



## The daily cardinal. Summer 1972

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# Daily Cardinal

1972 Summer Registration Issue

Free

"The fact of my acquittal means there was no fair trial at all. The only fair trial would have been no trial."

angela davis

University of Wisconsin — Madison



# it's at the UNION SUMMER '72 a to Z

## OPEN HOUSE

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See Datelines inserted in this issue for details

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# "No political campaign against AMRC"

## Lullings claim during Armstrong hearings

By JONATHAN WOLMAN  
of the Cardinal Staff

Extradition hearings involving Karl Armstrong began Tuesday, June 6, with Madison city Police Detective Charles Lulling testifying in Toronto that "to the best of my knowledge" no direct demonstrations ever took place against the Army Math Research Center (AMRC) on the Madison campus. Armstrong is one of four men accused of participating in the August 24, 1970 bombing of the facility housed in Sterling Hall. The others are still at large.

Lulling, during cross-examination by Armstrong's attorney Clayton Ruby, was asked about the political motivations for

such a bombing: "Wasn't there any campaign against AMRC on campus?"

The Detective replied, "The University of Wisconsin is very active—there are signs up there like 'The IRA Will Win.' They seem to poke their noses in a lot of things." "Was there a campaign?" Ruby repeated. "I wouldn't call it a campaign," Lulling answered.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY AT the University began many months before the August blast, and the removal of AMRC from campus was one of three demands directed at Madison Chancellor Edwin Young by the campus chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). The

Chapter was active throughout 1969, and various splinter groups maintained constant pressure on the University's ROTC and AMRC programs throughout the year prior to the bombing.

A series of SDS marches were specifically directed against both

See related article, page nine

AMRC and ROTC, and on at least two occasions members of the AMRC staff were urged to work at home rather than in the Sterling Hall headquarters because of fear of demonstrations against the institution.

Extradition hearings will continue through June and possibly into July, as the defense prepares for its witnesses to follow the presentation of evidence by Austin Cooper, the Toronto lawyer representing the state of Wisconsin in its efforts to have Armstrong returned to face three charges of arson and one count of first degree murder.

COOPER IS BEING assisted in Canada by State Assistant Attorney General David Mebane.

Armstrong is accused of firebombings committed in the winter of '69-70 against a campus ROTC facility, the Red Armory which houses Army ROTC offices, and the Primate Research Center. He is the only individual named in the arson charges.

Before the hearings began, Judge Walter Martin removed himself from the case without comment, and was replaced by York County Judge Carl Waisberg. Ruby had previously

asked that Martin disqualify himself from presiding over the hearings, but Martin had refused.

Attorney Cooper had to call Armstrong's father, Donald, to the stand to identify his son, after Judge Waisberg had refused to admit what Ruby called "the purest form of visual hearsay" when Lulling was asked to identify Karl Armstrong from photographs he had used during his investigation.

WHILE DONALD ARMSTRONG identified a photo of Karl and his brother Dwight (also sought in the AMRC indictments, along with Leo Burt and David Fine), Karl Armstrong rose from his seat in the prisoners box, and said, "If it will help the court at all, I think I can identify myself as Karleton Lewis Armstrong."

The court session, the first such open session in the series of extradition proceedings, was attended by some 150 young supporters of Armstrong.

## U, MULO ink labor pact

By GOLDIE KADUSHIN  
of the Cardinal Staff

Accepting a contract which one member of the MULO bargaining team called "an agreement unique in Wisconsin labor history" the Memorial Union Labor Organization voted April 27th to end its 37 strike against the University.

The contract terminating the boycott-strike of the Memorial and Union South facilities which began April 19th becomes effective June 30th.

Reacting to the final contract agreement achieved after a 36 hour marathon bargaining session head University Negotiator Edward Krinsky said, "There is nothing in the contract I am dissatisfied with. There is nothing the University gave in the way of concession which represents a compromise of great principles.

"However there is nothing in the contract which could not have been achieved without a strike," he stated. "In my opinion no negotiating impasse existed at the time a strike was called and therefore strike action was premature."

DISAGREEING WITH Krinsky

a member of the MULO bargaining team, Pat Brennenman, commented, "While the contract is not precisely what we wanted it is certainly more than we would have gotten without the pressure device of a strike. Altogether I believe the University made some very significant concessions and I am pleased with the final agreement."

A major obstacle to a final contract settlement during the month long dispute was the University's refusal to negotiate several items defined as "non bargainable" under Wisconsin State Statute 111.80. However, during the final period of negotiations the University rescinded their previous position and agreed to bargain provisions outside the constraints of 111.80.

Among those items originally defined as "nonbargainable" and included in the new contract are a two hour minimum shift guarantee and a clause stipulating that the employer will make a "reasonable effort" to provide 12 hours of work per week for every employee.

THE UNIVERSITY ALSO

violated precedent with the inclusion of an anti-discrimination clause. The provision is a deterrent against prejudicial job assignment on the basis of personal appearance and is not included in any other state contract.

A third area of controversy during the bargaining impasse—grievance—was settled with disciplinary action and any item included in the contract defined as grievable.

Under the new contract those wishing to file a grievance have the option of appealing their complaint to the Chancellor's office and then binding arbitration of the WERC (Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission) if Union management does not deliver a satisfactory decision. Under previous procedures grievance complaints could not be appealed above management level.

According to Pat Brennenman "The new grievance procedure provides important protection of labor rights for part-time employees not included under a state law which grants abused workers

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## Republicans, Birchers Unite To Form American Party

By CHRIS STOEHR  
of the Cardinal Staff

Wisconsin voters will have an alternative to the Republican and Democratic candidates on the ballot in November.

A state-wide group of dissatisfied Republicans and members of the John Birch Society presented their petition to the Secretary of State May 30th. Their alternative is the Wisconsin American Party, which Alabama Governor George Wallace founded and led four years ago, and who they hope will be the party's candidate in November—and ultimately the next President.

Karl Koehler, a printer who is head of the local chapter of the John Birch Society, discussed the third party effort and why Republicans and Birchers are disenchanted with Nixon.

Karl Koehler, a printer who is head of the local chapter of the John Birch Society, discussed the third party effort and why Republicans and Birchers are disenchanted with Nixon.

"I voted for Nixon in 1960. I liked the idea that he helped to expose Alger Hiss. In 1964, of course, I supported Goldwater. But by 1968 I was already aware that Tricky Dick could not be trusted. He's inconsistent, and consistency and honesty are the things I look for in a candidate. That's why I'm supporting Wallace."

"I'D VOTE FOR TRIPLE H in November over Tricky Dick," he

continued. "I don't agree with his politics but he's more consistent than Nixon, and at least you know a little more where you stand with him."

Koehler, like other Wallace supporters, believes that Wallace is the only candidate who can beat Nixon in November.

"Nixon made himself highly vulnerable (to public criticism) by going to China and Russia. He is actually carrying out the Democratic platform, so he won't get much opposition from the Democrats. Wallace, on the other hand, will talk about the issues."

Koehler said that because of the summit trips, the public is now more than irritated. The John Birch Society plans to work on that "irritation." Besides supporting a third party, they will also start hitting the U.W.

"WE HAVE PLANS NOW for a campaign to get the U.S. out of the United Nations," Koehler said. "We will be mailing leaflets and letters out to people and have a bumper sticker saying, 'Get the U.S. out of the U.N. now!'" It will be similar to their campaign two years ago to stop sex education in public schools.

"The U.N. is soft on Communism and is controlled by a 'select few' including international banking interests who are pushing for world government. Once world government is achieved, we'll have rule by oligarchy."

Koehler cited an instance of this

banking control on politics. It was when David Rockefeller, head of the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York, had Khruschev fired.

"They (the select few) were trying to change Russia's hardline image. Rockefeller was over there visiting Russia and when he returned, Khruschev was fired."

"This international conspiracy has prevented this country from ever opposing Communism," he said.

KOehler "WOULD LOVE TO see Wallace get the Democratic nomination in July." He doesn't believe he will, though, and that is why he has joined the effort to have the American Party put on the ballot here.

Who would he like to see as Wallace's runningmate?

A congressman from Louisiana named Rarick or Representative John Schmitz (R-Cal.) would be acceptable. Koehler says that Governor Maddox of Georgia is a well known figure who thus might add strength to the ticket, but this seems politically unfeasable since Wallace and Maddox come from adjoining southern states.

Koehler felt, however, that there was one official whom everybody knew. People would have even supported him for president.

"You knew where he stood on things and you knew what he had accomplished. He would have been the ideal choice for a running mate."

The man? J. Edgar Hoover.

## State Patrol costs in riot efforts almost \$100,000



Cardinal photo by James Korger

The fellows wearing badges and "Smokey The Bear" hats are Wisconsin State Troopers on patrol during recent antiwar disturbances.

State troopers, used extensively in riot-control duty during the spring's antiwar activities, ran up a bill of almost \$100,000 according to Col. Lew V. Versnik. Versnik, chief of the State Traffic Patrol, said that the funds will come out of the Patrol budget, which he described as "already limited."

Estimates of the total cost of law enforcement expenses during the two month period of marches and riots run anywhere from \$500,000 to \$750,000; including special costs covering the deployment of 250 city police officers, 75 Dane County Sheriff's deputies, 55 county traffic officers and 12 University of Wisconsin police officers.

Most of the almost 400 men involved worked shifts of 12 or more hours during the seventeen days of street demonstrations, many at night.

The participation of State troopers to such a degree seems to have been part of a broader strategy unveiled by local law enforcement officials to neutralize the activities of crowds which grew, at times, to 5-10,000.

City Police Officer George Croal, who headed the twenty-five city patrolmen who donned long hair and levis to roam the streets in affinity squads, said that the efficient performance of the State Patrol made it possible to spare these young men from regular riot duties.

Versnik reported that his budget figures were broken down as thus: \$76,845.45 in salaries; \$6,640 for meals and lodgings; \$1,593 in repairs to 18 damaged squad cars; \$1,247 for operation of Patrol vehicles including 23,536 miles;

and \$3,701 toward damaged equipment, communication supplies and uniform repair. Unreported charges should push this \$90,026.45 total up to almost \$100,000, he estimated.

While city and county police expenses will be submitted to the State for payment, both the State Patrol and University forces—appropriated from the state budget already—must make internal budgetary adjustments to cover crisis expenses.

Antiwar street demonstrations began April 17 and ran through May 12. City and county police expenses will be completed and released later this month.

The cover portrait of Angela Davis is a pencil drawing by Madison artist Edna Wilmington.

## THE DAILY CARDINAL

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# A history of prison conflicts...

By RIO MORELAND  
of the Cardinal Staff

"Something is terribly wrong when men would rather die than to live another day in America."

—Senator Edmund Muskie  
before the

National Governors' Conference  
(September 13, 1971)

Prisons are an American invention—prior to the founding of this



country, people were locked away to await execution or exile. The Quakers, in 1786, founded the first prison in Philadelphia and later another in 1790 at Auburn, New York. Their basic idea was to place a person in solitary confinement with a Bible as their sole companion and repent of their wrong doings—to do penitence—hence, the word penitentiary was created. This is our contribution to the world. We conceived it, we implemented it, and it is with us even today.

In 1870 various wardens and state commissioners of corrections met in Cincinnati, Ohio and founded the American Correctional Association. They drew up 22 principles that were to be the guidelines for prison reform. In 1970, one-hundred years later, they again met in Cincinnati. A subcommittee was formed to review how far they had come in one-hundred years. They found that of the original 22 recommendations, only 6 had been implemented. Then and there they recommended the other 16 principles be implemented, thus creating a new era of prison reform.

Just how far and in what form has "reform" been developed in the United States? There have been four models of prison and prison reform: (1) the solitary confinement or "punitive" model; (2) the corporal punishment or "hard labor" model; (3) the inmate self-government model; and (4) the rehabilitative or "treatment" model, which is the one in operation now.

It has been assumed that certain deviant behavior, such as crime, is the result of a sickness in society, thus the person who commits a crime "must be sick." Therefore, we must "treat" or "cure" them so they can return to society and live a "normal" life.

Within the prison milieu, this has become a "game." The prisoner must pretend to be sick so that the social workers, etc., can

pretend that they "cure" him/her, so that the parole board can pretend that he is "safe" to be let out.

Just looking at the "treatment" model for the past five years one can see it has failed, and how it will continue to fail.

STARTING WITH California, which is considered by the correctional "experts" as the No. 1 system in the U.S., on March 16, 1967 at San Quentin, the inmates were milling around on the yard and sat down to protest the conditions there. The tower guards opened fire on them with shotguns. The score-card read; 14 dead and 32 wounded. This is public record and most people already know that. What they may not know is that there are other alternatives for handling that kind of situation. The tower guards, in addition to being armed with 12-gauge shotguns or .30-cal. rifles, have .22-cal. rifles and gas canisters. The yard officer, while he does not carry a weapon, has available to him tear gas, mace, nightsticks, fire hoses, or he can order out the riot squad or "goon" squad. All of these are non-lethal. (Sacramento Bee, 1, E1, March 18, 1967.)

On May 29, 1967 at Soledad the guards fired into a group of inmates during a sit-down demonstration killing 3 inmates and wounding 17 others. (San Francisco Chronicle, May 30, 1967.)

On July 21, 1968 at San Quentin again, the guards again fired into another group protesting the conditions there, killing 6 inmates and wounding 13. On July 23 of the same year and again at San Quentin, the guards fired into a group protesting the shootings of July 21st. This left 2 inmates dead and 8 wounded. (Sacramento Bee, July 24, 1968.)

In January of 1969, at Soledad, 180 prisoners confined to solitary for breaking prison rules, were allowed to exercise in a small yard. A guard shot and killed 3 blacks, later claiming that blacks were

beating a white inmate. The guard swore he fired a warning shot before killing the attackers. Black witnesses insisted that there was no fight nor was any warning shot fired. The jury ruled "justifiable homicide." Not long afterwards, a white guard was killed—among the 3 inmates accused of the slaying (the Soledad Three) was George Jackson. (San Francisco Chronicle, Jan. 16, 1969.)

In August of 1970, although it did not take place in prison, the kidnap-murder of a judge in Marin County was apparently related to the Soledad Brothers movement. Killed in the incident was Jonathan Jackson, teenage brother of George Jackson. (Los Angeles Times, Aug. 22, 1970.)

On August 21, 1971 at San Quentin, the killing of George Jackson, 3 guards and the wounding of two other con's in an alleged escape attempt by Jackson. California is still considered the No. 1 correctional system in the United States. (San Francisco Chronicle, Aug. 22, 1971.)

Moving up to the Oregon State Prison at Salem, in March of 1968, 700 rebellious inmates surrendered after winning major concessions, including the appointment of a new warden. There was some \$2 million in damages, but no deaths. Then on July 13 of the same year, the inmates sat down on the yard protesting the disciplinary proceedings in Salem. The guards fired into the inmates using 12-gauge shotguns, wounding 18 and killing 3. (Portland Free Press, March 20, 1968.)

**NOTE:** To date, there has never been a guard, correctional officer, or administrator convicted of killing an inmate nor convicted of brutality to inmates in the United States. A State Grand Jury is usually convened within 24-hours of any riot or shooting and the guards have always

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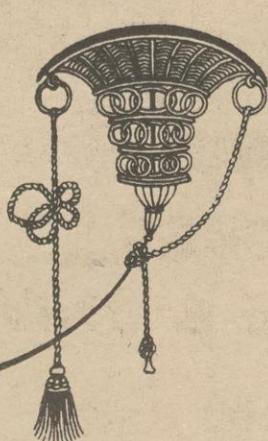
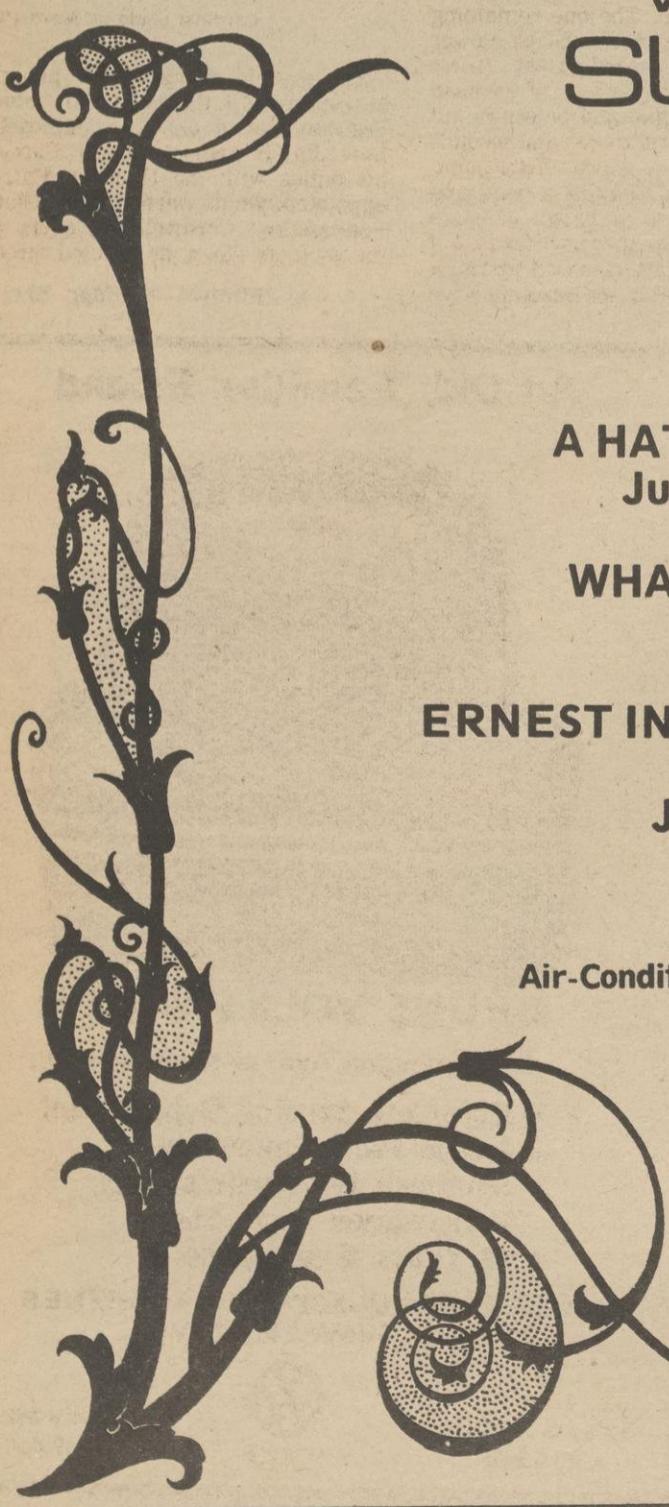
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# ... And no end is in sight

been exonerated. Later, a Federal investigation may take place to determine if any of the inmates "civil rights" have been violated.)

