. a housing

(continued on page 13)

A guide to the power elite

(continued from page 12)

project on family owned farm land, graduated from the UW-Madison College of Agriculture sometime during the Prohibition.

Mr. Renk is a director of American Family Insurance Group, First Wisconsin National Bank of Madison, General Telephone Co. of Wisconsin, and the Wisconsin Power and Light Company. He has served as president of the Downtown Rotary Club of Madison, the chairperson of the Dane County Red Cross and as special gifts chairperson of Cancer Crusade for Madison and Dane County.

Known for his use of tight controls and tight fists, Renk is one of the most conservative regents. He has taken hard line stands on student disruptions and has advocated tighter controls on dorms and visitation hours. Mr. Renk's term expires on May 1, 1975.

Industrialist Regent

Ody J. Fish, 47, Hartland, is a wealthy industrialist. He is the president of Pal-O-Pak Insulation Co., Inc., president of Woodland Manufacturing Co., vice-president of Pal-O-Pak Manufacturing Co. Ltd. in Canada and a director of the State Bank of Hartland, Hartland.

Mr. Fish has been one of the top honchos in the Republican Party of Wisconsin serving as its chairperson from 1965-70. He is a conservative whose term expires in 1978.

Black Regent

Edward E. Hales, 41, Racine, is the only black man on the Board of Regents and the first black Regent of this century. Hales is a partner in the law firm of Goodman, Hales and Costello. He attended Baldwin-Wallace College in Ohio where he received his B.A. degree in history and in 1962 he earned a Doctor of Law degree from the UW-Madison.

Mr. Hales presently serves on the following boards or commissions: Board of Trustees for the Racine Y.M.C.A., Board of Directors for St. Luke's Hospital of Racine, the Board of the Racine Chapter of the NAACP, the Wisconsin Council of Criminal Justice and the University Merger implementation Committee. He has also been active in many charitable and environmental organizations in the Racine area.

Mr. Hales was named for his seven year term in 1973. He is on the Education Committee and served on the ad hoc committee which called for a thirty per cent increase in spending for minority and disadvantaged students.



WALTER F. RENK

STATE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

Barbara Thompson, 48, is the newest member of the Board of Regents. She succeeds retiring school superintendent William Kahl. Ms. Thompson has been a consultant with the Department of Public Instruction for eight years and for the past 16 years, she has served in various educational capacities at all levels.

Another Attorney

W. Roy Kopp, 68, Platteville, attorney, was the first president of the merged Board of Regents in 1971. Mr. Kopp was granted a Ph.D. by the University of Wisconsin and received and LL.B.

from the UW Law School in 1928. Mr. Kopp is an attorney with Kopp, McKichan and Geyer.

He is president of the First National Bank of Platteville and a director of several local telephone companies. Kopp has also been a member of the board of Platteville Municipal Hospital, the Kiwanis and Platteville Youth Center.

Kopp is considered a moderate with conservative leanings. He has sought in the past to avoid conflicts on the board by offering compromise solutions. His term expires in 1974.

Regent With Longest Tenure
Charles D. Gelatt, 55, La



ODY J. FISH



EDWARD E. HALES

Crosse, has served on the Board of Regents since 1947 when he was 29. Mr. Gelatt graduated from the UW Madison in 1939 with only three and one-half years of study. He was elected Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year and throughout his University career maintained a near perfect grade average.

Mr. Gelatt's father was the late Philo Gelatt. Many gauges and instruments found on today's automobile dashboards came to us via Philo Gelatt. Charles Gelatt, an inventive sort in his own right, is credited with aiding in the development of microfilm which is now used by every major library in the country. He went

to work for his father's firm, the Northern Engraving and Manufacturing Co. and by 1942 became general manager. The firm won the coveted Army-Navy award for excellence in shell case production an unprecedented four times during WWII.

Gelatt is on the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and has been an executive in that firm since 1961. Gelatt is also on the Board of Trustees of the La Crosse Trust Co. and Carroll College.

Considered a liberal until the disturbances of the 60's, Gelatt still votes with the liberals on such issues as academic freedom, but he has taken a "get tough" stance with protestors. His term expires in 1974.

Labor Leader

John Zancanaro, 65, Milwaukee, is the president of the State Vocational-Technical Board of Education. He is the trustee of the Medical College of Wisconsin, a member of the Advisory Board of Alverno College and is the president of the Milwaukee Building and Trades Council.

Zancanaro has been active in many charitable organizations

(continued on page 14)

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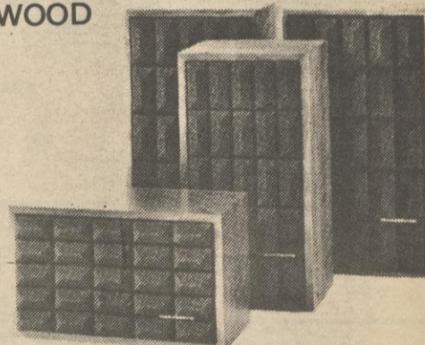
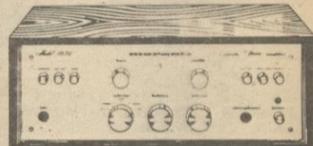
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CAT, drk. brn. male, 7 mo., short-haired, leather collar, N. Hancock & E. Mifflin. 255-2360.—2x1

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regents:

(continued from page 13)

and has served on several hospital advisory boards. He is a member of the Greater Milwaukee Committee and the Wisconsin Clergy Economic Education-Executive Committee and his other activities show him to be on the Board of Economic Development, Wisconsin Development Authority and Minority Group Construction Employment Opportunities Committee. His is considered a moderate with conservative tendencies. He was appointed by Gov. Knowles.

Junior High School Teacher

Mary M. Williams, 45, Stevens Point, was the only liberal appointed to the board during the Knowles administration. She received a B.A. degree from the UW in 1950 and while at the University, she served as president of the Women's Self Government Association. Ms. Williams worked on the professional staff of the UW office of student affairs for a number of years and began teaching junior high school in Steven Point last year. She has been active in Girl Scouts and the PTA. Her term is up in 1977.

Another (Yecch!) Attorney

James G. Solberg, 55, Menominee, was appointed to the Board of Regents in 1968, after Robert Pierce snuffed it. He graduated from the UW-Madison with an accounting degree in 1940, and spent World War II bombing the Axis powers to a pulp. He entered the University of Wisconsin Law School after the war and graduated in 1948.

After serving with a Menominee law firm for many years, Solberg became city attorney, a position which he holds now. Solberg served as a member and president of the Menominee board of education for 15 years and was a director and vice-president of the Wisconsin Association of School Boards. Solberg is director and secretary of the Menominee Industrial Development Corporation and director and member of the Stout State University Foundation

executive committee. He is considered a moderate with liberal leanings. His term expires in 1976.

The fourth Woman Regent

Caroline T. Sandin, 57, Ashland, was appointed to the Board of Regents by Governor Knowles in 1968 and has served as president of the Ashland Board of Education for eight years.

Other educational involvement of Ms. Sandin includes her position on the Department of Public Instruction's Advisory Committee for Education of the Disadvantaged and she was a member of the Drug Abuse Advisory Council. She received an elementary teaching certificate from County Teacher's College and she was a commercial instructor for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., in St. Louis. Her term expires in 1976.

Lawyer Regent

Milton E. Neshek, 42, Elkhorn, will be a member of the Board of Regents until 1978. A conservative, Neshek has taken tough stands on student disruptions and budget matters.

Neshek graduated with a B.S. degree from the UW-Madison in 1952 and in 1955 received his LL.B. from the UW Law Scho

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Now entering its second decade, the Army Math center has grown its wall of shrubbery and has become apart of the heart of the Madison campus. It seldom arouses curiosity on the part of the casual observer or comment on the part of the thousands of students who pass it daily.

University News Service
James Langer-Oct. '68
(subsequently printed
in both the Capital
Times and the Daily
Cardinal)

You ask who thought of the ideas for the research? In the enclosed documents, it is stated that the mathematicians at the MRC choose their own topics for research.

J. Barkley Rosser,
Former AMRC director
in a letter to
Stephen C. Kleene
August 19, 1969
University archives

Tired of Shopping, Cooking, etc



In brightest day, in blackest night,
No evil shall escape my sight
And no true good escape my view,
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AMRC

(continued from page 7)

was always viewed as a temporary home, anyway.

Buck stated earlier in the year "the movement will be beating a dead horse if it tries to make the Center a target again." Nonetheless, the Science for the People report should be out for the fall.

The Army keeps paying its money—the Center continues its consultations and long range work. Its all done very discreetly, its all done in the proper University way but its all done, as Chancellor Young himself admitted, to kill people.

fellows had spent summers at Army lab, with advantage to themselves and the laboratories. However, during the height of the anti-war ferment, it had seemed advisable to suspend the practice.

"In view of the end of the war, the idea was proposed this spring to four MRC fellows, who all indicated interest.

"Arrangements are in progress to place each of the four MRC fellows at an Army lab where his special training and talents can make a contribution. The contact with practical problems should in turn be of benefit to the MRC fellows. Possibly one or more of them may be attracted to return to the lab as a permanent employee upon completion of his Ph.D."

So it goes: talk of work at army labs on applied problems in AMRC reports, a director pledging 'pure' research to the public.

Karl Armstrong's trial is scheduled for October. Rosser will be on sabbatical in England and then onto the Rockefeller University at New York. Harris and Hu, two of the other more notorious permanent staffers, will also be on leave. The search for a new director continues as does the search for a more centrally located office for MRC. MRC colloquium haven't attracted quite as many fellow academicians as the Center would like so a move back towards campus seems likely in the near future. WARF

Got a beef? Does your opinion differ from those seen on our editorial pages? Would you like to see more coverage of any part of the Life of UW—Madison?
Tell us. We'd like to hear from you.
Write us a letter. But please, due to our perennial shortage of space for these letters, keep them short—under three pages, double-spaced. Send them to The Daily Cardinal, Vilas Communication Hall, 821 University Avenue, Madison, 53706.



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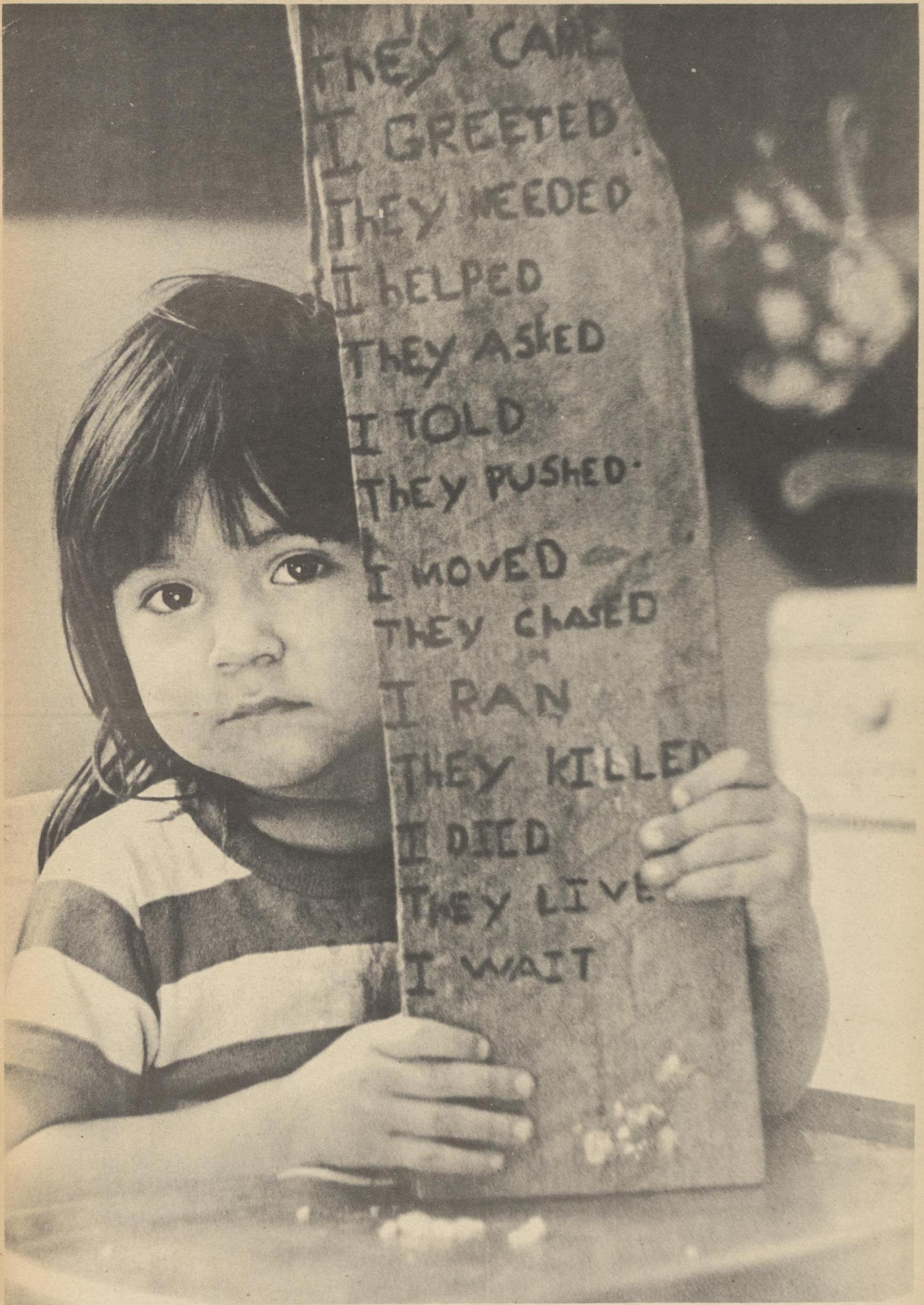


photo by Chris Larson

Daily Cardinal New Student Issue

Section II

**team
up
with
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turtleneck**



Easy over everything, spirited sweaters, beautiful. Top off today's look and get ready to go. Paired perfectly with skirts and slacks . . . easing through active days with a wonderful dash of color. Of ribbed NYLON that's a snap to care for, just machine wash. In sizes S, M, L. Choose from a host of fashion colors in white, black, brown, navy, beige, mauve, light blue, marigold, mandarin orange, and grass green. \$9.00

