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By DIANE DUSTON



Photographs by Arthur Pollock

THE DAILY CARDINAL

MONDAY

*I think I could turn and live with animals, they are so placid and self contain'd,
I stand and look at them long and long.
They do not sweat and whine about their condition,
They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins.
They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God,
Not one is dissatisfied, not one is demented with the mania of
owning things,
Not one kneels to another, nor to his kind that lived thousands
of years ago,
Not one is respectable or unhappy over the whole earth.*

"Song of Myself"
WALT WHITMAN

As two students stood on the corner of Johnson and Randall Streets recently one turned to the other after looking at the construction on his left and asked, "What is that strange looking building anyway?"

"I don't know," his companion replied, "probably another engineering building."

No, fellows, that's not an extension of the engineering campus. That \$3.5 million structure is the Union-South—scheduled to partially open for public use on Feb. 15.

WHILE THE building may look strange under construction the active design in beige brick with outdoor patios and large picture

facilities encompass more than just food service and lounge areas.

STUDENTS HAVE been actively involved in the planning since the beginning and are now participating in a major way to promote the Union and make its presence known by sponsoring programs preliminary to the opening of the building.

Jim Wessing, first vice-president of the Union and in charge of Union South, said "We have sponsored travelling coffee houses and discussion groups in dormitory areas. We plan to continue this type of outside-the-building programming even after the new Union is completed."

The Union South is neither merely an arm of the Memorial Union, nor is it in competition with the other building. It will compliment the Memorial Union with its facilities and programs.

"Our facilities for indoor recreation are better than those of the Memorial Union," said Randi Christensen, students' program director. "On the other hand, the main union has excellent outdoor facilities."

"I think we're going to be planning a lot of noon and midday programs, such as films, speakers and forums, rather than all evening programs," said Wessing.

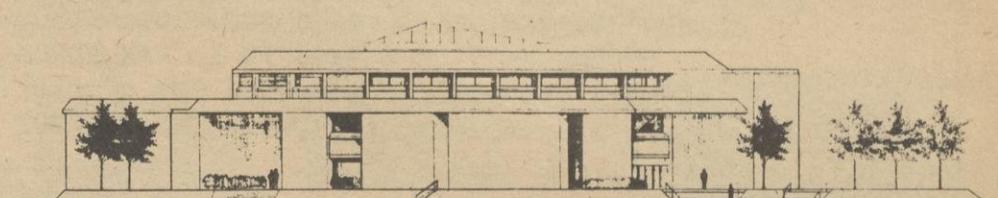
POINTING OUT the introspective attitude of today's students, Wessing said, "We are trying to program for the student who is trying to know himself better."

He mentioned the personal approach organizers of the new Union are taking in their "promotion" activities. "One day we stood on the corner near Union South distributing questionnaires and talking about the Union to students who passed by. We often spent 10 or 15 minutes talking with one person. Out of 60 questionnaires distributed about 30 were returned filled out. We think this is a good indication of the success of the personal approach."

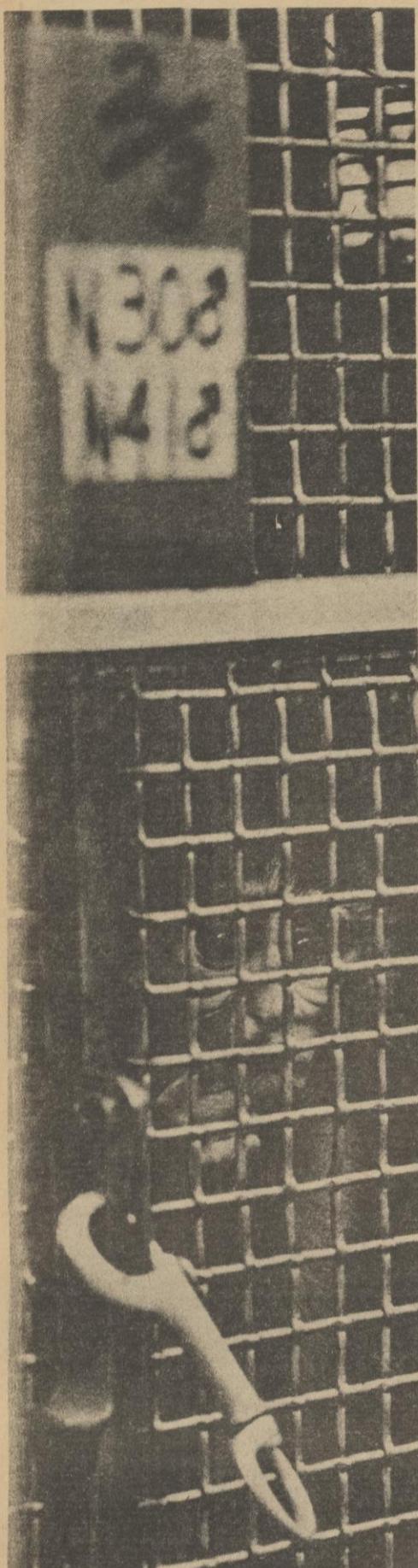
Wessing emphasized the necessity to provide the kinds of programs that will fulfill the needs of the students and faculty working and living in the area. "I think the building will be used widely by groups who meet on a weekly or bi-weekly basis. It will also be handy for members of the athletic department, the engineering and agricultural campuses, plus many kinds of people who live in the area or students from other areas who will come to the Union South for programs."