On June 7, 1967 at the Kansas State Prison in Lansing, the entire inmate population rioted to protest the conditions there. Again the remedy by the guards was shooting, killing 2 inmates and wounding 7. (Kansas City Star, June 9, 1967.)

Moving down to Arkansas, at the State Penitentiary Board meeting in January of 1967, the beating of prisoners was discussed, and a majority argued for the continued use of a 5-foot leather strap to discipline inmates with. At the same meeting, however, the board vetoed a proposal for branding Tucker Prison Farm cattle. Such treatment, they felt, would be "inhumane." (Pine Bluff Commercial, Pine Bluff, Ark., Feb. 18, 1967. p. 5.)

Governor Orval Faubus, quoted in the Kansas City Star in 1967, said, "Punishment is the greatest deterrent to crime. The purpose of a penitentiary is to punish, not to rehabilitate, the inmates." The Governor added "that the law and courts in Arkansas recognized this when the sentence men to hard labor."

The inmates in Arkansas were paid nothing. A man in prison there could earn money in only one way; he may sell his blood for \$5 a pint, \$1 of which went into the Inmates' Welfare Fund and \$1 went into the Officers' Welfare Fund, leaving the inmate with \$3.

On January 29, 1968, at the Cummings Prison Farm, 3 bodies were uncovered and led to an investigation of that prison. In a study of prison death certificates by the newly appointed prison physician, Dr. Edwin Barron, he found the following:

(1) between Jan. 4-8, 1959, 6 inmates had died of "heart disease";

(2) in 1952, 28 inmates died of "Meningitis";

(3) in 1961, 8 inmates died of "organic heart disease";

(4) in 1964, 9 inmates died of gunshot wounds while "attempting to escape" (in Arkansas if a trusty-guard kills an inmate attempting to escape, he is granted an immediate parole);

(5) some other death certificates failed to list the cause of death at all;

(6) many death certificates had the signature of the former prison physician typed in but not signed.

Other records of the inmate files revealed that since 1900, 217 inmates had successfully escaped from Cummings, but had never been found or heard of since—which is indeed rare.

State Senator Knox Nelson said that "the Arkansas prison system was one of the finest in the nation". He claimed that people from all over the U.S. came to study

it so they could model their own system after Arkansas'. Tom Murton, former warden at Tucker and a leading advocate of prison reform, stated, "They came to study it alright—but not for those reasons."

On October 14, 1968, again at Cummings, 120 inmates were shotgunned while sitting peacefully in the prison yard in protest against inadequate food, being forced to work from sunup to sundown, being chained to open fences all night, being threatened with a pistol by a longrider (inmate foreman) and of using the "convict doctor" system.

Prison officials later conceded that the protesting inmates had posed no threat, nor were they attempting to riot, create a disturbance or escape. Yet, Associate Superintendent Gary Haydis, with prior consent of Superintendent Victor C. Urban, pumped a shell into his shotgun and fired into the group of huddled inmates. The remainder of the inmate guard force, armed with .30-cal. carbines and shotguns loaded with No. 8-birdshot and double-o buckshot, followed his example and cut loose from all sides. Twenty-five inmates were seriously wounded, one of them losing an eye.

Urban proclaimed, "I will not permit any inmate body to take over and rule, which is what this one would probably have wanted to do." (Haydis was former director of training of the California Department of Corrections and has since returned to that post there. Urban has since been promoted to Deputy Commissioner of Corrections in Arkansas.)

In March of 1967, Arkansas Commissioner of Corrections, Charles Robert Sarver testified before the U.S. Senate, saying, "When I read of an expose of homosexuality, beatings, escapes, and political corruption in prisons, I think most knowledgeable correctional administrators think; 'So what else is new?'" (Sarver was appointed as commissioner on November 15, 1968. He has a law degree, had served in West Virginia as assistant prosecuting attorney, director of motor carriers, assistant and deputy director of corrections until he was fired for insubordination.)

In February of 1970, the Federal District court, after lengthy study and hearings, declared the whole Arkansas prison system unconstitutional and ordered state authorities to clean it up by the end of 1971 or close it down. That court opinion, Holt vs Sarver, stated that imprisonment in Arkansas violated the Eighth Amendment prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment. It is now June of 1972 and that system still remains in existence and unchanged.

On October 3, 1969, at the Colorado State Prison, 7 guards wounded and 5 inmates involved in an abortive escape plot committed suicide. The alleged suicides, according to prison officials, took place in

each inmate's individual cell and all by hanging. (Newsweek, Oct. 4, 1969.)

Moving down to the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola, on November 17, 1969; 9 inmates and 1 hostage guard were killed by the National Guard. The prisoners were protesting the use of inmate or trusty-guards. (Southern Regional Council Report on Delta Prisons, 1969.)

In Macon, Georgia on July 10, 1967, at Road Prison Camp No. 32, a guard by the name of Arnie Oree Lovett, set fire to a barracks and locked the inmates in to "scare" them in order to put down a disturbance. Thirty-eight men died as a result of that fire. Lovett was cleared by a Grand Jury, stating that the inmates had died as a result of an "accidental" fire. (Associated Press, July 11, 1967.)

On February 16, 1971, guards at Florida's Raiford Prison fired into a crowd of 750 inmates demonstrating on a softball field. Three inmates were killed and 26 wounded. Florida Corrections Commissioner Louis Wainwright, testifying before a House Select Subcommittee on Crime, was asked why guards had fired into a crowd of unarmed men. Wainwright said, "We couldn't allow them to remain on the field where they could perform sexual attacks on each other, break windows, and possibly escape." (Associated Press, Dec. 1, 1971.)

A black female lawyer filed charges in Federal District court that the inmates had their civil rights violated and were subjected to cruel and unusual punishment. Two weeks later, a "Nightrider" kicked her door open and shot her in the chest—killing her. Since that time, no lawyer has ever picked that case up and continued it. (Associated Press, July 13, 1971.)

Moving on up to North Carolina's Central Prison at Raleigh, on April 17, 1968, inmates rioted protesting overcrowding. The remedy again—shooting, leaving 6 dead and 78 wounded. (Time, April 22, 1968.)

At Pendleton Reformatory in Indiana, 225 black prisoners staged a sit-down protest on September 26, 1969. The Pendleton all-white guard force shoved shotguns thru the fence and gave the inmates two choices: return to their cells or return to work. The inmates chose to do neither. Instead, they turned their backs on the guards, figuring that the guards would not shoot them in the back. All of them, except for one inmate, sat down in the yard. The one remaining inmate raised his fist in the Black Power salute. A guard was heard to say, "He's mine," and shot him in the back of the head with a 12-gauge shotgun and before he hit the ground he had four more fatal wounds in his body. The other guards fired point-blank into the crowd, leaving 2 dead and seriously wounding 45 inmates. A state Grand Jury exonerated the guard force, but a Federal investigation revealed that half of the guards involved in the shooting were

card carrying members of the Ku Klux Klan. Pendleton had an inmate population that was 85% black. (Time, Jan. 18, 1971.)

Again, at the Ohio State Penitentiary in Columbus, on August 5, 1968, authorities quelled with spectacular force an uprising protesting the sadism of the guards. 1,500 National Guardsmen and state police dynamited a hole through the wall in the B-block section and charged in to put the riot down. The police rounded up 155 inmates, stripped them naked and ordered them to lie face down with their hands on the back of their necks in the middle of a ball field. The orders to the inmates were, "Do not move." Three inmates raised their heads and were shot thru the head with .30-cal. rifles, killing them. Two inmates were shot to death inside their locked cells, one of which was a paraplegic in a wheel-chair who was allegedly attacking a guard thru the bars. There were also 22 inmates wounded in the assault. (Columbus Citizens Dispatch, Aug. 6, 1968) (NOTE: This reporter was confined in B-block of the OP in Columbus on that fateful day.)



Cardinal photo by Mark Perlstein

The man in charge of the assault was Major Harold J. Cardwell of the Ohio State Highway Patrol. Governor James Rhodes immediately relieved Major Cardwell of his duties with the Highway Patrol and appointed him as warden of the Ohio State Penitentiary. Cardwell had every tree in the yard cut down, he erected three more

(Continued on Page 23)

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**"One man—one boy"**

# City Big Brother program eyes goal

By LEONARD EPAND  
of the Cardinal Staff

"In 1971, the United Fund studied the needs of the Madison community and found that, on a scale from A to Z, the need for Big Brothers was at least B," said Bob Dunn, Executive Director of the Big Brothers of Dane County, who is launching a summer-long recruitment campaign.

Big Brothers is a non-profit child guidance agency designed to provide a male companion for a fatherless boy. Their motto is, aptly, "One man—one boy." The general idea is to supply such deprived boys with the mature male association essential to the all-important formative and developmental years from ages seven to seventeen. Dunn explained that it is detrimental to a boy's future social integration to be brought up solely in a female household; he claims a boy needs a "father figure" to emulate. The need for Big Brothers is particularly great here since it has

been estimated that there are currently 4,000 fatherless boys in Dane County.

A Big Brother is not an omniscient Orwellian disciplinarian. Rather he is a sensitive personal contact and guidance for a boy who might otherwise become delinquent or lonely and unhappy. On the one to one basis, the Big and so called Little Brothers decide themselves what to do with the weekly get-togethers. They work together on whatever hobbies interest them, go to movie, country outings or simply take walks during which they could just "rap."

Mr. Dunn emphasized that the relationship is a two-way street, that many Big Brothers admit, "I get as much out of this as my Little Brother."

THE FACT THAT BIG Brothers is exclusively male oriented appears tainted with at least benign male chauvinism. Yet Dunn explained that there is a Big Sisters program at the Madison

YWCA. It is important to note that mothers want to do what they can for their boys: Their motives, Dunn said, are neither to give away their sons nor to use a Big Brother as a substitute for a father.

The Big Brothers Organization of Dane County, funded 90% by the United Givers' Fund, is one of 220 such affiliated organizations throughout the United States and Canada. The agencies' services are provided free of charge and are not imposed; they are only furnished upon request and after an interview to determine what kind of a Big Brother would suit the Little one.

BUT WHILE THE NUMBER of Little Brothers wanting Big Brothers is great, there are far too few Big Brother volunteers. Dunn said that presently there are 150 boys who have been waiting more than a year for a companion. He said also that now is when Big Brothers are most needed because of the increased outdoor activities

which summer offers and the greater time boys have that can go by aimlessly and unproductively.

Thus, Big Brothers has recently kicked off a drive to recruit more Big Brothers. Because of the special man-to-boy relationship desired, Big Brothers are asked to plan on being involved for at least one year and to maintain a degree of consistency in meeting with their Little Brothers. And, a volunteer must be at least 19 years of age.

Big Brothers is not only appealing to the student community,

the summer school students who will continue through the following year, but also to the laboring and occupational men in the community who Dunn recognizes have "a lot to offer" a healthy and excited boy who longs for such association.

Interested men are urged to call Big Brothers of Dane County, 2059 Atwood Avenue, at 249-7328 for information, an appointment and a chance to offer a social service which uniquely is the antithesis of the impersonal, bureaucratic welfare services that have come to be accepted.

## Four Ellington concerts

Four concerts by Duke Ellington and his orchestra with themes ranging from sacred music to popular favorites will highlight the Duke Ellington Festival to be held on the Madison

campus this summer.

From July 17 to 21 Ellington will conduct master classes and workshops during the day and present concerts in the evening. Also included in the schedule is a Milwaukee campus concert. The Festival is sponsored by the University of Wisconsin in cooperation with Wisconsin Arts Council.

On Monday, July 17, the first of three concerts to be presented in the Wisconsin Union Theater will feature "Ellington Favorites." The program will be chosen from Ellington's more than 1400 compositions and will range from such early classics as "Mood Indigo" and "Black and Tan Fantasy" to newer works which have become just as popular.

THE SECOND Union Theater concert, on July 19, will focus on the Duke's sacred music. He will perform "The Second Sacred Concert," as originally presented in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, January, 1968.

On July 21, the Ellington orchestra will feature a combination of the more familiar tunes along with some of Ellington's more recent compositions.



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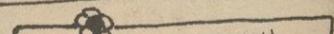
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# Community band makes good: Tayles release first album



The Tayles, probably Madison's best known and most loved band, have recently released their first album; available in most record stores.

By STEVE SCHULTZ  
of the Fine Arts Staff

The Tayles have become a Madison institution, something like the bridge players in the Rathskeller. I remember seeing Jeremy Wilson playing bass for them way back when Ned Englehart was playing guitar; and friends that's really ancient history in the local music scene. Over the last six or seven years they have experimented with blues, old fifties rock, and original material. It's their original material that makes up the Tayles first album entitled *Who Are These Guys*.

After listening to the album a few times I called on Bob Schmidtke, the guitar player, to get some background information on the recording. He told me that the members of the band started out with the goal of producing a high quality tape, which they planned to send to various recording companies in order to generate some interest. They decided to take a gamble, cut a record and send it to larger recording companies. In this way local record sales may offset the cost of the recording while generating needed publicity.

I asked Bob what the album cost the group, but the question proved a bit touchy, as Schmidtke turned green, rolled his eyes, and began to twitch violently. After wrapping him in a wet sheet he calmed down and the interview continued. He told me that "trends in today's music business change so fast that you have to make your own trend and hope it catches on."

At this point I went home again to listen intently for a new trend in the album. It must have slipped by me, but some other revelations did emerge from that afternoon of strenuous listening.

Big name groups, recorded by big companies, don't always live up to expectations when they cut a live album. The Tayles tried to record a live album with a small company, and this should be kept in mind when listening to their album. When viewed from this perspective the album stands up very well. However, their playing is much smoother than their vocals which often tend to be rough or crude, setting up a contrast which can limit one's enjoyment of certain songs. When the vocals do mellow out the lyrics are sometimes unintelligible.

The album is mainly standard rock and blues with two exceptions. "Baby Doughdough," a child support song which reminds me of something I once heard played at a wedding in Wausau. The other exception is a cut entitled "Guitar" which is divided by its composer into four parts, "Woodland Reply," "Ants Pants Dance," "Ode to Jack Daniels," and "Famous Movement Music." It ends the album with visions of 2001. "Guitar" probably the most interesting cut on the album, makes up for the song "Angry With My Friend," which contains

(Continued on Page 23)

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# Campus religious centers join to offer summer programs

By PHIL HASLANGER  
of the Cardinal Staff

Four major campus religious centers are cooperating this summer to put on an experimental ecumenical program.

While not unique among campus religious centers nationally, this effort marks the first time in Madison that major centers have attempted a formalized, long-term program.

Participating in the experiment are the Lutheran Campus Center, the Madison Campus Ministry, St. Francis' Episcopal Center and the University Catholic Center.

The program for the summer includes an open house, a film series, a forum series, a coffee hour, tours and roleplaying workshops. A common brochure gives details about the programs and lists times for religious services at each center.

"We have often worked closely with other campus religious centers in developing cooperative programs," Catholic Center program director Bill Kasdorf told the Cardinal. "But too often programs held at a particular center are perceived as being just for the members of that center."

**KASDORF EXPLAINED THAT** the common brochure and a common publicity effort would strive to make participation in the

programs more broadly based.

The summer program for the four centers will begin this Tuesday, June 13, at 7:30 p.m. with an open house at St. Francis' House, 1001 University Ave., featuring the Sin City String Band and free refreshments.

The film series will also be held at St. Francis' House on three Thursdays in July. Three films by Frederick Wiseman—"Essene", "High School", and "Law and Order"—will be shown with coffee and discussion following each film.

The forum series will consider the question, does government still have credibility? Beginning on July 12 (in the middle of the Democratic Convention), the series will run on four successive Wednesday evenings at the Lutheran Campus Center, 1025 University Ave.

Prof. Max Goodsen (social work and educational policy studies) will discuss the topic "The Community of Learning: the Forgotten Essence of Education?" in an informal coffee hour on Tuesday afternoon, July 11 at Pres House, 723 State St.

**THE FOUR COOPERATING** Christian centers will sponsor four tours to institutions on campus or connected with the university—Arlington Farms, Central Colony, the biotron, and an artist's

studio.

They will also offer a role-playing weekend June 24-25 "to foster personal growth and in-depth understanding of interpersonal relations." Registration is being handled by Pres House.

Each of the four religious centers will also continue doing some denominational programming and will offer pastoral services and counseling.

If the summer experiment is judged successful, a cooperative programming structure will be established for the future.