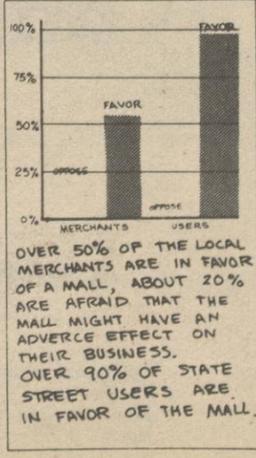
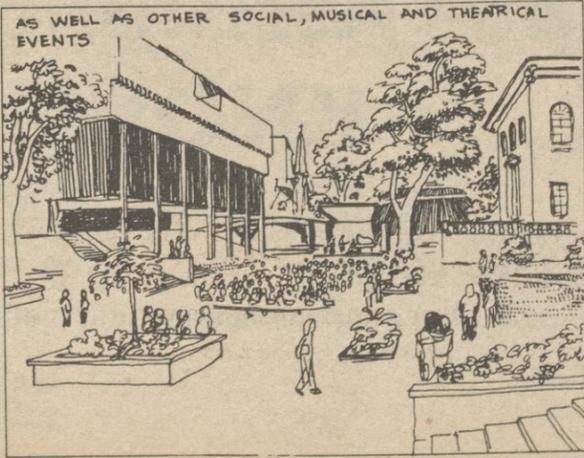
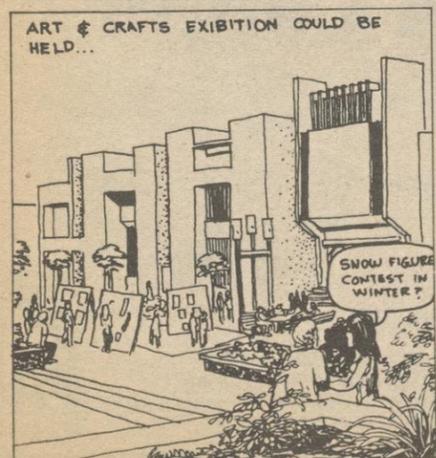
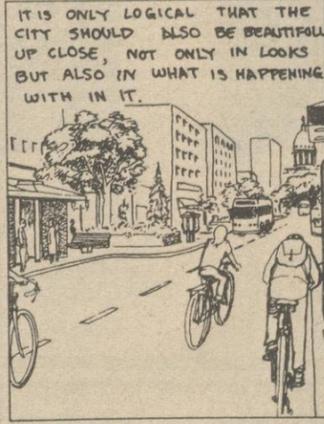
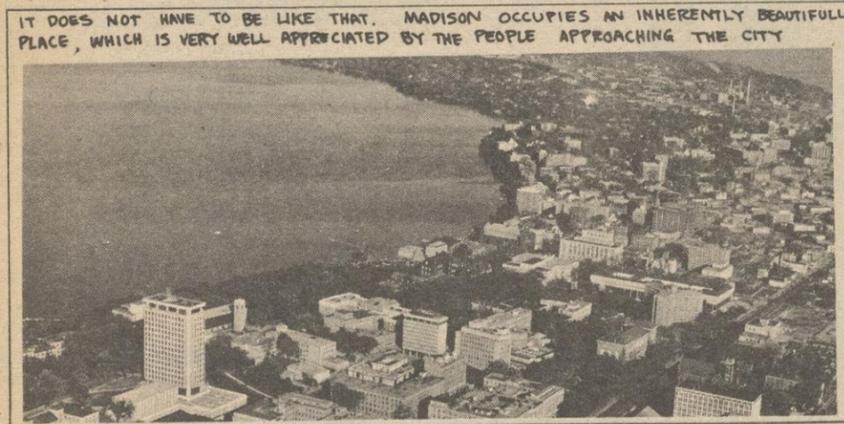
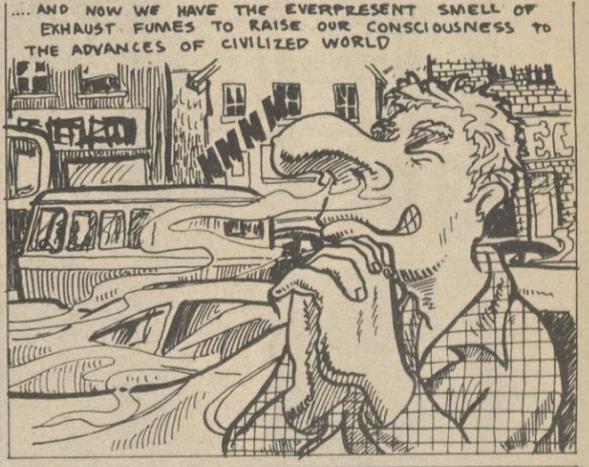
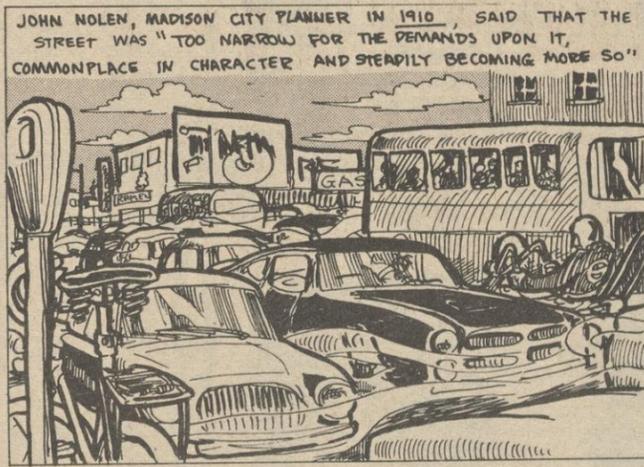
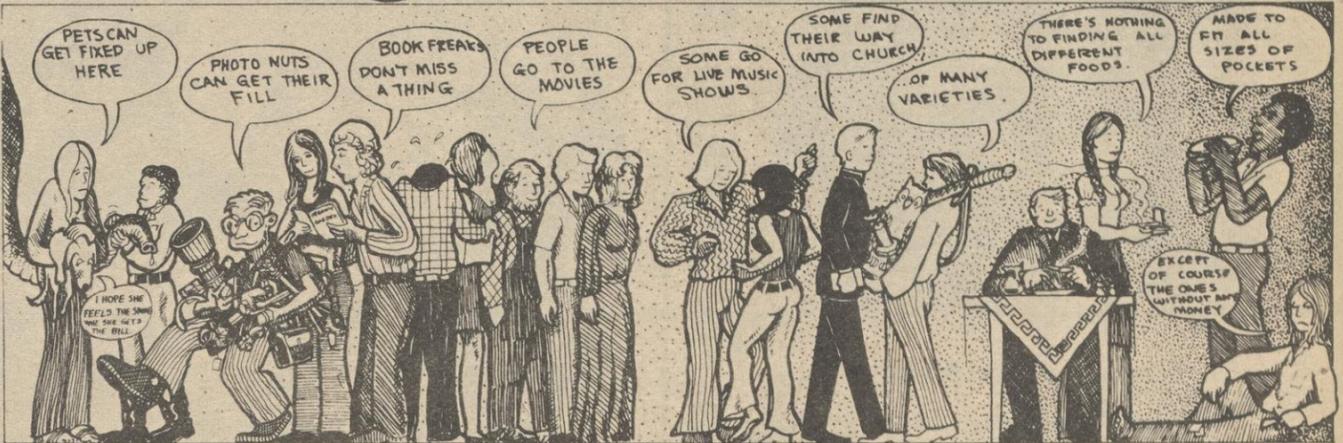
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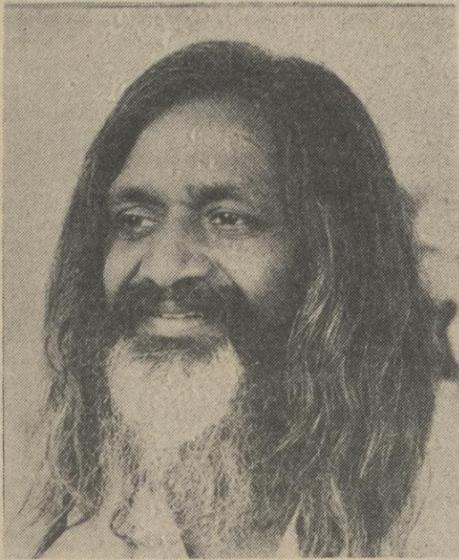


EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL TO GET THIS CITY MOVING, BUT THE BEAUCRACY, LIKE ALWAYS, IS NOT SURE OF WHAT TO DO. IT IS UP TO EACH AND ALL OF THE CITIZENS OF THIS CITY TO FIND OUT AND LET THEIR ALDERPERSON KNOW WHAT THEIR DESIRES ARE. BRING IT UP IN THE COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES, WARD MEETINGS, CHURCH GROUPS AND ANYPLACE WHERE PEOPLE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THEIR QUALITY OF LIFE.

REMEMBER, A CITY IS ALIVE ONLY TO THE EXTENT THAT ITS CITIZENS ARE WILLING TO PARTICIPATE IN THAT LIFE - AND VICE-VERSA

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Where, oh where has the State St. Mall gone?

By LINDA BALISLE
of the Cardinal Staff

"We are going to be working on how and in what fashion the Mall is to be developed, not if it will be developed."

With that statement, Mayor Paul Soglin directed the new State Street Mall Committee to begin work on what is hopefully the final phase of State Street Mall planning. The committee is expected

decision was finally made on March 2, 1971 to allocate \$5,000 for an experiment to close the 700 and 800 blocks of State Street to traffic from August 1971 to January 30, 1972. The period was later extended until March 15. As a delaying tactic, Dyke requested \$30,000 to further study the mall issue or he would halt all work on the project. Assuming that his measure would be killed since it required 17 council votes to pass, Dyke was surprised when the Council approved the measure.

When the experiment ended in March, it was determined that the mall would cost \$248,000 and that funds would be provided by the federal government and the University. But the matter remained stagnant until students, deciding that the council needed prodding on the issue, took to the streets on March 21, 1972. A crowd of 3000 held a rally in the Library Mall to hear speakers. Soglin, then alderman, told the crowd, "We're just saying two blocks—at least that's all we're saying now."

"After we get the 700 and 800 blocks we're going to go right in and ask for the 500-600 blocks."

Tim Higgins, WSA President, then suggested that the students boycott the stores that did not support the mall issue. Signs immediately went up in store windows stating, "This Store Supports the Mall," to ward off angry boycotters. Fifteen of forty merchants who originally opposed the mall quickly changed their minds for fear of physical manifestations of the demonstrators' demands.

NEVERTHELESS, THE CROWD built barricades in the street, trashed stores, hurled rocks, eggs and cherry bombs. The demonstrators then warmed themselves in the cool evening air with a bonfire on the 600 block of State Street. During this demonstration, the police did not use tear gas, but found it useful during the several disturbances of the next few days.

(continued on page 15)



to present the city council with a construction plan for the mall by September.

Preceded by years of council debate, research groups, delay tactics, business opposition and student demonstrations, the new committee is one step ahead of former Mayor Dyke's ad hoc committee. By assuming that there will be a Mall, their job is to now decide on a plan that would appease both students and businessmen who clashed in City Hall and in the streets in days past.

ON OCTOBER 6, 1970 the City Council adopted a resolution directing Mayor Dyke to appoint an Ad Hoc Committee to study the State Street Mall possibilities. A

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An interview with WSA president

The union makes us strong

By DICK VACCA
of the Cardinal Staff

The Wisconsin Student Association (WSA) is on the verge of change, if president John Rensink gets his way.

"WSA as it stands is a pretty fruitless organization," says Rensink. "Working on building a student union gets most of our energy this year."

THE IDEA of a student union is not new. It has been used effectively in Europe and Latin America, and some student unions operate on the East coast.

In form, a student union closely resembles a labor union. Students, like workers, bargain collectively for rights or control of their education or living situation.

"Unlike assembly line workers, however, a student has no way to stop production in a university. Mass student strikes are very hard to successfully pull off," says Rensink.

"We are in a transition from student government to student union," continues Rensink. "Our object is to make the union strong in order to effectively bargain with the student service producers. The union aims to accomplish this through collective bargaining for self rule."

A STUDENT UNION would bargain for control of the way students live. Students are rarely on the committees that make the decisions controlling their living situations. The dormitories serve as one example. Another rate increase in dorm living costs for this fall has been set without consultation with dorm residents. Rensink contends that a student union would force such issues before the people directly in-



photos by Bob Reukert

involved. "Student power comes through student service," he says.

"We won't ask students to fight imperialism, but we'll ask them to look at the situation in which they live. The union is not meant to direct the student into abstract political ideas, but to help him and her out while they are in Madison. The union will be involved in the day-to-day things that touch the student directly."

A student union would also be essential in pooling student resources, such as manpower, brainpower, and finances.

The most ambitious program the union will attempt to establish is a housing office to replace the now defunct University Housing Office. The new office will include a listing service (listings are currently available at the Campus Assistance Center), housing inspectors trained by the city, and establish a grievance procedure for tenants to speak out if they feel they have been treated unfairly.

THE UNION also plans a medical complaints bureau, with a booklet to explain the red tape that one must wade through at the campus medical centers. "Too

many times," states Rensink, "people who need treatment have no idea where they should go for it. We would also like to place a student advocate at each branch of the medical center so incoming student patients don't get hassled."

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Vets for Vets: No tomb for the unknown soldier

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ARMY.



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TOURS
OF
DUTY.



CAME
HOME
DETESTED.



CAN'T
FIND A
JOB.



AMNESTY
FOR
DRAFT
DODGERS
AND
DESERT-
ERS?



THAT'S
COOL.

BUT WHAT ABOUT
AMNESTY FOR VETS?



By SAM CUSHINERY

Social analysts have been quick to note the disparity between the treatment given returning P.O.W.'s and those who were merely captives of the U.S. government. The mass of Vietnam returnees have come back to find unemployment, unsympathetic civilians, and a program of benefits somewhat more complicated but less generous than that provided World War II veterans. In addition, the Veterans Administration has, in many cases, been found ill-suited to the task of solving the problems of contemporary veterans.

University veterans have taken the bureaucratic bull by the horns and formed a group called Vets for Vets. Located above the Campus Assistance Center, Vets for Vets is a service organization run by and for ex-servicemen. Since its inception a year ago, Vets for Vets has evolved into a loose but effective agency, providing information and solutions where none had existed.

VETS FOR VETS has no particular leader or structure, but several of the most active members have acquired the title of "co-ordinator" in areas of their particular interests. One of the coordinators, Wayne Horner explained, "We don't try to provide any social or political orientations for veterans beyond the politics of benefits. As individuals, our views span the political spectrum but Vets for Vets is strictly non-partisan and non-movement."

A current big project is drumming up support for several veterans tuition assistance proposals now before the state legislature. If passed, state veterans would receive additional aid when they attend state colleges or vocational schools. Most veterans consider the current federal benefits inadequate. Tod Florey, a co-ordinator for veterans legislation said, "Most people are under the impression that the G.I. Bill provides a free education for veterans. Actually, it only provides \$220 a month for a single veteran and \$261 for a married vet. We took a sampling of 400 Madison campus veterans and found that 53 per cent of the sampling were married.

Anyone can see that a married couple can't make it on this kind of allowance." Vets for Vets has been circulating a petition urging passage of a tuition assistance bill, and Wayne Horner, also a legislation co-ordinator, has appeared on local television to stump for the legislation.

Another service offered by the group is part-time job placement, co-ordinated by Peter Croy. Croy maintains a file of available jobs in the Madison area by checking want-ads, calling prospective employers, and doing whatever detective work is likely to get results. Croy pointed out that, "unemployment is high nationwide and higher still among Vietnam era veterans. We try to place vets in jobs they will enjoy on the theory that they, as well as the employers, will be happier with the results."

Steve Barnes co-ordinates the group's prison

counseling program. "We are attempting to provide benefits information, administrative assistance and pre-release help for those vets who are unable to seek help themselves." Barnes makes frequent trips to Waupun and other state correctional facilities to assist vets in planning for release, to organize veteran rap/therapy groups within the institutions, and to co-ordinate the efforts of community groups and professionals who wish to assist incarcerated vets.

"THE MAIN OBJECTIVE of Vets for Vets is providing information to vets about the maze of programs available to them," according to Chuck Goranson, one of the founders of the group. "Its unfortunate, the number of veterans who don't realize the scope of benefits and special treatment offered by various parts of the bureaucracy.

For example, several University departments, including Admissions, have special veterans counselors attuned to the problems of vets. Also, because of their low income, many vets can get help from the Financial Aids Office and even the County Welfare Office. We try to identify and help these people but there are quite a few of them."

In order to reach more campus veterans, Vets for Vets will operate an information center in the Popover Room of the Memorial Union during Registration Week. At other times, information can be obtained by stopping in at the Vets for Vets office in the Campus Assistance Center at 420 N. Lake, or by calling them at 263-3456.

The goal of Vets for Vets is simply to help veterans reinstate themselves in a society that put them in some fairly difficult situations.



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PROMISE

CALA calls for liberation

Community Action on Latin America (CALA) is an independent, non-profit, research/action collective whose main purpose is to promote the cause of liberation in Latin America and of Hispanic peoples in the U.S. CALA views the liberation struggles of oppressed peoples as a two-way process. While the liberation process is going on in Latin America, an educational process must be going on within the U.S. to counter the distortions and misinformation regarding U.S. corporate and governmental involvement in Latin America. Our work is therefore oriented toward putting events in Latin America into a context that a wide public understand. We believe that if the American people understood the nature and extent of U.S. involvement in Latin America, they would be willing to join us as allies in trying to reverse the patterns of U.S. domination of Latin America and of Hispanic peoples.

