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The daily cardinal. Vol. LXXXIII, No. 163 July 31, 1973

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Cullen:

A fighting Irishman shipped back home

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.

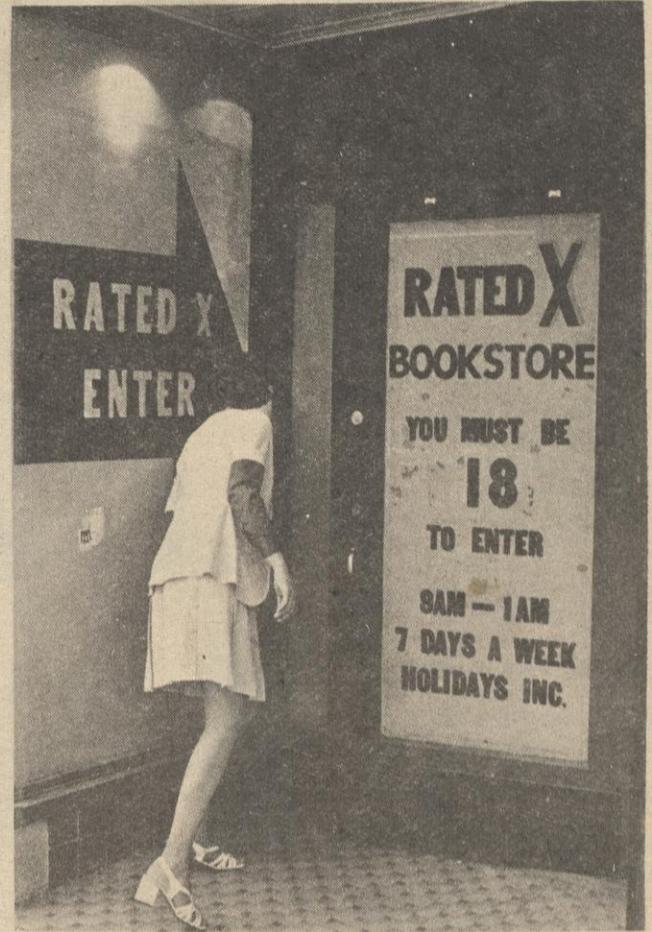
TWO OF THE children leave the lot and stroll to the next door house where they climb the front steps and ring the doorbell. They are greeted by their friend Mike, a thin, sprightly man with a disarming smile whose actions based on conviction and conscience have, as a child would say, gotten him into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

Mike, 31 year old Irish immigrant Michael Cullen—faces possible deportation as a result of his commitment to radical activism after spending 12 years in the U.S.

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

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NOW THAT we have your attention, may we refer you inside the paper to page three, where local reaction to the recent Supreme Court pornography ruling is surveyed. And you don't even have to be 18 to enter.

photo by Leo Heinert

Armstrong hearing airs final motions

By MEYER HOROWITZ
of the Cardinal Staff

The final round of pre-trial sparring in the Karl Armstrong Army Math bombing case will begin this Thursday. These last maneuvers will climax an 18 month legal battle for survival which has spanned courtrooms in two countries. The hearing, scheduled for 8:30 a.m. in Judge Sachtjen's court, may influence the shape of Armstrong's defense and determine his chances for acquittal.

The defense has filed twenty-one discovery motions, one motion pertaining to electronic surveillance of Armstrong, his attorneys, and the Karl Armstrong Defense Committee, and a motion to sever the charges (i.e., be tried separately on each count). The prosecution has filed five discovery motions of its own, including one which would force the defense to give away the nature of its case.

UNDER THE WISCONSIN STATUTES, a criminal defendant is allowed limited discovery rights. These enable the defendant to look at certain aspects of the prosecution's evidence. If requested, the state must produce all statements made by the defendant in its possession, all physical evidence it intends to introduce at trial, and all statements made by prosecution witnesses who will testify at trial.

However, Armstrong's lawyers will argue that the state should produce all the physical evidence in its custody, regardless of whether it will be used at trial. Armstrong contends that since he has been out of the country or incarcerated for the past three years, and since the state has exclusive possession of all physical evidence arising from the alleged crimes, he should be allowed to inspect all the evidence and conduct his own tests on it. This argument is based on constitutional principles of fairness guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment.

In response to Armstrong's requests for an adequate defense under the fourteenth amendment, the state maintained in a memorandum that it "always finds it quite amusing that defense attorneys expound ad nauseum about the need for liberal pre-trial discovery."

The most important defense motion, however, may be the request to discover "any and all informants, Agent Provocateurs, Finks, Stool Pigeon, or any other person" who participated in crimes or gave aid or information to the state. This so-called "Watergate motion" is in response to the recent revelations of governmental misconduct in political prosecutions. Similar defense motions have been made in the Detroit Weatherman trial and the Gainesville VVAW conspiracy case, where John Mitchell has already testified under subpoena.

THE STATE HAS accused the defense of "inject(ing) humor into the case" by the Watergate motion. But the unknown extent of governmental misconduct in repressing White House political enemies gives this motion added significance. John Ehrlichman testified this past week, for example, that instances of undercover governmental "activities," otherwise illegal, must remain secret for "national security" reasons. In addition, Robert Mardian, who headed the grand jury crackdown on radical groups across the country, has surfaced in the Watergate scandal as the political coordinator for the Committee to Re-elect the President.

The state has agreed to sever the Army Math charge, but it maintains that the other three arson counts as well as the attempted bombings of the Wisconsin Power Station and the Badger Ordinance Works "together manifest a common scheme, design and plan to inflict harm upon military institutions or institutions doing work for the military." Armstrong has not been charged with the last two bombings. Some legal observers have noted that this contention by the state is somewhat at odds with its earlier position that the bombings were not political in nature, but were the random acts of a pyromaniac.

In addition, five days before trial the prosecution will furnish the transcript of all trial witnesses who testified before the grand jury which indicted Armstrong. The defense will argue that five days is not enough time to sift through the testimony, uncover contradictions and track down leads.

When it's tough to get porno ...the porno gets tough

By LINDA LEVENDUSKY
of the Cardinal Staff

Playboy and Penthouse have been hustled off magazine racks in Virginia, Mississippi and Georgia, and strippers have emerged unapparaled and unharassed in Boston. But in Madison the sex trade continues as always.

By a June 21 Supreme Court decision, state and local municipalities are now responsible for their own obscenity standards. In a five to four ruling, Chief Justice Burger, along with the Nixon appointees, circumvented a 1966 obscenity criterion of "utterly without redeeming social importance" in favor of a tighter obscenity definition: describing "in a patently offensive way sexual conduct specifically defined by its serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value."