"We hope to see the Union South become a meeting ground for all kinds of people. We want it to become a unifying factor on campus—and we feel it will be."

Wessing noted the southern expansion of the University. He also pointed out the growth in the student population living between Johnson Street and Vilas Park. "We feel that the new Union is in a very good location, not only for now, but especially for the future," he said.



UNION-SOUTH



Primate lab: it's all wrapped up in monkey business

By JON WOLMAN

Monkeys. They live about thirty years, and have a tolerance range for temperatures much the same as you and I.

Primates are the closest animal to man. Pavlovian dogs salivate; rats run around in a maze. Monkeys live in nuclear families and eat acid.

Skeptical: No need. The primate lab proves all of this, and at the same time maintains an aesthetically successful circular monkey cage (just across from the buffaloes) at Vilas Park Zoo.

Madison's Monkeys

Whether by coincidence or design, primate research at the University and around the country has been a surprisingly accurate mirror of the dynamic academic atmosphere. The Madison campus boasts two centers of monkey research, the Primate Research Lab, operated under the guise of the Psychology Department, and the Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center, operated through the Graduate School. The two research facilities are separated by twenty yards of pavement and an unknown quantity of bureaucratic red tape through which each is funded, separately.

The history of primate research at U.W. is the history of Professor Harry F. Harlow. Harlow came to Madison in 1930 and as a psychologist who had been working with rats, he found to his displeasure that there were no local animal laboratories. Harlow shifted his activities to the Vilas Zoo, where he and his students started working with the monkeys.

Harlow maintains, "After you work with monkeys, you lose any incentive to work with rats."

Monkey research continued in various makeshift labs, until 1954 when it found its present home in a converted cheese factory at 1224 Capitol Ct. The Regional Center was built for use in 1964, along with a Holding Facility located at the Zoo.

"Harlow's monkey is the rhesus," according to one member of the staff, and of the almost 1200 monkeys used at the two labs, most are of that India-based species. Nearly ninety per cent are born and raised in the labs, which maintains its own breeding colony.

The initial thrust of primate research was to determine learning capacities and variables, and Harlow says, "Today, forty years later, this is still a major concern, but our concerns have expanded. For example, one experiment we are working now has to do with psychiatric depression in the monkeys."

"belittle" rat research, but claims most do not question the validity of working with monkeys. He suggested the most accurate assessment of the utility of monkey research might be its use in the elementary psychology text books, in which major contributions are "cited appropriately, and will be in the future."

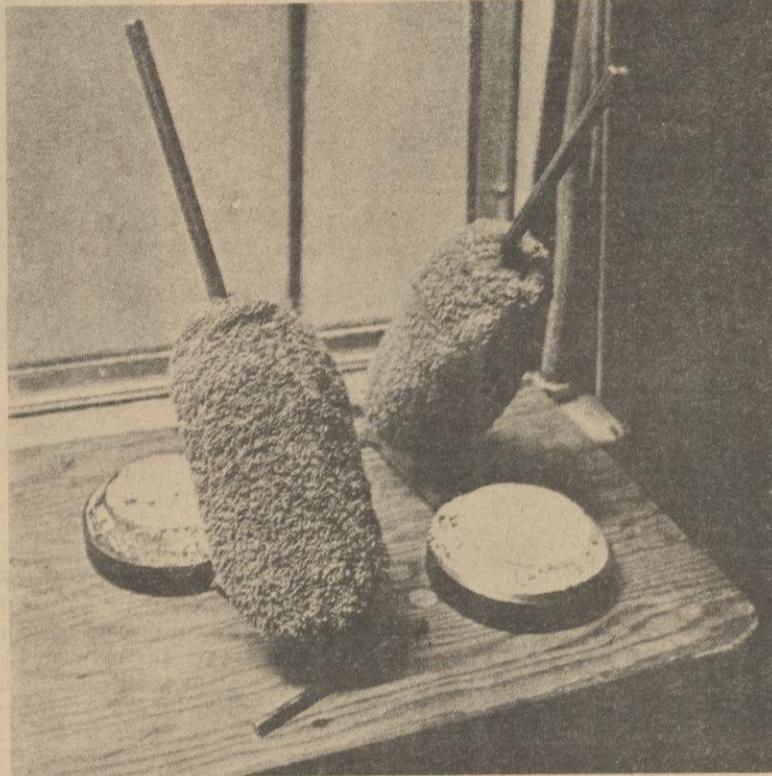
He noted primate research is as practical as it is human related, and that any researcher using monkeys tends to seek practical human application.

Harlow is perhaps best known as the "father of the mother surrogate" and the developer of the Wisconsin General Test Apparatus (WGTA). The mother surrogate is difficult to explain. Its value is that it serves as an experimental mother-

Research Branch, a job which today carries the title of Chief Psychologist of the Army.

Army Complicity?