The idea for CALA grew out of a consultation of United Ministries on Higher Education and Latin American Policy Study at Cornell University in March of 1971. With funding from church groups at the national and local level, CALA began its activities in Madison in the fall of 1971. The CALA collective is composed of students, community people, clergy and Latinos who work together on various projects and sub-committees which are listed below. CALA has regular meetings, usually on Sunday evenings at 7:30 in the Pres. House lounge at 731 State St.

NEWSLETTER: The CALA Newsletter is published nine times a year at a minimal cost to subscribers. The focus of recent issues ranges from "The Vietnamization of Latin America" to questions of population control. Issues often concentrate on a single country. The newsletter is written in an informative but non-technical style. It is suitable for use by church, school and community groups as an educational tool.

SPEAKERS BUREAU: Cala provides speakers who are prepared to give presentations and to lead discussions about given Latin American countries and U.S.-Latin American relations. Speakers are well-informed on Latin American issues and have had extensive personal experience living and working in Latin America. Presentations are often accompanied by slides.

FILMS: CALA brings to the Madison campus and community a selection of important films from Latin America and other Third World countries. Speakers and discussions follow many of the films.

CONFERENCES: In April of 1972 CALA sponsored a national conference on Chile, which sought to overcome gaps in media coverage about the socialist government recently elected in Chile.

In April of 1973 CALA co-sponsored with church and civic groups in Wisconsin a conference on "Development and/or Liberation in Latin America, Southern Africa and Wisconsin."

In the fall of 1973, CALA's national conference on "Repression and Development in Brazil" will coincide with the Bertrand Russell Tribunal on Brazil in Rome. A major goal is to mobilize public opinion against U.S. support of the Brazilian dictatorship.

RESEARCH: Cala's present research focuses on the involvement of mining corporations in both Wisconsin and Latin America. Our studies are revealing the similarities between unregulated mineral exploitation and the economic and social well-being of the people in both areas. Other projects, completed or in

progress are: a documentary film and pamphlet on mining corporations in Wisconsin, chapters on Chile and Peru for a book on development to be published by the United Presbyterian Church, and chapters for a book on international relations for high school students.

CALA encourages university students to do research papers in multinational corporations in Wisconsin and Latin America. This project is part of a nationwide project coordinated by the North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA). CALA provides assistance on request and makes our research available to students.

NICH: CALA serves as the coordinator for a national organization, called Non-Intervention in Chile. Projects have included educational activities, demonstrations, and petitions in support of Chile



throughout the U.S. CALA published a newsletter on the attempts of the Kennecott Copper Corporation to illegally block the sale of Chilean copper in Europe.

CALA meetings are usually on Sunday evenings, alternating weekly between a business meeting and pot-luck dinners for social interchange and discussions. For more information on CALA or to check about the meeting, call Al at 256-6381. Nora at 257-7906 or Rev. Lloyd at 257-0688. The CALA office is in the basement of Pres. House at 731 State Street, 53706.

Opening the bamboo curtain

For over 20 years, the American people were unable to find out what was happening in China, largely because of our government's policy of non-recognition. Very few persons were aware of the great experiments and advancements which were taking place there until 1972, when President Nixon's trip gave rise to media coverage which provided new information and a new official perspective on China.

Although many of the old stereotypes of the Chinese people were broken down, much misunderstanding still exists in

the United States, giving rise to new stereotypes and new prejudices.

The U.S.-China Peoples' Friendship Association attempts to promote friendship and understanding between the U.S. and the Chinese peoples by providing information in the forms of movies, speakers, and newsletters about China to people here in the U.S.

Resources are numerous. Several Wisconsinites who recently visited China put together slide presentations of both general and specific subject matter which they frequently show. Periodically, films are sponsored and made available to other groups for showing. Literature on numerous aspects of China is available through our organization. Bi-weekly study groups are conducted and a monthly newsletter, *New China*, containing articles of interest on Chinese life, on news from China and on activities in the U.S. which are connected with China is published.

An office in the basement of the Methodist Church at 1127 University Ave is open on Mondays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and on Wednesdays from 7 to 9 p.m. We hold regular meetings at the office at 1 p.m. every Sunday.

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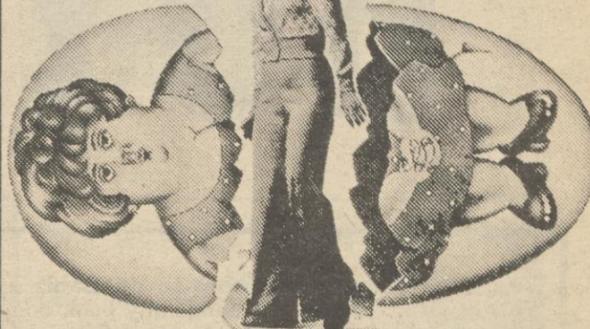
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A sound body

(continued from page 12) health care, self-help, V.D., anatomy. The book has been criticized by some women for not having a strong political analysis—i.e., for not relating the problems that women face in health care to the problems of a profit-oriented health care system in general. Nevertheless, the book

is packed with good information and illustrations, and is written in a personal, easy-to-understand style. Our Bodies Our Selves is available for \$3.95 at the Madison Book Co-op, or for \$2 special clinic rate at the Near East Side Community Health Center, 1133 Williamson St.

A different approach is Vaginal Politics, by Ellen Frankfort, health columnist for the Village Voice. The book is a general expose of the entire American health care system, especially its treatment of women. There are chapters on the medical mystique; how women who need abortions are financially exploited; male birth control; and the controversial menstrual extraction technique. The book has a very good appendix which demystifies the Pelvic Examination—it explains exactly what the doctor is doing, and what women should expect (and demand!) from a good gynecological exam. The book is unfortunately available only in hardback at \$6.95.

The Birth Control Handbook and the V.D. Handbook (both written by students at McGill University in Montreal) tell you everything you always wanted to know about birth control, and V.D. Both are free, and available at the Womens' Center (836 E. Johnson), and the Madison Book Co-op.



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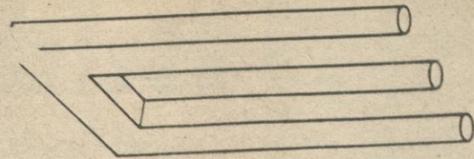
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So says the VA... THE RYATTS

by Jack Elroy

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Women's health care
Building strong bodies

By MARY LeCAPTAIN
of the Cardinal Staff
Four short years ago in Madison, if a woman was pregnant and wanted an abortion, the outlook was pretty grim. If she was lucky, a girlfriend might have told her about an abortionist in Chicago. If she succeeded in "making the connection," the procedure probably went something like this: She waited on a Chicago streetcorner, with \$600 cash in her purse. A man drove up in a fancy limousine, and, after taking her money, blindfolded her for the car ride.

When the blindfold was removed, the woman found herself lying on a table in a small

room. In this terrifying situation, not having been told beforehand what to expect, the clandestine abortion was done. If she was very fortunate, the man was competent, and she recovered and came back to Madison, minus the \$600.

To make matters worse, four years ago there were only one or two doctors, known via the grapevine, who would even give out birth control to unmarried women. Their prices were exorbitant. V.D. was a dirty word, and a woman who had it was not likely to be met by an understanding doctor at Student Health. Feminist therapists were unheard of.

The situation is not perfect now, but it is better.

Through the growing Women's Liberation movement, a new awareness of the special health problems of women has come about. Existing health institutions have been pressured by women to meet the specialized needs of women, and women have begun alternative medical facilities themselves. The following is a listing, history and evaluation of these services.

WOMEN'S COUNSELING SERVICE:

On March 8th, International Women's Day, in 1970, several women came together to talk about the scarcity of birth control and abortion. Through their discussions, "The Women's

Women's Counseling Service presently maintains lists of doctors for birth control and abortion counseling themselves—that is, they discuss with a woman the pros and cons of various birth control methods, tell her what to expect from an abortion, etc. The number of Women's Counseling Service is 255-9149.

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE:

Family Planning Service offers birth control for anyone over 18. There is no charge for either the office visit or the birth control itself. Family Planning is located at 55 Washington Square on Dickinson St., 251-8787.

MIDWEST MEDICAL CENTER:

The Midwest Medical Center, directed by Dr. Alfred Kennan, is the only existing abortion clinic in Madison. The Center began operating in February, 1971, as a result of a court decision declaring the Wisconsin anti-abortion law unconstitutional. Before the clinic opened, a limited number of abortions were being done at University Hospitals, but the cost was prohibitive and a woman needed certification from psychiatrists that her mental health was endangered before the abortion could be done.

Dr. Kennan's clinic was raided and closed down in March, 1971, but was able to reopen shortly thereafter through a federal court injunction obtained from Judge Doyle. In February, 1972, the Supreme Court declared abortion to be a matter to be decided between a woman and her physician, and Kennan's clinic has since been relatively free from legal pressure.

Kennan's clinic now performs 20 abortions every day. A woman can expect to be at the clinic two to three hours and there is a waiting period of one to two weeks. The vacuum aspiration method is used with a local anaesthetic, and the procedure itself takes five minutes. Counseling is also available, and a woman may talk with others who have had the procedure. Exceptions, however, are made at Kennan's Clinic for women who cannot afford the cost. If a woman is on welfare, she must pay only \$50. The clinic proudly claims that no one has ever been turned away because of inability to pay. The phone number for the Midwest Medical Center is 251-8500 and it is located at 1020 Regent St.

MADISON ADULT AND ADOLESCENT CENTER:

MAAC, a birth control counseling service, is an outgrowth of Kennan's clinic and is funded through the clinic. The program began two years ago as a counseling and birth control center for teenagers, but was severely limited by Wisconsin Law which prohibits dispensing birth control to anyone under 18. About one month ago, the program was broadened to include adults, and now offers birth control for

anyone over age 18. Gynecological exams for birth control are performed by a nurse specialist trained by Planned Parenthood. MAAC is located at 1020 Regent Street, the phone number is 251-3430.

STUDENT HEALTH:

A woman student can receive free medical care at Student Health. A gynecological examination, however, such as the yearly exam and pap smear recommended by most doctors, costs 10 dollars as is any examination for the purpose of obtaining birth control. Pregnancy tests are also given. For information regarding pregnancy tests, call 262-0952.

Student health has maintained V.D. treatment facilities for the past three years. The office visit and penicillin treatment are free, but any other medication must be paid for. Anyone will be treated, student or not, and records are confidential. If a student thinks she has V.D., or wants to call Student Health for any other purpose, the number is 262-3016.

WOMEN'S PLACE:

Women's Place offers women an alternative to private psychiatrists. This new counseling service which opened April 30, is attracting women of all ages. "We want to demystify psychotherapists," explained one of the counselors, "and offer a place where any woman can feel free to come and talk." Counseling is available on a one-to-one basis, although the staffers feel that having a woman talk with two counselors, or even with a group, may help facilitate communication. Some counselors are professional, although most are not. Lesbian counseling is also offered, and male counselors are now available for couples. Women's Place is located in the basement of St. Francis House, 1001 University Ave., and is open from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. Monday through Thursday, or by appointment. The phone number is 256-0446. All women are welcome.

WOMEN'S HEALTH CLASS:

This past summer a women's health issues class was offered as part of the Madison Women's Liberation School. The classes were coordinated by four non-professional women who felt there was a need for women to learn more about their own bodies and about the health care system in general. The topics covered included menstruation, anatomy, birth control and abortion, sexuality and V.D. In addition, there were speakers from Women's Place and the Rape Crisis Center, and several films. Classes were conducted informally, and group participation was encouraged. The class will be offered again in the fall. For more information, call Pat, 255-2334.

In addition to these services, several books and pamphlets relating to women's health are available in Madison.

Our Bodies Our Selves was written by the Boston Women's Health Collective, a group of women who originally came together to discuss women's health issues. The book includes chapters on childbirth, birth control and abortion, lesbians,

(continued on page 11)

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Alternative education in Madison

Journey beyond a blue book

By JOHN KELLY
of the Cardinal Staff

If the University of Wisconsin harbors a world of education, various avenues of alternative education comprise a universe.

Educational opportunities in Madison, other than the University, are numerous and disparate in their scope, goals, and subject matter. The university student can acquire new perspective, or find entertainment by exploring the bottomless pit of knowledge inherent in alternative education.

ONE SUCH AREA outside formal University education is the University Extension program, which offers an infinite number of opportunities. "The Extension program wants to be like a dean at the University and make sure the student takes all the necessary precautions (as to pertinent credits and requirements) and serve his best interests," said Lee Peck, assistant advisor for student services at the University Extension program.

If a student has an interest in an area not available in class form, he or she may engage in an Extension program independent study. Also available are correspondence courses (learning by mail) and evening courses for the student who has employment responsibilities or time constraints.

Credit courses transcend all disciplines (e.g. English, Business, art history) and assist the student in attaining a degree on a part-time basis or in supplementing his university education. Noncredit courses are also offered, and are limitless in scope. One such course, "Minorities and Issues Facing Them in a White Culture," will explore the problems of minorities in contemporary society in regards to institutional racism on the job market, housing, and other areas.

The Extension also provides other modes of exploration such as field trips, lectures, conferences, workshops, theater tours, weekend residential and international seminars.

"THERE IS no typical person," said Peck. "The Extension program fills in where the structured program ends. We try to fan out in all directions to provide the latest information."

Many of the courses offered by the Extension are instructed by teachers at the University. The average cost per credit is 17 dollars and most of the courses are held in the Humanities Building on campus.

The Wisconsin Union offers its own form of alternative education, Mini-courses, and for free. Subject matter is indefinable, for it branches out in any conceivable area imaginable. Included courses available range from "How to Hunt for Housing" to "The Music of Claude DeBussey."

Another alternative, the Jewish Free University, is dependent upon student input. It is reliant on the individual suggestions that are proposed by students interested in participating.

"OUR AIM IS to offer classes in wide areas of concern in which Jewish students might be interested," says Don Piser, coordinator of the university.

The class is informal and centers around discussion. Some courses, however, are conducted in a "straighter" manner because of subject matter restraints. The free university is located at the Hillel Foundation and the faculty is comprised of Rabbi Lottofsky, Piser, and other local rabbis. There are no registration costs, but students are expected to provide their own books.

Hebrew, Yiddish, Jewish history and literature, the Holocaust, the Talmud, the Bible, Jewish mysticism, classical and modern thought, comparative creation myths, are just a few of the courses that complete the curriculum.

The Madison Area Technical College (MATC) provides a more specialized area of education. Its primary focus is on the trades and courses cover home, practical and technical subjects for job training.

STUDENTS WHO desire to refurbish essential skills or

receive education in the business field may turn to the Madison Business College. The college is boastful of its immediate student placement (in the job market) upon graduation with their business degree. It also offers general courses for students who

wish to gain needed skills or polish them up. Career training in sales-marketing, management, court reporting, the secretarial field along with general courses such as sociology and psychology, are offered. Typewriting and shorthand courses render welcome

assistance to the beleaguered student with termpaper obligations and notetaking.

Finally, those students requiring assistance in reading and/or study habits, the Counseling Center offers speed reading courses and counseling on study habit problems.

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Still mulling Mall maneuvers

(continued from page 4)

The student actions forced the Council to hold a special meeting to consider the mall project. During the Council debates, several alderpersons announced that they did not particularly like being coerced. Despite the complaints, the council endorsed the "principle" of the mall, freeing them from any immediate action and calming the student situation temporarily.

Student boycotting and picketing of stores opposed to the mall continued, but demonstrations later that spring found the war in Indochina a more compelling issue than the mall.

Council action on the mall issue lay dormant because of lack of direction by Mayor Dyke and an impending mayoral election. Activity has now been revived with Soglin's committee which had their first meeting July 24.

"I WOULD HOPE THAT we could arrive at some kind of a plan that we could start by next spring," said Soglin. He then stressed that it was not a question of whether it would be built but rather how it should be built.