Lowering the decision-making on to the shoulders of lower court's the Supreme Court has rid itself of the myriad of obscenity cases it has been faced with lately, but has shed no new light on the basic question what is obscenity.

Says UW constitutional law professor, David Fellman, "It's a kind of second level constitutional issue. Obscenity is out of constitutional control. Only (Supreme Court Justice) Douglas believes all publications are protected by the constitution."

The redeeming social value point, according to Fellman, "opened the door. The argument is that it doesn't give society enough protection. Burger per-



photo by Leo Theimer

sued the court to drop that point."

Fellman believes the decision will be met with new litigation: "This is a very large and profitable industry, with plenty of money for lawyers. We're not dealing with stumble-bums, ne'er-do-wells, and poor. Most liberal judges, like Doyle, think at least society has the obligation to protect children, and secondly, no right to impose hard-core pornography on unwilling adults."

Madison theater managers, bookstore and club owners, are waiting things out, hoping nothing new will come their way. Though encouraged by Mayor Soglin's disavowal of the censorship game, most venture no guesses as to what will happen.

Those who will comment are cautious, but with optimistically crossed fingers, such as Ken Ehlers, manager of Rated X Bookstore, who said the decision "bothered me a little, but so far so good."

Vince O'Hearn, manager of the Dangle, feels that obscenity policing is "getting to be a tired decision. I don't think most people really do care." O'Hearn doesn't foresee a repeat of the strife the Dangle faced over nude dancing in 1969-1970. "That was generally a more active time. There was more social unrest, more people testing the system, more conflict, more things going on."

Neither does the Madison Public Library fear book burnings or an onrush of vice groups. Director Bernard Schwab doesn't expect much local action. "We do not anticipate any change in our book selection process," said library director Bernard Schwab. "I may

be overly optimistic, but I think we're being serious and careful in our selection of books appealing to a broad spectrum." While there was a rash of complaints over book selection a couple years ago, today Schwab confronts "not

Alderson Loren Thorson (12th District) earlier associated by some with favoring a draft of community obscenity ordinances said, "A lot of people called or wrote applauding my stand to tighten up, but that was incorrect." Thorson has sent a survey throughout his district to discern feelings about Madison's obscenity standards. "I'm trying to determine if the public wants public hearings, wherein people would have the opportunity to determine community standards. I believe a majority in my district feel such public hearings should be held."

Local judges don't expect a barrage of new obscenity cases. U.S. Attorney John Olson says, "Though it's not our biggest priority, we've now gone from inactive to active. But I don't think that poses any problems. I'd be surprised if there are more than half a dozen cases within the next year."

City Attorney Edwin Conrad, similarly is unhurried. He views the Supreme Court decision as "merely provisional, in sort of a limbo." Though Supreme Court decisions are rarely reversed, the American Civil Liberties Union in conjunction with the American Library Association has filed a motion for a rehearing. Conrad thinks there will be a lengthy wait until the decision is definitive, possibly until January.

THE BULL RING GANG IS READY TO TAKE YOU ON...

317 STATE STREET

Twelve years later...

(continued from page 1)

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, excessively 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 views the deportation hearing as an educational forum for examining the legal and political status of aliens and for raising issues about racism, militarism, and even the Immigration and Naturalization Service itself.

"IT'S NOT JUST a matter of saving one's skin," Cullen told the Cardinal. "There's no way I could do that and be faithful to working class people. I will offer the resistance position during the hearing. I am going to talk about what's going on in South Vietnam, with South Vietnamese students, and about migrant workers in California and Texas."

Accordingly, Cullen said he plans to bring a South Vietnamese student living in Oregon to the hearing to testify. The student, Cullen said, wants to return to his homeland but only if he can live under the authority of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG). "If he's sent back to Saigon, he'll probably end up in a Vietnamese jail," Cullen said.

"I think an overlegalized defense position will not be satisfactory," Cullen said. "I affirm the charges. I do not withdraw from them. It's blatant, but it has to be said to whom ever will listen. I think they've got to give amnesty to Americans in Canada if they give amnesty to me."

Recently Cullen has been offered asylum on an Indian reservation in northern Minnesota by Dennis Banks, national field director of the American Indian Movement and leader of the Wounded Knee takeover. Involved would be the sale of ten

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Saletime!

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Police reforms: more style than substance

By TOM WOOLF
of the Cardinal Staff



photo by Leo Theinert

At times, it probably isn't easy to be a cop. But by the same token Holly Lasee and Anne Beal don't consider their membership on the Community-Police Relations Committee (CPRC) a terribly simple task either. Organized by Chief Couper soon after he stepped in office, the CPRC is a six-member committee of students and citizens essentially designed to be a watch-dog over police actions.

IDEALLY, THE committee is supposed to assist in policy development for the police, forward complaints about police activities to Couper, aid in training and generally act as a bridge between the department and the community.

But these are Couper's perceptions. "We've gotten no cooperation whatsoever from the chief or the department," Lasee commented. "Couper uses us for public relations and that's it."

The committee's emphasis is on the community, not the police. The CPRC functions by collecting information about specific incidents and helping persons understand their situation. Other functions include: mediation between the police and community individuals; observing the police in the field; and holding free teach-ins around Madison.

"BY HOLDING the teach-ins," Beal explained, "we are trying to better educate the people as to their basic rights, street laws and how these laws are applied here."

"People feel the law is cut and dried," Lasee noted. "And the problem is most people don't realize what a fallacy this is. Laws are open to many different interpretations and we want people to understand this and the different interpretations."

The CPRC has no ties with the police; no cops are on the committee, there are no dealings with the Police and Fire Commission and despite Couper's claim that the committee is one of his "arms," Beal stressed the total independence of the committee from the chief and the department.

"Our relationship to Couper is no different than with any other officer. Our work is done independently of him; our relationship with Couper is undefined, but to us he's just another cop."

THE CPRC CAN offer several courses of action for the individual who files a complaint. A civil suit can be filed; the complaint can be taken to the Equal Opportunities Commission, Couper or the Police and Fire Commission; or the complaint may be used for publicity value. The greatest problem the committee faces is that few people know it exists.

"Most people don't know we exist," Beal said, "but those attending the teach-ins have been receptive to us. Since we're not official, we haven't been called in to investigate any complaints by the police."

"But people have had us accompany them when going to the police because they felt uncomfortable and feared harassment. We want people to understand that they don't have to remain dominated by the police; that's something we're trying to change."