## COMING UP AT THE CATHOLIC CENTER

Sat., June 17—Bishop Patrick Flores from Texas will celebrate a special Chicano Mass at 5:15 with a reception following. A former migrant worker himself, Flores will be in the state to visit Chicano communities and migrant campus.

Mon., June 19—"Catholics and the Population Dilemma", a panel discussion on the role of the Church in curbing population growth featuring Fr. Philip Kaufman (St. Benedict Center), Prof. Larry Bumpus (sociology), Prof. Hugh Iltis (botany) and Robert Haas (Wisconsin Citizens Concerned for the Unborn). 7:30 p.m., 723 State St.

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# Presidents discuss WSA future

By STEVE TUCKEY  
of the Cardinal Staff

Gazing out the window of the office he occupied for the past year outgoing Wisconsin Student Association (WSA) president Tim Higgins sat musing over his group's past winter of discontent.

Linda Larkin, his recently elected successor, sat at her new desk and occasionally joined in on the give and take. But for the most part she deferred to her former leader and political mentor in discussing the group she will run for the next year.

Supposedly the representative organ of one of the most activist campuses in the country, the WSA for the past year has presented the image of a do-nothing organization whose only purpose was survival. Hisses and boos usually accompanied the mention

of its name at events last winter. Higgins admitted as much in an interview last November. "The WSA hasn't aroused anyone's ire," he said in defense of his organization, "because we haven't made that much noise."

THE APPLETON JUNIOR TOOK office at a time when the group was deeply in debt. Many expressed doubts as to whether it could survive.

"The first thing we had to do was to restore our credibility," he said. "You can't start off from a weak base and make noise if you want to be effective."

The closing of the State Street Mall and more importantly the American escalation of the Indochina war sprung the WSA into action it had not known for quite sometime. The WSA office became the focal point for the organization of demonstrations and distribution of printed materials.

NOW THAT THE WSA is once again on a sound economic footing, pressure will be even greater on the group to play a more forceful role on campus. Dubbed by some as a moderate with whom University officials can feel comfortable with running the WSA, Larkin will have to work hard if she is to shake loose this image.

One important issue facing the

WSA this fall will be allocation of fund to the Karleton Armstrong Defense Committee. Armstrong, who is presently being held in Canada, could stand trial this fall on charges stemming from the bombing of the Army Math Research Center two summers ago.

"I think it will go about 50-50 in the senate," said Larkin, "but it will probably pass."

The one aspect of the WSA most visible to the student community is the WSA store. The store is now two years old and in good fiscal condition. Some feel it should now break away from the WSA to serve the entire community.

Alleged indifference on the part of the WSA toward the store has caused friction between the two groups. Two-thirds of the senate appointees to the Store Board were forced to resign when they failed to attend board meetings.

Both Higgins and Larkin view the store not merely as a service center for students but an "experiment in socialism". At the mere mention of her principal opponents in last month's election, the Voice Party and how they viewed the store Larkin became incensed, pounding her fist on the desk exclaiming:

"THEY DIDN'T WANT politics in the store. I know because I ran

against them. They didn't see the store as an experiment in socialism but just another Allen's."

WSA's impotence in bringing about change in such areas as academic reform, residence hall policies and student disciplinary procedures is a great concern to both Higgins and Larkin.

"I think we should be traveling in the direction of a student union," said Higgins. "Students would be card-carrying union members and the union could bargain for them in the areas of student power and academic reform."

A UNION BASE, ACCORDING to Higgins and Larkin, would have more clout with the administration because it would represent a "specific constituency" rather than all the student, as the WSA supposedly does now.

The political renaissance of the WSA this spring also enhanced Higgins' image as one of the leaders of the Madison left. The former Badger cheerleader is somewhat irked by the notion given in the press that his politics switched overnight from that of David Eisenhower's to Jerry Rubin's.

"RENA AND THE CREW (former Cardinal editor Rena Steinzor) started the myth about

my politics," said Higgins. "They were all for Jaliman."

"As far as being a cheerleader goes," Higgins explained, "I just wanted to see the inner workings of the Athletic Department." Then with a sly grin, he added "I never liked the Badgers."

Higgins just might have to be more the cheerleader and less the radical this fall. He is contemplating a run for the state senate from Appleton.

The sandy-haired "boy wonder" of the Madison left will encounter some rough sledding in the area that produced Joe McCarthy and his present-day political heirs, Jon Byrnes and Harold Froelich. But he nonetheless remains confident that should he run he will be able to maintain his somewhat radical political stances.

## HOSPITAL VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers are needed during the summer months at University Hospitals. University of Wisconsin students attending summer school can help with the recreation program in Children's Hospital, as well as other service areas. For further information, call Mrs. Joan Jennerjohn, Volunteer Director, at 262-2008 immediately.

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# Army Math Center blast- Seen in its political context

The following article written by Cardinal staff member Patrick McGilligan first appeared in the Chicago Seed.

Karleton Armstrong, a name that might not immediately conjure up the national prominence of someone like Angela Davis, is a political prisoner accused of sabotaging key military institutions in the state of Wisconsin.

On the far west end of the University of Wisconsin campus, a tall, modern building houses the Army Mathematics Research Center (AMRC)—a United States Army think tank devoted to researching Department of Defense scientific problems and streamlining military technical apparatus.

Nearly two years ago, on August 24, 1970, a powerful bomb blast interrupted the daily activities of the AMRC institution, temporarily halting the center's important research work and forcing relocation of the Army-funded complex. A young physics researcher was killed in the pre-dawn explosion.

Today, one of four men accused by federal and state police of participation in that act waits defiantly in a Toronto jail for his momentary return to the state of Wisconsin on extradition charges.

Karleton Lewis Armstrong—also sought in connection with fire-bombings on the campus ROTC building, the campus Red Gym (headquarters for ROTC personnel), and the campus Primate Laboratory during late 1969 and early 1970—will stand trial in Madison probably in early summer or early fall.

POLICE AGENCIES have constructed an elaborate network of legal maneuvers to assure that Armstrong is found guilty when he returns. Wisconsin Attorney General Robert Warren, an aspiring Republican politico, and

Dane County District Attorney Gerald Nichol, have collaborated to devise a series of accusations unfounded in logic and unprincipled in scope.

Federal cops, also eager to prosecute Armstrong on a variety of federal claims, have had to stare from the sidelines because Canadian extradition procedures

to face a charge of first degree murder.

The charge of first degree murder is ludicrous and state police officials know it. But first degree murder is the only AMRC related extraditable act which Armstrong is charged with, and state authorities will have to attempt to swindle a jury into

guilty of first degree murder (perhaps a little harsh, but consider our bind) or shall we permit him to go scot free?

The political irony of the situation is that the AMRC is functioning at full strength today. The 1970 bombing was only a small deterrent, it seems, in the structure's mission to support

to the technocratic delicacies of the Vietnam War, the AMRC staff, are still at-large.

## MATHEMATICS FOR DEATH

The function of the AMRC should be further detailed for two reasons. The AMRC, first of all, is an indicative prototype of the manner in which Department of Defense and other government agencies control critical University research. And, secondly, it is necessary and informative to document the singularly crucial relation of the AMRC to the Army and, correspondingly, to the war in Southeast Asia.

The specific activities of the center are necessarily obscured, and only careful investigation by movement researchers has revealed what is known so far. A resolution introduced by Defense Secretary Melvin Laird's mother, then a university regent, and passed by the Board of Regents in 1956, permits classified research at the center and absolute secrecy when deemed necessary. And that information which is publicly released is blanketed in abstractions and highly technical language.

Some of the staff members are not quite so discreet about the center's purpose. AMRC Director J. Barkley Rosser, a man with an intricate history of military connections including work on the Polaris missile, supervision of theoretical ballistics of the Allegheny Ballistics Lab, advisory status to the top secret

(Continued on Page 18)

Lewis Rall, Associate Director of the Math staff several days prior to the October 15, 1969 Research Center sent this note to the Army MRC peace moratorium.

give the advantage to state claims. So, improbable though the result may be, the state of Wisconsin has begun proceedings designed to bring Armstrong back

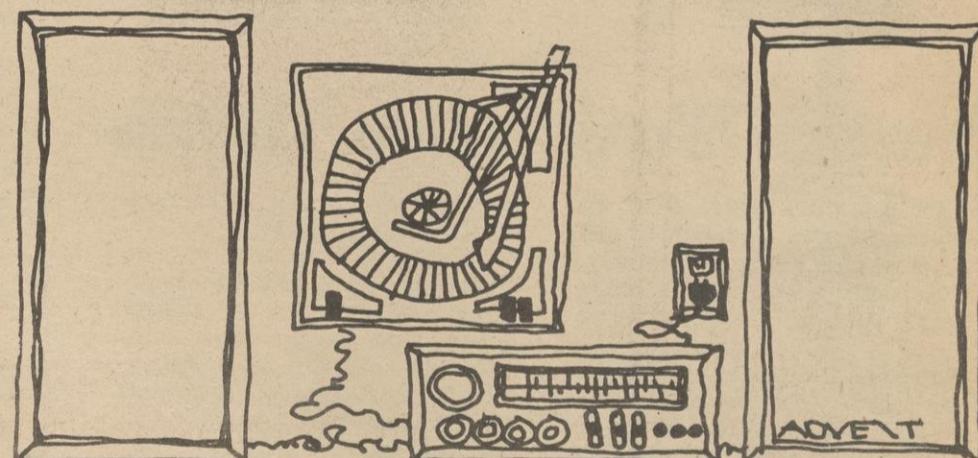
convicting him of first degree murder. Ladies and gentlemen—the question will be asked—shall we find this person

Army goals. Karleton Lewis Armstrong is accused of first degree murder—but the real murderers, the paid accomplices

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# Daily Cardinal

## If We Don't Push, Dick Won't Jump

This is going to be an important summer. Important summers have become an American institution for students in the last decade or so. In 1964, in the infancy of the civil rights movement, Mississippi Summer organized thousands of activists to canvass the south in support of open voter registration.

In 1967, Vietnam Summer kept hundreds of antiwar organizers busy developing the teach-ins, the rallies, and the actions that would mold the movement we have with us today.

This is 1972 and one hopes that predicting history will not condemn it. Because 1972 is the summer that will make or break Richard Nixon, and one is tempted to grant godlike significance to the result.

Nixon's electoral defeat isn't important because it vindicates the democratic process, of course; nor because the democrats may nominate a viable alternative. They may not, you never know. The body and soul of George McGovern hardly enters into this analysis at all, although we should respect any individual who might believe in McGovern the man.

No, it goes far beyond all that. For this is a pivotal, crucial year for the American future. We're not talking about four year time-spans now, we're relating 1972 to the future and to the world. This is Richard Nixon's last opportunity to consolidate power through the high channels he now control.

It is easy enough to recognize the context in which this summer and next fall become critical to history. We need only look at Nixon and what he might have the op-

portunity to do, given another crack at the helm:

\*The economic policies Nixon has implemented are formitive today. After another four years of vigorous enforcement we may find that wage controls, strike-breaking and unemployment have all become Nixonian institutions.

\*Domestic policies in this country could be given back into the relatively rational hands of someone like Ramsay Clark. Clark busted Spock and the others for draft conspiracy, but his mistakes don't begin to smell like the Mitchell-Kleindienst conspiracy of today: resplendent with grand juries, wiretapping, prison murders, etc. \*The FBI is in a period of redefinition. A Nixon election would place a man at its directorship who would make us beg for the senile Hoover. Hoover was a political quack, but he still wanted to bust the new left at its infancy. Had he the businesslike sense to hire blacks and women, the nature of FBI intimidation would have been altered far to the right. Nixon knows lots of businessmen.

\*John Foster Dulles fathered the cold war with his aggressive hatred of Russian communism yet he remains Nixon and Kissinger's tutor. His balance of power politics have fortunately lost historical meaning with the emergence of the European bloc, the Chinese, the Japanese, and the many independent, nationalist-minded nations who comprise the so-called Third World. Nixon's foreign policy seems to rejuvenate the Dulles tyranny, but this time by playing one power off against the next. Thus, every foreign policy decision has ramifications which imperil the

Sire—it is not a revolt, but a revolution.  
duc de la rochefoucauld-liancourt

stability of the world, all because Nixon is using these years of decaying American influence in a last ditch attempt to consolidate international power.

These are only highlights, if we were so inclined we might want to prove that Nixon arrogantly defies the American democratic process every time he impanels a Commission (Drugs, Civil Rights, Pornography, Birth Control) and ignores their recommendations.

But to speak about Nixon and democracy after the invasions of Cambodia, Laos, North Vietnam, the escalation of the war through technology, the most recent mining of Haiphong Harbor and the incredible bombing of all Indochina is of no practical value.

What is true is that Nixon is up for reelection, that he might be defeated, and that a more liberal influence might mold these above policies elsewhere. We are for that, we think it deserves our attention and our active support.

We support McGovern. We like the idea of picking our favorite liberal influence, and he is that because his economic, foreign and domestic policies make the most sense of anyone running.

In the context of the summer we have been discussing, supporting McGovern—demanding Nixon's defeat—becomes less of an academic exercise and more of an obsession. After the last week's primaries we might rest easier believing that the Democrats will nominate a man we can support. We suggest McGovern deserves a forty hour work week from all of us until November because if we don't push we know Dick won't jump.

## 'Strange' Words of Insp. Thomas

INSPECTOR THOMAS of the Madison Police Department had better watch his credibility gap.

Recently when he was indignantly denying reports of police brutality he was asked by the Wisconsin State Journal how he explained one of the defendants in the Bedford Street shooting getting a black eye when he didn't have it when he was brought to the jail, the Inspector replied, "That is strange."

Now the Minneapolis Tribune reports the Inspector telling a story of Madison policemen

beating up another policeman dressed in hippie garb.

In view of the stories one hears that some of the most offensive behavior in our streets comes from the police "hippies", one wonders what the police "hippie" was doing to justify the uniformed police beating him up.

Or was the police "hippie" beaten just because the uniformed police felt like beating him?

Does seem strange, doesn't it, Inspector?

Capital Times; June 1, 1972

## Not So Strange

Let's deal with reality. The Capital Times has done an excellent job recently identifying and publishing the incredible contradictions that spew forth from the unfortunate mouth of Inspector Herman Thomas. Yet the subject, as the Times themselves has defined it, is hardly fit for innuendo.

Thomas, along with Detective Charles Lulling, was in charge of the crew that beat the Bedford defendants following their arrest early May 11. Neither Thomas nor anyone else can explain the battered appearances of the five suspects without telling the inevitable details of what is fast becoming known as "Lulling's Quick Confession Session."

There is no need for innuendo in speaking of the numerous beatings perpetrated by riot-duty police in Madison last month. Police affinity groups not only made a good share of the arrests in the streets, they also did their fair share of the beatings.

There should be enough reports of students and other young people being beaten in the streets and left to lie, waiting for help to suit anyone. Some of these hit and run attacks came from "hippies", and first reports speculated that these might be long-haired vigilantes. No such luck.

That the affinity cops in their sweeping raids on the streets of Madison inadvertently beat up one of their own can hardly be surprising. Yet if we might slip from the serious to the ironic we could ask, "just where was the beaten cop's affinity partners?"

Rule three of the Affinity Way reads (roughly): "If there is an attempted arrest or beating, members of the group should act quickly and decisively to either (a) divert the assailant policeman's attention, or (b) pull the group member away from the clutches of evil."

## Opinion and Comment

### Final Notice Before Seizure

Leonard J. Silverman  
Revenue Officer, IRS  
P.O. Box 90444  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202  
Re: 7135 mj

ON APRIL 25, 1972 I received your form L-31 (FINAL NOTICE BEFORE SEIZURE) dated April 24, 1972. You obviously had in mind to enforce collection of the 50% of my federal income taxes for the year 1970, which I withheld so as not to help perpetrate the Southeast Asian War. That is all fine and good, because it is your job. (Of course, you still have to live with yourself as a collector of blood money.) However, I do not appreciate receiving a "FINAL NOTICE BEFORE SEIZURE" after I have already been seized. I am referring, of course, to the form 668-A (NOTICE OF LEVY) dated April 10, 1972 and addressed to the Bank of Albany, Box 1, Albany, Wisconsin 53502, and executed by Harry G. Opitz, Supervisor, Interview Unit, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

I would appreciate your getting your act together and following your own rules and regulations, because it would make your agency seem a little less whimsical and arbitrary.

On the other hand, you may give my congratulations to Mr. Opitz for his efficiency in combining what were previously two levies (one for the income tax and one for the excise tax on interstate telephone calls) into one levy when he made his second sweep on May 11, 1972. Of course, had you noticed that the \$11.76 which was caught with the levy (according to form TY54 dated April 13, 1972) entirely wiped out the \$2.09 owing on the telephone tax, there would have been no need for Mr. Opitz to combine them. On the other hand, perhaps there is some obscure and unreasonable rule that the amounts seized are applied to the largest tax bill and/or the income tax as opposed to the telephone tax. (I view this as a problem because I do not like to see any of my employees (and you are one, too, sir) being any less efficient than possible.)

Along these same lines, I am curious to know the amount of the interest rate and the method of computation, for I notice that the various figures on the various forms are very strange indeed in relation to each other. Also, I originally withheld 50% of \$522.84, which is \$261.42. Would you be so kind as to explain the discrepancy to me?

Finally, I must assert that not following your own rules and regulations renders your seizures null and void. Please send me the money and erase all happenings since April 10, 1972 (or whatever earlier date might be more appropriate) and start all over using correct procedures.

Peace to you and your loved ones.