The committee has \$15,000 to enlist the aid of a research group to study the best alternatives for the mall. The alternatives available include:

- (1) a semi-mall that would tie in

with the capitol concourse plan, with widened sidewalks, no on-street parking and traffic allowed;

(2) a transit mall, with widened sidewalks, no on-street parking, and traffic limited to buses and possibly delivery vehicles;

(3) a full pedestrian mall with no traffic or parking allowed.

Several committee members expressed their personal concerns about mall problems. Wilber Cunningham, owner of the "Compared to What" shoe store on State Street and others mentioned problems with parking facilities. At the present time, the City Parking Commission does not foresee the building of new parking ramps until 1977.

Susan White, a University student, and John Rensink, WSA president, discussed the effects of the Mall on residential areas. "We want a good atmosphere for the consumers," says Rensink, "but we don't want to hurt the surrounding student living areas."

Several committee members as well as State St. businessmen expressed relief that the mayor gave them a September deadline to present the Council with a plan. "My feelings on the mall have been the same since 1950," says John Shaw, manager of the

University Book Store. "We need less conversation and more action so we can hurry up and get it done."

OTHER MERCHANTS ON STATE Street are not so agreeable, however. As far as they are concerned the question of "if" it should be built still exists.

"I don't want it," says Mary Antoine, owner of Antoine's clothing store on State Street. "If anyone showed any interest in cleaning up the street now I might consider it."

"I'VE BEEN HERE twenty years and I don't think the mall will solve any problems," she

added. "If we could have nice wide sidewalks and keep the traffic flowing that would be all right."

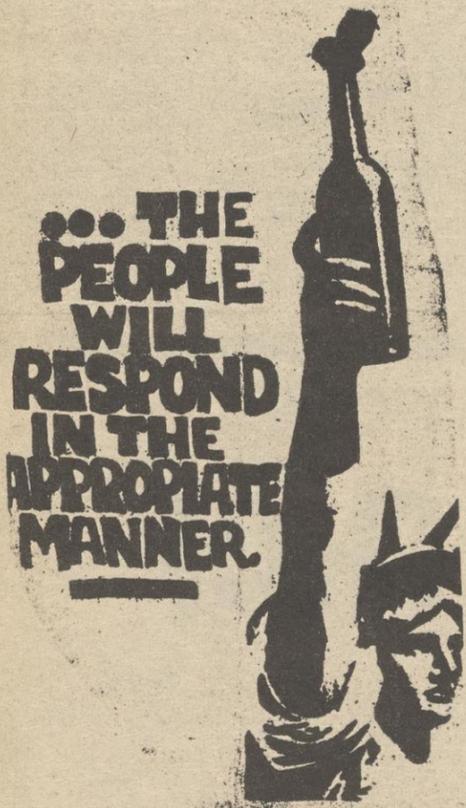
On the other end of State Street, Al Whitney, owner of Whitney Jewelers, 123 State, says, "I want a mall if I can go home one night and come back and have it done the next morning."

"Construction in front of a store spells certain death for business," he says. "People will not go out of their way to get there. If our business dropped any further, we would be out of business and it's the same for many small businesses here."

THE IMPORTANT FACT to many who have fought long for the mall construction is that action is finally being taken. Committee and Council disagreements over plans and solutions to individual problems are expected, but deadlines have finally been set, and the committee is concerned

As Herb Frank, mall committee member and owner of the Capitol Theater says, "We want to have a perfect mall, that will satisfy both the students and the businessmen."

Perfection may not be achieved, but if all goes well, the mall construction will be.



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CLOSE COVER BEFORE STRIKING

By CHUCK RAMSAY
of the Cardinal Staff

As you drive into Madison this August with your family, or as the plane circles to land, you will be able to see them rising up out of the concrete pavement of the central city; glistening, cinderblock monuments to one of the grossest errors of University planning ever conceived. You and others behind you will be paying for these monoliths of the Southeast dorm area for the next thirty years.

For those who will be living on the Lakeshore Campus this year, the changes will be more apparent than for those in the high-rises. The spaciousness of woods and natural scenery by the lake have been compressed into one and a half blocks of cement and concrete, on which over 2,500 students must live. The population density is one of the highest in the city.

IN 1960, WHEN enrollment trends were predicted to rise dramatically in the next decade, a new housing complex was planned to hold the additional students. But in their haste to meet their own enrollment predictions, University planners cheated on several specifications that had made dormitory living so successful previously.

By locating on the southeast end of campus, they had to build high-rises, because land was too expensive in the near-downtown; recreational areas were also limited by land costs; and the independent house living units (each about 60 students and a housefellow) in Lakeshore became little more than floors sandwiched between layers of other houses in the Southeast area.

However, the function of the dorms from the mid-nineteenth century onwards has changed little. To freshmen and transfer students, they serve as a gateway to the University, a clearinghouse of different lifestyles that have altered the egos of many new students, allowing them a sanctuary that some could use as a launching pad into—and for others a refuge from—the University process.

Approximately 60 percent of the freshman class resides in the dorms annually. But of these, only half will return next year. Of the entire dorm population, over 70 percent move out of the dorms at the end of every school year. Since only seven percent of all the 6,000 residents are graduating seniors, there seems to be some indication that dorm life may not be that appealing, to say the least.

THE ANSWER might lie in the social lifestyles of many new students. Dorm

A Zoo Story



living is a group-living situation, and there is no formal "family" structure in the strict sense. Instead, a group of 60 equals live within a hundred square feet of each other. Either friendships formed here or the search for a more private lifestyle force the turnovers.

Another stigma attached to the dorms has been that they have traditionally served as a barometer of public opinion for legislators and administrators who make the social regulations. As such, the dorms have been one of the last schools in the Big Ten to abolish women's hours (1970) and establish

The public moral standards as imagined by the Regents, however, are becoming Regulations exist in a shadowy fashion, dutifully read off at the first house meeting; but the passing of jays behind locked doors, the clinking of beer cans in the housefloor wastebasket, and the bundled forms of roommates sleeping in the dens on weekend nights tends to belie the image.

ALTHOUGH dorm residents legally became adults in March, 1972, when the 18-year-old age of majority was passed, they are still restricted by room visitation hours, little voice in the policies controlling them and virtual exclusion from sharing any responsibilities in the dorms.

If Regent tunnel vision wasn't enough, the student quickly learns his/her own economic bondage once she/he has arrived.

The all-or-nothing rental contract includes a yearly lease (since semester contracts would see droves moving out to escape their moribund lifestyles) and mandatory food service, consisting of institutionalized food at inflated prices that offers few options.

Student councils in the dorms, a potential means of sharing the operating responsibility, are limited to filling out coke machine orders by their "advisory" capacity to Res Halls, and a lack of student perspective and initiative as to what role they can play.

PREVIOUS attempts to raise issues in the dorms have been hampered by bureaucratic red tape and political naivete. Last February, one of the more visionary attempts to help change conditions was undertaken by the newly-formed Residence Halls Tenants Union (RHTU), which signed up 1,000 members, held sit-ins to gain longer visitation hours, and appeared at several Regents meetings to seek recognition as bargaining agent for the dorm residents. It will be meeting again in the fall to organize for another year.

However, one of the biggest restrictions hampering any organizing is the lack of perspective that the majority of new students carry into the University. Nothing, for them, better underscores the vulnerable transition period in their lives than living in the dorms. It is indicative of the precarious state of the adolescent-turned-adult.

The social restrictions and economic sanctions heaped upon these novice adults are only part of the 'in loco parentis' policy that teaches the new student his role and his worth as a person in the University by presuming him/her to be incapable of responsibility.

While it is hamstrung by Regents policies and its own economic directives, the Residence Halls administration has shown itself to be amenable at times to change, when and where it can. It has worked for more flexible meal plans, and faculty contact in the dorms.

ONE INNOVATION that has finally been instituted is floor-by-floor co-ed housing, begun last year. The imagined orgies scheduled to take place last year rapidly dwindled into a more realistic setting of male and female student-friendships. This year, Ogg East and one wing of Sellery Hall will house the co-ed units.

Marian Laines of the Res Halls Division of Student Affairs, described student response to the co-ed program as "good, although there wasn't that much social interaction. Applications are filled up for these two units." She summed up Res Halls' student contract: "While we're short-handed in some areas, the commitment is there to help the student out."

Despite their costs and restrictions, the dorms offer many conveniences that make it attractive. Services such as food and maintenance service, and centralized facilities and social events all add to the variety of dorm living.

As students become adjusted to dorm life and the social setting it provides, the drab complacency that seems to seep into the dorms every fall reflects an acceptance by students to take their tenuously-established relationships as binding, and their own lifestyles as unchangeable, smothered by Regent sanctions that stifle any experimentation.

BOTH THE problem and the solution for change lies in the present function of the dorms. As a "crashpad" for a year, a place to matriculate into the University process, the very transitory nature of these University "Ho-Jo's" leave only fleeting impressions made by students upon the unending cinderblock cells.

Dorm living can be quite innovative and remain a rich experience if residents are willing to take it upon themselves to participate in matters affecting their own lives.

Then the spider's web that the University has woven for itself may glisten with the dew of a little innate humanness amid the barren monoliths.

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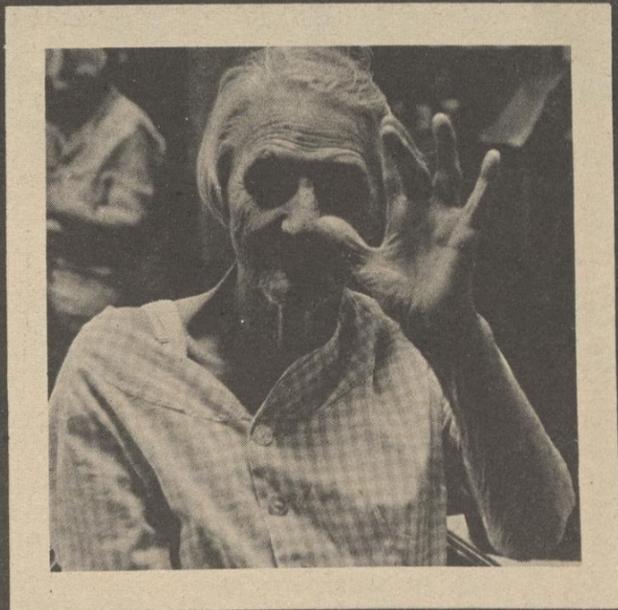
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story page 13



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photos by Chris Larson

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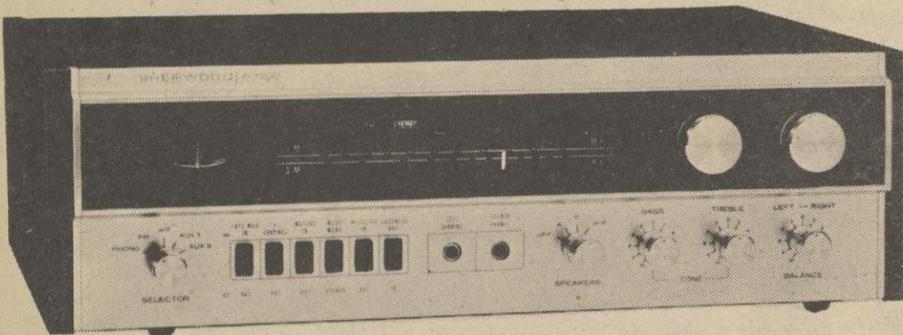


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Michael Cullen

To the government an undesirable alien

U.S. immigration authorities have been trying since March to deport Michael Cullen, a 31-year old radical activist from Ireland. On Monday, it was reported that Cullen has decided not to fight deportation, and will soon return to his native Ireland. Cardinal Milwaukee correspondent Bob Schwartz filed this report on the Catholic Workers' Movement activist who has been living in Milwaukee.

To be radically right is to go to the roots
By fostering a society based on creed, systematic unselfishness and gentle personalism.
To foster a society based on creed instead of greed, on systematic unselfishness instead of systematic selfishness, on gentle personalism instead of rugged individualism.
Is to create a new society within the shell of the old.

—Peter Maurin, founder of the Catholic Workers Movement

By BOB SCHWARTZ
of the Cardinal Staff

On Milwaukee's near West Side there lies an old, two-story wood frame house that has just been coated with green paint. On one of two adjoining playground lots, a group of small children has gathered to play in the sandboxes or on the red-striped swing set or ride the toy horses. Against a section of the snow fence encircling the lot stands a multi-colored sign that reads: "Smile On Your Brother."

In the distance the signs of rush hour traffic on the I-94 expressway are beginning to form: screeching brakes, blaring horns, and the spitting and hissing of rumbling diesel trucks set against the columns of smoke billowing from the city's industrial belly.

TWO OF THE children leave the lot and stroll to the next door house where they climb the front steps and ring the doorbell. They are greeted by their friend Mike, a thin, sprightly man with a disarming smile whose actions based on conviction and conscience have, as a child would say, gotten him into a lot of trouble.

Last March Cullen received a notice from the Immigration and Naturalization Service asking him to show cause why he should not be deported as an "undesirable alien." (The Immigration and Naturalization Service is a branch of the Justice Department that administers federal laws relating to the admission, exclusion, and deportation of aliens.)

The notice listed eight offenses, most of them stemming from Cullen's participation in the Milwaukee 14's burning of draft files in November 1968. Cullen served one year at the Sandstone (Minn.) Federal Prison. Upon

The notice listed eight offenses, most of them stemming from Cullen's participation in the Milwaukee 14's burning of draft files in November 1968. Cullen served one year at the Sandstone (Minn.) Federal Prison upon conviction. Cullen could have received a five-year term but strong community support for him lightened the sentence.

UNDER FEDERAL law, Cullen's felony conviction is grounds for deportation. However, because immigration officials waited over a year after Cullen's release from prison to begin deportation action, serious questions have been raised about his and other aliens' constitutional rights.

Since the founding of the Republic, aliens have always occupied a special place in the American legal system. Because safeguards of freedom of expression only tenuously apply to them, aliens have been subjected to assaults on their free speech and other First Amendment rights. The Alien and Sedition Acts, for example, indicated that attacks against foreigners who possessed incomplete rights could also be extended to citizens.

A milestone Supreme Court decision of 1893 made it clear that due process was not an absolute requirement in deportation proceedings. The court held that deportation was not a punishment for crime but rather an administrative process for the return of unwelcome and undesirable alien residents to their native countries.

Once deportation had been defined as noncriminal and therefore not subject to the standards of criminal procedure, the guarantees of the Bill of Rights applied only to aliens charged with a crime. Expulsion thus often involved long detentions, ex-

cessively high bail, unreasonable searches and seizures, denial of counsel, self-incrimination, and trial without jury, as the fourth, fifth, sixth, and eighth amendments as well as section nine of Article 1, prohibiting ex post facto laws, offered aliens no protection.

"IN A FIELD largely free from judicial and congressional dictation," wrote William Preston Jr. in his book *Aliens and Dissenters*, "immigration officials have evolved procedures that guarantee results rather than rights, and deportation rather than due process."

Under an apparent gentleman's agreement that Cullen was not party to, government officials declared they would not attempt to deport Cullen if he were to refrain from engaging in political activity upon release from prison. Since being released, however, Cullen has remained politically active, and advocated, for example, the refusal to pay "war" taxes.

"I think if Mike is deported, it will have national repercussions," said John Gilman, a member of the Cullen Defense Committee, which also includes the Berrigan brothers.

"The constitution does guarantee the alien the right of free speech and the right to assembly. If they take these rights away from aliens, it's just a first step toward taking it away from others. If he is deported, it would be a tremendous blow to the liberty of Americans. These charges are just a pretext to get rid of him."

CULLEN LEFT his family's farm in Wicklow, Ireland to study for the priesthood in the U.S. and to—as he wrote in his 1967 autobiography, *A Time to Dance*—"discover himself in discovering the common conscience of the people who are America."