Among the police harassment the CPRC has witnessed was one incident which occurred at a local bar recently. A young man was asked to leave by the bouncer, and when the guy walked back to the bar to get his coat, the security officers present attacked him. Several members of the CPRC witnessed the incident, and a lawsuit against the security agency has been filed by the young man involved.

"ONCE SOMEONE from our committee showed up, everything was cool," said Lasee. "When we're around the police mellow; people are advised of their rights, there is no brutality and the cops are more polite. Having us around seems to make things legal."

Neither Beal nor Lasee see any marked differences within the department since the formation of the committee. The lack of cooperation from Couper and the rest of the administration and the witnessing of increased harassment by members of the CPRC suggest that most of Couper's activities directed towards improving community relations amounts to a whitewash.

"All the cops have done some PR," Beal said. "Look at the heavy emphasis put on the Ride-Along program. Although it may open up the department a little, the educational value is slight and that makes the value of opening the department nonexistent."

Nevertheless, several changes in policy and tactic may suggest the police are seriously striving to improve community

relations. Affinity is non-existent (supposedly); the use of deadly force now has written guidelines and stricter limitations; a Special Operations Section has been organized to work with the community to prevent crimes; the handling of rapes has been altered so that filing a complaint is easier for the victim; and all officers are required to have identification visible while

on duty. The mere fact that the department has opened its doors to the press and public is a giant improvement over the past administration.

Yet, while the openness of the administration may seem impressive, the vagueness has been discouraging. In collecting information for this Cardinal police series, Community Relations Director Ed Forbes was most helpful and somewhat informative, but that's his job. Couper was pleasant and talked a great deal about changes, but with blatant obscurity. If the CPRC, which Couper organized to help in policy-making and training, has been faced with this same vagueness and lack of assistance, what kind of improvement does this suggest?

PERHAPS POLICE attitudes actually have changed and it is our responsibility to accept this over our ingrained stereotypes. But words cannot hide the realities of harassments in the streets—the Broom St. mishap, the Take Over incident. Administrative vagueness and subtlety do not provide adequate cover for police actions in the streets.

To discover what really is going on in our streets attend a CPRC teach-in. By so doing, you will have a clearer understanding of basic rights, street laws and their application and what the CPRC can do for you. This committee needs community support to sustain its existence and the work of the CPRC is essential to community safety from police harassment. The next teach-ins are this week: Wednesday, August 1 at 7:30 p.m. at the Wil-Mar Neighborhood Center, and Friday, August 3 at 7:30 p.m. at the Atwood Community House (2425 Atwood Ave., 249-3888).

With police claims of trying to improve community relations amounting to little more than a cover for increased harassments, the work of the CPRC becomes that much more important.

...A Catholic activist returns home

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acres of land to Cullen on the Leach Lake Reservation.

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 parishoner.

"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 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 sen-

tence, 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 followed by a heavy-set black boy of about the same age, who glanced into the living room, smiled, and greeted Cullen.

"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 stary-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."

The Daily Cardinal
Founded April 4, 1892

THE DAILY CARDINAL is owned and controlled by elected representatives of the student body at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. It is published Monday through Friday mornings through the regular academic year. Registration issues are one week prior to each semester.

THE DAILY CARDINAL publishes Tuesdays and Fridays during the Summer Session on the Madison campus, including the Fall

Orientation Issue. The Daily Cardinal is printed in the University Typography Lab, and published by the New Daily Cardinal Corporation, 821 University Ave., Madison, Wis. 53706.

THE DAILY CARDINAL is a non-profit organization completely independent of University finances. Operating revenue is generated solely from advertising and subscription sales. Second class postage paid at Madison, Wisconsin. Business and Editorial phones at (608) 262-5854.

Cardinal

opinion & comment

Resign? Poppycock! Let others wallow in Watergate.

Our Fearful Leader

Fascism on little cat feet

Long before Watergate, people had predicted that if fascism ever came to America, it would come disguised as democracy. Thus, it is doubly and triply frightening that the hearings investigating the proto-fascist spectacle of Watergate are being heralded in some circles as proof of the vitality of the American system. The public in content with an explanation of Watergate that views Richard Nixon simply as an evil man, who surrounded himself with men who were even worse.

It is crucial to look beyond this easy consensus which names Nixon as the villain, and then rests its case. Everyone has jumped on a liberal anti-Nixon bandwagon, but few have looked closely at conditions in the country which created Watergate, the scandal which would have gone unnoticed except for the stunning incompetence of the hired thugs who perpetrated the "third-rate burglary attempt."

The most important fact about Watergate is that it exemplifies a police-state trend, which is evident in many other areas of the country as well. No less an authority on the subject than far right-winger William F. Buckley, Jr. has described the burgeoning scandal so in his newspaper column: "Watergate was fascist in its reliance on the state as an instrument of harassment."

But this type of enemy harassment is not new, and only when the "enemy list" included established liberal and centrist figures was the country shocked. If Thomas Watson and McGeorge Bundy had not been on the enemies list, one can be sure that there would have been no front-page story in the New York Times. The targets of the enemy list included the rich and respectable. Such people are not fair game for persecution at the hands of the state, claimed the public, and the public became outraged. But when government provocateurs infiltrated all sorts of anti-war groups there was no clamour. And when Black Panther leader Fred Hampton wasn't simply "bugged", but murdered in his bed, there was no scandal. The news of late has been full of other Watergate-type outrages. One of the most disturbing



was a mistaken identity drug raid. Herbert Giglotto, a Collinsville, Ill. boilermaker, had his home raided by an unshaven band of federal agents, who had made a bad mistake in their no-knock search for drugs.

Disturbing as events of this sort are, they are not surprising. As one observer noted, "This sort of thing has been going on for years in the D.C. area. Mostly black people have been victims under any variety of pretexts. I can assure you it's not going on in Chevy Chase."

It is in just this sort of back-page news story, as well as the front-page Watergate stuff, that "fascism comes on little cat feet" to paraphrase the poem. But all the smaller cases of police state activity are ignored. Why is one horrendous public event a scandal, while another is merely a run-of-the-mill horror? It has been said that scandals reflect our deepest fears about ourselves and our country: England's deepest fears revolve around sex, while ours revolve around monied corruption in our political system. But do we think this system fails only when the Republicans are caught sabotaging the Democrats? Why isn't it a scandal when black children can't get enough to eat, or when nobody can get jobs?

A liberal, enemy-listed senator, Birch Bayh, makes the point that fascism will not herald its own arrival; it will sneak in. "Fascism comes with a bad nomination to the Supreme Court here, a preventive detention bill, or a piece of no-knock legislation there, until one day, our children or their children will open their history books and ask what happened."