David Heitzman (388-40-8088)

David Heitzman

# date-lines

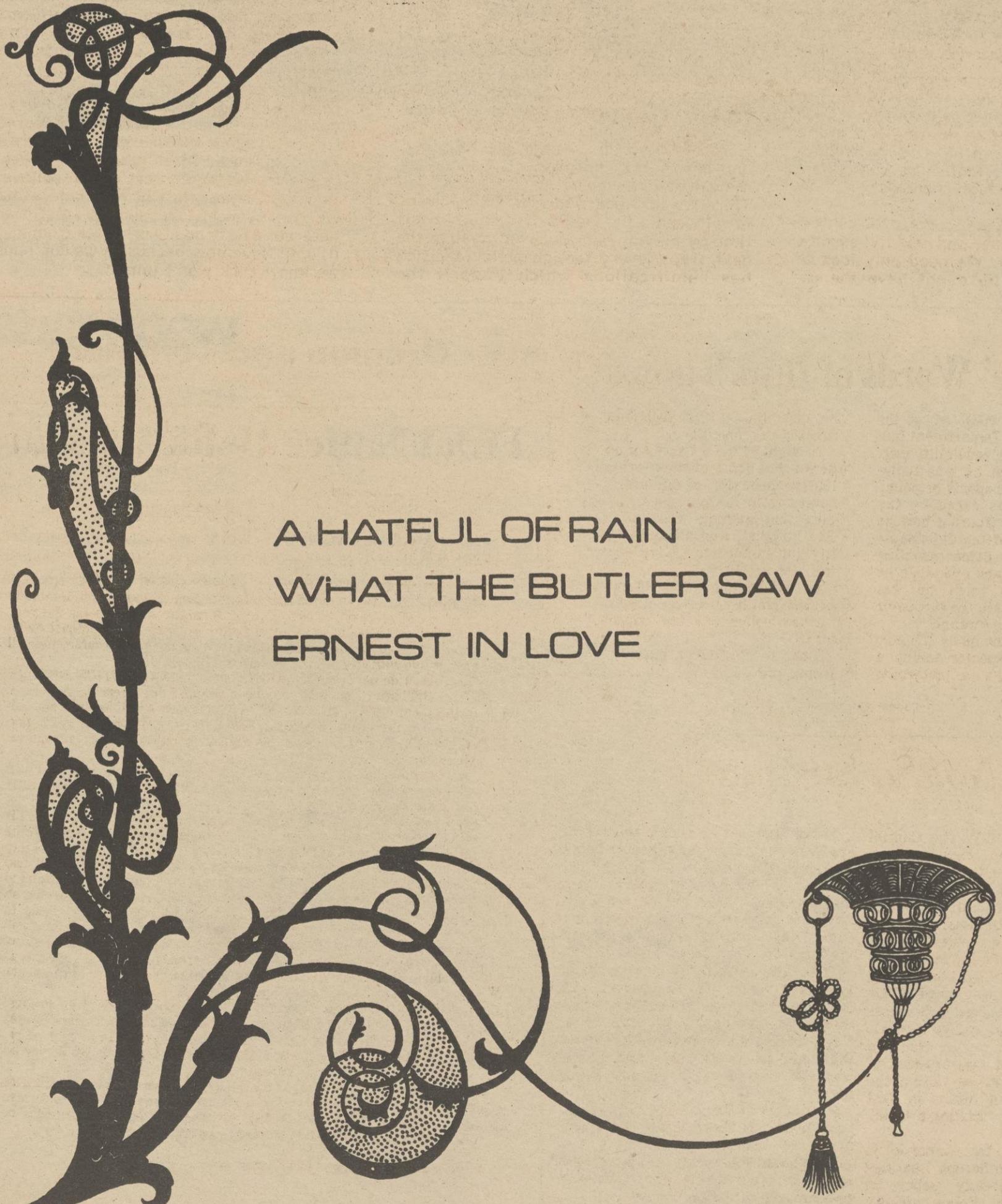


University of Wisconsin-Madison Madison, Wisconsin 53706

WISCONSIN PLAYERS  
SUMMER REPERTORY  
THEATRE



A HATFUL OF RAIN  
WHAT THE BUTLER SAW  
ERNEST IN LOVE



# date-lines

Vol. 4 No. 31 Thursday, June 12, 1972 University of Wisconsin-Madison Madison, Wisconsin 53706

## monday

June 12

Summer School Registration

Summer Choir Auditions

All day at the Choral Office, 1344 Humanities Building.

8:30 Union South Open House  
Includes films, Doc DeHaven jazz, beer and brat specials and folkdancing. Union South.

## tuesday

June 13

Summer School Begins

7 Bridge Lessons

Introductory session. Six lessons for \$4.50. Union South.

7 Hoofers Outing Club Meeting

Attend to find out about bike tours, canoes, kayaks, backpacks, camping and more activities. Hoofers Quarters, Union.

7 Summer League Bowling Meeting

For information on hours and open bowling times call 263-2514. Union South Games Room.

## wednesday

June 14

10 a.m. Book Center Sale

Sale of paperbacks, greeting cards, and posters. Until 7 p.m. Union Main Lounge.

12 noon Bike Tour

25 mile touring trip of Madison area countryside. Rain date, June 21. Free. Meet at Yellow Jersey Bike Co-op, 601 Univ. Ave.

2 Houseplant Seminar

How to green up your apartment. Free. Popover Room, Union.

2:30 Wednesday Terrace Special

Weekly afternoon break with surprise food and entertainment. Free. Union Terrace.

7 Hoofers Riding Club

Come to find out about weekly riding activities. Hoofers Quarters, Union.

7 Karate for Women

First of a five session course on karate for women. \$12 for the series. Register at the Union Box Office before June 14 or at the first session. Room 211, Union South.

7:30 Sailing Club Meeting

New or prospective members welcome. \$21.56 summer membership. Union Great Hall.

## thursday

June 15

2 Sandal Making Demonstration

Cecil from Cecil's Sandals will give a demonstration on the techniques of making sandals. Free. Union Terrace or if rain, Trophy Room, Union.

4 Social Hour

Weekly get together with beer and pretzels at Union South Red Oak Grill.

5, 7 Children's Puppet Show

A free children's puppet show given by Theater X of Milwaukee. Demonstration at 7:45 p.m. Union Main Lounge.

5 Memorial Union Open House

Children's puppet show, 5 and 7 p.m.; beer and brats on the Terrace, 5-7 p.m.; free polka band 8-11 p.m. on the Terrace; and other events. Union.

7 Hoofers Mountaineers Club

Find out about weekly climbing activities and trips. Hoofers Quarters, Union.

## friday

June 16

1:30 Indian Mounds Guided Tour

Tour of campus Indian mounds. Led by John Halsey of the State Historical Society. Free. Cancelled if bad weather. Meet in the Popover Room, Union.

7, 9:30, 12 Movietime

For a Few Dollars More. A Clint Eastwood shoot-em-up. 78¢. Union Play Circle.

For A Few Dollars More

## saturday

June 17

6 Jamaican International Dinner

Featuring Jamaican food by candlelight and music by a Jamaican combo. Adults \$2.50 and children under 12, \$1.75. Buy tickets at the Union Box Office or Union South Main Desk. Union South Carousel Cafeteria.

7, 9:30, 12 Movietime

For a Few Dollars More. A Clint Eastwood shoot-em-up. 78¢. Union Play Circle.

## sunday

June 18

12 noon Sunday on the Terrace Steak Fry

First of three special family dinners served a la carte until 2 p.m. Adult and children prices. Union Terrace.

4, 7, 9:30 Movietime

For a Few Dollars More. A Clint Eastwood shoot-em-up. 78¢. Union Play Circle.

5 German International Dinner

Special German menu served a la carte until 6:30 p.m. Union Cafeteria.

6:15 Duplicate Bridge

50¢ a game with prizes for the winners. Union South Snack Bar.

7 Photography-Darkroom Workshop

One of two series on darkroom techniques, including developing film and printing black and white photos. Six Monday evening sessions for \$6. Advance registration required at the Union Box Office by June 16. Limited to ten persons. Union Darkroom, 4th floor Workshop.

7:30 Piano Tuning and Repair Workshop

First of a three part series. \$12. Registration at the Union Box Office by June 16. Union South.

8 Witchcraft

"The Philosophy of Witchcraft," by Lady Cybele of the "Black Market." First of a four session course. Pre-registration required June 12-19 at the Union Box Office. Free. Old Madison Room, Union.

9 Silent Film Flickers

With piano accompaniment every Monday. If rain, in Stiftskeller. Free. Union Terrace.

## tuesday

June 20

7 Photography-Darkroom Workshop

Tuesday evening series. See June 19. \$6. Union Darkroom, 4th floor Workshop.

## wednesday

June 21

1 Poster Layout and Design Workshop

Two session course taught by graphic designer Bill Kasdorf. Register at the Union Box Office by June 16. Free. Board Room, Union.

2:30 Wednesday Terrace Special

Weekly afternoon break with surprise food and entertainment. Free. Union Terrace.





**3:30, 7, 9 Studio Film**  
*Broken Blossoms*. Free. Union Play Circle.

**4:30 Wine Tasting Party**  
Wine, cheese and crackers. Tripp Commons, Union.

**7 Frame, Loom, Weaving Workshop**  
Advance registration required at the Union Box Office. Union.

**7:30 Wine Making Demonstration**  
Free. Union South.

**8 Wisconsin Players Production**  
"A Hatful of Rain," Michael Gazzo's dramatization of drug addiction. Series tickets \$5 or single tickets \$2.25 at the Union Box Office. Any remaining single tickets may be purchased at the door. (See back page story.) Compass Playhouse, 2201 Univ. Ave.

**9 Telescope Viewing**  
The public is invited to the Observatory providing the sky is clear. Visitors will be able to view objects through the 15 inch telescope. Informal explanations of the objects will be given. Free. Observatory, Observatory Drive.

## thursday

**June 22**

**3 Barbering Demonstration**  
Come see how to cut your own hair. Free. Union Barbershop.

**4 Social Hour**  
Weekly get together with beer and pretzels. Union South Red Oak Grill.

**4, 7 Children's Film**  
*Willie Wonka and the Chocolate Factory*. Tickets \$1 for adults and 50¢ for children from the Union Box Office. Union Theater.

*Willie Wonka and the Chocolate Factory*



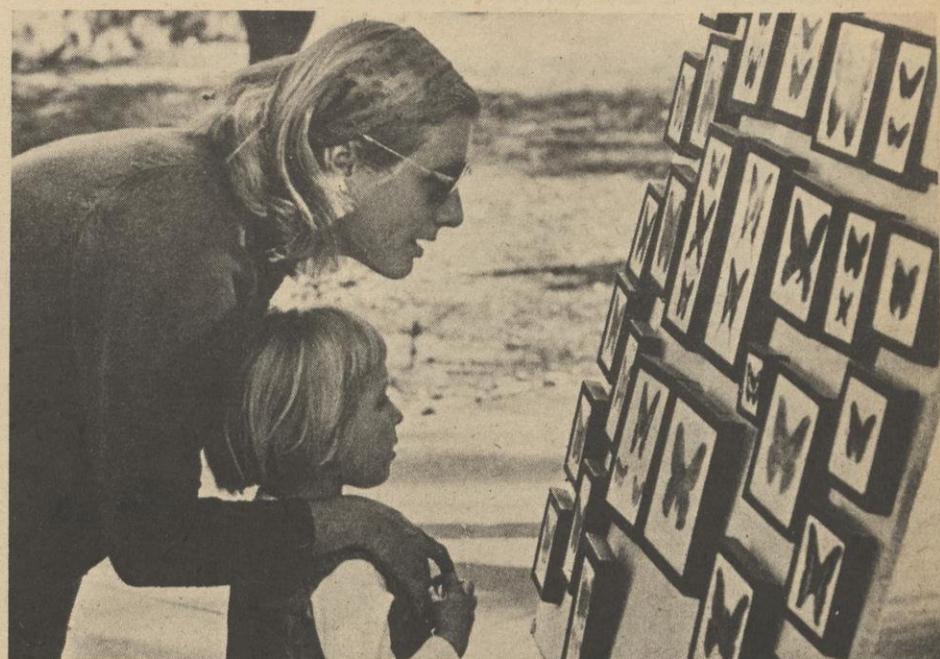
**8 Wisconsin Players Production**  
"A Hatful of Rain." Series tickets \$5 or \$2.25 single admission tickets from the Union Box Office. See June 21. Compass Playhouse, 2201 University Ave.

## friday

**June 23**

**7, 10 Movietime**  
*America, America*. 78¢. Union Play Circle.

**8 Wisconsin Players Production**  
"A Hatful of Rain." Series tickets \$5 or single admission tickets \$2.25 from the Union Box Office. See June 21. Compass Playhouse, 2201 University Ave.



Summer Sidewalk Art Sale

**8 Wisconsin Players Production**  
"A Hatful of Rain." Series tickets \$5 or single admission tickets \$2.25 from the Union Box Office. See June 21. Compass Playhouse, 2201 University Ave.

## saturday

**June 24**

**10 a.m. Summer Sidewalk Art Sale**  
Features works of student artists and craftsmen. Until 5 p.m. In case of rain dates are July 1 and 2. Union Terrace.

**4:30 Wine Tasting Party**  
Wine, cheese and crackers. Union South Carousel Cafeteria.

**7 Transcendental Meditation Lecture**  
Introductory lecture and course information. Roundtable Room, Union.

**3:30 Mt. Horeb Area Bus Tour**  
Tour Little Norway, picnic at Brigham Park on the Wisconsin River, attend a Song of Norway performance at Tyrol Basin Ski Area. Sign up at the Union Box Office beginning June 12.

**7, 10 Movietime**  
*America, America*. 78¢. Union Play Circle.

**12 midnight Midnight Bowling**

Until 2 a.m. Union South Games Room.

Summer Sidewalk Art Sale

10 a.m. Summer Sidewalk Art Show

See June 24. Union Terrace.

Midnight Bowling at Union South Games Room

**4, 7, 10 Movietime**  
*America, America*. 78¢. Union Play Circle.

**5 Chinese International Dinner**  
Special Chinese menu served a la carte until 6:30 p.m. Union Cafeteria.

Midnight Bowling at Union South Games Room

10 a.m. Summer Sidewalk Art Show

See June 24. Union Terrace.

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See June 24. Union Terrace.

Midnight Bowling at Union South Games Room

Summer Sidewalk Art Sale</p

# summer sessions registration

Summer Sessions is in full swing on the Madison campus. All students who did not advance register for the sessions beginning June 12 and 13 should do so on Monday, June 12. The schedule for registrants looks like this:

Aa-Be	8:15 a.m.	Ma-Mi	12:15 p.m.
Bh-Ch	8:45	Mo-Pa	12:45
Ci-Dz	9:15	Pe-Ri	1:15
Ea-Ge	9:45	Ro-Sc	1:45
Gh-Ha	10:15	Se-St	2:15
He-Ji	10:45	Su-Wa	2:45
Jo-Kr	11:15	We-Z	3:15
Ks-Lz	11:45		

Students without permits to register are reminded to seek clearance from the proper admitting office before proceeding with registration.

Permitted students and continuing UW-Madison degree candidates, who have not registered for the summer, pick up registration materials at the following locations:

**143 MEMORIAL LIBRARY**—all UW-Madison graduates, continuing undergraduates and general specials.

**Window 22, PETERSON BUILDING**—Re-entry undergraduates.

**Window 24, PETERSON BUILDING**—College/School Specials.

**CHADBOURNE HALL**—Permanent transfers, new freshmen, new advanced standing students and Special Summer Program (Provisional Admissions) students.

Students participating in sessions other than the eight-week General Session register on the first calendar date of the session.

For the second consecutive summer, the Campus Assistance Center in cooperation with the Summer Sessions Office, is

available to help students with registration and general campus information. The Campus Assistance Center will operate information booths at four locations:

West Side Memorial Union, Lot No. 1  
In front of Bascom Hall  
143 Memorial Library  
Campus Assistance Center, 420 N. Lake St.

The Office of Summer Sessions and Special Students provides a similar service at their information booth in front of the Towers Building, 602 State St. A second role of this office is to admit General Special students. In addition to answering questions and giving guidance, the booths offer a variety of summer literature including: *Final Timetable & Supplement*, DIAL information folders, Union summer events, the *Rule Book*, as well as materials on events in the surrounding area.

Madison summer sessions students can look forward to a variety of special programs on campus. Duke Ellington and his orchestra will be in Madison July 17-21. During his visit the "Duke" will conduct a jazz workshop and five public performances.

The University Forum is available to the public on Monday evenings, June 12 to August 5. Seven guest speakers will deliver topics dealing with the contemporary scene. Among them will be Hugh Downs from the "Today Show."

Forthcoming issues of *Date-lines*, the Union booklet of summer programs and other special announcements will keep students posted on summer activities. For general Summer Sessions information call 262-2116 or stop at the Summer Sessions office, 602 State St.

## summer players

The third annual Wisconsin Players summer repertory theater program

opens June 21 with Michael Gazzo's dramatization of drug addiction, "A Hatful of Rain."

When the play opened on Broadway in 1955 it became such a resounding success that it ran for 398 performances. It later was made into a motion picture and presented on television in 1968.

The Players production of "A Hatful of Rain" runs nine performances throughout the summer on June 21, 22, 23, 24, July 4, 5, 20, 21 and 22.

A contemporary farce, "What the Butler Saw," by Joe Orton, is the second production to join the repertory. The play won the off-Broadway Obie award for the best foreign play of 1970 and was the last play Orton wrote before he was murdered by his roommate in 1967.