In 1964, after leaving a seminary in Fond Du Lac Cullen met a Northern Wisconsin woman, Annette, known to everyone as Netty, and soon married her. He then began working as a salesman for an insurance company in Milwaukee. One day a prospective sales took him to an inner city home, where an elderly black woman enthusiastically told of a new priest at St. Boniface Catholic Church who was saying things she had never heard before.

On the woman's advice, Cullen attended mass at the church to witness first hand this new priest, whose name was Father James Groppi. Stimulated by Groppi's novel social interpretation of religion, Cullen soon became a regular parishioner.

"It was like I came upon a breath of fresh air," Cullen said. "I was moved. That language spoke to me."

Prior to Cullen's participation in the Milwaukee 14, Cullen was one step away from being granted citizenship. He had met all citizen requirements except for the taking of an oath of allegiance.

"I had concluded that burning draft card files was a matter of citizenship," Cullen said. I can still reconcile that this was the right position."

After being released from prison in spring 1972, Cullen and his family retreated to his father-in-law's farm near Ogema, Wis. It was a time for reflection, for introspection, for examining one's commitments, to family and to others, and even to consider the year spent in jail, which was for Cullen at once a depressing and enlightening experience.

"I THINK THE experience was hard for me," Cullen said. "I think I experienced the pain of prison. Prison creates an atmosphere of oppression. I was touched by the pain and suffering of my brothers in prison. I was certain that I could endure a longer term in prison for the struggle. It was a severe experience but I'm glad to have had it."

"I saw that the movement was at a stalemate," Cullen continued. "I needed the time. People were going to jail. Attica, Kent State, the Black Panther murders—all these things were interrelated. There was a need to reflect on these things."

Cullen's solitude was disrupted, however, by harassment from FBI agents. One day, while Cullen was tilling land with a tractor, an FBI agent drove onto the field to ask him questions, and he was visited by agents twice more. On one of these occasions, the two prosecuting attorneys in the Berrigan brothers trial came along, purportedly to seek information from Cullen. "They've kept their eye on me," Cullen said. "They



thought I could be useful to them."

Still a deeply religious man, Cullen conceives of the Church as a potential instrument for real social change. Religion, according to Cullen, need not be an opiate of the masses.

CULLEN, IN FACT, arrived at his class analysis partly through a close reading of Pope Leo XIII, who described working class conditions in the 19th century and who has, according to Cullen, "contemporary applications."

"I think the power is really in the pulpit as a way of uniting a lot of diverse people," Cullen said. "But there's too few in the pulpits who are politically aware. I think there's a lot of Church now but little Christianity. That's the real heresy. Not dealing with a reality is an opiate, it is a drug. That's how the Church lost its best people."

"How can you say you love your God and then screw your neighbor," Cullen asked with indignation. "We have classes within the Church. The bishops are far from the people. Most of them wouldn't walk in the poor areas of the city. If they did, the South Side, for example, would be less manipulated by the John Birchers."

"I see the word Christianity as meaning liberation," Cullen added. "I'd say Marx's view of the Church was false. If he were living today, he would think differently. But if Christianity is to be a word of liberation, then we who live in white countries are going to have to change our ways. We are living at the expense of others."

RELIGIOUS LEADERS who extoll simple, apolitical virtues such as hard work, honesty, and integrity instead of raising class consciousness affirm escapism, Cullen said. "Right now any leadership in the Church is coming from outside the Church circles," Cullen said. "Daniel Berrigan was sent to Latin America in attempt to silence him."

Berrigan's experience there, Cullen added, revealed the conditions spawned by American imperialism.

As Cullen completed the sentence, he was interrupted by a contingent of neighborhood children, part of a daylong flow which is welcomed by the Cullen's open door policy under which they share their home, food, and belongings.

A CHINESE boy about seven years old strode through the front door, and was

A CHINESE boy about seven years old strode through the front door, and was followed by a heavy-set black boy of about the same age, who glanced into the living room, smiled, and greeted Cullen.

"Hello, Davey, how are you," Cullen replied, as another four foot six neighborhood companion vaulted up the adjoining stairway.

"Isn't it just great?" Cullen marveled at the new society within the shell of the old, as joy and hope glaze his eyes. "The kids live in a different value system. My kids aren't ashamed that I went to jail, as some other children might be. They know why I went to jail. They're aware that this isn't a world of dreams. That there's a lot of suffering and agony in this world. They know that there are good people and bad people."

In a flash, the neighborhood brigade, this assortment of starry-eyed realists was off to another child's home, where values learned there often clash with those taught in the Cullen home. "It makes for some interesting arguments," Cullen says with a wry smile. "This neighborhood has all kinds of human possibilities."



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Alexander's ragtime radicalism:



By DAVID HARTH
of the Cardinal Staff
"Teaching is the attempt to
make men free."

Alexander Meiklejohn
"Experiments come and go,
promising much and proving
little, except that their founda-
tions are laid in half-truths."

Dr. Showerman
member of U.W. faculty, 1932

The year was 1927, and the
country was basking in the sun-
shine of its biggest economic
boom. The Great War was slowly
being cast from the nation's
collective memories, and the first
sign of the great depression to
come was many months away.

In Madison, the Athens of the
Mid-West, there was an appear-
ance of tranquillity. A Madison
judge ruled that a member of
the IWW was insane merely
because he was a member of
that radical organization, and
had the hapless fellow committed
to Mendota. At the University of

Wisconsin, the Student Senate
voted to continue an old custom,
and so freshmen were still
required to wear green beanies
during the first semester.

In the midst of all this
tranquillity, a frail, bespectacled,
Scotsman with a decidedly radical
viewpoint started a short-lived
venture known simply as the
Experimental College.

The Scotsman's name was
Alexander Meiklejohn. He came
to Wisconsin with the reputation
as a troublemaker, which is
precisely what he was. After
receiving his Ph.D. in philosophy
at Cornell he joined the Cornell
faculty. In 1912 he became
president of Amherst, and that's
when the trouble began.

HIS FIRST MOVE at Amherst
was to implement radical
curriculum changes. He in-
troduced the first political science
and economics courses at
Amherst. A harsh critic of
specialization, he was an in-
novator of "survey courses". He

insisted on weekly discussion
sections in most courses. He tried
to stem impersonalization. He felt
that. "The University represents
mass production and distribution
on the cafeteria plan."

But Meiklejohn did not confine
himself to academic matters. He
was an ardent supporter of Sacco
and Vanzetti, and appeared many
times in their behalf. When the
Army requested to hold a
recruiting rally at the beginning
of the First World War, Meiklejohn
insisted that pacifist groups be
given equal time to speak at the
meetings. He vehemently opposed
the ROTC program, and wrote a
number of articles attacking it.

The Amherst Board of Regents
soon grew alarmed at
Meiklejohn's increasingly
radical politics, and he was fired
in 1924. His dismissal touched off
a minor uproar; a third of the
faculty resigned and thirteen
seniors refused their degrees.

The protests, of course, were
futile. During the next year and a
half, Meiklejohn drew up plans for
a "perfect college". By 1926 he
had completed his plans and
published a manifesto in the *New
Republic*. As he put it, the
collegiate utopia would consist of:

1. A college small and free from
growth
2. 250 students and 25 faculty
members
3. Remote enough to have the
quality of a small, self sufficient
community.
4. Near a large university for
use of libraries and labs.
5. A large capital endowment,
with no need to solicit funds and
thus compromise the freedom of
the college.
6. Complete separation of ad-
ministration and faculty, with the
faculty having total control of
funds, hiring, and firing.
7. No compulsory military
training.
8. No lecture sessions. All
teaching to be based on the
students interests in the form of
reading, conferences, and
discussions.
9. Abolishment of grades and
examinations.

THE PUBLICATION OF these
ideas brought hoots of scorn from
educators all over the nation. The
manifesto was called ignorant,
naive, unworkable, anarchism, a
pipe-dream.

In spite of these vigorous at-

(continued on page 5)

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The Experimental follies of 1927

(continued from page 4)

tacks on Meiklejohn's proposals, and Meiklejohn's own belief that his ideas could not be put into practice at any major university, Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, decided to give Meiklejohn a chance. Frank had long wanted to start an experimental college in Madison.

And so in August, amidst the green beanies and the preparations for Wisconsin's opening game against Alabama, one hundred and nineteen freshmen signed up to enter the University of Wisconsin's Experimental College.

BY THEN, MEIKLEJOHN had added some refinements to his

tax dollars" was heard round Wisconsin.

The fact was that many Experimental students were Communists. In March of 1930, College member David Gordon led a march up State Street which resulted in a battle between bearded "Experimenters" and brawny members of the W Club, a group of athletes who were bent on, "smashing the hands of the Reds."

A year later, three College graduates were arrested in a Socialist march in Chicago. When they came to trial the judge had to dismiss the case on a technicality. But he proceeded to berate the three at great length, and placed the blame on their current state on

States and its history, and brought many distinguished scholars to the College. But he was getting old (sixty in 1932,) and he had other interests besides. On February 16, 1932 the faculty senate unanimously voted to terminate the experiment. Soon after that, President Frank was fired and the University turned back to the old ways.

Dr. Meiklejohn founded the first adult education program in the nation in San Francisco the next year, and for the next thirty years he was an eloquent defender of personal and civil liberties. He was one of McCarthy's strongest opponents, became chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union, and received the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1963. He died at the age of 94 in Berkeley.

"The university represents mass production and distribution on the cafeteria plan."

— Alexander Meiklejohn

original plans. The most radical of these refinements had the faculty of the Experimental College living in the same dormitory, and sometimes sharing the same rooms, as the students. Meiklejohn also decided to spend the entire first year studying the life, art, science and philosophy of ancient Athens. There were all night discussions of Plato's Republic, a production of Aristophanes's Clouds, and all the students wore blue blazers bearing the symbol of ancient Athens, the owl.

As might be imagined, the College drew immediate, intense criticism. Some of the response was simply good old American isolationism. A large percentage of the enrollment was Jewish, and almost all were from out of state. The now familiar complaint of, "supporting communist, New York Jews with our hard earned

the Experimental College, calling it "a hotbed of radical activity."

PERSISTENT RUMORS OF vandalism in the College dorm, (Adams Hall) were probably not true. But the observation that there was a lot of free love going on at Meiklejohn's College probably held a lot more substance.

College enrollment soon dropped due to all the adverse publicity. In 1928 the enrollment rose to 185, but in '29 it dropped to 97 students, and in 1931 only 37 freshmen enrolled. Most of the national magazines of the day at one time or another carried unfavorable articles about the College, and most of the faculty of the UW spent their spare time damning the anarchists.

Through it all, Meiklejohn did his level best to keep his pipe dream operating. He added a year of intensive study of the United

ALTHOUGH THE COLLEGE has been long dead and forgotten, the principles Alexander Meiklejohn espoused fifty years ago are now coming into acceptance. The Integrated Liberal Studies program owes a great debt to Meiklejohn. Colleges such as Antioch and St. John's are run mainly on the precepts of Meiklejohn's manifesto.

Truly a man ahead of his time, Alexander Meiklejohn laid the foundation for years to come. One can only hope that the University can still learn from the Meiklejohn experiment. Meiklejohn himself doubted that they could.

Before he left Madison he wrote, "The University finds it exceedingly difficult to improve itself, and it finds it exceedingly objectionable to have someone do it for them."

Truer words were never spoken.

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It is signed by Reinhard Mitgang Nevermore, Director-General, Historic Occasions Section, The Off-White House.

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Art Buchwald himself has personally ordered five certificates.

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The Madison political scene

Beyond blue books

By DICK VACCA
of the Cardinal Staff

One of the hardest questions I can think of to answer is: "What is the political mood on the campus of the University of Wisconsin in Madison?" It was about two weeks ago that Fearless Editor asked me that very question. Notebook in hand, I melted into the muggy July atmosphere of Madison to seek an answer to a most elusive political riddle.

Before it is possible to identify the political mood on campus, it must be decided if there is a political mood at all.

The problems arising here are many but the outstanding example is the problem of covering the entire spectrum of political thought on campus. With a student population coming closer to the 40,000 figure each year, a 180 degree swing in viewpoint can be expected.

"I don't think students are apathetic—people are confusing apathy with cynicism," says John Rensink, president of WSA. Students don't trust the politicians in Washington, and further there is a character of mistrust in the political system of this country."

JERRY KASSALOW, a member of the Young Democrats, voiced a similar opinion. "You can't call the mood on campus apathetic. But people aren't as interested as they were three years ago, and I think the rallies that were held last spring when no one showed up support this observation. The mood has changed."

Rensink agrees "The awareness is on a different level now. In the late 60's national issues like the war and the draft touched the students directly. Now local issues such as Soglin's mayoral campaign or concern over the housing situation touch them directly. Students are involved in the day-to-day things rather than major political ideas."

Kwame Salter, director of the Afro-American Center, also notes the change, "Four years ago the movement was the thing to do; now it attracts students who are well versed in politics. Physical presence was important four years ago, people were swept up in the times more than the politics. Those that are left are the distillation. They have an ideology and a purpose. The idea that we're in a return to the fifties is ridiculous."

IF SALTER'S THEORY on the distillation process is true, the only thing wrong with the distillate is that there isn't enough of it. That is the opinion of John Iverson of the Friends of the Farmworkers currently leading the local United Farm Workers boycott of Teamster lettuce and grapes.

"The Friends of the Farmworkers are faced with an energy crisis—a real lack of people,"

says Iverson." Students are very interested, they ask a lot of questions, but they only watch. Very few ask what they can do."

Madison mayor Paul Soglin adds his agreement. "The mood is quiet—there are some people



Cardinal photo by James Korger

active through WSA, but there are not many people actively involved in anything."

The harshest opinion of the student movement comes from Mike Hoerl of the Young Republicans. "The bulk of campus is swinging in a conservative direction. There is an overall shift, and conservatism appears to be the new campus counterculture. The students seem to have chosen education over political involvement."

CHARGES of student involvement, of a general swing to conservatism, or even that the movement is dead are frequent, nevertheless, the leftist movement continues actively on campus. The statement has been made so often that the left is dead, that the left has even stopped laughing at it, and started ignoring it.

"The movement has changed in form, but not in substance," says Dave Newman of the Karl Armstrong Defense Committee. "There are still many people not happy with American life, and opt for social change. It is a misconception to say if you're not out in the streets getting your ass kicked, you're doing nothing. The straight media tends to ignore this."

Kwame Salter too, defends the presence and activity of the movement, and, if it is smaller, he says, it is also more articulate.

"I don't think the movement is as pronounced as it was three or four years ago," says Salter, "but its presence is just as real. The student in the movement today is more serious about organizing; the movement is no longer lending itself to serious shows of bravado. The students involved are more serious."

The Madison Independent Worker's Union, the WSA Store, the Common Market are all alternatives to establishment operatives. They aren't as visible as 5,000 people marching down State Street with NLF banners says Newman, "But these changes are the kind that last."

The Regents have never been enthusiastic about the leftist mood that prevails on campus and there have been many attempts by the University to stifle the movement, particularly after the bombing of the Army Math Research Center in 1970. "A good example," says Salter, "was the Regent's attempt to destroy the Cardinal a few years ago—if they would have succeeded they could have said there was no political movement on campus because the movement had no voice on campus. The same is true of the Afro Center; they call us segregated, they say we are ignoring the white population on campus, so they're trying to close us down. Like the Cardinal a few years ago, all our energy is needed to survive rather than to counter the institution."

Whatever the verdict concerning the movement and its health, the issues which it faces are the same ones faced by the rest of the student population. But it goes even further than that; issues are no longer confined to just campus. Local politics and campus politics become more and more the same.

Two issues predominate on everyone's list of issues worth watching—money and housing. Housing is seen as a major issue by everyone from the mayor's office to campus radicals.