It is always easiest to run and hide at depressing news. But it is better to stay and fight. Don't think we don't have any power, because we do. It was the pressure of the student movement, and the anti-war movement in general, which forced Nixon's back up against the wall and limited his options in conducting the Vietnam War. That power, should not be forgotten, especially in this time of police-state encroachment such as now. We may be the only hope.

Letters to the Editor

June 18, 1973

Mr. Ferris
Sheriff
Dane County Jail
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Ferris:

Those of us on The Karl Armstrong Defense Committee in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, have become increasingly alarmed and concerned over the past several months about the prolonged incarceration of Karl Armstrong. We are deeply troubled by the fact that he has been held for more than a year and a half in holding jails, without adequate exercise, human contact, proper diet, intellectual stimulation, or sunshine. During his period of incarceration at the Don Jail in Toronto, while the lengthy extradition proceedings were in progress, Karl twice endured solitary confinement, and was kept in complete isolation from other prisoners for all but two weeks of his remaining time in that jail.

The Don Jail has been condemned by the Department of Health, and recently was condemned by a team of psychiatric physicians as inadequately providing the necessary emotional and intellectual support prisoners need. It should also be noted that the Don Jail is a holding jail and the majority of prisoners there are on remand, or awaiting transfer to other institutions.

Karl was neither on remand or awaiting transfer. He was supposed to be considered innocent. But he was treated with a contempt and cruelty that belied his real position and assumed his guilt. After over a year in the Don Jail, where he was allowed only a minimum of fresh air, not even on a daily basis, where his only companions were guards who were under strict orders to deny

him friendship and the usual jail privileges, he returned to Madison, his home, only to be placed in another holding situation, where he is being denied even further, activities which are essential to his physical and mental health. It is a wonder that he remains a healthy and basically optimistic young man. It is surely a tribute to his incredible strength of character that he has not been broken by his lengthy imprisonment in these holding prisons.

It is our request, as friends of Karl who are deeply concerned for his health and well-being, that he be granted certain rights, rights which will certainly not inconvenience the staff at Dane County Jail, rights which are certainly in keeping with a humane point of view, and which are absolutely necessary if Karl is to remain a whole and functioning man, capable of total concentration during his trial which is to come. It is essential that those in charge of his incarceration in Madison keep always in mind that Karl has not yet been tried, though he has been in jail for over one and one half years, and that he is entitled to the same considerations as any man or woman who is presumed innocent. Since his bail has been set so incredibly high, even though he has been granted pauper status, it is only just that he be allowed the following:

1. Exercise: He must be given access, several times during the week, to the out-of-doors. Surely an exception can be made for a man who is himself an exception in your jail. You yourself have admitted that Karl's situation is an unhealthy one. To be denied sunshine for so long is terribly detrimental to a man's health. It is imperative that some procedure be found that will provide Karl with adequate exercise and fresh

air.

2. The visiting situation at Dane County Jail is truly appalling, but particularly so for a man who has had to endure a lengthy stay there. Though it is true that he is allowed several visits a week with his family, and his friends are able to visit with him two Saturdays each month, the circumstances surrounding these visits make communication and meaningful contact impossible. The small window and inadequate voice box are real obstacles and render each visit frustrating and intolerable. It is our suggestion that Karl be allowed his visits at the window provided for visits with his lawyers. We do not see how this would create a hardship for your staff, nor do we feel that this would be granting Karl a privilege out of keeping with his particular situation. He is not a prisoner like the others in your jail, as he is not awaiting transfer, has not been tried, and is not on remand. He is admittedly an exception and should be treated accordingly.

3. Those of us who have been visiting with Karl for over a year are convinced that his health has deteriorated. When we met him, just after his arrest in Toronto, he was several pounds heavier, and looked like a man who ate well and had adequate exercise. Now he is thin and has lost his healthy colour. It is imperative that he be provided with a diet adequate to his needs. Since he is a vegetarian, he needs excellent protein supplements in his diet and fresh fruit and vegetables on a regular basis. We do not understand why we have not been allowed to send him food packages in the mail. Surely an occasional fruit basket should be acceptable.

4. There are many things which Karl can use to increase and further develop skills and interests which he has acquired

over the years. We would like to be able to provide him with drawing materials and writing materials in supplies large enough to keep him busy over a long period of time. These materials would include writing and drawing pens and paper, instruction books, sketch pads, and any other material essential to the use of his very fine intellectual power. He must not be allowed to waste away in your jail. He must be able to appear at his trial fully capable of complete understanding of his position and fully capable of participation in the trial process.

We do not feel that any of the above requests are difficult to put into practice. We would hope, in fact, that they be considered as suggestions for all the prisoners at Dane County Jail. But to deny Karl adequate exercise, meaningful contact with his family and friends, intellectual stimulation, and proper diet is unjust in the extreme. We are only asking that he be granted his rights, which are all in keeping with his unique position within the confines of Dane County Jail.

Sincerely,

The Karl Armstrong Defense
Committee
C/O Burroughs
31 Kenilworth Ave.
Toronto, Ontario
Canada

To the Editor:

This letter is an attempt to balance Martin Gellen's intermittent ejaculations about social spending, corporate profits and the federal budget in Tuesday's Cardinal. His essay refers to the 1971 Tax Act, record corporate profits and "cuts" in federal spending for social programs and suggests that "billions for business and pennies for the poor is bound to have

disastrous consequences."

First of all, the "typical" City of Oakland is not typical. The city may have a 9 million dollar deficit and may be laying off workers, but this is unusual. The budgets of all levels of government together have recently been running a surplus of \$8 billion a year, and public employment has been expanding.

Obviously certain social programs have been gutted. But we are slow to realize that bourgeois administrators, various poverty researchers, and assorted intellectual facilitators are the direct recipients of most social program money, and that they are the first to cringe when their federal umbilicals are pinched. What about the lower income people themselves?

The most direct and effective income transfer to the poor is accomplished by reducing the unemployment rate. The labor force has been growing to record levels and the unemployment rate is down to 4.8%. Social Security payments, which have been increased, are another expedient income transfer which avoids the middle-men administrators and social workers.

This brings us to low income housing, construction of which Gellen states is at a standstill. I suggest that the problem is not expensive housing, but low incomes. At a time when bungling in the administration of public housing is being exposed, housing starts have been at record levels and real personal disposable income has been increasing at 5%.