"What the Butler Saw" is set in a psychiatrist's office where the doctor is attempting to seduce an applicant for a secretarial position. His nymphomaniac wife arrives at the wrong moment and total mayhem results—people hide in closets, identities are confused and no one is sure who is sane.

The Players present the farce on June 30, July 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 25 and 26.

"Earnest in Love," a musical version of Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest," joins the repertory on July 13. Wilde's humor underlies the tunes by Lee Pockriss which provides a fresh approach to the Victorian comedy. The book and lyrics were written by Anne Croswell.

Additional production dates for the musical are July 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 27, 28 and 29.

All three plays are scheduled at 8 pm in the air-conditioned Compass Playhouse, 2201 University Ave.

Season tickets at \$5 are available at the Union Box Office. Summer hours are 11:30 am to 2:30 pm Mondays through Fridays. Single tickets are also on sale at

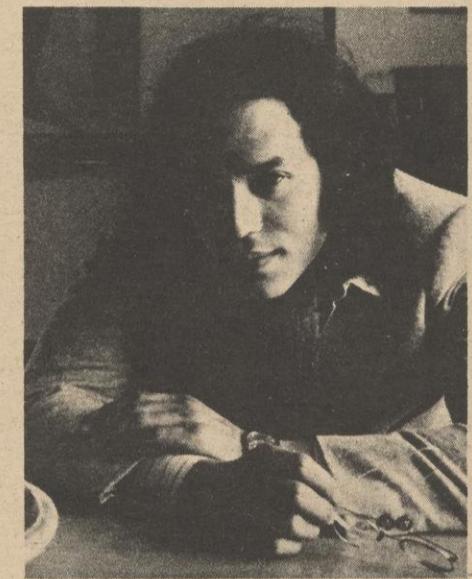
\$2.25. Remaining single tickets may be purchased at the door on the night of the performance.

## In the Galleries

### WISCONSIN UNION

#### Paintings by Lorenzo Bruno

Works by this Milwaukee artist on display in the Union Main Gallery through June 18.



Lorenzo Bruno

Paintings by Joellen Vanouwerkerk  
MFA show in the Union Main Gallery June 21-28.

### ELVEHJEM ART CENTER

#### Recent Acquisitions

An exhibition of new additions to the Center's collection, including a major painting by Helen Frankenthaler; works by Stephen Green and Allan D'Archangelo; a painting by Mateo Cerezo (1626-1666); graphics by Thiebaud, Pond and Chagall; Pre-Columbian sculpture; and other objects. Brittingham Gallery II and Mayer Gallery, June 16 to August 20.

**Soviet Russian Paintings of the Thirties**  
Selections from the Art Center's permanent collection of Russian Social Realist Art, given by Joseph E. Davies, first U.S. ambassador to the USSR and UW alumnus. Collective farm works, Palace of Culture, peasant life, proletariat culture, etc. In Brittingham Gallery III. June 16 to August 20.

## Date-lines

June 12, 1972

Published every two weeks during the summer when the University of Wisconsin-Madison is in session by the University News and Publications Service, 18 Bascom Hall, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

Datelines covers coming events for the campus community and general public, sponsored by University departments and registered student organizations. Summer publication dates are June 29, July 13 and July 27. Deadline is Thursday before the week of publication. Late additions and corrections are accepted until 12:30 pm Friday the week before publication. Summer office hours are 10:30 am-12:30 pm. Telephone: 262-9772.

Jim Van De Bogart, editor

## Weekly Events

### MONDAY

Edgar Cayce Group discussion and meditation. Starr Eaton room 1127 Univ. Ave. 7:30 pm.

Silent film flickers on the Union Terrace with piano accompaniment, 9 pm.

### TUESDAY

Outing Club, Hoofers Quarters, Union. 7 pm.

Ananda Marga Yoga Society class. Free. U-YMCA, 306 N. Brooks St. 7:30 pm.

### WEDNESDAY

Take an afternoon break on the Union Terrace with special food and entertainment. 2:30 pm.

Riding Club, Hoofers Quarters, Union. 7 pm.

Gay Liberation Front. Get into peoples' heads and/or socialize. Women very welcome. 10 Langdon St., 1st floor lounge. 8 pm.

### THURSDAY

"Get Together at Union South," complete with beer and pretzels in the Red Oak Grill. 4:50 pm.

Ananda Marga Yoga Society discussion and meditation. U-YMCA, 306 N. Brooks St. 5:30 pm.

Mountaineering Club, Hoofers Quarters, Union. 7 pm.

A creative reform service. Hillel, 611 Langdon St. 7 pm.

Shabbat services at Hillel, 611 Langdon St., 8 pm.

### SATURDAY

Shabbat services at Hillel, 611 Langdon St., 9:30 am.

Midnight Bowling in the Union South Games Room beginning June 24. 12 midnight-2 am.

### SUNDAY

Nature Bike Tours. Advance sign-ups at the Tuesday evening Hoofer Outing Club meetings. 10 am on most Sundays.

Two-tyred wheelmen bike rides through the Arboretum for experienced and unexperienced bicyclists. All rides leave the east entrance of Arboretum at 11 am.

Madison Lesbians meeting. U-YMCA, 306 N. Brooks St. 2 pm.

Duplicate bridge with prizes for the winners. 50¢. Union South Snack Bar, 6:15 pm.

Israeli and International folkdancing. Hillel, 611 Langdon St. 7:30 pm.

# Graduation: the Class of '72

O Happy Day...yes, for some, no doubt, Commencement '72 was a day to feel proud, a time to wear the grin of smug satisfaction. "Well done, my good man," and "let me be the first to congratulate you young lady," were the prevailing sentiments conveyed upon those receiving advanced degrees. With a little imagination one could see the scene as a throwback to an earlier, perhaps mythical era, when the world of academic had an honor and glory all its own.

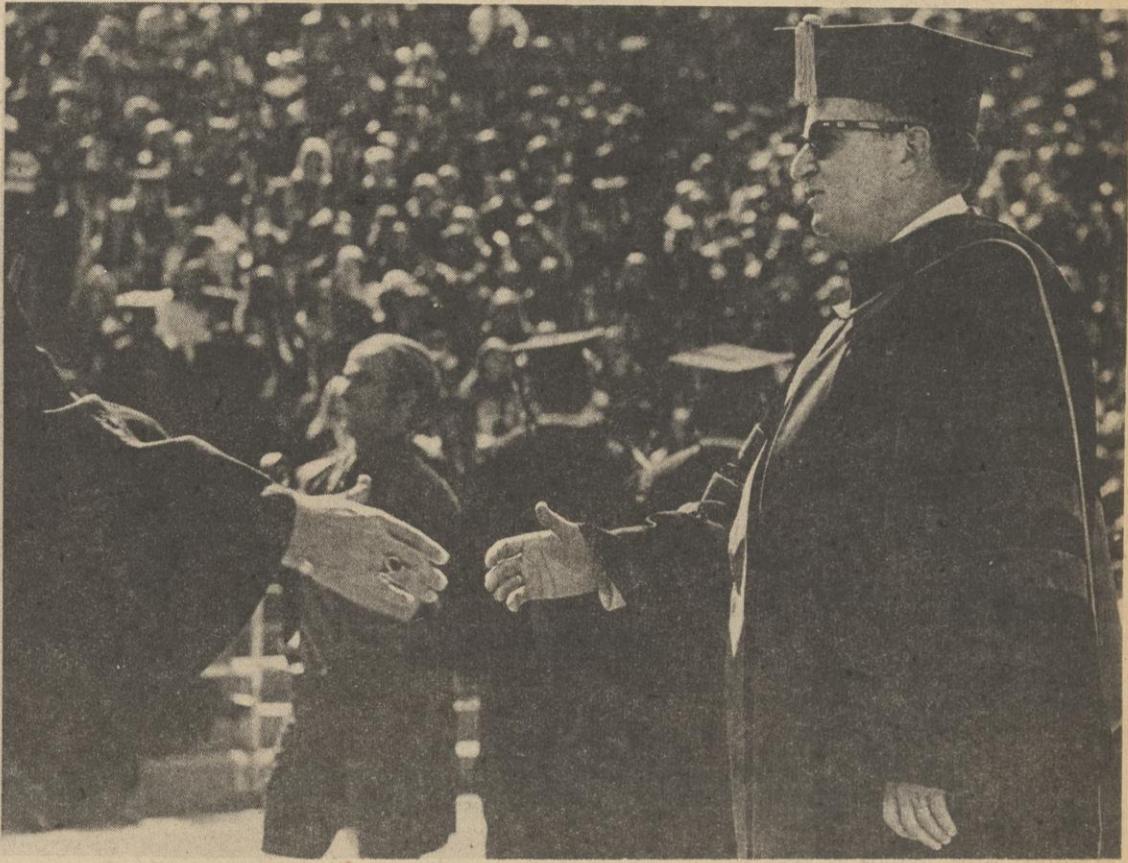
For many undergraduates however the event was something less than stirring. The unnatural formality and pretentiousness of the exercise, the oppressive temperature, the same stale speeches delivered by those smiling frauds we have all come to know so well—all of these elements combined to produce a ceremony marked only by its utter lack of distinction.

No clenched fists this year—why bother? Fifty percent of the class didn't even bother to show up—for what? to pick up an empty diploma folder? (the symbolism of which was lost on no one)

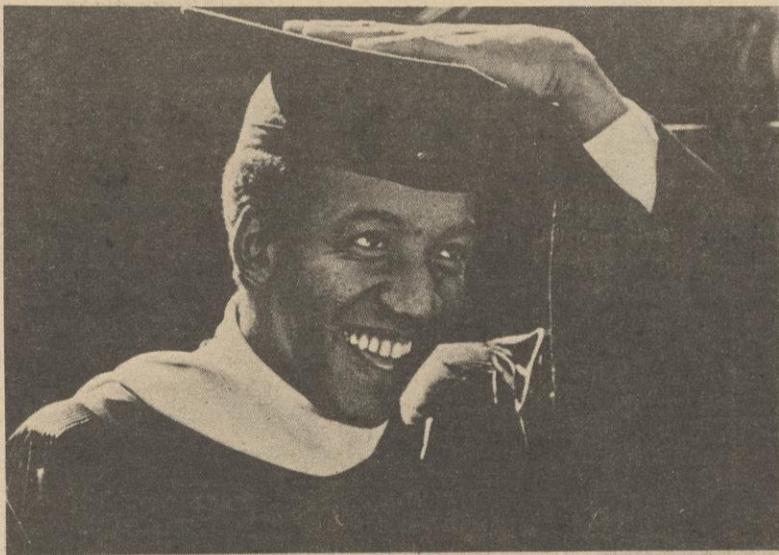
A day to remember and reflect—to see "Cocoanuts" Weaver decked out in his fancy robes and shades like some latter-day hipster, to hear for the last time the quivering voice of Chancellor Young as he introduces "his excellency," Gov. Lucey. To be given a hearty welcome into "the greatest Alumni Association in the nation."

It's quite a lot to take in at one sitting, but one is patient, knowing that it's almost all over. And some two and one half hours later it is. Exit the hallowed grounds of the University of Wisconsin. With no regrets.

A.P.



Cardinal photos by Arthur Pollock (Class of '72)



Dear Mayor Dyke:

I have the honor of transmitting to you the attached resolution of the Faculty of the School of Journalism and Mass Communication, in which I concur entirely.

Sincerely yours,  
Harold L. Nelson  
Director

**RESOLUTION OF THE FACULTY  
OF THE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM  
AND MASS COMMUNICATION**

The faculty of the School of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Wisconsin at Madison, hereby expresses its deep concern at the attacks on a reporter-photographer covering the protest demonstration outside the Commerce Building on the University campus on the afternoon of April 19, 1972. According to eye-witness reports the victim, Stephen Raymer, a graduate of this school and a professional employee of the Wisconsin State Journal, was knocked down by a stone thrown by a demonstrator and immediately afterward clubbed by a uniformed police officer.

There is no evidence whatever that Mr. Raymer, who was covering the disturbance as part of his professional duties, engaged in any kind of provocative or improper behavior. The stoning by a mob member was outrageous, but such attacks are anticipated risks for the journalist covering public disturbances. Far more serious in its implications is the reported attack by a police officer. The question immediately arises whether such action was intended to prevent press photographic coverage of police activities.

Should this be the root of the matter, the incident involved far more than an attack on an individual. Such an action by agents of constituted authority attacks the most basic freedom of public servants.

We therefore urge Mayor William Dyke and other appropriate authorities in the city of Madison to take all necessary steps to ensure that such incidents do not occur. Further, we urge the communications media of Madison to join in this urgent recommendation, and to this end, we are sending them a copy of this statement.

## Where to swim in the Four Lakes City

By CLAUDIA RICE  
of Cardinal Staff

While the 1972 graduates of the University of Wisconsin sweltered in their caps and gowns at Camp Randall, countless other Madisonians lulled in next to nothing on local lakefronts. Saturday, June 3, was official opening day for city beaches.

City Rivers and Lakes Administrator Forrest Bradley expressed hope that each of the city's fourteen beaches was ready Saturday for swimmers, following maintenance work by the park department which took place in late May. Dredging was done and new sand added to the beaches.

Starting in the immediate campus area and moving clockwise around Lake Mendota, there are beaches at Tenney Park; James Madison Park; "The Willows" next to Elm Drive C; off of Dale Street; at Marshall Park and at Warner Park. Along Lake Monona, the most familiar beach to University people is located at Brittingham Park just off Regent Street east of Park Street. Starting directly across Lake Monona from Brittingham Park with South Shore beach and going counter-clockwise, there are five more beaches: Olin Park, Esther, Olbrich Park, Lakefront, and B.B. Clark. The other main city beach



is at Vilas Park on Lake Wingra.

There is at least one life guard at every beach, and as many as three or four at the more-frequented ones, such as Vilas. The hours guards are on duty are 10 a.m. until dark at the larger beaches and noon until dark at the smaller, neighborhood ones. According to administrator Bradley, the penalty for swimming after lifeguards have left their duties is, "Only death." He added, "We don't try to regulate swimming after dark because there are so many public strips of beach in this city that it would be an impossible task." Thus the general rule is take moonlight dips at your own risk.

Bradley said that there are no actual diving areas anymore at

any of the beaches, but the water at James Madison and B.B. Clark is about the deepest of any in the city. In general, Bradley said that the beaches were all "good" for swimming, but qualified that judgement with this observation: "Swimming has almost reached a point where it's more sunbathing than sport—uh, it's a spectator sport!"

The city does not run rental services for floats and paddle boards, etc., but there are no rules prohibiting their use except that they be kept out of roped off swimming areas. There is a stand where these types of things can be rented for use at Vilas. It is located on Knickerbocker St. off Monroe St. near Millen's Market.

For overall scenic beauty and aesthetic pleasure, come to a non-city beach—the University's own Picnic Point. For some reason the west side of the Point doesn't get as algae-infested as the rest of that lake's campus front sites, and the bottom is soft waves of sand. It's so nice there that you'll want to stay overnight. Don't bother trying, though. Protection and Security will throw you out at 2 a.m. It's the best bet, though, for nice all-around conditions, and it's likely to stay nice so long as its location remains as secluded and inaccessible to suburban station wagons as it has.

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# Cash-Carter

## "I never talked politics with Billy Graham"

Johnny Cash. The name evokes hard traveling, prisons, railroad whistles, six-shooters, and most recently, gasoline. Johnny Cash blew into Madison a few weeks back, with the Carter Family, his wife June and the Statler Brothers in tow, for a sold-out-months-in-advance concert at the Coliseum.

Somehow, we managed to sneak a few Cardinal reporters, disguised as roadies, backstage to chat with John and later June. We gathered around a table in the press room, Larry Sloman, Eliot Pinsley, Andy Boehm and Arthur Pollack snapping away. Amidst the cocktail franks, Swedish meatballs and Schlitz, we talked of the hard roads we've all been travelin' down:

I've been observing the college life today from my hotel window at the Edgewater.

ELIOT: That's down the block from my window (laughter)

ANDY: I've like to know how you got signed up with Sun Records.

Begging, I called and called and called until they finally listened. That took about eight months of calling and setting up auditions and everytime I'd go to make one he wouldn't be there, he'd keep forgetting. Finally one day he was there so we recorded.

ANDY: What kind of guy was Sam Phillips (founder of Sun records)?

He was a good man, a very knowledgeable man in his art, he really had an ear for sound. He was daring you know, he'd do things on sound that nobody else would do.

ANDY: Before you started recording, did you play small clubs or...

No, I never played clubs, I went out strictly on the strength of the records.

ANDY: How soon after you first recorded did you start playing with Luther and all those others...

Well, they were with me before I even started recording. They were mechanics in a garage in Memphis, Marshall and Luther, and we'd get together in each other's house and just play for our own amusement. This went on for about six months before we even ever played at a church or anything. We'd make appearances at this or that church in Memphis and sing gospel songs, at school houses and sing kids songs but I never really made a public appearance until after the records had come out.

ANDY: Why did Sun go out of business after a while, did enthusiasm just lag or...

I really don't know, after three years I wasn't close to the situation there, I don't know what happened to Sam. I know that everything that he had anything to do with he sold at a good profit. The three years I was with him though, he always encouraged me to write and to do what I do best instead of trying to record other people's songs or instead of trying to do a song in somebody's else's style.

He always seemed to have a

knack of bringing out whatever I did best. I enjoyed the three years with Sam but I didn't see much future in it. I felt I could do more things at Columbia, for instance, the concept album, things like the "Bitter Tears" album, the West album, "Ride This Train". Those were instrumental in my going to Columbia cause Sam didn't want to fool with anything he didn't think was a sure-fire money-maker and he couldn't work the arts, he couldn't try those things that I was really burning to do.