"Housing will be a major concern," says Soglin. "The housing task force swings into action this fall, in the downtown area in particular. The Urban

(continued on page 14)

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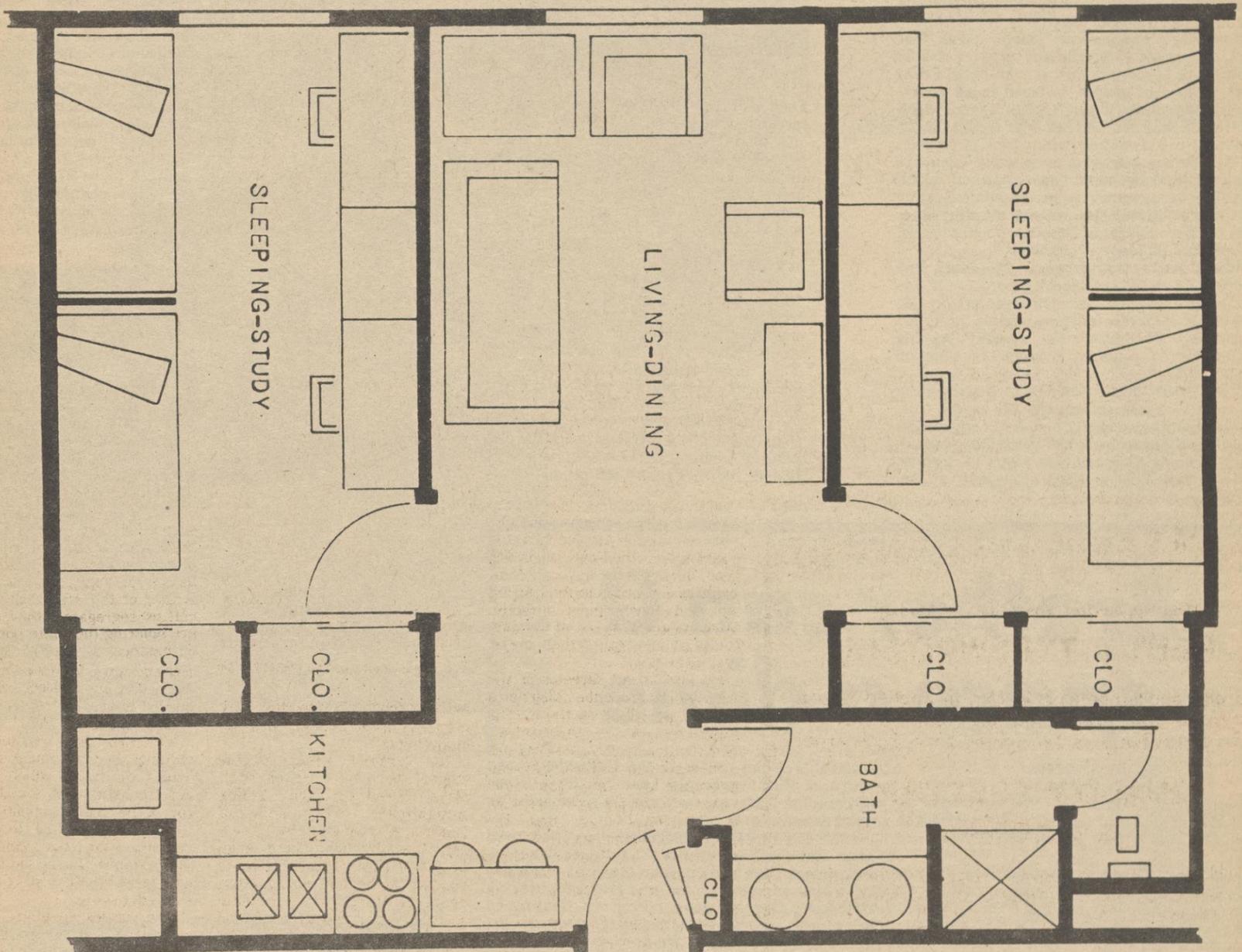
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Pickets pop up under MIWU pressure

By **BARB OLSON**
of the Cardinal Staff

The fur has been flying and picket lines have popped up from Howard Johnson's to Lums during the past year in an ongoing battle between local businessmen and the upstart new Madison Independent Workers Union (MIWU).

MIWU was founded in February 1972, after workers won a five day strike at the former Steak and Shish Kebab on State St. Established as an alternative to bureaucratic unions which generally have not bothered to organize low-wage, transient service workers, MIWU has successfully unionized several local businesses in downtown Madison including the WSA store and Riley's Liquor store. The State Street Spudnuts, recently signed its second contract with MIWU.

EACH MIWU local controls its own affairs, as well as negotiating contracts which are broader in scope than those of most larger unions.

A "hot cargo" agreement which means that workers will refuse to handle any product that is being struck or boycotted, such as non-United Farm Workers Lettuce or grapes, is found in all MIWU contracts along with a "Human Rights" Clause which says the union may take economic or legal action if management treats workers with a lack of respect.

MIWU locals never agree to a "no strike" clause in a contract. They insist on an "open contract" which allows part of an agreement to be renegotiated at any time if new conditions arise, without affecting other sections of the contract. Despite much success, MIWU has had its share of problems.

At Athens Restaurant, formerly the Steak and Shish Kebab, the MIWU contract signed last year was ignored by new management and a decertification election to get rid of the union was asked for by the head waitress. The dispute is currently pending before the Wis. Employment Relations Commission (WERC).

AT LUMS AND the Fondue Chalet management closed doors to avoid recognizing the union. The Lums workers appealed to WERC and won severance pay as well as a guarantee that if the building is sold or leased, the new operator must rehire all former employees. There was no such settlement at the



Fondue Chalet. MIWU workers also lost a strike for recognition at Luigi's.

In spite of these admitted failures, the union has learned from its mistakes and continues to grow. At the Sheraton Hotel, three union members were ordered reinstated with back pay by the National Labor Relations Board when it upheld a charge that the workers were fired for union organizing.

One of the most publicized MIWU disputes so far focused on the few months old Howard Johnson's, which located in the "Miffland" student community despite widespread opposition from local residents. Last June, several workers, mostly union organizers or sympathizers, were fired for "business reasons" after a MIWU organizing drive surfaced.

The union immediately lodged an unfair labor practices complaint with the NLRB, and management promptly fired several more workers for a total of 14. MIWU then organized a 24-hour informational picket line which turned away several delivery trucks. After a week, the picket line was called off because union members thought

management had been impressed with their strength and they did not want to needlessly hurt the remaining workers by cutting business.

SINCE THEN the union has signed additional HoJo's workers who have been forced to work extra and speeded-up hours because HoJo's is now so short handed. (Hiring new workers would jeopardize management's "lack of business" claim.)

The NLRB is expected to decide on the complaint shortly, according to a union spokeswoman, who noted that the NLRB will probably try to mediate the dispute out of court. She predicted that HoJo's would offer to rehire only some of the workers—probably non-union. "The union will tell them to shove it," she said, "and we'll take them to court."

Support for MIWU from the central city community has been fairly strong, especially in the HoJo's dispute. Reaction from the business community—particularly the Madison Area Restaurant Association (MARA)—has been equally forceful. Employers, large and small, are alarmed by what they refer to as "a whole new element" in the labor movement. Local newspapers quoted the owner of the Hoffman House as saying, "These people have crazy notions about how society should be changed . . . And they have power . . . They can make a phone call and within minutes have 50 people out on the line. They are a communist front organization . . ."

In yet another complaint to the NLRB, MIWU last month made its most serious charge: that members of MARA had hired Oak/Centurion Security to spy on local labor activists and supporters for the purpose of blacklisting, which is illegal.



MIWU MEMBERS point out that their objective is obviously not to shut down the small businesses, but to see that workers are treated fairly. In their contracts they ask to see the employer's books periodically so they can gauge wage demands accordingly. The union recognizes that there are some small (and large) businessmen who would rather close than accept the union, which creates more unemployment and furthers the power of big business by lessening competition. But MIWU members believe that any struggle, whether lost or won, serves a useful purpose if the workers learn how to stand up for their dignity. They do not feel that their demands have ever been unreasonable—but the "bosses" have.

"Although the owners of the Fondue Chalet may not be able to increase wages by any large amount," said We The People, a local workers' paper which supports MIWU, "They can improve working conditions, they can treat workers with respect, they can pay minimum wage." Said a MIWU member: "If the boss refuses to treat his employees fairly, then he shouldn't be in business."

Brother can U spare a dime

By **JOE KNOCHE**
of the Cardinal Staff

Are you already realizing that you won't have as much money to fund your education as you thought you would? Could a loan be the solution to your problem?

If the answer to the second question is yes, you are in luck. There may be student loans available yet. And then again, there may not. But before you start kicking yourself for not applying for a loan earlier, why not go down to the Student Financial Aids Building at 432 N. Murray St. and see if any loans are still available.

THE NUMBER OF LOANS left to students at the start of this semester will depend upon the number of loans left unclaimed by people whose loan applications have already been accepted. For those students who have been granted loans, the deadline for picking up your loan check is September 7. A failure to do so by that date will cancel the check and enable another person to apply for the loan.

The financial aids most likely to be available to students this fall are the Wisconsin State Loan, Guaranteed Loan Program and Work-Study Program. There is little or no chance that grants will be still available to people.

Tom Brush, student supervisor at the Student Financial Aids Building, explained the loan situation. "If you are a resident of the State of Wisconsin you would be available for the Wisconsin State Loan. The loan is a seven percent simple interest loan taken out from the State of Wisconsin. There is no interest as long as the individual is still a half-time student in school. Repayment doesn't have to begin until you have been less than a half-time student for nine months.

"If the student were not a resident of Wisconsin, I

would direct him or her to the Guaranteed Loan Program. The Guaranteed Loan is also a seven percent simple interest loan with the same terms as the Wisconsin State Loan.

"THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN the Guaranteed Loan and the Wisconsin State Loan is that the Guaranteed Loan is taken from a private institution like a bank or credit union. There are banks in every state with a Guaranteed Loan Program. Guaranteed Loan funds are insured by the government and the federal government pays the seven percent interest while the student is still in school. To get the loan, students would have to contact a bank in their home state which is involved in the Guaranteed Loan Program."

Fewer banks, however, are carrying the Guaranteed Loans because they are losing money on the loans. Banks are only getting seven percent interest on the loans when they could be getting seven and three-quarters percent from anybody else.

"The Work-Study Program is a federally sponsored program where students are placed in non-profit jobs, probably somewhere on campus. What it amounts to is that the government will administer federal funds paying 80 percent of the person's salary. This way students can work their way through school and not go into debt while doing so. Work-Study aids are only given to those students who can demonstrate a high need for acquiring the aids.

"There is a slight chance that National Direct Student Loans will be available since the interest is only three percent. But these loans are usually gone by fall," continued Brush.

"For me to say anything about the loan picture right now would be pure conjecture on my part. It's going to depend on how people respond to those loans already granted. The situation is very nebulous."

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Summerfest a bummerfest

Anatomy of a riot



Jessie Hayes does a smooth number at Milwaukee's Summerfest.

photo by Mark Goff



The show's M.C., progressive rock D.J. Bob Reitman had similar sentiments towards the hard-core stagecrashers. "The big problem was those persons who mixed qualudes, downers and alcohol. When I announced from the stage that a lot of people were mixing downers and booze before I could finish the fucking sentence the whole crowd erupted in cheers. You know, the thing that summed it up for me was the person I saw wearing eight-inch leopard skin platform shoes, barbed out, drunk and trying to walk. That's where the counter-culture is at now. It was Barb City, barbed wire and barbituates."

Drug-induced or not, the melee was in full swing when Humble Pie finished their set. Bonfires had been started, beer and food stands had been liberated and then trashed, buildings were attacked, and bottles were thrown stageward. "They even beat the shit out of the circus performers," fumed Sheila Boyd, Assistant General Manager. "I got hit with a rock, you know why, because I was standing next to a cop. One of our stage managers was accused of being a narc and he should have backed off but he got irate and they beat him up and he's got cerebral palsy, man, he can't even make a fist. Listen, on Sunday morning when the boy scouts were trying to clean up, people on the road were throwing bottles at them, imagine, the fucking boy scouts."

OF COURSE, EVERYONE HAS their own theory as to the causal agents of the violence. Mavor Maier blamed it on the "lunatic fringe" of youth. "We're not going to tolerate this," he told a cheering crowd of 1500 Sunday morning on the Summerfest site, "They're not going to stop our Summerfest." "They", of course, refers to the out of town vagabonds that most Summerfest officials blame for the strife. "They found out," Henry Jordan thundered, "by word of mouth, by the underground as they call it, that we were having a rock festival here. Its not Milwaukee kids that caused this, look at the arrest figures. Now maybe some of our Milwaukee kids seem to dress like the others but the Milwaukee kids have regard for the property. They realized that it was theirs."

roaring bonfires made of the wooden benches. On the first Saturday night show, which featured Steve Miller and the Ben Sidran Band, the main gate was torn down as thousands stormed in and nearly captured the stage. So this Saturday's action came as no surprise to general manager King.

"I heard this thing had been building all week long," he said. "On Saturday I just stood there watching the fires and I asked a kid why and he said that he'd been hassled all week long by the cops. A major problem was that the police had been breaking up campsites after the concerts, but that doesn't excuse the fact that these kids deliberately fucked it up for themselves."

By noon Saturday, thousands were already camped out in anticipation of the eight o'clock show starring Humble Pie and Jo Jo Gunne. When Jo Jo came on stage, 87,000 persons had paid and some crowd estimates reached the 100,000 mark. Gunnes' set was marred by some stagecrashing so by the time Humble Pie had set up, confrontation was in the air. "One thing I was sure of was that while we were playing I knew it would be cool", Steve Marriot of Humble Pie related. "I was worried, however, about the safety of the people after we split. One thing I've learned is that you've got to speak to these people in their own fucking language, it's no good coming on like a saint. If someone takes a swing at you, you fucking swing back, verbally I mean. I said 'For fuck's sake, cool it' and they looked at me and laughed and said 'Yeah'. You know, I really believe that saying that they only come out at night is true. It's all so dark, and they're also one of many, and they also don't give a shit."

HOWEVER, THE CONFRONTATION was aided by the presence of a hammer-swinging, hardhatted security force. "You had a problem in that you had guys with hammers in their hands on stage to repel boulders which was fucking stupid," Marriot continued. "Look there's always gonna be panicked bouncers but what really annoyed me was the cats that came out with weanons."

Humble Pie's road manager John Doumanian blamed the trouble on a hard-core of 300-400 "troublemakers out in front". "I saw kids being popped up front when they tried to climb the fence in front of the stage apron and the scary part was the same faces kept popping up and coming back for more."

Milwaukee Mayor Henry Maier's pet project. But the event has suffered from a schizophrenic image since it professes to be both a civic thank-you to the citizenry of Milwaukee and a tourist attraction for the beer-drinking, bratwurst-ingesting summer nomads of the Midwest.

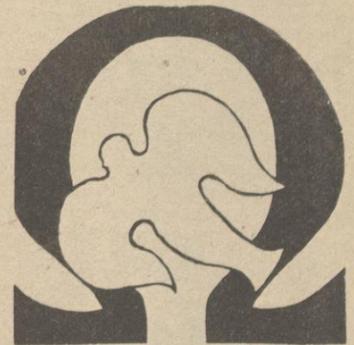
THIS SPLIT VISION IS demonstrated by the fact that 73 percent of Summerfest's paid advertising is placed outside of Milwaukee with 28 percent alone in the Chicago area. Apparently the advertising worked as thousands of Chicago youths flocked to the ten-day festival and wound up hassled, irate and in many cases, arrested. "I woke up with a billy club and they took me to jail," said Paul Portwood of West Chicago, Ill., "After they hit me, I got up and started staggering, I was staggering because they hit me, but every time I staggered they hit me again. It's not like we were hurting anything in the park. I didn't even know what the charges against me was until this morning. It turned out they busted me for drunkenness."