The Primate Research Lab and Center has been the focal point of some controversy in the past several years. Much of that controversy has been internal and of the nature that most science and research teams have entertained...the recognition and implementation of the "new social conscience" within the spectrum of science itself. Primate Research at the University has played host to an altercation all its own as well...its complicity with the Army Chemical Corps in four years of experiments, some classified.



substitute to the young monkey. It might be of a terry-cloth texture, or it might be or wire. At first it resembled a doll of sorts, but the new, improved models resemble nothing but terry-cloth covered material on-a-stick balanced and upheld by a heavy metal base.

The WGTA is a specially adapted booth used in evaluating various aspects of a monkey's performance.

Harlow's expertise has, in the past, extended beyond that of monkey research. From 1950-52, he served the United States Army as head of the Human Resource

A bomb exploded within the Primate Research Center on Jan. 3rd, 1970 while some believe it was a misguided effort, supposedly destined for a Selective Service office next door, members of the lab staff readily admit that a discriminating bomber may have hit his target.

Both Garlow, who is Lab and Center Director, and Associate Director J.W. Davenport verify the existence of four years of experiments, some classified, contracted between the Army Chemical Corps, and former Senior Staff member Dr. Vincent

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Huey
Is
Coming

To
The
Field
House

Feb. 20

WSA

Lab is focal point of controversy over military research on campus—but it strives for a “new social conscience.”

Polidora. Davenport told the *Cardinal* that the Polidora-Army contract terminated in 1967.

The existence and nature of these experiments were made public in an article by Cardinal staff writer James Rowen, who found Polidora had injected monkeys with LSD and other drugs sent him by the army labelled only “A” or “B” etc.

Davenport is quick to point out the ideological and academic objections most staff members have concerning all classified research, “let alone CBW (chemical biological warfare) research,” and that Rowen’s story must have been beneficial in so far that it alerted staff members themselves to that secret research. It exposure, Davenport said, isolated the issue most effectively.

The issue, once exposed and isolated, provokes and exhibits a shifting consciousness by university researchers of the academic atmosphere they cannot ignore. Harlow cites the recent U.W. policy that prohibits classified research. University President John Weaver, 55, insists that policy is being enforced today.

Harlow stresses that, “In this day and age, the University policy is right.” As to accepting the Army Chemical Corps contract, Harlow says, “At the time it was a perfectly legitimate type of maneuver, people simply weren’t concerned about Army supported research.” He goes on to point out that military contracts are not exactly the researcher’s dream, “since they can be terminated quickly.” Presumably a researcher must walk the line to ensure that the Army will fulfill a contract.

That one scar, (Harlow and Davenport insist the only scar) on the Primate Research’s record, was surgically removed when the contract expired in February 1967. Polidora has since relocated in Davis, California as has the 30,000 dollars worth of equipment used to fulfill the Chemical Corps contract. As for today, Harlow relays, “Do you want me to make it more emphatic? We have no classified research, we have no money from any defense agency. We are not doing such research and will not in the future.”

Davenport believes the 1963 climate was right for Polidora to have done his CBW work, since there are no tight reins on a Primate Center staff member’s acceptance of grants, and because at the time it (the Army Chemical Corps contract) was the “only grant available to Polidora, the only member of the staff with psycho-

pharmacology as a special interest.”

Davenport also notes that in 1963 there was not “the considerations in peoples’ awareness that there are now.”

He agrees with Harlow, who simply states, “I wouldn’t want to do research that is offensive to the academic community.” Davenport suggests that the mirror of academic atmosphere may be regional, since “other Primate Labs, especially down south, in New Orleans for example, feel rather differently than we do in Madison. They accept funds from NASA, the Army, and the like.”

Drug Use in Research

Drugs are, in fact, a valuable instrument in primate research. In an experiment now in progress, Harlow and W.T. McKinney, following attempts to induce depression in the monkeys, use chemical agents to alleviate the depression.

Another experiment with drugs involves giving the monkeys small, regular doses of such drugs as strychnine or amphetamine, and then testing those monkeys to evaluate learning capabilities. Harlow contends that any drug use with the monkeys are such that they “might go on in a hospital with humans.”

Davenport seems to contradict that assertion, though, as he talks about the groundbreaking research he expects to be undertaken within a year to enable scientists to study the schizophrenia syndrome.

Davenport asserts that doctors are on the verge of discovering what happens when the brain produces schizophrenia chemically and will have some idea about what can be done. He expects initial research to be done with monkeys, as the risk of injecting humans with a drug to produce a temporary schizoid state would be prohibitive.

Davenport and Dr. Harry Waisman are embarking upon a study of cretinism: mental retardation resulting from a disorder of the thyroid gland. Davenport says that the rhesus is a good model with which to test the use of anti-thyroid drugs in reducing or removing the thyroid gland.

All of this drug employed research is above the board (as Harlow says it always will be), and Davenport that it always should have been.

Various other conditions currently under observation are of a more basic behavioral structure. In an effort to evaluate the effects of orphanages on children, researchers put

(continued on page 6)



Far left: a lone simian waits with a far-off look in his eyes. Near left: surrogate mother monkeys provide test tool. Above: real mother coddles her youngster.