I knew there wasn't a fantastic big market for gospel songs but it was part of me from the time I was four years old.

ANDY: When you first started making personal appearances were you considered as sort of an oddity, cause you had neither steel guitar or fiddle with you?

Yeah, they didn't quite know what bag to put me in cause I came to Nashville in 1956 to the Grand Old Opry and they wanted to know where my steel guitar was and my rhine stone suits and I didn't have either one, they knew I wasn't a rock 'n roll singer, so they didn't know where to put me.

ELIOT: There's never been a big market among kids our age for straight country music yet you were always more accessible than most country artists. Why do you think that is?

Basically, country music is the song of the rural South. The first songs I remember singing weren't country songs, they were gospel songs and then the first songs I even sang in public were things like "Drink to me only with thine eyes", believe it or not, at the high school graduation exercises I sang Joyce Kilmer's "Trees".

I was a high tenor and even in my school in Arkansas you were kind of a weirdo if you really loved country music. Some of my songs are real country. "I Walk the Line" I consider a good country song, but it's the kind of song that's been recorded in numerous styles.

LARRY: Could you give us some background into your relationship with Rev. Billy Graham on that "Man in Black" album?

Billy Graham is a... well, I first met Billy Graham, he called me, said he wanted to come down and talk to me in Nashville and he came down to my home and he



June Carter and Johnny Cash, caught swooning at the Coliseum.

was talking about the songs in his crusades. They're singing the same old hymns that they've been singing for forty years and he thought that somebody like me or somebody like Kristofferson should write some gospel songs for today that speak for today, for the people of today.

He thought he might come down and plant the seed for some of us writers and we might get to work and wrote some hymns that could be performed on the crusades with some sort of excitement instead of the same old "how great thou art." The day he left I wrote a song called "What Is Truth" and he was talking about the things I said in that song. He wasn't saying those things but we were talking about the youth today and so forth.

Well, my association with Billy Graham is that I performed at two crusades for him at his request. I sang at Knoxville and I sang at Dallas and he came to New York City to see my film on Jesus and he was on my TV show, those were the only times I've ever seen the man.

LARRY: Whose idea was it to record that song you did together?

Well, that is a recording from my TV show, I wrote a song to introduce him.

ELIOT: Don't you think that a chancy thing to do. Like a couple minutes ago you were talking about being pigeonholed and it seems to me that country musicians have always been stereotyped like close to God, close to country and all those kinds of things and I know that George Wallace a few years back

had asked Merle Haggard to go on a barmstorming tour with him and Haggard turned that down and there's been a big history of that kind of stuff, running for political office or going around with other politicians or evangelists...

Politicians and evangelists?

ELIOT: Yeah, they're one and the same.

No, I don't believe that. I don't campaign for any politicians, I've turned them all down.

ELIOT: Don't you consider Billy Graham as sort of a political evangelist?

No, not at all.

ELIOT: The White House resident evangelist?

No, no I don't.

I don't know that side of Billy Graham. I really don't, I never talked politics with him. I just don't know that side of him. The only thing I know about Billy Graham's politics and his association with the President are things I've read and I swear that's the truth. The half a dozen times I've talked to him I've never discussed politics. Or national affairs.

ELIOT: Do you think it's the place of the church to do that?

No, I certainly don't and I don't think there's quite as much as that comes from Billy Graham as people say, because his primary purpose in this world—and he'll be the first to tell you—is the gospel of Jesus.

ELIOT: Well, don't you think that Jesus would have something to say about the things that are happening now.

No, you mean about government.

ELIOT: About what's going on in Asia, in the cities of this country.

Well, He'd talk about the sin and about hypocrisy, yeah sure He would but you can't find one word about government in the Gospels except "A kingdom divided cannot stand" and "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar". That's all he had to say about government, he totally separated religion from government.

LARRY: While we're on the topic of politics maybe you can talk a little about that famous White House appearance where Nixon asked you to sing "Welfare Cadillac" and Merle's "Okie from Muskogee". Everybody wanted to know why you refused and I figured one of the reasons was probably that they weren't your songs, you don't call Bob Dylan and ask him to sing a Phil Ochs song.

That's it. That's why I didn't do them.

LARRY: Well the rumors were flying though. I heard that Dylan called you up and advised you not to sing them.

No, you see how things get twisted. The requests didn't even come from the President. They came from somebody in the office there that wanted to make me feel important. They call down to Nashville and make me feel that they knew what was happening in country music. So they asked Johnny to sing "Okie from Muskogee", "Welfare Cadillac"

(Continued on Page 24)

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## AMRC continues with 15 year Army contract

(continued from page 9)

National Security Agency (NSA) and past director of the "Focus Project" for the Institute of Defense Analyses, puts the matter bluntly: "It's quite true our work is helpful to the Army and that's why the Army is paying for it."

The Army Mathematics Research Center began on the University of Wisconsin campus in 1956, with an Army contract that guaranteed over \$1 million annually in government monies. The staff of the AMRC (including ten permanent members and another sixty university professors) is instructed by the terms of the original contract to "conduct mathematical research which has relevance to problems that exist or are inherent to army operations... and provide for the army a source of advice and assistance with respect to the solution of mathematical problems."

A CURSORY examination of University travel records reveals that staff members of the AMRC have made many consultative visits to Army installations recently, despite the furor surrounding the institution which led up to the 1970 bombing. AMRC personnel have attended the Army Numerical Analysis Conference in Washington, D.C., the Conference

on the Design of Experiments in Army Research, Development and Testing in Fort Lee, Virginia, Office of Naval Research conferences in Washington, D.C., and consultation trips to Redstone Arsenal (ballistic missiles research) in Huntsville, Alabama, the Frankford Arsenal (ammunition) in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico.

AMRC personnel are selected according to their usefulness for the Army and a recent report by the Stanford Workshop on Political and Social Issues (SWOPSI) verifies that no Army-campus research is funded without the pretext of direct application. In many cases, the AMRC researchers are former or members.

Sometimes, the assistance of the AMRC is more direct. For example, in August of 1968 a tremendous explosion ripped the Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant in Shreveport. Six workers were killed and nine injured. The plant manufactured and loaded anti-personnel cluster bombs and mines, 155mm artillery shells, 275 in. rocket warheads and other deadly weapons. In the middle of the war in Vietnam, the army was faced with the supply problem of making up the loss at the Louisiana Plant. Herman F.

Karreman, a permanent AMRC staffer, was flown from Madison to the Army Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland to offer his advice.

"Part of a plant was wiped out in an explosion," Karreman later commented, "and they were interested to find out what was the most economical way to provide the army with the munitions that they will need in the next, say, ten to fifteen years."

THE AMRC, of course, is not alone in its complicity with the military. Defense contracts are vied for and secured in department after department at the University of Wisconsin. And the pattern is repeated in school after school across the country.

But the AMRC is central to Army aims; the AMRC is of primary importance to continuing Army superiority. The professors who labor under Department of Defense dictates are brain-prostitutes, selling their scientific talents for research funds and, in the process, guaranteeing the uninterrupted and continually updated modern weapons systems currently being utilized by the U.S. in Vietnam warfare. The person or persons who attempted to stop the AMRC once and for all that late summer day in 1970 performed a service to the people of the world. The only tragedy is that they did not succeed.

### ARMSTRONG IS INNOCENT

This is the background of the Armstrong case, but center stage is Armstrong himself, a political prisoner without the national publicity of someone like Angela Davis or the national support of someone like Father Phillip Berrigan. Supporting the main character are William Kunstler, Len Weinglass and Mel Greenberg, movement lawyers who have agreed to prepare Armstrong's defense.

Armstrong's case may be touchy. He is, after all, accused of honest-to-God murder, and he is one of the few American radicals to have been apprehended for actual sabotage. Some leftists may shy away from the implications of the case, but the situation is clear-cut. The political

motives of the 1970 bombing are unimpeachable.

Armstrong himself is diffident about the trial's outcome so far, preferring instead to concentrate his attention to other matters of movement concern. "There could be no greater support for me than renewed attacks on imperialist institutions," Armstrong wrote in a letter from jail shortly after his arrest in February by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. And, he added in a subsequent letter, his trial should be the center of a "festival of life" in Madison this summer. Although he has been held incommunicado since his arrest, Armstrong has clearly not lost his revolutionary spirit.

The United States government and the state of Wisconsin have set gears in motion to insure a

trumped-up verdict of guilty, but that verdict will never emerge. Karleton Armstrong is innocent—he is innocent, above all, because the act which he is accused of is a revolutionary act, an act of love and solidarity with the Vietnamese people designed to cripple a significant portion of the American war machine.

And so the defense is set in motion. Soon Karleton Lewis Armstrong may return to the United States to face political charges accusing him of anti-war sabotage. Soon, Armstrong may return to Wisconsin to face the parcel of head-hunters and bloodhounds seeking his incarceration. When he returns, he will not be alone. Many in Madison will be there to welcome him, support him and aid him.

## Air War

(Continued from page 19)

V  
One might ask in the face of such pessimistic intelligence reports why the decision to mine the harbors was acceded to. The same question can be asked of the reasoning behind the expenditure of more than one billion pounds of bombs against the Ho Chi Minh Trail, long after the Pentagon Papers revealed the ineffectiveness of such strikes. The answer seems to lie in the limited military options left the President. Boxed into a retreating corner by his own bellicose rhetoric he seems willing to grasp at any straw, from invading Cambodia to sending Thai mercenaries into Laos, to delay the collapse of Saigon's forces.

The Administration's long term strategy is that of an automated war of attrition and within such a scheme of offensives must be met with massive force.

At home the crucial elements to this equation are the absence of American casualties and the public's acquiescence to endless bombing of "acceptable levels". This is the point from which the escalations began, and if somehow the current offensive is contained, the context in which the Nixon war will resume. While massive escalations have occurred, it is important to remember that the number of bombs now dropped in one second were dropped in two last year, and while new targets have been struck, the former list is cruel enough by itself. If the President weathers this period, years more of war by mercenary and machine can be expected for Indochina.

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# As long as there is an air war we will print articles discussing it

The following article—"100 Days of Escalation"—was prepared and written by Steve Cohn, staff member of Project Air War in Washington.

Events have proceeded so rapidly during the last few months that a brief summary seems useful. In an odd fashion each expansion of the war tends to leave past policies seemingly more tolerable, and only when tallied cumulatively does the massiveness and open-endedness of the current escalations become clear.

## I

In the last 50 days the air and naval bombardment of Indochina has approached and in many categories exceeded record levels. Since January the number of B-52s in the war zone has grown from 45 to 139; the number of fighter-bombers more than doubled and the number of navy ships offshore increased by better than 300%, leaving the South China Sea combat fleet the largest assembled since World War Two. There are now a record 6 aircraft carriers assigned to the Vietnam War and in the last three weeks a sixth air base (Takhli) has been opened in Thailand.

Attack sorties have jumped from less than 400 a day to more than 900, with bomb tonnages approaching the record 120,000 dropped per month in 1968. Only 154,000 tons were expended over Japan—including the nuclear attacks against Hiroshima and Nagasaki—during all of World War Two. In Washington it has been revealed that the Administration will probably ask for supplemental war appropriations for both FY 72 and FY 73, with the escalation's increment from April 1 to July 1 costing an estimated one billion dollars.

## II

The President's decisions, however, have gone far beyond quantitative increases in bombardment. Most serious has been the loss of restraint in targeting. On April 6th the strategic bombing of North Vietnam was resumed on a regular basis.

As the Cornell Air War Study indicates, "targets in a strategic bombing campaign are situated near predominantly civilian areas," and North Vietnam's non-combatant casualties have been heavy-forcing, for example, the evacuation of Hanoi in early May. During

1967 when sortie rates over North Vietnam were 20% higher than current rates, the Pentagon Papers indicate that civilian casualties approached 1,000 a week. Far from attempting to minimize such casualties the President has revealed that procedures for civilian review and validation of targets have been ended, allowing the military a freer rein than it ever possessed under Johnson.

**THERE IS A GREAT DEAL** of evidence that the Administration is attempting to use the welfare of the civilian population of the North as a ransom, threatening massive devastation if the offensive continues in the South. Though this policy was tried and rejected as a failure from 1965-1968, Administration officials seem to blame its defeat on the Democrats' timid application of firepower and they appear willing to go well past the limits set by Johnson. The most graphic illustration of this is the unprecedented use of B-52s against the city of Haiphong.

A B-52 is an indiscriminate weapon, releasing its 25-30 tons of bombs from 30,000 feet. One mission of 6 of these giant planes saturates an area 3 miles long by 1/2 miles wide, leaving little standing within its destructive radius. Their use against cities can only result in widespread civilian suffering, and seems to present a clear warning to Hanoi. On 4/18 the Washington Post reported high ranking US military officials as stating, "There is a pattern here that the President and US policy are to be very firm. If you are willing to bomb Hanoi and Haiphong, then options are opened to do anything you want to do."

In related events Hanoi reports that part of the dike system which prevents massive flooding of North Vietnam's rice regions was struck by US aircraft on the 8th, 16th and 17th. President Nixon labeled the dikes "strategic targets" on May 1, but at that time indicated that their destruction would cause "an enormous number of civilian casualties" and was not necessary. Again the bombings seem additional warnings.

Plans for such attacks are revealed in the Pentagon Papers, wherein Assistant Secretary of Defense McNaughton wrote, "destruction of locks, and dams however offer promise... Such destruction does not kill or drown people. By shallow flooding the rice it leads after time to widespread starvation (perhaps a million?) unless

food is provided—which we could do 'at the conference table'".

On May 10 Admiral Zumwalt revealed that the denial of food imports was one of the goals of the decision to mine many of North Vietnam's harbors, labeling food, a material "which helps fight the war." In recent years North Vietnam has had to import from 15-25 per cent of its food supply and a significant amount of fertilizer.

## III

Inside of South Vietnam the Administration's response to the offensive is best characterized by the infamous statement of an American major during Tet 1968, "It became necessary to destroy the village to save it." In the last 2 months more than 400,000 craters averaging 30-50 feet in diameter and 10-20 feet in depth have been added to the landscape. (It might be mentioned that besides breeding malaria-carrying mosquitoes the craters have, according to an April 26th story in *Le Monde*, recently spawned a new plague-like-carrying mosquito.)

Testifying before the Senate Refugee Subcommittee on May 8, Warren Nutter, Assistant Secretary of Defense, estimated that at least 700,000 people had been made refugees since the heavy fighting erupted. Press reports indicate that the numbers may approach one million. Administration officials invariably portray the refugees as fleeing the North Vietnamese and their Communist ideology.

**A DIFFERENT PICTURE,** HOWEVER, often emerges from news reports. On April 19, George Wilson reported in the *Washington Post*, "Scores of refugees interviewed in Quang Tri City, Hue, and Danang, said they fled the countryside for fear of getting hit by bombs... (one man indicated) 'In the old days when the French and Vietminh fought... people could still make a living... They could go back to their fields, that was before the Americans came with their bombs. Now bombs fall from the mountains to the sea. If you stay in your village you die.'"

On May 11 Lee Lescaze wrote, also in the *Washington Post*, "What the group of people in the market fear most they said is that (the) North Vietnamese will capture Kontum and then American planes will bomb the city, killing communists and civilians together, destroying the city." There is reason

enough for their fears—on 4/21 UPI reported, "David Kennerly (UPI photographer) who flew over An Loc, in an air observation plane said the northern section of the city has been leveled by 500-pound bombs dropped by allied

Queried by the Post's George Wilson about American responsibility for the civilian plight in South Vietnam, one high ranking US official in the Saigon command replied, "Remember those people chose to live in those areas where the Communists are." In brief American policy in South Vietnam is saturation bombing, best illustrated by the experience of Quang Tri Province, which has been turned into a giant free-fire zone.

## IV

The most ominous escalation was probably the mining of North Vietnam's harbors, because it demonstrated the willingness of the President to risk a confrontation with Russia or China. Most available evidence indicates that this action will prove military insignificant and as such may be only the first step in a new round of geo-political brinkmanship. An AP release in the *New York Times* on 5/13 indicated, "After some adjustments the Soviet Union and China could get enough war materials and food into North Vietnam by rail to make up for seaborne supplies cut off by the mining of North Vietnam's ports, US military and civilian specialists believe."

The National Security Study Memorandum (NSSM-1) released by Senator Gravel, also evaluated the potential effectiveness of the mining. Within it the CIA indicated, "all the war's essential imports could be brought into North Vietnam over rail lines or roads from China... even with an unlimited bombing campaign."

**THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT** concluded that a minimum of 6,000 sorties a month were necessary to limit rail traffic and many multiples of that total required to cut the 7-10 roads connecting North Vietnam and China. Such an effort would cost well over 500 million dollars a month and mean a 5 fold increase in strikes over the current accelerated rate. Even with this effort it seems unlikely that the interdiction campaign would be successful. The level of supplies required by the North Vietnamese and NLF is simply too small.

(Continued on Page 18)

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# Badura-Skoda set exciting

By STEPHEN GROARK  
of the Fine Arts Staff

Paul Badura-Skoda, world renowned concert pianist and artist-in-residence at the University until last June, has come out with a set of recordings of the complete Schubert piano sonatas. In his brief note he thanks the University for the time he had here to complete his preparations for the recordings.

This set is much more than just a series of performances, for Badura-Skoda is as much a scholar as a performer. The actual performances follow years of study of Schubert's manuscripts as well as the different published versions of the sonatas.

This intimate knowledge of Schubert's work has had several important results. First he has discovered lost movements to several sonatas heretofore considered incomplete. Second, he has used his familiarity with Schubert's style and methods to complete some unfinished movements. Thus, his is probably the most truly complete set of the Schubert sonatas available.