Saturday's riot was not in the least bit unanticipated. All week long a confrontation consciousness had been developing, aided by the large influx of barbiturates to an area that already boasted of an incredibly easy availability of beer since the three major sponsors of Summerfest were Schlitz, Pabst and Miller Hi-Life. On opening night, those backstage at the Manassas concert were treated to an audience panorama that looked like it came direct off the set of an old Charlton Heston flick, complete with drunken heathens snakedancing around

By LARRY SLOMAN
of the Cardinal Staff

"I slept till 11:30 and I'm still shaking," moaned Paul King, the general manager of Summerfest, Milwaukee's ten-day miniWoodstock, "I went to get my shoes shined this morning and my legs wouldn't stay still, Christ, I feel like a truck ran over me." Meanwhile, in another office in the Summerfest building, Henry Jordan, former star tackle with the Green Bay Packers turned P.R. man and Summerfest V.P. was nursing his own private wounds. "I'm down to 226 pounds," he bellowed, crashing his coffee mug personalized with the word "BOSS" onto his neat desk. "I haven't been this light since I was twelve years old, that's how much I worried." The cause for these gentlemen's alarm on a muggy Midwestern tuesday morning was last Saturday's July 21 full-fledged riot which culminated in 242 arrests with the majority of scofflaws being booked on drunk and disorderly charges as about 700 youths engaged in a wild, rock-hurling, bonfire-building rampage that caused over \$100,000 in damages to the Summerfest site. In all, 613 people were taken into custody during the Summerfestivities, the largest number of arrests in Milwaukee since the inner core civil disturbances of 1967.

There is an element of irony implicit in this fracas since Summerfest itself was created as a pacifying agent of sorts following the riots of the late 1960's. Billed as a showcase for the city, Summerfest began operation in 1968 when prominent businessmen donated the funds to realize



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DANE COUNTY MEMORIAL COLISEUM

By CHRIS LARSON

The only way I can relate what Eddie Elson daily does is through these pictures I have taken following him about. These photographs are of his special friends; the people he considers the "divinely touched."

I first met Eddie in March of this year. There was a fashion show being given at St. Vincent's on Williamson St. and I was there as a photographer. A group of artists from the neighborhood had decided to put on the fashion show using St. Vincent's old clothing. The proceeds from the admission charge and the sale of the clothes being modeled were to go to St. Vincent's.

Eddie was the moderator of the show. The models would come out on a T shaped stage, pirouette around and walk off. Eddie would introduce them with made up names and describe the clothing they wore with made-up terms: "And introducing Gloria Vanerleiben, with red striped nightrails and leg of mutton homespun on the fringes."

"And introducing Nicholas Prudey, wearing a hobble shirt, with hooks and eyes and hor-

sehair. Isadore Macaroon wearing a yellow lounging kirtle with euclidian blouse with flounces and bobbins. And now Esther Havey modeling a farthingale cork rump with Indian frocks up and down her bodeese."

A few days after this marvelous fashion show I ran into Eddie on State Street. A big crowd was gathered around him and a violent argument was going on. Apparently a fellow who was walking his dog had failed to curb him and the dog, a german shepherd, had crapped in the middle of the sidewalk. A young girl, walking barefoot had stepped in the dog shit and Eddie, gallant that he is, had scooped up the remaining dog shit and had rubbed it into the dog owner's hair. The dog was snarling and growling; the boy with shit on his hair was screaming and crying; the girl with shit on her feet was wailing and moaning.

I introduced myself to Eddie amidst the tumult, saying that I had liked the show he had put on at St. Vincent's and would like to show him the photos I had taken. He shook my hand...

After he apologized we both

went into the Rennebohm bathrooms and washed our hands. The crowd was still out on the street, so after washing up we had coffee and I showed him my pictures.

He was very much impressed and told me that I had the "magic touch." He also told me that I could help him free the people that he loved from the institutions where they were being kept by photographing them and showing all the world that these people are not to be feared and ought not to be locked away. Eddie said to me, "I feel cheated when a rich man buys a master's painting and locks it in his vault. I have a right to see that painting; it belongs to me as well as him. There are many people locked away who I should be allowed to daily see."

I believe that Eddie's right. The people who have been invalidated as "mentally ill" and "mentally retarded" are in fact "divinely touched". They are rare like precious paintings and should not be locked away in vaults.

I hope my pictures make you see what Eddie Elson sees. My work, I hope, shows the warm and godly beauty of these people.

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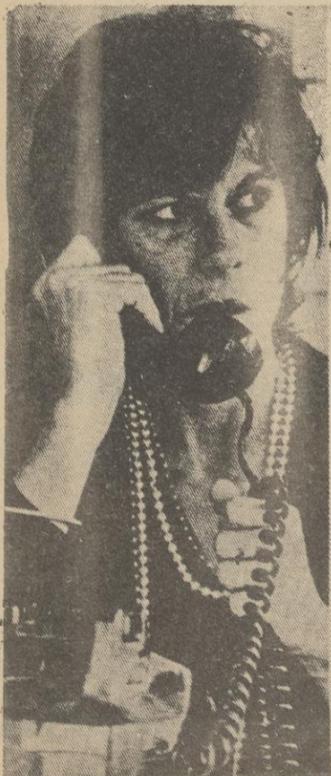
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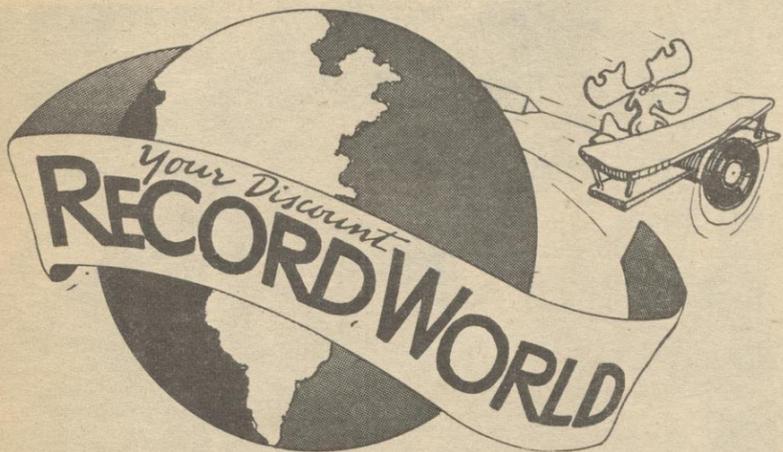


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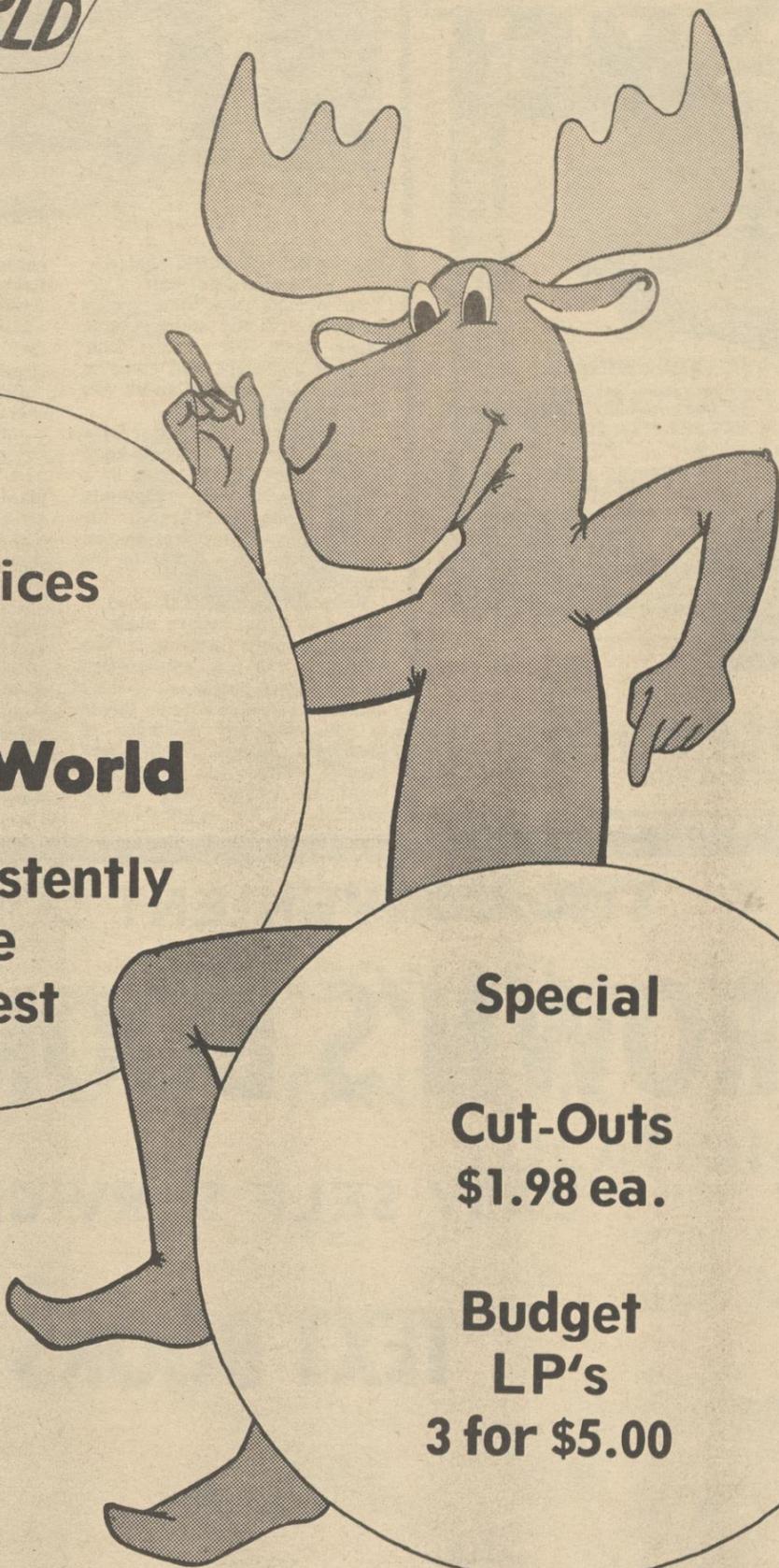
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Twenty Eight Flavors



By HENRY SCHIPPER
of the Cardinal Staff

On opening day they caught someone violently stuffing toilet paper down the men's john. Howard Johnson's had come to Miffland and one Mifflander was saying hello.

The controversial enterprise began to dish out its twenty-eight flavors last May. In spite of a graffiti plea from the community which shone brightly on the construction site for five months, no bombers have come to the rescue.

Howard Johnson's is situated on what was a full square block of rather precious housing in the Miffland area. Its construction forced over 60 people out of their homes and created a major threat to the continued existence of Madison's student youth community. "There are people who want to change the whole character of the neighborhood,"

asserts Soglin's Administrative Assistant, James Rowen. "Quite obviously Howard Johnson's wouldn't have gone out on a limb if they thought they would be left there to rot."

MOREOVER, HOJO'S IS...well, everybody knows what HoJo's is: a middle class climax; stiff, straight, artificial, deodorized, pre-packaged, sterile, plastic—there exists a whole universe of words simply to describe the Beast. And this was coming to Miffland, in its own words, to bring us "The Flavor of America." But it was precisely the bitter taste of America that many Mifflanders were trying to overcome. Not even 28 flavors could disguise the reality of the teargas which used to hover regularly over the HoJo site.

Hotel manager Bob Schumacher, along with restaurant manager Sam Green, are real nice guys. There is a

definite attempt on their part to articulate a policy of 'co-existence' with the community. "I just wish the community would realize what I'm trying to do," says Bob. "I'm so very anxious to be a part of it, to get along."

I asked Bob on what basis he felt he could work with a neighborhood which his organization was helping to destroy. "Look, we're here now and that's what you've got to deal with. I mean, what else can I say. It can either be nasty or nice."

"Well, Bob, how would you make it nice?"

"Why, we've been bending over backwards. This place is unique. Hank—I mean Howie, has gone out of his way. We don't even use our regular trademark of orange and blue because of how everyone hates it here. And there's none of that vulgar stuff like ten foot

(continued on page 13)

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dishes it out to Miffland

(continued from page 12)

plaques of an oyster or clam hanging on the wall."

John Rappacietta, an upper echelon official from Milwaukee chimed in, "our instructions are to try and co-operate and fit in...Gee, we even give our special rooms college type names—like The Regent or The Cardinal."

"Yeah," I said, "that's pretty neat, but isn't it a bit thin?"

"Thin?"

"You know, superficial."
"COME ON," burst John. He was a bit irritated and I could tell that his basic dislike for me and my kind was beginning to conquer the professional impulse to be cool. "We do have a certain code. I mean, you want long hair, and that's okay. You can eat and work here with long hair. But," and Big John's eyes shifted towards me nervously, "we're not gonna have no ORGIES or that kind of thing. What do you want? That we should sell pot in the lobby? We won't be bullied into extremism."

"Extremism! All I'm asking is, now that you're here, couldn't you do something to serve the community and help..."

"Serve the community!" Mr. Rap's internal fluids were reaching high tide. "Did you ever think of how many kids we'll put through college because of the work we give. Not only that, we're an equal opportunity employer, we take anybody."

"But, uh, isn't that the law?"
"YEAH, IT'S the Law, but who follows the law? Hey, listen," says John to Sam Green, "we gotta be careful what we say. This guy writes faster'n I speak." They grinned as the atmosphere grew increasingly tense.

"But if you really want to become a part of this community shouldn't you maybe give us rooms for meeting, or let us use the pool, or even put back some of the money you take out by giving to the Sustaining Fund?"

"Hey, wait a minute, Hank." It was friendly Bob, the manager, this time. "I still have to make money. I mean, that's why we're here—no doubt about it. We live in a capitalist society. Whatever else we say, you got to remember why we're really here."

"Why pick on us?" screamed John, who was bitter about the derision and anger HoJo's often received. "We're just like everybody else around here. Why don't you yell at the high rise apartments?"

"HELL," ADDED Sam Green, "We serve the community, that is, the university community. Five thousand people a week come thru here, businessmen, alumni, and they want us. Besides, I employ ninety per-cent students as a conscious policy. In my own little way I try to help you guys. I do, I

really do."

Earlier, Bob had given me a grand tour of his half of the enterprise, the hotel. It took about five minutes to conclude rather safely that if you've seen one room, you've seen them all. But Bob was a proud if slightly nervous proprietor, and acted like a mother waiting to see how her new born babe will be received. Beaming proudly, I was amazed to discover how many good qualities a man could manufacture out of nothing. But his chirping flow of praise kept me informed.

"SPACIOUS HALLWAYS," Bob busted out. "High ceiling too." Salesmanship, I marvelled. Whew!

He led me into the \$26 suite. Two rooms. Very neat. "Every room has automatic heating and air-conditioning. Color TV with our own special 'pamper panel.' And oh, look here." Bob pampered the TV onto the local educational channel. "Channel 21-I insisted on having the University station." I was then taken into the bathroom and showered with a veritable stream of commendation: "Sunlamps—very strong. Two shower heads. See Henry, if the lady doesn't want to wet her hair she just sprays from down here. Special security lock—full vanity mirror—varied toilet color scheme..."

IMPRESSIVE, Bob...impressive. "Are the rooms filling?"
"Oh yes. No problem. Last week, graduation, we were filled up. No problem at all."

The next day I slipped up to the sixth floor and talked to four or five maids. According to them, business was slow. HoJos had overhired and workers were already getting laid off. In the kitchen rumors of unionization were afloat, a leaflet having been distributed and read.

"You came to the right person," said a maid who wished to remain unidentified. "Let me tell you, I'm really pissed. They're just not filling up. Conventions fell through, maybe because of the firebombing. Hell, I used to be afraid to tell people who picked me up hitchhiking where I worked."

LATER I ASKED one of the laundrymen whether he felt the cloud of protest and threat of violence was bad for business.