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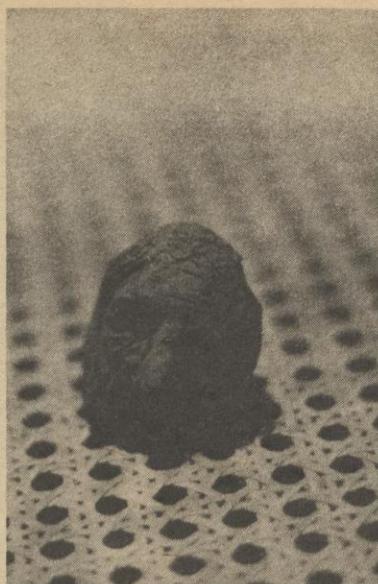
**To
The
Field
House
Feb. 20**

WSA

fragments

The poem is the creation of the poet, but the thought of the poet that provoked the writing of the poem is seldom his alone. The poet says out loud and gives form to what others think or speak softly to themselves. The writer writes—the reader reads—and there is recognition—communication is established. This partly explains the increased attention being given to contemporary poets published by small presses like Madison's Broom Street Theatre. It also explains this weekly poetry column that will present the work of many Madison poets to the readers of the Cardinal. The following poem was inspired by Ferdie's Inferno and Annie Green Springs Wine.

--hannibal



LIKE AS: A DREAM

like Robin Hood riding through the glen
carrying concealed packs of pity
robbed from the rich
to throw on the floor
at the feet of the poor
you come to me
and capture me
and rapture me
and sell me back to myself
at a ransom I can't afford
and then you ask for more

and your side kick Friar Tuck
pats me on the back
and speaks to me of fortune
in men's eyes
and spews forth frozen laughter
and leaves me in a dream
of sleep
in fields
of melancholy.

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1964: (16,000 US troops in Vietnam) "I am hopeful we can bring back additional numbers of men. I say this because I personally believe this is a war the Vietnamese must fight... I don't believe we can take on that combat task for them." — Robert S. McNamara, Feb. 3, 1964.

1965: (184,000 US troops in Vietnam) "President Johnson suggested that the Vietcong were now 'swinging wildly.'" — The New York Times, July 10.

1966: (340,000 US troops in Vietnam) "I see no reason to expect any significant increase in the level of the tempo of operations in South Vietnam." — Robert S. McNamara, Oct.

1967: (448,000 US troops in Vietnam) "During the past year tremendous progress has been made..." — General Westmoreland, July 13.

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The following article, submitted by the Teaching Assistant's Association, is the first in a series of articles the Cardinal hopes to publish in upcoming days about the current situation in Indochina. We welcome contributions from the campus community as a whole toward this crucial effort to educate ourselves around these issues.

By JOSEPH BOWMAN

American technology produced the defoliants and tear gas which have been used in Vietnam despite international covenants against chemical warfare. It created the massive firepower that has been crushing all the rural villages, once the home of 85 per cent of the Vietnamese, although the Hague and Geneva conventions agreed that civilians should be protected against unnecessary destruction. But I want to concentrate on a new device, the electronic battlefield, because American scientists are still working on it, because beyond doubt it violates the laws of war, and because it is a central feature of the American strategy against all guerrilla wars.

"Electronic battlefield" is the Army's name for a system which will detect people on a battlefield by various sensory devices, analyze this information on a computer and automatically direct artillery or air power to destroy whatever the computer decides are enemy. In a speech on October 14, 1969, General William Westmoreland expressed the hope that: "With first round kill probabilities approaching certainty, and with surveillance devices that can continually track the enemy, the need for large forces to fix the opposition physically will be less important." Although the general expects the full system to be ready in five to ten years, many elements are already being tested and used in Vietnam. Since 1966, the Army has spent more than \$2 billion to develop a system of radar, television cameras, microphones and infrared cameras to locate targets. Computers in the Combined Intelligence Center at Tan Son Nhut Air Base convert this information into instructions for the artillery and air force.

For example, a New York Times story (May 26, 1967) describes the E-63 personnel detector, or "people sniffer" which detects ammonia and other chemicals given off by man. The people sniffer is mounted on a helicopter which flies over the countryside at treetop level looking for concentrations of enemy troops. Where the E-63 shows activity, the helicopter calls in the bombers, marking the site with a smoke bomb. Like all the detectors in the electronic battlefield, the people sniffer has trouble distinguishing between a civilian and an enemy. (The E-63 can't even tell a man from a water buffalo.) As the article states, "that degree of exactitude would be welcome, but that is not the way the war is fought today. War Zone C and large areas of South Vietnam have been designated as 'free bombing zones.' Anything that moves there is regarded as fair game. Previous high readings on the 'people sniffer' have brought B-52 raids from Guam."

Automated War Crimes

The "free fire zone" violates the laws of war which the United States agreed to. Telford Taylor, the chief counsel to the prosecution at the war-crime trials in Nuremberg, says the same principle which makes the killings at Song My a war crime also condemns the free-fire zone policy. In both cases, American forces or the South Vietnam army kill the inhabitants of these regions without any attempt to determine who is an enemy soldier and who is a civilian. The United States signed the Fourth Hague Convention (1907) and the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians (1949), both of which forbid the killing of civilians simply because they live in hostile territory. The Saigon government's killing of its own citizens in this way is a crime against humanity according to the code used at the Nuremberg war crime trials and adopted for all wars by the United Nations in 1950.