BUT MOST important of all, Badura-Skoda's long and fruitful relationship with all aspects of the sonatas has produced an interpretation that can truly be called complete. The most striking quality of this set for me is the remarkable sense of growth in Schubert that Badura-Skoda emphasizes in his performances.

And all this at budget prices too. The complete set is available in four three-record boxes from

Victrola (VICS 6128-6131). Volume I contains the three last great sonatas and the other three volumes proceed chronologically from the earliest, twenty sonatas in all.

The question of interpretation of Schubert's late sonatas has been a subject of much debate. Because their external shape resembled so closely the classical sonata form, critics used to consider them bad attempts at classicism because there was one of the traditional kind of development within the movement. Badura-Skoda places himself in the camp opposed to this point of view.

For him, the essence of late Schubert is Viennese warmth and lyricism. And in his approach Schubert's development seems to be toward a gradual discovery that lyricism was his greatest strength.

**BADURA-SKODA** plays the earlier sonatas of Volumes II and III with a tightness of tempo and clarity of line that underscores the composer's youthful attempts at imitation of his eighteenth century masters. And generally these works sound less interesting and less sure musically than the later ones, although suggestions of his later melodic strengths do appear quite often.

In the later sonatas, Volumes IV and I, Badura-Skoda uses all the coloristic and expressive devices at his command to bring out the song-like essence of these works. Each moment, each musical phrase, is exploited to its fullest. In this increasing emphasis on

smaller units of expression, Skoda's performances show us a dramatic change in Schubert's style.

But this approach creates certain problems. The later sonatas are much longer and fuller than the earlier ones. Some of the first movements are twenty minutes long. Even with all the coloristic variation that Badura-Skoda brings to these, I would like to hear more large structure and direction given these movements. My favorite performance is of the Sonata in G, D. 894, (Vol. IV) where he does achieve a sense of drama and unity. The result is a first movement of overwhelming melancholic intensity.

To understand Badura-Skoda's approach to these works, contrast his performance of the C-Major "Unfinished" with Sviatoslav Richter's. While Richter's first movement is twice as long as Badura Skoda's, it has a tightness and intensity not to be found in the latter's.

WHEREAS Badura-Skoda uses a lot of tempo variation and pauses to achieve expressiveness at the level of the phrase, Richter uses a tautness of tempo to create a sense of tension and suspense. Richter's comes off as a more large-scale, formal, public utterance, while Badura-Skoda's sounds like it was written for an intimate casual atmosphere.

For a fine overview of Schubert's piano sonatas and a distinctive and controversial approach to them, Badura-Skoda's set is quite exciting.

# YIP sets sights on Miami gathering

The Youth International Party (Yippie) recently announced plans for a giant gathering of young people to take place in Miami Beach this summer during the Democratic and Republican conventions.

YIP has opened up an office two blocks from the convention hall and, with other groups, is concluding negotiations with city officials for camping sites. More than 100,000 young people are expected at the first festival/party July 8-13 during the Democratic Convention.

YIP IS CALLING the two festivals the "Celebration of Change—10 Days to Change the World." Protest marches will be held from the campgrounds to the convention hall to protest Nixon and Humphrey's war in Vietnam. The theme of the "Celebration of Change" will be change, in all

areas of life, by any means necessary.

Mayor Chuck Hall of Miami Beach has told the press that he believes the high school athletic field and par-three golf course two blocks away from the convention hall should be made available for camping for non-delegates. Federal representatives assure YIP that toilet facilities and water will be available.

YIP IS A COLLECTIVE OF 30 organizers now working in Miami Beach to create this event. Major rock groups have agreed to appear to play for the people, as well as well-known yogi's, superstars and juggling acts.

"With no rock festivals planned for this summer, Miami Beach will be the place to be," said a hitch-hiking Yippie organizer. "Young people should be here in Miami Beach by July 8th."

# Birchers hit Nixon

David Duke, Madison Chapter Leader of The John Birch Society, said today, "If President Nixon really wants to stop other Communist countries from supplying North Vietnam, he could cut that supply line in Washington, D.C. before those supplies ever reach Haiphong harbor.

The Society feels that if President Nixon intends to stop Communist aggression in Vietnam, he will stop providing economic aid to the Communists. After eleven years of war, and fifty thousand American deaths, it is certainly time to stop helping our enemies. Mining the North Vietnamese harbors at this time is closing the barn door after the horse is gone."

Dudey said, "If President Nixon is really sincere, then mining

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Haiphong harbor should be backed up by total economic sanction on Russia and other Communist countries until they cease arming the Communist invaders of South Vietnam.

The local chapters of The John Birch Society, he continued, "obtained hundreds of signatures on petitions to President Nixon asking him to stop all aid to and trade with all of the Communist nations who are supplying the tanks and other weapons for North Vietnam, and we hope many other citizens join us in this request."

On September 12, 1968, while addressing the annual convention of the American Legion, candidate Richard Nixon declared that there should be no trading with any nation, including the Soviet Union, that aids the enemy in North Vietnam. Mr. Dudey said, "All we ask is that President Nixon keep his promise to the American people."

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## Fresh look at Wis Alliance finds "people"

The Cardinal wanted to take a fresh look at the Wisconsin Alliance, and Carol Spiegel—who had no previous knowledge of the group's activities—filed these observations.

By CAROL SPIEGEL  
of the Cardinal Staff

What is the Wisconsin Alliance? Madisonians have seen posters and leaflets displaying this title all over the city in recent years and months. But how many of us actually know what the Alliance is, what they stand for, what they do?

I have discovered the Wisconsin Alliance. And from my perspective, the Alliance is people, real people, working together toward touching and helping other people how have not yet discovered they are real. The Wisconsin Alliance (as individuals and as a group) is laboring in ways large and small to give people, especially the little people—those most exploited by our society—a sense of their own power as persons, a sense of their own political power, a sense of the power lying right in their own hands to change and improve their lot in life.

The outlook seems hopeless at times in the face of immense corporate power in this city and everywhere, in the face of the faceless controllers of finance and power everywhere at the top, but the Alliance works and continues to work in the face of it all—and slowly but surely, they "feel the change a-coming."

**THE ALLIANCE HAS ITS** roots in Madison in 1966 in the student organizations against the war. From these beginnings of people protesting together, the Alliance evolved to become an independent working people's party.

This is a party composed predominately of workers, small family farmers, and students: and which believes, not in destruction, but in human and humane construction. "We of the Wisconsin Alliance believe in the great principles of popular democracy enshrined in our Constitution and Bill of Rights."

At the same time, however, the Alliance has committed itself to working outside the two-party system, which it sees as dominated by the same powers and class interests in both cases. The Alliance believes there is a class system which must be dealt with and an economic system, capitalism, which must be changed if its goals are to be realized.

In the area of local electoral politics, the Alliance has ex-

perienced perhaps its greatest successes so far. Starting the fall of 1968, Gene Parks, an Alliance supported write-in candidate for sheriff, won 8,000 votes after a short campaign. Then, in the spring of 1969, Parks went on to win election as Fifth Ward alderman, toppling Mayor Dyke's former law partner.

In the spring of 1970, the Alliance got its first big push when Ann Krooth (one of the founders of the Alliance) exerted enough strength in the Second Ward primary election to bring Joe Thompson, a left-liberal democrat running against a conservative, further to the left. Thompson went on to win the final election.

In that spring also, Alliance candidates won for County Board in the old adjacent 28th and 25th districts which covered the territory between Charter St. and Lake Monona. Other Alliance candidates running on the near east side generally did poorly.

The vote pulling strength of the Alliance and radical-leaning candidates has grown steadily since 1968 until finally last spring Paul Soglin, an unaffiliated radical incumbent, buried his opponent with 92 per cent of the vote.

Alliance candidates also did well. Joe Thompson, who ultimately won the Alliance endorsement in 1970 and went on to win by less than 60 votes, was supported by the Alliance this time as well and beat his old opponent in a rematch, receiving over 70 per cent of the vote in a campaign marked by extensive red baiting.

Mary Kay Baum, elected from the old 26th County Dist. in 1970 was forced against another incumbent in 1972 and received 78 per cent of the vote in the new Ninth Dist. Other Alliance candidates on the east side ran well, much better than two years ago, but still fell short of victory.

The Alliance has elected one alderman, Susan Kay Phillips (9th Ward) in 1971, and ran Betty Boardman, a long time anti-war activist, for the U.S. Senate in 1971.

The position of the Alliance with regard to the presidential elections is unsettled. Last summer the Alliance sent a delegation to what later became the People's Party at their founding convention in New Mexico. The delegation

returned critical of much of the thrust of the People's Party, which they did not feel dealt adequately with many issues, including sexism (the party is running Benjamin Spock for president)—and which mainly seemed interested in capitalizing on the youth vote. The Wisconsin Alliance, as its name implies, is against capitalizing on any one bloc of votes, but emphasizes the common problems and solutions of all powerless groups.

Whether a more radical alternative will materialize, and whether the Alliance would support such a late effort remains to be seen. At present they are grinding their axes for the Sheriff's race again this fall and have been experimenting with buying air time to take out ads against the war as a more effective means of reaching people.

**ALL OF THIS ADDS** up to a shot of adrenalin in the arms of the hard-working, dedicated people of the Wisconsin Alliance. It is a shot, however, for which they may have to pay dearly in the way of the harsh, repressive, defense techniques of the people in power. Alliance organizer Betty Boardman reports that she has already had her hands beaten and bruised by a policeman, and some Alliance people are finding it next to impossible to get jobs.

One of the many efforts on the agenda of the Alliance for this summer is the Farm Brigades. Small farmers all over the state have been finding it hard to survive under the pressure of competition with corporate farmers and land developers, the rising cost of machinery and loans, and the falling prices offered them for the products of their land. They need support and the Alliance is trying to help.

The farm brigades are groups of 2 to 4 people who are willing to live and work on a farm for a small farmer who could not otherwise afford to hire help. The farmer host will provide food and lodging and a chance to get out of the city in the summer. "Back to the land. Cultivate the earth." Wil Post, a brigadier from last summer, describes his experience on the farm like this:

Farming is working the earth—the basis of life; making things grow... You learn to accept the fact that things live and die in order that other things may live and die. You are confronted head-on with the essentials of living and dying as a part of

living. All your work makes sense which is more than I can say for other work I've done.

The Alliance is continually involved in fund-raising. Book sales have been important in this endeavor, and their 4th annual book sale is coming up in the first week of summer in the vicinity of the Library Mall. They need contributions of any and all kinds of books for the sale, and will be glad to come by and pick up books you wish to donate. You can help also by stopping by the sale and buying from the selection.

**ANOTHER CONTINUING ALLIANCE** activity is its anti-war efforts. This involves everything from providing speakers for any group (civic, church, labor, etc.), showing the NARMIC air-war slides, accepting pledges for the anti-war movement, petitioning, and canvassing against the Indo-china war.

Finally, the Wisconsin Alliance supports the strikes of workers against those who are exploiting them. Presently, they are working in support of strike against Gardner Baking products.

The Wisconsin Alliance, then, is many things. Allied with unions, farm groups, co-ops, free schools, free health clinics, women's groups, black groups—they are allied with all people everywhere who are fighting the pervasive sense of alienation and powerlessness in this country. They are telling people, "You are

not powerless, you are not alone, you need not feel alienated." They are saying "We need your help," but by helping them you are really helping yourself. Individuals interested in working with the Alliance can call the headquarters at 251-2821 or stop by at 1014 Williamson Street.

(St. Louis, Missouri)—Dean W. Jefferson, a junior at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, has been selected to receive the Ralston Purina Scholarship Award for the 1972 fall semester, according to an announcement made in St. Louis by George H. Kyd, Director of Public Relations of Ralston Purina Company.

The Purina Scholarship amounts to \$500. It is awarded each year to an outstanding junior or senior in the state universities and land-grant colleges in each of the 50 states, and in three Canadian agricultural colleges and in Puerto Rico.

Winners are selected at each college by a faculty scholarship committee on the basis of their scholastic record, leadership, character, ambition in agriculture and eligibility for financial assistance.

Jefferson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Jefferson, Friendship, Wisconsin.

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**SUBLET** for 2 or 3. Excellent location. Rent negotiable, 204 W. Gilman 251-0790. — 10xJ21

**SUBLET** Jul-Aug. available for fall nice 1 bedroom apt. ideal for couple \$130/mo near campus 256-1186. — 3xJ14

**SUMMER SUBLET** huge apartment 117 East Gorham rent negotiable 262-8139, 262-8092. — 7x10

**2 BEDROOM** living room, dining room, parking, patio overlooking arboretum and Lake Wingra, next to park, shopping & bus 238-7957. — 8xJ14

**SUMMER SUBLET** room in three bedroom apt. parking quiet Kurt 251-7932 638 East Johnson. — 8xJ14

**CAMPUS**—near library & Burger Chef new carpeting. Laundry facilities, grad day to grad day, 4 girls. \$176 per girl per quarter, only 2 left. Days 238-7958 Sue or 274-1280 Ken; eves 238-7958 Sue or 845-6356 Ken. — XXX

**CENTRAL** 511 West Doty special summer rates on efficiency and bedroom apartments stop in to see daily 1-8 weekends 1-5 p.m. fall rentals are also available call Office 238-7304, evenings 233-2124 model 256-1668. — 8xJ10

**CAMPUS-SQUARE** 1 bedroom, carpeting, laundry facilities, near beach. \$150 available June 1st, days 238-7958 Sue or 274-1280 Ken; eves 238-7958 Sue or 845-6356 Ken. — XXX

**LARGE COMFORTABLE** single men 21, 238-2434, 255-4938 after 4, 274-0114 campus no cooking. — XXX

**3 BEDROOM UNITS** for groups of 5. Large flats 1 blk from Union South air cond. June to June. Phone 233-2588. — XXX

**FURNISHED** 1 block from Union South 1 bedrm apts. efficiencies, & single rooms for 1 or 2 people, air cond. Summer or fall 233-2588. — XXX

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— 256-7821, 257-2127 1-XXX

**LOVEABLE** house near Vilas Park needs 2 chicks & a dude for summer, 263-3131 afternoons. — XXX

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**ROOMS**, men, singles, kitchen priv. fall, summer rates. 231-2929, 251-4685. — XXX

**CAMPUS FOR FALL** - 1 bedroom for 3, 2 bedrooms for 4, or 3 bedrooms for 5. 231-1466. — XXX

**UMMER SUBLET** quaint apartment nice house overlooks lake and park 4. people call 251-2757. — 6x5

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## PADADS

**GIRLS** why not Conklin House? Kitchen privileges. Low summer rates. 505 Conklin Place 255-8216, 222-2724. — 37xJ9

**CAMPUS EAST WEST** singles, 1, 2, 3, 4 bedrooms. Great locations. Varied prices and facilities. June or September 257-2127. — XXX

**THE REGENT APARTMENTS**  
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Private Bedroom  
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**SCHOOL YR. LEASES**

2 bedrooms for 4, \$663 each  
1 bedroom for 2 or 3, \$650 to \$850 each  
or one year lease \$170 per month.  
Furnished, air conditioned, carpeted,  
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5 blocks to Chem bldg.  
Showing daily 1 to 4

Reduced Rates for the  
Summer

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**ONE BEDROOM** apt. for 3, \$62.50 each per month. 1 blk. from Union South. Air-cond. large. 233-2588. — XXX

**CAMPUS Apartment Rooms**

Devine  
Towers  
The Surf  
The Surfside  
The Penthouse  
\$50-\$100 a month per person  
block Union, library, Working people, Married couples or students, 2 baths, 1 to 4 people, efficiency for 1, bath. \$100. 256-3013, 251-0212.