Finally, because of his unique time warp, Gellen cannot see the connection between high corporate profits, low unemployment, and smaller budget deficits. He uses Senator Nelson's erroneous outdated

(continued on page 5)

NLF: life after the cease-fire

By ROBIN OSBORNE
Pacific News Service

BINH DUONG, South Vietnam: The NLF camp I stayed in is typical of the many that lie hidden in the deep forests of fertile Binh Duong Province, north of Saigon. From six directions, narrow trails lead into the settlement, a group of small open-sided huts built above earth bunkers. It is the longtime home for members of the liberation army who, despite one's political feelings, are models of sacrifice and bravery. Yet they consider themselves unimportant, for "there are no heroes in the revolution."

In charge of a typical household is Nam Be, a small woman who came here from the Mekong Delta at the age of 17. Her day starts before dawn, feeding the many animals, lighting a fire that will burn all day to provide meals for the men and numerous visitors. Then she must bathe the baby, now 12 months old, who she proudly regards as her son. In fact, he is the result of a liaison between an American GI and a Vietnamese prostitute. Nam Be found him abandoned on a rubbish heap in Saigon. And despite her small stature, Nam Be shot down an attacking helicopter last year

with her rifle.

"Most of the Front...is Wounded"

"To the Americans we were the VC, the Charlie, and the Gooks." The young man leaned forward earnestly, as if to ensure I made no mistake with his explanation: "But our name is Giai Phong (liberators). We are the nationalists, and we are the liberators of South Vietnam."

For the forces of the National Liberation Front, the battle continues as it has since the North and South were "temporarily" partitioned in 1954. Today their aims are the same: the replacement of what they term "the American puppet regime in Saigon" with an elected government, and the reunification of the two Vietnams. For these principles they have fought 20 years; seen half a million foreign troops come and go; withstood massive land and air assaults from jets, helicopters, tanks, artillery and soldiers. They have survived an onslaught of the most horrific weapons man can devise. Last January the Paris cease-fire was signed, but as they remark — with little surprise — the shelling continues throughout most of their shattered land.

In the beginning the NLF

existed as smaller groups, loosely coordinated, bound together by a common goal. But from 1961, the NLF has been a well-organized and trained army under the direction of its own Provisional Revolutionary Government, with headquarters less than 150 kilometers from Saigon.

But who are the guerrilla fighters and how do they live? We have long been led to regard them as sinister black-clad rebels, padding silently through the jungle doing no one knows what. It is an image that they laugh at, explaining it as "the result of lack of information, and people believing the worst of us."

Today the NLF lead a near-peaceful, well-ordered and domestic life, well away from the main roads and carefully concealed from the air. They are resting, it seems, for the struggles yet to come. When they fight it is generally to defend their already controlled territory, which today is 80 per cent of rural Vietnam. Their equipment, on the whole, is minimal and unsophisticated, but the little they have is used economically and well.

NLF ranks are a mixture of men, women, and boys who are men by their early teens. All of the

regular fighters are volunteers, and most of those I saw come from the South. They receive no salary or medals, their only reward being ultimate victory. They stress equality in all daily life. As Captain Thai-A put it, "We wear no signs of rank, and no person is superior to another. All decisions are mutually discussed, and everyone, young or old, has their say."

Lam worked for 50¢ a day on a French rubber plantation. "They called me a coolie," he said, "and while we worked 14 hours a day, they exported the rubber from Vietnam and grew rich." In 1960 he went to Saigon, and was promptly jailed for political reasons. After his release he joined the forces of the NLF. His shoulder was smashed by a machine gun bullet, totally paralyzing his arm. In return, he destroyed a tank with a shoulder-fired B-40 rocket.

Giang speaks a little French he learned from a book; it was impossible to go to school. Like most of the Front, he is wounded. When he smiles his ragged teeth are a reminder of the grenade that exploded when he faced an infantry charge.

"It is hard to adjust to sleeping at

night"

From their government everyone receives \$8 a year to buy cloth for making hats, clothes, and bags. They have a new hammock and mosquito net every three years. Also free is .6 kilo (about 4 4 oz.) of rice daily, from local farmers, and a half pound of salt a month. There is an additional 2¢ a day for extra food, which buys almost nothing. So the men hunt in the forest for a diet which includes porcupine, bear, wild dog, and deer. (By contrast the Saigon soldiers are issued US canned rations which they then sell on the black market.)

Amidst such difficulties and with the near-impenetrable terrain, their organization is surprising. They have well-equipped jungle hospitals complete with doctors, nurses, and students. The Provisional Revolutionary Government publishes a newspaper, the "Giai Phong" (Liberation), with up to 10,000 copies in English, French, and Vietnamese. Like the mail, it is hand delivered by couriers who walk through the bush. The NLF radio station broadcasts in the three languages, and at news time all work stops as the focal point becomes the tiny transistor radio.

Despite the hardships which persist, this year has been an easy one. It is the first time these people have safely been able to leave the bunkers where they lived underground while their jungle was bombed and defoliated. Remarked Lam, "It is hard to adjust to sleeping at night, for that was the time when the planes came. We learned to recognize the B-52, and would go into the bunkers at once. Then they poisoned our streams and destroyed the animals we must eat. We had no experience with such things as chemicals, and many of us died." The innumerable deep craters and the brown foliage are a sad testament to his story.

On our last night together, we sat around a small table in a clearing, drinking tea and talking. Simultaneously, Giang and Lam blew out the lamp as the sixth helicopter of the evening passed overhead. Even during a cease-fire they cannot afford to trust anyone.

As the helicopter droned away, the distant thud of howitzers signalled the beginning of a nightly bombardment. Speaking from the shadows cast by the full moon, Giang and Lam stated the obvious, "We know it is not over. Both sides know it. There will never be peace in Vietnam until there is equality and all people have a fair chance. They can do anything to us. It will make us more determined to win." As if to emphasize the point, three giant B-52's passed high overhead on their way to bomb targets in Cambodia.

Letters to the Editor

(continued from page 4)

prognostications about the impact of corporate tax breaks to suggest that the federal budget is financing corporate profits at the expense of social programs. He also attributes to Nixon a statement that these policies will increase investment, increase employment and income, but does not refute this statement. It cannot be refuted because it is true.

Budget deficits and tax allowances for investment and depreciation are primarily responsible for record income, employment and profit in 1973. Gellen's suggestion that money be transferred from investment back to social program administrators has the doubly diarrhetic effect on inflation of loosening more income to chase fewer goods in the present and precluding the expansion of output in the future.