Although Taylor's analysis is very cautious, resolving all doubts in favor of the U.S., he declares without qualification that the free-fire zone policy is a war crime according to the code the U.S. signed and enforced at Nuremberg. For killing civilians in an equivalent manner during World War II, the German general Helmuth Felmy was sentenced to 15 years in prison and the Japanese general Tomayuki Yamashita was executed.

When the electronic battlefield is installed in a civilian region, it is just as illegal as the killings at Song My or the German atrocities during World War II. Technology has made the process impersonal by separating the soldier from his target, but civilians innocent of any violence will still be located and killed by the electronic battlefield devices.

Quang Ngai Province: A Free-Fire Zone

Although the very existence of free-fire zones with or without automation is a war crime, the concept has been a crucial part of the United States strategy in Vietnam. In the most complete case study I have found, Jonathan Schell's book, *The Military Half*, describes how the United States fought the National Liberation Front during 1967 in Quang Ngai province of South Vietnam. Quang Ngai is a largely rural province of 650,000 people, just south of Da Nang. The Saigon government had no control here except for the provincial capital and Route 1, the highway which parallels the coast. So the American and South Vietnamese officials opened the rest of the province (over 90 per cent of the territory) to air strikes, artillery bombardment and search-and-destroy missions by U.S. forces. War crimes were inevitable (Song My is in Quang Ngai province) and a reader of Schell's book can pick examples almost at random.

This massive assault on Quang Ngai by American firepower seldom found guerrilla targets—guerrillas just don't build much besides underground tunnels and Schell didn't report one case in which the U.S. army knew exactly where guerrilla troops were camped. So most of the bombardment was random or aimed at the only visible targets, farm houses and hamlets. In a typical case, American infantry called for an air strike on a village because snipers had fired at them from that direction. The bombers destroyed half the houses in the village (Military Structures in the pilot's report) and two churches (Permanent Military Structures). Talking with refugees from that village, Schell later found that three people had been killed and more were missing.

War Crimes Today: Laos

Is the electronic battlefield being used in a criminal manner today? The news coming out of South Vietnam provides no clear answer. On one hand, some sources describe the success of Huntington's strategy: the South Vietnamese have been packed into the cities (Newsweek, December 28, 1970) and the guerrilla activity in the countryside has decreased (Newsweek, October 26, 1970), so larger areas are pacified and free from American bombs. On the other hand, the detectors of the electronic battlefield are being used (New York Times, October 1, 1969) and entire regions still remain in the control of the NLF (Que Son valley near Da Nang, mentioned in Newsweek, March 9, 1970). I haven't yet found any reports as detailed as Schell's book on what U.S. air and artillery forces (which have not been withdrawn from Vietnam at all) and the Saigon army are doing to these regions today.

In Laos, the war crimes definitely continue. The U.S. government admits bombing Laos at this moment, not only the Ho Chi Minh trail in the southern part of the country, but all Pathet Lao regions in the north. The U.S. has made Laos the most heavily bombed country in history. Reports like Noam Chomsky's *At War With Asia* indicate that the bombing is designed to be Huntington's "direct application of mechanical and conventional power" on civilians there. Le Monde reporter Jacques Decornoy described the effects of American bombing on the Pathet Lao provinces (July, 1968). Its purpose is to make all human life impossible in Communist Laos, a clear violation of the rules of war.

Is Laos an electronic battlefield? I don't know. Detailed descriptions of bombing missions over Laos have always been as scarce as bombing stories out of Vietnam are today. Indeed, it is equally difficult to find dependable reports on the extent and tactics of U.S. anti-guerrilla operations anywhere in the world. But the evidence available regarding our actions in Laos is enough to condemn present American policy as criminal.

The Scientist's Responsibility

Thus scientists must again face those unpleasant questions: to what extent are we responsible for technological war crimes and how can they be stopped? In light of what I've read, I want to discuss two aspects of these questions.

Many scientists argue that only applied military research is morally wrong, that the rest of science is neutral. A possible application of "neutral" research is discussed in an article called "Ethnic Weapons" in *Military Review*, the journal of the U.S. Army Staff College. The author, a Swedish geneticist, explains that certain chemicals can destroy vital enzyme systems present only in particular races. Thus chemicals could be used to kill or incapacitate one racial group, leaving another untouched. (The military is still doing research on "defensive" chemical weapons and there is no prohibition against their use because the U.S. has never signed the treaties forbidding either chemical warfare or genocide.) Although the author implies that these weapons have not yet been perfected, all the current fundamental research on enzymes and genetics could contribute to their development.

Another attitude common among scientists is that lobbying against technological war crimes adequately discharges their responsibility. To justify this attitude, they can cite Nixon's decision to phase out the use of defoliants. However, defoliation is still permitted in "remote, unpopulated areas" of Indochina (*Science*, January 8, 1971). An investigation by a panel of scientists describes how these chemicals have been used to destroy civilian crops in these "unpopulated" areas (a clear war crime). Nixon has become adept at compromising with anti-war lobbies, while still carrying out the criminal policies his goals seem to require.

Despite the numerous rationalizations, the basic facts remain: the United States is using science and technology to destroy the lives of millions of people in Indochina. Scientists must admit their responsibility for the research which makes this destruction possible. Any scientist who cannot accept this consequence of his work has no choice but to commit himself to taking science out of the hands of those who now control its uses.