"Maybe, but most of the people who come here don't really care about or know about what Howard Johnson's means for Miffland. They're the kind that loves it here, you know, for them, HoJos is tops."

The first Howard Johnson's was launched in 1925. As rats multiply ever so swiftly in the sewer, so this little baby spawned like crazy in the garbage of America. Maturity came fast and before long the corporation began to cover the

land. Today parent to 500 Motor Lodges and 900 restaurants, Howard Johnsons has freckled the face of America.

WHAT WE HAVE in Miffland is a blemish; awkward, stiff, sinfully ugly, but confident that it will one day reap its justification in profit. Difficult as it may be, HoJo has tried to blend in with its surrounding, to mollify protests with a limited reform of character. As the workers repeatedly pointed out, "Management is real nice, no big pressure. In fact, it's the people here who make the work bearable because the wage is only average, and the job is hard. But then again, they sort of have to be nice. This situation is so inflammable they can't afford to mess up."

Although I personally liked both Bob Schumacher and Sam Green, it was easy to see that the problem was and is one of institutions, not people. So long, as Bob himself pointed out, "our primary purpose is to make money," reform can only be skin deep. "But really Hank, I try to do it as unobtrusively as possible."

Big deal.



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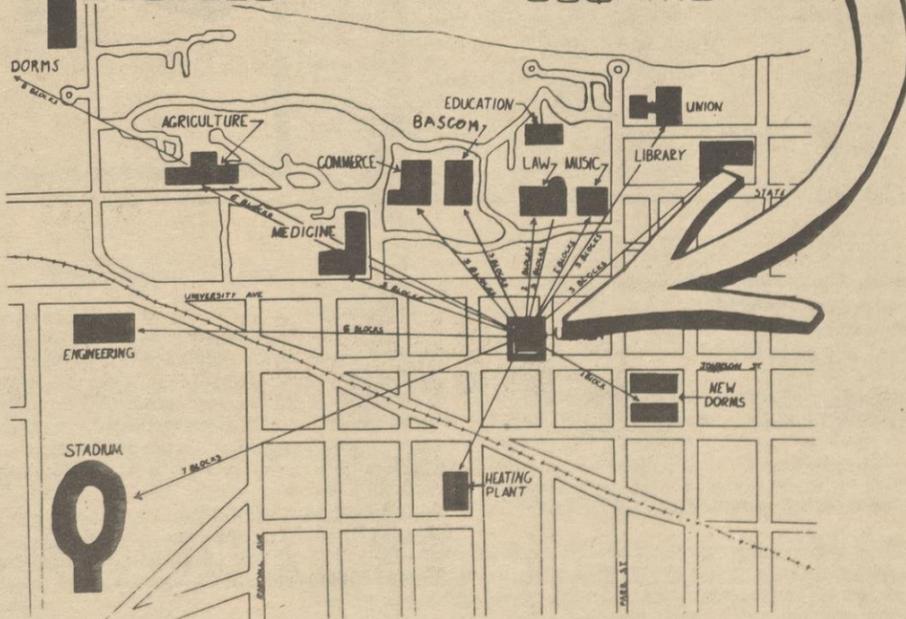
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The Grand Duchess of Gérolstein

by Jacques Offenbach

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Thrust Stage Theatre—Vilas Hall

The Clandestine Marriage

by George Colman and David Garrick

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Movement mood

(continued from page 6)

Design Commission will be going, and any action to save Langdon Street will be predicated by what they do." Langdon Street has been threatened by new construction, and the effect of building on the tree-lined neighborhood is widely debated. WSA plans to open a housing office to fill the gap created by the recent closing of the University Housing Office on Murray St.

Campus funding and economic issues are also of considered importance. Federal fund cut-backs, tuition increases and cost of living increases involve everyone.

Says Hoerl: "The chief issue as I see it will be the efficient use of campus money—union funds and athletic funds. The campus is faced with a limited amount of money, and it must use it wisely."

Jerry Kassalow, a member of the Young Democrats believes "economic issues will be the key issues in the future. Student rent and housing will of course be important, as will student employment and the fixed wage structure."

BUT IT IS in the local arena where student strength is mustering. "Local issues must predominate because we feel the crush," explained Salter, "Nixon's impounding of educational funds, for example. the late 60's there were all those pictures of Vietnamese babies feeling the crush, but now we feel it here as well."

"Imperialism operates with the greatest affinity when local affairs go unchecked. If there is racism on the University campus, an imperialistic war can be carried on with the greatest ease."

A subject of intense local and national importance is Karl Armstrong. Armstrong, accused bomber of the Army Math Research Center (AMRC) is due to go to trial in October. His case sparks a wide variety of opinion.

"I FEEL THE ARMSTRONG trial and how the state is attempting to handle it will be a major issue in Madison," says Newman. "There are a lot of new people in Madison, and there is a need for re-education. There are many misconceptions concerning

the case that need to be cleared up. Most people we talk to feel the 1st degree murder charge and the \$450,000 bail are ridiculous. The people are fairly receptive; consciousness is high in Madison."

Charley Hill of the Native American Cultural Center views the Armstrong scene differently. "The late 60's don't exist anymore...Karl could be an issue, there might be enough of the old diehards left, but none of the new people really seem to care. People are disillusioned."

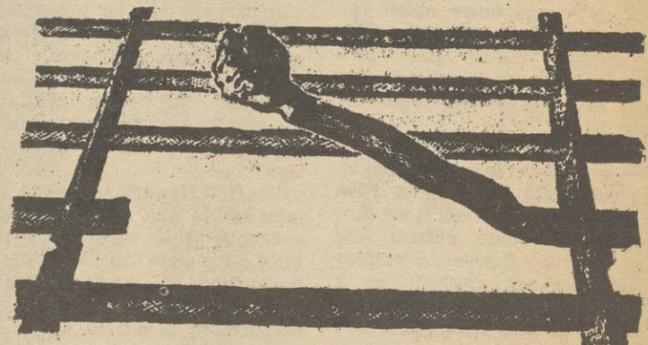
THE PERENNIAL ISSUE of racism promises to be no less important in the coming year. Both Salter from the Afro Center and Richard Hill from the Native American Center complain bitterly of the University attempt to shut down their centers:

"The budget for all the cultural centers will be only \$100,000. The budget last year for the Afro Center alone was about \$90,000, so if they get their budget renewed, there is only \$10,000 left for us and the Chicano Center," said Hill.

ORGANIZING THE PEOPLE who are new to Madison life, the people who arrived in Madison after the days of the New Year's Gang and Army Math, is the essential problem of the Madison left, and getting them organized is of paramount importance. Salter's "distillate" cannot do the work alone. This inability to fuse old and new is what prompts Iverson to complain of an energy crisis. Perhaps the WSA plans for a student union will provide an answer.

There will always be those who claim students don't care, but it must be remembered such people know a limited number of other people, and have limited resources with which to formulate their observations on the student movement. An issue such as the draft, were it started in earnest again, would doubtless provoke a reaction that would silence all those who say students don't care.

Ed. Note: There also is much activity among organized women's groups on campus, but this proved to be too great a subject to include here. An article discussing the women's movement, past and future, will be appearing shortly.



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Dennis McGilligan

4th district

Alderman



The student community should recognize the important role that city government plays in the quality of everyday life. From the moment one enters the city—often over bumpy and pot-holed streets, a legacy of the previous mayoral administration—to the trip up the winding stairs of a third-floor attic “efficiency” for \$150, one encounters the effect of city action or inaction.

The State Street Mall, rent control, parking tickets, mass transit and the condition of the lakes are problems which must be solved in cooperation with local government. Additional tree plantings, increased street lighting and concerts in the park all make our lives healthier safer and more enjoyable—if they are backed and “pushed” by your elected officials.

ONE WAY TO make the big push is through a local neighborhood association or group formed to involve citizens in reacting on an organized basis to some of the problems and issues that face them. In the Fourth District we have a citizens’ group “The Fourth District Organization” which is made up of people both young and old, tenant and property owner, student and worker. This organization, in operation over a year, attempts to represent neighborhood and central city interests by involving citizens in the decision-making process. They lobby, issue press releases, hold ward meetings, put out a newsletter, organize and appear before city boards and commissions to represent neighborhood interests.

There have been successes. Early in the Spring the Mendota Yacht Club announced plans to expand their private sailboat facilities in James Madison Park; and Fourth District residents responded by forming a non-profit “Parks Association” group, hiring an attorney and fighting the proposal before the City Council and the Madison Parks Commission. Recently, this idea of a “private club utilizing public park land for their own particular enjoyment” was rejected by the Parks Commission. And just several weeks ago the federal government announced that funds would be available to complete purchase of the property in front of Groves Co-op for preservation as a public park or “Period Garden” forever putting to rest the plans of a developer to put a zero-lot-line apartment building there. Last weekend we held a neighborhood “block-party” on the 500 block of North Pinckney street, site of a mini-arboretum or high rise condominium if a developer gets his way.

And setbacks, unfortunately, have occurred. This summer while most people were away CMI began construction of their five-story office building on East Gilman Street overlooking Lake Mendota and James Madison. As most people will recall the Fourth District Organization and the alderman opposed this use as contrary to the residential character and quality of the Mansion Hill area. Also, residents on the near east side lost another battle with the automobile as the City Council approved the Atwood Avenue By-Pass project after several central city alderpersons (Alderman Ray Davis, Eighth District and Alderman Mike Christopher, Sixth District) switched from opposition to support of the project.

Nevertheless, although battles have been fought, the war is far from over. The quality of living in Central Madison and the University area will depend in part on your involvement. If you live in the Fourth District and want to help, contact Rudi Wuennenberg at 257-7728 or Howard Lansman at 256-0385.

If you live in another area contact your alderman or county board supervisor about neighborhood groups that you might participate in. If none exist form your own and pressure for change—it’s the democratic way.

Dennis McGilligan
Alderman, Fourth Dis.
255-0949 or 266-4071
and leave a message

Susan Kay Phillips

9th district

Alderwoman



Many of the problems which face the Ninth District are a result of decisions being made by people who do not live in the area. There has been very little community control over these decisions. I feel that the only solution to this problem is to return the power over these decisions to the community. This requires organizing and informing the community. I ran for City Council as a Wisconsin Alliance candidate. The Alliance is attempting to build a third political party composed of working people, students, and farmers. Perhaps the main goal of the Alliance is to return to the people the power to make the controlling decisions which have formerly been the province of the people who own but do not live in an area.

I have listed below what I believe to be the major problems of the area and some thoughts on

possible solutions. I would welcome any additional ideas from interested people in the district.

The Ninth District has a very severe housing problem. There is a great need for decent, low cost housing for single people and for families in Madison and in the district. The new apartments being constructed are not meeting the needs. The City should make a commitment to developing low cost housing by providing seed money to non-profit housing corporations or by developing public housing.

THERE IS ALSO a great need for increased efficiency in prosecuting violations of the building codes. Along with this, there is a need for a well thought out program of rent control which would protect the tenant from rent raises to cover the costs of bringing a building up to code.

Rent control would also protect tenants and property owners alike from exploitative, skyrocketing rents and the rising taxes which result from speculation on rental property.

Madison must make an increased commitment to mass transportation and to bicycle traffic. We must continue to build the Madison Metro bus system and discourage commuter traffic. The down-town parking lots should be used only for short term parking, not for all day parking as is now the case. All new roads and street reconstruction should make provision for bicycle paths so that cyclists can ride safely on our streets.



Ray Davis

8th district

Alderman

Absentee landlords and land speculators have done more than anyone else to destroy the quality of life in central Madison. They have evicted people from their homes in order to further the commercial exploitation of the city and its inhabitants. Their only goal is to make a fast buck.

During the next year there will begin concerted and well-organized plans to fight back against the landlords and land speculators.

Rent control. The Central Madison Political Caucus will spearhead a rent control drive beginning this fall and continuing through next spring. It will be a massive grassroots campaign aimed at exposing the operations of the landlords and organizing the tenants to support rent control. We will need your support and help to leaflet and organize. This will be a city-wide campaign and will either succeed or fail on the basis of each tenant’s involvement and commitment.

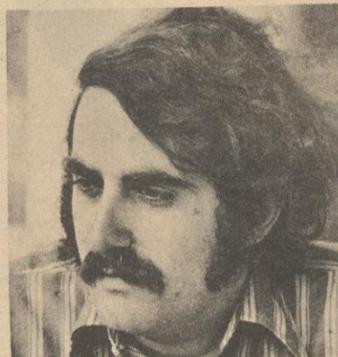
LAND SPECULATION. Last year Dan Nevaizer tore down a block of student housing in Miffland to put in a Howard John-

son’s. He succeeded in destroying a neighborhood. This year another developer tried to tear down the Lake Street Station to build an Arby’s Roast Beef. He was stopped. He was stopped because the community was aroused and organized at the prospect of further commercial exploitation.

I can and will introduce resolutions and ordinances into the city council to protect the rights of tenants and to try and stop the practices of land speculators. But the real battle will occur in the community. My effectiveness on the council will depend upon a well-organized community, and to organize that community is my first task. Once we have done this, then Madison local government will respond to our needs and problems.

Rent control and an end to land speculation are my goals for the next year. But the vehicle for these goals will be the Central Madison Political Caucus and other community organizations. And these can survive only with your commitment of time and energy.

**The
Soglin
Round
Table**



Michael Sack

13th district

The Thirteenth District is a very mixed area. It has many students, University and government workers with their families, and a sizeable elderly population. Most of the area consists of older housing; there is relatively little in the way of modern cracker-box housing and apartments as is prevalent in other areas of the City. The presence of Vilas Park, Monona Bay, and Lake Wingra make the area a very pleasant place to live.

Most of the student population of the district is located in the area between Regent and Drake Street. Most of the apartments were converted from family dwellings to income property. Many of the problems in the area stem from feelings of hostility between students and some of the older residents. It was this feeling that helped contribute to the rezoning of the western part of the district to R4A with its anti-student provision.

There are several irritating areas of conflict between students and the older residents that in principle could be resolved. Probably the worst problem is dogs. Many people believe that dogs have a right to run free through the neighborhood. But older people get intimidated by the loose dogs, many people’s lawns and gardens are destroyed by loose animals, and garbage cans often get strewn about by loose animals. For the sake of neighborhood relations, please don’t let your dog out on the loose!

ANOTHER SOURCE of conflict is the automobile. To a family or an elderly couple, the idea that four students in a house should each have their own car is a source of consternation. During the winter months with alternate side of the street parking, it is almost impossible to find a parking space on the street overnight. So again, for the sake of the neighborhood, please don’t own or operate a car in the area unless it is an absolute must!

A third problem for both students and established residents is the condition of housing in the area. Many landlords gouge students for rent and let the buildings run down into the ground. The City can do something about this because it has a basically sound set of housing codes. One thing that would help tremendously would be to let me know if your apartment or house is run down. It can be fixed. Demand decent housing!

My general program calls for rent control, increased development of decent housing, ultimate elimination of discriminatory zoning, improved park facilities, and improved mass transit. Many of these proposals will require a great deal of political effort to be realized. If you are willing to work with me on any or all of these issues, please let me know. Tel. no. 255-7313.

Parking must be provided for the residents of the district. Some limitations must be placed on parking of commuter cars in the central area. Residents should not have to face daily parking tickets.

We need more parks and greenspace in the center of Madison. The City should make a commitment to establishing small neighborhood parks of one or two lot size for the area residents.

There are many other problems in the area. I do believe that the majority of these problems are a result directly or indirectly of these major problems listed. I would urge area residents to take an active interest in the solution of these problems and become involved in some small ways.

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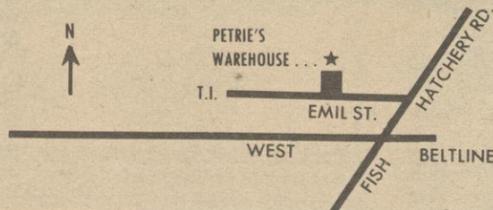
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