Indulis Tupesis
623 State Street
Student and Ex-Staffer

To the Editor:

Having heard howeverly horrendous horrors happening at our own honky house, one seeks to believe any callous feat indeed. Although you know, ain't my job that shows which way the wind:

blows, flows, goes, but perhaps a few facts might tax an average imagination that lacks sufficiently audible syntax, perhaps. Anyway, enjoyed Henry Shipper's and Debra Weiner's interview "If You're Not Paranoid, You're Crazy" on behalf of Sherman Skolnick and Alex Bates' search for the truth under layers of mud. This letter, in effect, positively affirms any aggressive attempts to expose the blues, whatever means possible. To dig the blues by panning mud, one must appreciate Sherman as an art form (more on that later) not as an ordinary household word, as pure poppycock, or as to be rendered inoperative. The intro to the interview, portraying him as a "mindblowing teller of fortunes, of the future, of the truth" is not far from the common sense realization of John Doe, himself. Of course, reading further along in the interview, one might easily suspect shotgun statements such as Karl Armstrong being an undercover CIA man could be well dismissed as pure unresearched rhetoric. I implore you to come see for yourself!! I understand Sherman will pronounce judgement on his myriad sided Murdergate truths this Friday at the UWM Union ballroom with 1300 pages of documents to prove it: a far cry from any belated wish to date!! This Friday, Aug. 3, in Milw. Hope to encounter you too.

Sincerely,
William Huntington

Dear Editor:

I disagree with Duke Welter's discouraging assessment of the City Council. Having attended most of the Council meetings since April, I think the Council deserves a more optimistic evaluation.

Welter writes "few 'radical' measures requiring money will pass," like it's a big disappointment. What are "radical" measures? What radical measures were important issues in the spring election? Improved mass transit, opening up city government, airport transfer, and preservation of downtown neighborhoods were important issues and cannot easily be labelled radical or reactionary or anything inbetween. People weren't elected last spring because they were or were not radical. They were elected to solve specific city problems.

WELTER TENDS TO place the Council members in blocks and boxes. I do not think there is a set pattern yet. The Council has displayed a willingness to work together and a degree of independence on the part of the individual alderpersons. Individual members are reaching their own decisions. For instance, Mr. Disch, without the bow tie and flags, helped put Lea Zeldin on the Board of Health. In the straw vote on the utilities study Knutson and Ley were for it and Mrs. Ashman against it. On the whole, the Council members are listening to the many sides of issues and are

trying hard to solve problems to the real benefit of the community.

Finally, the Council cannot yet be accurately assessed because they have not really been tested. The Mayor has not yet introduced a high priority project, signalling a change in city direction. Important tests have come in highway construction and the utilities study but these have been investigated by neighborhood residents and alderpersons. The council voted down two of the three highway projects in response to neighborhood opposition. Also the Council has one being the regular appointment of persons to committees and boards, and the other being the older issue of airport transfer. All of the Mayor's appointments have been approved and his airport transfer proposal was supported.

The real tests of the Council's support of Soglin will be on his high priority projects, such as the State Street Mall, the Square's outer ring, and programs concerning neighborhood preservation downtown. There is good indication that the Council will support such programs and in fairness to them, they deserve more time before pessimistic assessments are made.

Allan Beatty



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'Diamond' in the rough

By DAVID BARLOW
and BARBARA LUCK
of the Fine Arts Staff

Diamond Don's bar didn't win its reputation for its splendid drinks. If people know the name Diamond Don's, they know it for its nude dancing. But both owners and dancers prefer to focus on the other aspects of their work, explaining and excusing what looks to the unbriefed voyeur like an uncomplicated concept—a strip show.

"We've tried to establish a good mood in the place," Don said. "We stay away from the old bump and grind routine that many of our middle aged couples would find offensive. And couples pay the bills here." Don reports that his club has never been the object of written complaint or police interference.

A DANCER with the stage name Caprice Vandenberg was eager to announce that she was a UW senior in psychology. "I want you to be sure to write that, because most middle class people think dancers are stupid or prostitutes."

Caprice first portrayed herself as no more than someone who enjoys dancing. "I always wanted to be a dancer. I always loved those beautiful June Taylor dancers on the old Jackie Gleason Show." Only after this cheerful beginning did Caprice explain that she started in the business five months ago when she faced a "financial crisis." A PhD candidate in English working as a dancer suggested the idea and also suggested that forgetting the presence of the audience would be helpful. Caprice, however, pulled through by remembering the audience and her emergence as a dancer.

She talked lightly about the audience, calling them "curiosity seekers." She relates with laughter an incident with potential trouble makers. When Caprice once spotted a man throwing peanuts at the dancers, she took a handful of peanuts herself and ceremoniously dumped them in his drink, saying, "You like peanuts? Have some peanuts." Everyone in the place clapped and cheered.

Since she works only three nights a week to earn her \$105, Caprice has a lot of free time which she fills with painting and volunteer work in old people's homes.

CONSIDERING THE NATURE of her job, Caprice is understandably enthusiastic about the chance to comfort lonely people with her volunteer work. "It seems such a shame to see people who have lived full lives and then are left alone at the very end. You should never discount a person, old or young. There is too much to be learned."

Unlike Caprice, another dancer, Georgia, perceives the audience as a sad and exploitative groups, and the couples as exceptions, but not the rule.

"People don't understand that you're a human being. You're just relegated to a position of 'entertainment by woman.' The audience just sits there, totally passive. Sometimes I feel like a TV."

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COLUMBIA PICTURES Presents **BERNARD VERLEY · ZOUZOU**
IN A FILM BY **ERIC ROHMER** The creator of "My Night at Maud's" & "Claire's Knee."

Chloe in the Afternoon
(ENGLISH SUBTITLES)

Selected to open the 10th New York Film Festival.

with FRANCOISE VERLEY · Cinematography by NESTOR ALMENDROS · Sound by JEAN-PIERRE RUIH · Screenplay by ERIC ROHMER · Produced by PIERRE COTTRELL · LES FILMS DU LOSANGE-BARBET SCHRÖDERER PRODUCTION

Mon.-Fri, July 30-Aug. 3
at 4, 7, 9 p.m.
UNION PLAY CIRCLE

M.A.S.H., Originally Scheduled
For These Dates, Will Not
Be Shown

NUMISMATICS

By MORRIS EDELSON
Numismatics Editor

(The heart-warming story of how a leading educationist finally overcame a chronic disability. Here in his own words, Doodles Weaver, connected loosely with the University of Wisconsin and tightly with the Wisconsin National Bank, describes his long fight against a crippling ailment:)

TO HELL AND BACK! (as told to the University Public Relations Dept.)

It all happened very suddenly. I was sitting at breakfast one morning when my wife, whose name temporarily eludes my memory, suddenly said: "Doodles, dear, you've collapsed and died."

With a growing sense of despair, I realized that she was right and with the realization that I was stone dead now there came a sudden insight that this might affect my career in education.