Electronic Battlefields: The Science of War

A combination of free-fire zones and refugee camps was the method the American government had evolved by 1967 for fighting the National Liberation Front throughout South Vietnam. American hopes for defeating the NLF by this strategy alone were crushed by the Tet offensive early in 1968 and the growing anti-war movement in the U.S. So American policy advisors, led by Henry Kissinger, re-examined the Vietnam situation and devised the policy Nixon's administration apparently follows now.

Although these scholars have recommended new political maneuvers to stabilize the political situation in both South Vietnam and the United States, the central idea behind the strategy is familiar. In a *Foreign Affairs* article (July, 1968), a Harvard colleague of Kissinger, Samuel P. Huntington, said: "For ten years the Viet Cong has waged a rural revolution against the Central Government, with the good Maoist expectation that by winning the support of the rural population it could eventually isolate and overwhelm the cities. . . . If the 'direct application of mechanical and conventional power' takes place on such a massive scale as to produce a massive migration from countryside to city, the basic assumptions underlying the Maoist doctrine of revolution no longer operate."

Thus the rape of rural life in Quang Ngai is no aberration; it is the keystone to America's hopes for defeating a people's war. As a general supposedly said: "If you get them by the balls, the hearts and minds will follow."



HARRY HARLOW

'Father of the mother surrogate'

(continued from page 3)

the monkeys through varying degrees of isolation. It has been found that total isolation will destroy the monkey socially. Similarly, it is found that the most complicated learning is facilitated by an enriched social environment.

The nuclear family is the subject of an almost completed study headed by Harlow's wife, Margaret K. Harlow. While much has been done in studies of the maternal role in the parent-infant situation, this experiment has primary interest in the paternal role. The Paternal Affectional System has manifested various secondary observations. The most interesting and possibly far reaching is the sex behavior of the parents in the constant presence of the first infant. Sex behavior was so reduced that the second round of infants - and a chance to observe sibling rivalry in a strict nuclear family situation - was a long time coming.

Davenport likens those circumstances to that of a potential middle class suburban situation; that life in the family setting is dull and with the arrival of the first born a sort of stability catches hold, along with a potentially monotonous existence.

In another experiment, in which the results so surprised Harlow that he is having it re-run before publication, the Primate

Lab learned something Sesame Street proved long ago—that in an *Audity Learning Set* (three objects are presented, one is different, youngster must find it) those youngsters socially enriched since birth gain noticeably higher achievement.

It was previously believed that once a basic level had been attained in a simple learning exercise, no dramatic gains could be expected, even by the socially developed monkey.

Funds for Research

The money behind primate research is of some interest itself. Although housed and staffed by University resources, University complicity with the Primate Research Machine ends just about there.

The Regional Center is kept operable through a large grant bestowed upon the university for that purpose by the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The Primate Lab, just across the alley, is fed by one of the ten institutes within the NIH, the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). The institutes, in turn, are funded by the government.

It is a traditional government tactic to divert funds from one department, for example, the Department of Defense, to another, for example, HEW's National Institutes of Health. The NIH might then use

such as Polidora by Center administrators.

Davenport, though, doesn't doubt for a minute that there are some politics involved when so many are competing for so little. He notes that when Polidora "had to" enter into contract with the Army, "it was easy days for most of us. Now is when we've got the budget crisis."

James Ridgeway (*The Closed Corporation*) has this to say in an article about the NIMH: "...grants are reviewed and approved by a predictable collection of established mental health managers, who award their sizable chunks of bread for projects which meet the bureaucracy's ideological needs."

The institutes pay the piper, and according to one staff member, "it gets to the point of the government calling the tune as to the research to be done."

All of this works to cast some clouds of suspicion on the bright skies of primate research. If there is at work a new social conscience it must work overtime. Many will mistrust a research administration that allowed its facilities to be contracted to the Army in the midst of its pursuit of that detached objectivity it holds so basic. The research administration, and all of the staff at the Primate Labs in Madison, however, are promising to keep their hands clean in this latest "budget crisis."

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Solo shots and forget-me-nots

By PAT MCGILLIGAN

Starsailor, Tim Buckley. Warner Brothers/Straight Records.

The days of the wandering troubadour are over. They say Tim Buckley performs his most recent material live, and in some places is booed by the crowd; a crowd that remembers and longs for the melodic simplicity of "Morning Glory." It is, first of all, an admirable wonder that Buckley can actually duplicate his recent offerings live and, secondly, incredible that anyone would boo him if he did. These are different times.

Buckley comes from the days when everyone looked toward California for the word. For a brief period, he was everyone's favorite folk-singer, but it wasn't long before people realized that if Buckley was a folk-singer, Dylan was Andre Segovia. Neither, of course, were Buckley now records on Frank Zappa's label, Straight Records, and if that information conjures up conflicting images, it shouldn't. Buckley is producing some of the most imaginative and complex music on the market today.

Starsailor, Buckley's latest, may be hard for Buckley novices to absorb. Avant-garde, eclectic, innovative—all those words fit, and then some. Buckley, in a sense, mirrors this age as much as Dylan was once a personification of his. His music is more jazz than folk, but his jazz is never raucous; only intensely personal and vaguely disquieting.