How would the Regents react to the idea that I was totally dead?

Naturally I was very nervous when I was propped up before all those bankers and landlords in our first (for me) post mortem meeting. But nobody seemed to mind. Several even seemed dead themselves.

HEROIC

In fact, my darkest fears, that some of the bankers might ask me to resign, never came true. On the contrary (continued on p. 94)

AT LAST! IT'S PEACE!

by our Saigon correspondent
Theiu Watahotone

Peace with honor. Yes, that was the message from a tired but triumphant President Nixon last night.

When the news reached Cambodia, shots rang out all over the country and temples fell to the ground as hordes of soldiers thronged the battlefields and joined in a massive thanksgiving bombardment.

EERIE CALM

Complete strangers blew each others brains out. Old age pensioners joined hands with teenagers as they fled from napalmed villages. (cont. p. 94)

MILLIONS MOURN AT NATIONAL CATHEDRAL

Long lines have formed in the National Cathedral in Washington as people come forward to sign the Book of Condolences which has been opened to allow ordinary men and women to pay their last respects to President Nixon.

First to sign was Mr. Anthony Vesco, 57, a wealthy stock manipulator. "If they give Big Dick the bum's rush, it may get a little hot for me, too," confessed the ashen-faced millionaire.

Screen Gems

By ROOTI ROOTBEER
of the Fine Arts Staff

Chloe in the Afternoon;
Eric Rohmer has somehow contrived a way to make six (count them) films about not having sex. **Chloe in the Afternoon**, the last of his "Moral Tales," a Parisian businessman (Bernard Verley), though quite contented in his insipid wedded bliss, considers an affair with Chloe (Zouzou), Left Bank hippy. What will Bernard decide? Who cares? Somehow, in the general ambiguity of Rohmer's script and direction, the middle class fear of change and need for security become confused with noble moral principles. Union Play Circle, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Check "Today in the Union" for times.

*My mind still covered to the neck with
the sound of sleepy dreamland
Rising slowly from the nightly
underworld
the sound of rain collected
runs in torrents
the shooting rapids of the drainpipe
carrying bits of rust and aged spiders
together
to the brink
urgently
spilling over the edge
becoming the Falls, dropping 10 feet
to the ground
making the music of the wet pavement.
The grey light of morning madness
shows little interest
possessing not the strength of the bright sun
to raise the closed curtains and enter this
one room of mine.
Wind-brother of the rain in
the family of storm
grabs
the doors the shutters the long branches of
thick trunked trees
with a deft and nearly invisible hand
slams
them all back and forth
All drumming polyrhythmically against the sides of
fat homes.
At 6 a.m. it looks like it will be a
beautiful day.*

Rocky Cranium



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A Gale that'll blow you over In his feet, he knows he's right

By BARBARA LUCK
of the Fine Arts Staff

"There are no small dances, just small dancers," said dance department guest artist Gale Ormiston. With his erect carriage and unflinching gaze, Ormiston lets you know that he certainly doesn't intend to be one of those small dancers. His focus on personal growth means that his work is constantly varied rather than reiteration of one style; he is willing to try anything, to discuss anything, "even sex" because his confidence has no gaps. His audience is "everybody, the world. I love all audiences," he said, "and I've played to so many in my short lifetime." In an interview that he playfully but firmly forbade his female partner Luise Wykell to be part of, Ormiston spoke about his upcoming student concert and about himself.

Students performing his works will dance in Music Hall on July 31 and August 1 at 8:30 p.m. Ormiston and assistant Wykell, both veterans of the Alwin Nikolais Company, have been teaching advanced dance technique here all summer.

THE PERFORMANCE will include four pieces done before in New York and two premiere pieces. Ormiston did the choreography, but the 12 students, "when their own spirits got going, took the works in new directions," said Ormiston. "The pieces range from visually oriented forms exploring depth, shape and color, to zany character dances emphasizing fun and energy."

Despite Ormiston's background with Nikolais, known for blending electronic mixed media with dance, "the only other medium in this show is the lighting. Sometimes it's bad to use mixed media; it gets in the way. My concern is more largely the immediate environment of space."

"I don't think there's anything I regret about working with Nik, but I was no longer satisfied with being a member of a larger unity. It was time to create my own unity," Ormiston said.

Now he is in the process of forming his own company in New York, hoping to get grants and financial backing so that he can "perform more and work more and perform more."

AS A CHOREOGRAPHER, Ormiston's imagination sometimes exceeds physical possibilities. "I often envision great lifts and balances that would never be quite possible unless the girl was filled with helium and weighed ten pounds," he said.

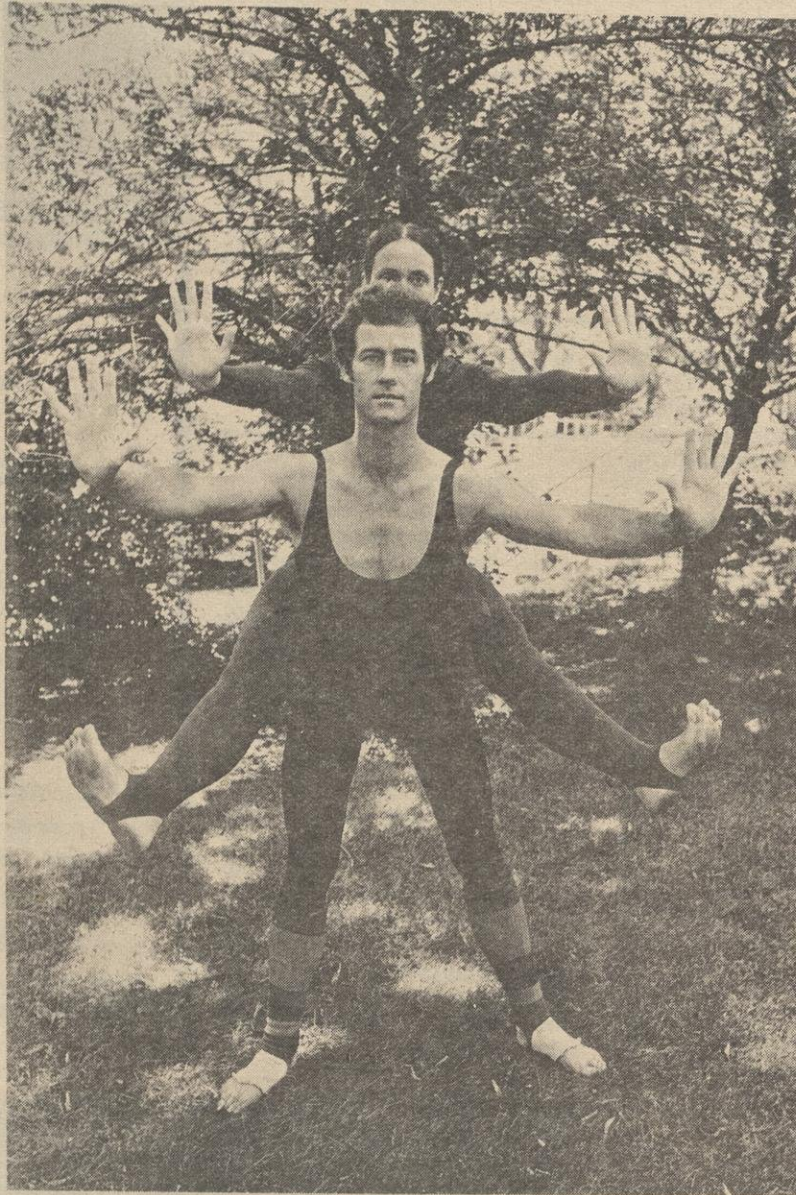


photo by Leo Theinert

How does he feel watching others dance out his ideas? "You project your own style, but you have to accept the way others do it. You rarely get a communion. I would love to be able to perform all my pieces myself. Going through another person is a very tedious process."

"Absurdity plays a great part in my work. I like strange juxtapositions of attitudes. I can't stand a boring world. If I can't change it, I can at least go to a new location. That's partly why I chose the field I'm in. In the arts there's always a new part, a new cast, a new idea."

How does he feel being a male in a field traditionally dominated by women? "I'm glad I wasn't a girl," he said grinning. "I enjoy being a rarity. I've always taken rareness as a benefit and not a stigma. Who wants to sit around with engineers smoking pipes? That is not my idea of fun."

ORMISTON, a former architecture student, sees dance as "immediate architecture. Dances endure in the minds of those who appreciated them. Why should we impose upon posterity? When our time is done, let us be over and make way for the new. It's more important to do things well here and now," he said.

Ormiston's attitude explains his attraction to New York City, a place with a lot of immediate stimulation and very little potential for a future as a city. "The sense of time here is different than in New York. Here you feel you could pass several years and not accomplish much. In New York, you're aware that every moment is passing and you have to create and achieve," Ormiston said.

But this kind of pressure is what he thrives on. "I work on two levels—all out or not at all. Whenever I'm in between, I'm exceedingly unhappy."

This internal drive coupled with the unyielding competitiveness of his profession leave Ormiston time for little besides dance. "My personal life tails behind my professional one," he said. "Not exactly the American ideal."

But in a country economically founded by men of one-track ambition, men like Rockefeller and Carnegie, in a country where athletes and business men alike must be perfectly willing to move from city to city when so instructed, in a country where newness is exciting and the old is obsolete junk, maybe Gale Ormiston is more the American ideal than he realizes.

Wisconsin lit trip: Local yokels make good

By MORRIS EDELSON
of the Fine Arts Staff

An alternate Book of the Month Club Selection and nationally reviewed *The Wisconsin Death Trip* by Mike Lesy is either a put down of the common folk of the 1890's or a trip into bizarroland however you look at it. NY Times and Newsweek say it shows the good old days weren't so good. Applause. Lesy drew on the marvelous collection of photos in History Library right here in River City and made it to the top in one swell foop. He used to work on *Take-Over*; an earlier version of *WDT* appeared as an issue of *Quixote* mag.

Sue Reilly and Jim Zwadlo collaborated on wacky, fluid children's books, and now Sue has one of her own out. Her poetry is like a female Watt at worst and laughing and

defiant, mystery of Sue herself at best, but the drawings are pleasureable. Published by Jon Reilly and at the WSA store, I expect.

THE MADISON JOURNALISM REVIEW doesn't go anywhere. I mean you expect this new mag to tell you something the newspaper reporters don't normally say, a little dirt on old Piles McMillions or something, instead: Whitney Gould on sexism; editor Ron McCrea with the unsurprising news that the media is manipulated; pious hopes expressed long ago, more crisply by M. McLuhan. But maybe it'll get better. If it doesn't it will die: subscribe at MJR, 111 W. Gilman St., Apt. 4, Mad'sn 53703. \$9 yr.

Another local mag, *Plumbline*, will appeal only to a few,

but is that different around here? *Plumbline* editor may arouse your interest, Art Lloyd, the swinging priest who has been into many a good cause, can help you get into things, like why marriages break up around universities, the student generation today, etc. A little dull but good potential.

Charles Bukowski is featured in this month's issue of *Small Press Review* which goes a long way into how the non-politicals of the 60's rebelled. Len Fulton tries to relate Buk to Blazek (easy done), to Ed Sanders (harder), to Tuli Kupferberg (hmm?): all of them, he says agreed with what Buk said: "Fame is Puke." So take that, Rena Steinzor.

Ed Ochester's latest collection of poems in WSA store is called *The Third Express*. Ochester is on the way. His wit and heart make good reading. Try one for wit:

a very dedicated poet
says to me
I would rather write a poem
than screw
& in fact
I am right now
in the throes of composition
writing a piece about
getting laid

LOCWL LADIES represented in a NY women's poetry collection *The Speculum* are Kathy Dobkin Calloway, Charlotte Hastings...the collection doesn't talk about women's lib, it does it. Pleasantness and humor, not the jewelry of Margaret Savides Benbow, but understatement—

with Fifth Avenue or the Lower East side casting a presence over the poems.

Speaking of presence. You can see the busy brain of Reinhold Kaebitzsch behind the glossy *New Dimensions*, a tenuous Whitewater-Madison joint effort, containing the work of Warren Woessner, David Gitin, and others. You might raise your eyebrows at the advertisements for White Power press, but recall Reinhold is one of the movers behind *Badger Herald* and it is less of a surprise. But what an awful poet! ND is being given away, will cost .25.

North Country Anvil comes from Minneapolis but has much to say about the Midwest, about

co-ops, folksiness, bicycling, the other back to earth bullshit so dearly loved by some of our local enthusiasts who have profits to make on all that. Much about populism, voluntary poverty, homesteading, organic farming written in non-jargon, non-socialist language. 75¢ or \$4.50 for monthly issues from Box 252, Millville, Minn. 55957.

There are others, of course, but we assume you see *Velvet Light Trap*, *Take-Over*, *The Patriot*, *Whole Woman*, *We The People*, *Free for All*, *The Black Voice*, and whole raft of Madison media productions. Here people hardly speak to each other—they issue newspapers back and forth.