Buckley has apparently abandoned his emphasis on "poetic" lyrics. The sleeves of his albums no longer carry anything but song titles. This is not the loss it may seem, for meanwhile his music has developed to a level of subtle genius. Utilizing typewriter, alto flute, tenor sax, vibes, flugelhorn, trumpet, traps, electric piano and all of the traditional pop instruments besides, Buckley constructs layer upon layer of interacting rhythms to counterpoint

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RECORDS

genius. Utilizing typewriter, alto flute, tenor sax, vibes, flugelhorn, trumpet, traps, electric piano and all of the traditional pop instruments besides, Buckley constructs layer upon layer of interacting rhythms to counterpoint his melody. His eerie tenor (perhaps the most versatile instrument in his songs) rides the crest of each song to crescendo.

Starsailor cannot be understood; nor can it be explained. It cannot even be listened to unless you are willing to expand your customary musical horizons. But,

for the interested, try Buckley's Blue Afternoon, Starsailor's immediate predecessor; one of the most mellow and beautiful albums ever released. You may have never heard of it, but it is an easier introduction to Buckley and even worth the price it sells for. If you tire of the music (and I'm betting you won't) you'll still have Buckley's message to divine. Music or message—Buckley deserves an audience. Listen to him once for the shock; listen to him a thousand times for the pleasure.

You're Not Alone. Dion. Warner Brothers.

Dion has gone full circle. Once a schlock pop star; then an honest guitar-picker; and now, back to pap.

Sit Down Old Friend, Dion's last album, was striking in its simplicity. Just Dion and guitar, Dion and friend. The songs steered away from maudlin sermonizing, and got down to honest white blues. Seemingly a portent of things to come, the album was a welcome gift from a forgotten star.

You're Not Alone nearly blows everything Sit Down Old Friend had going for it. Incredible as it may seem, both albums were produced by the same Phil Gernhard, a man who has been assisting Dion for years. The differences between the two albums are extraordinary.

(continued on page 10)



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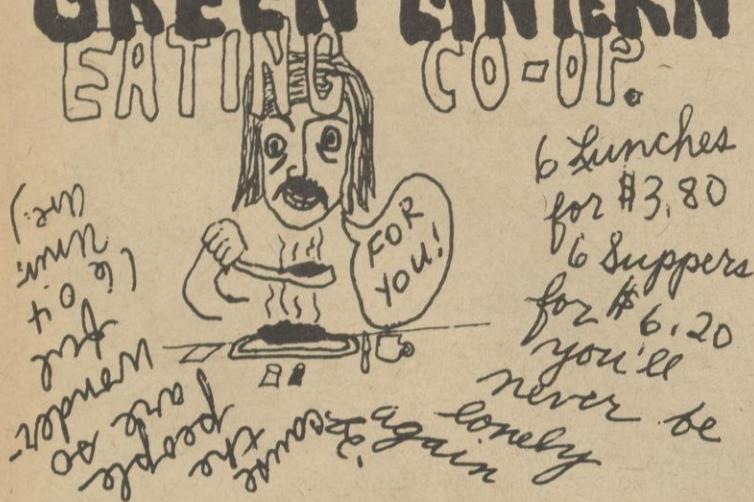
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(continued from page 8)

You're

Not Alone combines excessive orchestration with mediocre material for the expected result. The musicians cannot be faulted. How can anyone say Hugh McCracken doesn't know what he's doing? No, the calibre of musicians is high, but someone's judgement of Dion's style is off. What a gang of electric musicians did for Arlo Guthrie does not work for Dion DiMucci.

I'll wait for his next album and hope he comes back home. Die-hard Dion fans will find something

in You're Not Alone to keep them happy but I hope Warner Brothers isn't depending too heavily on that kind of market.

Tumbleweed Connection. Elton John. Universal City Records.

Step right up and meet Elton John, the brand new rock-and-roll super star. Sound familiar? With a catch this time—the hype may be right.

While Elton John's first American album was a tasteless hodge-podge of syrupy strings, someone had enough good sense to keep a close eye on Tumbleweed Connection and avoid a similar catastrophe. John (and let us not forget lyricist Bernie Taupin) is revealed in all his promise. He

may, indeed, well be (cross your fingers) a super star.

Superfluous orchestration mars only a few cuts. Every song, none excepted, stands by itself. The writing team of Taupin and Elton John are a threat to the myth of Lennon and McCartney. Taupin and John set up a story and mood in each song in a way the Band never thought possible. A few lines from "Country Comfort," which is bound to be recorded by Johnny Cash any day now, illustrate the point:

And it's good old country/
comfort in my bones
Just the sweetest sound my
ears

/have ever known
Just an old-fashioned/
feeling fully-grown
Country comfort's any truck
/that's going home

The temptation here is to reprint all of the lyrics. But you will do best to buy the album yourself and read them all in their entirety in the genuinely handsome enclosed lyrics-booklet, courtesy of Universal City.

John's songs are already being recorded by everybody and their brother, and, as proof of their durability, they have weathered every test. Spooky Tooth, on their Last Puff, do "Son of Your Father" (from Tumbleweed Connection) better than Elton himself, and Rod Stewart, in his Gasoline Alley, does a "Country Comfort" that will

(continued on page 11)

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TAPE DECK, Sony 2

shots

(continued from page 10)

bring pleasant pastoral images to anyone's mind. Together, Taupin and John have a gift for song that may prove without peer, at least for the time being.

One complaint. Arranger Paul Buckmaster and Producer Gus Dudgeon must have their fingers in their ears. As if it isn't enough to drag in 40 piece orchestras, a la poor imitation of Phil Spector, they insist on nearly burying John's vocal and piano work on several of the album's better numbers. It was this mistake which nearly ruined John's otherwise adequate debut album. Elton's keyboard workouts should be brought to the front in mixing. The one song he soloes on, "Talking Old Soldiers," is one of the album's most exciting. His vocals, likewise, seem buried in the recordings; while he is no great shakes as a singer, he is

unassuming and, by the time you get used to him, fairly enjoyable. It is not that the personnel (special mention here must go to guitarist Caleb Quaye) isn't capable; but so is Elton John. It is, after all, his album, and a good one, flaws included.

Loose Salute. Michael Nesmith and the First National Band. RCA Victor.

Here they come. Waling down the street. Get the funniest looks from everyone they meet. Hey, hey, they're the Monkees!

And why did they get the funniest looks from everyone they meet? That's right—because they were one of the worst bands America has ever produced. (That is a pun in case you didn't notice—because they were actually "produced," industrially processed for commercial consumption.) Luckily, they had tremendous promo, and good song-writers, or they might never have "made it."

One of those song-writers was,

occasionally, Michael Nesmith; incidentally, also one of the Monkees. And if the publicity releases are to be believed, he was a "reluctant" Monkee. More power to him.

He's out on his own now, and he deserves credit—not only for being out on his own but producing good music in his own way. Nesmith, in case you didn't know, wrote the toe-tapping "Different Drum" hit made popular by Linda Ronstadt and the Stone Poneys several years ago. On **Loose Salute**, Nesmith continues his song-writing development, and with good results. Backed by one of the tightest country and western bands performing, Nesmith lets loose a twangy ten numbers, including the classic "I Fall to Pieces." The steel guitar work of O.J. "Red" Rhodes is particularly excellent, while Nesmith's vocals (which you probably remember from the single "Joanne") are surprisingly appropriate.

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Inside: War and technology

MONDAY

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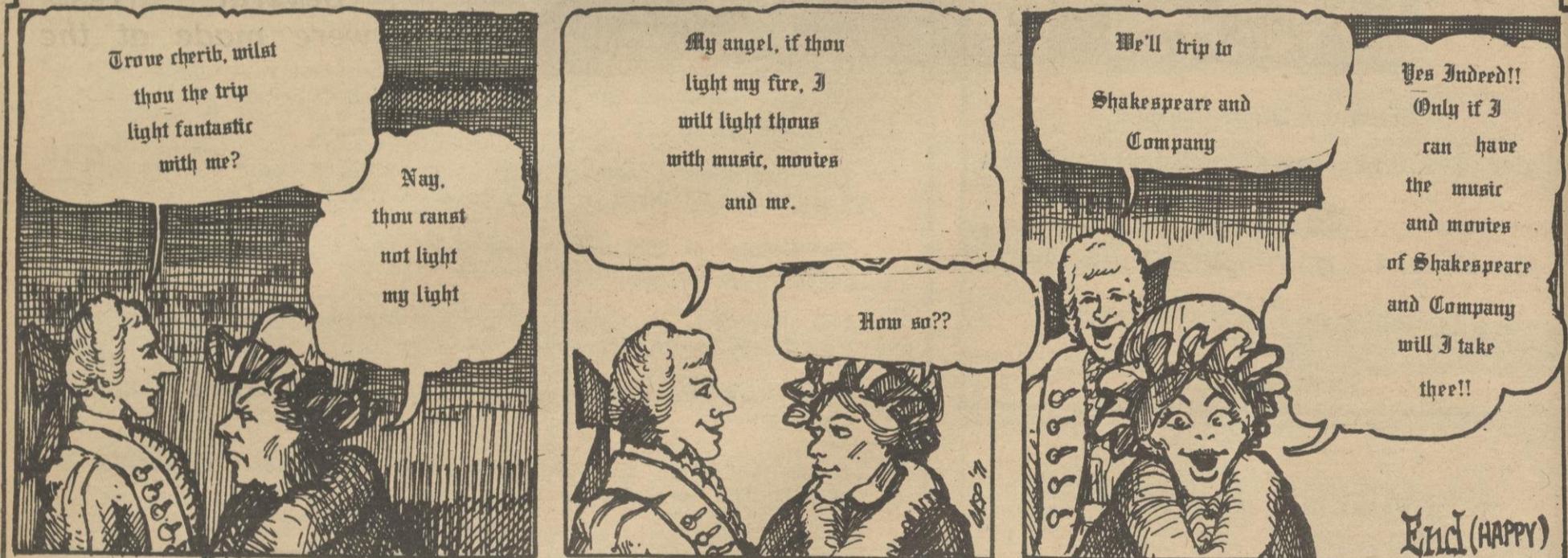
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