**SUMMER SUBLET** large three bedroom furnished apt. clean Dayton-Bassett available June 1-Aug 31 \$150 month, 251-7109. — 10xJ16

**SUMMER SUBLET** overlooking Lake Monona off the street cheap 256-8640. — 10xJ16

**SUMMER APTS.** for rent 1/2 blk. to Library 257-2832. — XXX

**FURNISHED APTS.** for fall 257-2832. — XXX

**SUMMER SPECIALS**  
215 N. Frances  
ACROSS FROM WITTE HALL

—Lease June 1 thru Aug. 19 or summer session only.  
—Total prices—singles \$145  
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256-7821 257-2127 XXX

**THE CARROLLON ON THE LAKE** at 620 North Carroll with private pier. Large 1 bedroom furnished apartments, air conditioning, all utilities included. Great summer price of \$150 per month for 1 to 3 persons. Also accepting applications for fall. Office hours: 1-8 Monday through Thursday; 1-5 Friday through Sunday. 257-3736. — XXX

**HAASE TOWERS ON THE LAKE** at 116 East Gilman with private pier. Nicely furnished 1 bedroom apartments with air conditioning now renting for fall. Limited number of apartments available for summer. Office hours: 4-8; Monday through Friday; 1-5 Saturday and Sunday. 257-1144; 257-5174. — XXX

**KENT HALL DELIGHTFUL** lake breezes at 616 North Carroll Street with private pier. Single and double rooms with private bath and refrigerator. Fantastic price of \$60 per month for summer session. Also accepting applications for fall. Office hours: 1-8 Monday through Thursday; 1-5 Friday through Sunday. 255-6344; 257-5174. — XXX

**ROOMS**, men, singles, kitchen priv. fall, summer rates. 231-2929, 251-4685. — XXX

**CAMPUS FOR FALL** - 1 bedroom for 3, 2 bedrooms for 4, or 3 bedrooms for 5. 231-1466. — XXX

**UMMER SUBLET** quaint apartment nice house overlooks lake and park 4. people call 251-2757. — 6x5

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**SUBLET:** June's rent free! A.C. modern kitchen conveniences \$150/month 338 W. Wilson Apt. 6. 255-8103. — 5xJ10

**FURNISHED EFFICIENCIES** 2 blocks from campus reduced summer rates also renting for fall. Carpeted air conditioned and parking, for appointment 222-2621 days or 256-3060 eves. — 3xJ10

**COED** - kit. priv. air cond. summer, fall 255-9673. — 9xJ30

**WOMEN** all singles - kit. priv. air cond. summer, fall 257-1880. — 9xJ30

**SINGLE** in 4 bedroom apt. 527 W. Mifflin St. \$40 a mo. 257-7171. — 5x23

**RANDALL TOWERS** (across from the Union South) now renting for summer and fall efficiency apts. for two modern, carpeted, air-conditioned, sundeck, laundry facilities, all utilities included, parking available, rent \$150-\$200. Call 256-9436. — 4x20

**ROOMS** for rent summer and/or fall, singles and doubles, private bath, close to campus, on lake, call 255-3918, 257-7277. — 6x27

**GIRL** to share 2 story 3 bedroom townhouse with 2 other girls from June 1st to Sept. 1st. \$15 a wk Park & Washington. Call 251-1080 days. — 1x9

**ROOM & BOARD** in exchange for occasional light housework & babysitting. 5 min. from campus 238-3371. — 3x16

**SHARE** 2 bedroom apt. \$77.50 summer or year. Dean 838-3171 days; 256-7965 eves. need wheels. Vet or grad preferred. — 3x16

**SUMMER SUBLET** share 3 bedroom apt. with 2 grads. 3 miles from campus, air conditioned 251-3436. — 1x9

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**THINK POOL** is for men only? Women free, couples 1/2 price Mon. & Thurs. Action Billiards. — XXX

**THE COMMUNITY RAP CENTER INC.** If you have a problem and want to talk about it you can call 257-3522 or come to 923 Spring St. 8 p.m. to midnite. — XXX

**SUMMER EXCHANGE** Northland college professor wants to exchange home near Lake Superior for home in Madison 238-1718. — 8xJ10

**BLUE BUS** Psychiatric Counseling TU/TH. 7-10 Fri. 4-7 Free! 262-5889. — XXX

**GESTALT THERAPY** Weekend. Dr. Donald Dietrich, licensed psychotherapist, leader. June 23-25. Fee \$28.00 includes food. Call Tom Christensen 832-4897. — 2x13

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**MODELS** - Young women over 18 to do figure study work for photo professional. 249-3680. 10xJULY 14

**TERMPAPERS**: National company needs sales representative at Wisconsin. Write the Paper Mill, 9435 Charleville, Beverley Hills, Cal. 90212. — 4x23

**\$100 WEEKLY** possible addressing mail for firms. Bégin immediately. Details—send stamped, addressed envelope. Fortune Enterprises, Box 607, Canutillo, Texas 79835. — 4x20

**SOPHOMORES** \$1000 up a year Sell music, stereo, sports, etc. equip at a large discount. For details and application write: T.W. Morgenhaler, Box 6481, Stanford U., Palo Alto, Calif. 94305. Give address as of June 1. Serious inquiries only from top salesmen please. Send resume. — 2x13

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**STEREO: CONCEPT SOUND** offers name brand, factory sealed, fully warranted audio components and accessories at discount prices. 251-9683. Concept Sound. A sensible alternative. — XXX

**STEREO CASSETTE** tape player Sony TC-130 good condition call 251-4255. — 8x10J

**PHOTO ENLARGER**: Durst M-600 no lens, 35 mm carrier 257-8751. — XXX

**FOR SALE**: Pentax H-1A camera, light meter 28mm, 55mm, 200mm lenses complete darkroom 256-6493. — 5xJ14

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**FURNITURE—CHEAP**—coffee table, cabinet, book shelf, large chair, curtains, small single bed, 2 folding cots, 1 pair garden shears, mirrors. Call 255-1128 late evenings; 255-5111 from 1-5 daily. — XXX

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**DRIVING INSTRUCTION** 244-5455. — 85xAug. 11

**ABORTION, CONTRACEPTION REFERRAL** ZPG, 262-5500 or 262-5502. — XXX

**TYPING MARIANNE**

# Prison riot history

(Continued from page 19)

guard towers, and borrowed two .50-cal. machine guns from the National Guard, so he could raze the entire compound with one machine gun blast. (Congressional Record, Dodd Committee Report, Sept. 15, 1970.)

On Monday morning, September 13, 1971, police and state patrol troopers assaulted D-yard of the Attica Correctional Facility in New York, to retake it from 1,500 inmates who had taken control of the yard. The only guns in the yard that morning were carried by the police and troopers. Most of their shooting occurred in a period of less than fifteen minutes. Nine of the hostages that were to be rescued and thirty inmates were killed by the troopers' bullets. Eighty-three inmates needed surgery for gunshot wounds. One trooper was injured, caught in the line of fire by his fellow officers.

The assault was ordered by New York Commissioner of Corrections Russell Oswald because he believed, in the words of Deputy Commissioner Walter Dunbar, "that hostages' throats were being slashed, that one hostage had been emasculated, and that two of the hostages had been killed at least one day prior to the assault on the prison." He also said, "This was the reason for going in shooting—to prevent more hostages from being killed."

Dunbar has described to legislators and newsmen how sharpshooters lined up on the roofs of surrounding blocks and skillfully picked off the prisoner-executioners without killing the hostages. He said that "all the hostages that were dead had been killed by prisoners cutting their throats." (New York Times, Sept. 13, 14, & 15, 1971.)

On September 15 at the Monroe County Medical Center in Rochester, Dr. John F. Edlund performed the autopsies on the bodies of the hostages and inmates. All of the inmates had died of gunshot wounds. Dr. Edlund also found that every one of the dead hostages had died as a result of gunshot wounds, as many as 5, 10, or 12 bullets had pierced some of their bodies. None of the bodies had been mutilated in any way. All of the hostages had been killed on Monday morning.

The man in charge of the assault at Attica was Captain Henry A. Williams. One week after crushing the revolt, state authorities reached a new high in arrogance; Captain

Williams was quietly transferred from his post in Batavia to head the special investigatory unit of the state police charged with investigating the events at Attica. Williams, the state trooper captain in charge of the attack to retake the prison, was to head the unit investigating his own attack! (New York Times, Sept. 28, 1971; New York Daily News, Sept. 23 and Oct. 3, 1971.)

Since Attica, there have been 23 riots in prisons across the United States involving 7-10,000 inmates, leaving \$20 million in damages, 21 dead and 277 wounded. Nor has Wisconsin escaped the revolts of prisoners. On November 12, 1971 at the State Reformatory in Green Bay, a spontaneous outburst caused considerable damage to property and some injuries; there were no deaths. There were, however, some unusual incidents that followed that riot. Recently, it has been disclosed, that several inmates had been transferred to the State Prison at Waupun and placed in solitary confinement. The inmates have been held up to 6-7 months without any charges being brought against them nor were they ever informed as to why they were transferred and placed in segregation.

So the question remains—why must this happen? This reporter believes that when Attica and other riots are put in perspective, when they are looked back on in the years to come, they will be remembered as minor skirmishes. Why? Because the result of Attica and Green Bay will be merely more talk about prison reform. Inmates are starting to realize that you can not oppress people without permission of the oppressed. They understand that until inmates force reform, there will be no reform.

We must examine the implications of men, upheld by the moral authority of state order, shooting down other men, most of whom were unarmed. The troopers at Attica did not let their inability to distinguish hostage from prisoner deter them from firing indiscriminately into the mass of unarmed men. Correctional officials almost always seem to choose the most lethal method of handling riot situations when they have other alternatives available. Why?

The history of official murder is the most serious and inescapable tragedy that Attica and other prison riots has left with us.

# Tayles cut album

(continued from page 7)

fascinating interplay between drums and guitar, but is defeated by monotonous lyrics. Another cut worth mentioning is the Tayles anti-Jesus song, "Apocalypse Blues," which is probably the best effort by the band as a whole.

Two more aspects of this record, aside from the music, cannot be overlooked. The first is the fine cover by local artist "Shakin" Sharyn Kramer. The second aspect is the liner notes. If you have the album, cut out the notes and tape them up in the bathroom as a charm against constipation. If you buy this album you will not only help a community band make good, you will also have a reminder of Madison when these become the "good old days."

## CO-OP DAY CARE MEETING

A summer organizational meeting of the Co-op Day Care Center will be held Monday, June 12 at 7:30 p.m. in the Methodist Center. The Day Care Center is

for children under three years of age and is free. New members and volunteers are urged to attend the meeting at 1127 University Avenue, or to call Ellen at 233-7594.

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## Cash-Carter-Country

(Continued from page 17)  
and "A Boy Named Sue" and I said tell them I'll sing "A Boy Named Sue."

**JUNE CARTER:** The night we played there Pres. Nixon said he didn't know much about Johnny Cash and found that out when he asked him to sing that song.

**JOHNNY (to Eliot):** You know, I think you're still very disturbed about the thing about religion and government. I don't think we have an understanding between us yet. Religion and politics don't mix in my country music. There's no politics in my country music. And I refuse to answer for Billy Graham on any of his conversations with the President because I don't know what they talked about.

All I know about he and President Nixon is that Nixon asked him to go to Vietnam and talk with the people to see about how to get us out of the war over there. Now whether that was an honest effort on his part to try to get out of the war I don't know, but Billy went over there and talked to the priests, the civilians, the army and the chaplains, the missionaries and all of them and came back with taperecorded interviews with all of these people and took it to Nixon and played it for him. I don't know if his withdrawal plan comes as a result of anything that Billy Graham brought back or not.

**ELIOT:** The point that I wanted to make was that somehow I felt that country music was always being exploited. Kids on campuses see it as right-wing music and I think of Merle Haggard stuff like "Okie" and "Fighting Side"—and I'm a big Merle Haggard fan I'll admit it—and you can't rationalize away the fact he wrote those songs and you have to come to grips with it, the same way you have to come to grips with some of the things that Billy Graham has come to stand for, whether that's in your relationship with him or not, it would seem to me that very much by his own doing he has created a political reputation for himself that aligns himself with the politics of President Nixon.

**ANDY:** He did that with Johnson too.

Well, you know that maybe the man honestly feels that since he's the elected leader of the people that he should be his friend. Since Billy Graham is a man of influence, and has a lot of power over people's lives that maybe the people that elected the man president, he feels he should be his friend.

Maybe there's no rightwing or leftwing thinking or consideration there, maybe he just thinks that simply. And I know a lot of people that just simply think that way about him. No matter what his name was, he's the elected leader of the people and they say well, we probably make a lot of mistakes but nobody else is gonna lead us but him, so, here we are behind him, you know.

You can call it right wing but I really believe it's that simple with a lot of people. Like it would be if a man was elected from the far left. And the man sounded like he was going to make a lot of changes that you felt should come about. But then he did a little something that was dangerous in your eyes but maybe you'd still stand behind him and say he's the best hope we've got on the left. That's the way a lot of people on the right feel about him.

**ANDY:** Johnny, who are your favorite male singers.

I like Marty Robbins and I like Tom T. Hall. I think he's a great writer. I think "The Ballad of \$40" is a real classic. I think in a hundred years from now if people listen to "The Ballad of \$40" they'll get a taste of the culture of the south back in the 1970's.

**ELIOT:** Do you ever sing any of his songs?

No, I haven't yet, no.

**JUNE:** You sing "The Ballad of \$40" in the car a lot.

**ANDY:** What do you think of George Jones?

Oh, he's an old friend of mine. He's alright. I worked with George 15 years ago.

**JUNE:** There

JUNE: There's so many people that Johnny and I like that haven't made it yet. That's where most of our favorite people lie. Some have made it like Kristofferson, he was dear to us. He's made it but we have a couple of more friends that we'rebettin' on now that we like.

**JOHNNY:** There's a boy named Larry Jacklin. Have you heard of him? He's gonna be a big artist someday.

**JUNE:** He's just now recorded with his family. His sisters and brothers are with him. They're all in school somewhere in Texas but they're singin' with him. They're called the Gatlin's.

**LARRY:** What ever happened to the legenary Dylan-Cash session?

They're still in the vaults.

**LARRY:** Olive ever gonna let them see the light of day?

**JOHNNY:** I don't think we're agreed for them to be released. They're not too hot.

**LARRY:** I heard a tape from a friend of mine in New York. One of them was just Bob singin' "Ring of Fire."

**JUNE:** He cut that on a regular session though.

**JOHNNY:** That's another session.

**JUNE:** That's beautiful, he did a great job on that. When they did "Ring of Fire" they did it together on that album but I think sometime they should release it, because it's the most honest performance between two friends that I've ever heard in my life.

**JOHNNY:** It was honest alright.

**ANDY:** Did you write "Ring of Fire," June?

**JUNE:** Yes, I did. With Merle Kilgore. But the strange part about it. They were just sittin' there singin' and John was singin' Dylan Thomas and Bob was singin' John's song. That's the way it was. And occasionally they'd sing together. But they really should sometime release it because it's really pure and it's really honest and...

**JOHNNY:** We sang "Jealous Love" for 7 minutes. You haven't heard that have you?

**LARRY:** No. Tell us a little about the movie you're working on now.

What we have done is produce an hour and a half film for regular theatre distribution. It will be available in the fall. It's in the final weeks of editing now. We just

recorded all the music for it. I wrote two of the songs. Kris Kristofferson wrote one. Larry Getman wrote two of them. Seven new songs. Christopher Wren's got two of them in there.

We looked back at the last 2,000 years of slaughter in the name of Jesus and simply tried to tell his story and lay down his teaching the way he said it. It's the story of Christ from birth to death and the Resurrection. A dramatization. I narrate the story.

**JUNE:** But it's sung with very commercial songs. You don't hear the old Gospel songs. Maybe just a hint of one or two but he tells the story very commercially. Honest songs.

**ANDY:** When will it be released?

This fall, August or September.

**ANDY:** Title?

Jesus.

**JUNE:** It's Christ's story told with a plea for brotherly love. It goes on through the Resurrection and the Ascension. And then John sings the last verse of "Jesus Was a Carpenter" which tells it like it is. What are the lyrics of the last verse?

**JOHNNY:** It's an invitation for him to come back and build a house on the rock again because we tore down the first one he built.

**LARRY:** Do you have anything to add?

**JOHNNY:** I think country music is a very lasting form that will always be with us. I really do. The rural south may not be so rural now or especially in a few years from now but there will be that kind of music that will always have its part. If they like some of

those songs that are dressed up fit to kill with all the violin and bugles and other things, the real died in the wool country sound will always be salable. I try to remember what I am and what I do best. My last record. "Carter" has exactly the same instrumentation I had in "I Walk the Line," three instruments.

### MARXIST HISTORY

Meeting for anyone interested in studying Marxist history and planning a course next year in the history department. Come to the Curti Lounge in the Humanities Building at 7:30 Wed. June 14.

The Consumer Relations Department of the Greater Madison Chamber of Commerce strongly urges vacationers to check out vacation promotion plans thoroughly before signing up or investing in them.

The Consumer Relations Department has received inquiries on a number of promoters who have been sending literature to individuals in the Madison area. The literature often claims that the reader has been selected to receive a "Free" vacation certificate entitling him to "Free" accommodations for a given period of time. Since the "winners" must pay a fee to receive their certificate, and also provide their own transportation, these vacations are not free.

For information on any particular "Free" vacation promotion, write the Consumer Relations Department, 615 East Washington Avenue, Madison.

## IS NIXON RIGHT?

By Mel Cohen, President,  
Fast Shop Food Stores

1972 is a Presidential election year and no doubt during your attendance at the University Summer Session you will spend some time discussing and cussing the candidates.

We at FAST SHOP FOOD STORES, The Student Stores, offer the following run down on the election as viewed from here:

Madison is McGovern country, located close to Humphrey-land geographically but miles apart politically. If Wallace's wheelchair becomes operation, he fits somewhere in the middle. Nixon? Who knows what good or evil lurks in the minds of men.

War is sweet to those old politicians who have never tried it, while at the same time standing by watching the young men and women march off to be "blown away" on a distant battlefield in the name of freedom and democracy.

In the name of "freedom" and "democracy", Nixon traveled to China and Russia carrying with him gifts and the press corps. What did the gifts buy us? The press didn't say.

Is Nixon right in negotiating terms to reduce the fear of nuclear war, while at the same time allowing Melvin Laird, Secretary of

Defense, to announce that the nation must now develop bigger and better weapons to wage only conventional warfare?

The latter could reduce unemployment temporarily and even lead to reduced welfare recipients. But what will it mean in terms of world peace?

Tricky Dick, as our President has so affectionately come to be known, is perhaps holding an ace up his sleeve, an ace that could bring peace to the world. But if such an ace does in fact exist, why the buildup of U.S. troop strength in the area surrounding South Vietnam? Are those troops his ace in the hole? If so, and by any manner, shape or form, Nixon is reelected, I predict a new cardgame will suddenly be dealt and will include players all across this great land of ours. The name of the game? It is in the beholder's mind. As for me, I predict revolution.

A revolution is currently in play across this land, and that revolution takes place every four years in the form of a presidential election. Therefore, I submit to you, lay your vote on the candidate that lays his cards on the table for all to see... at this point that man is George McGovern. Nixon is wrong!



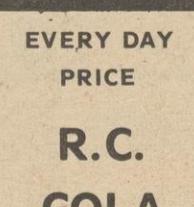
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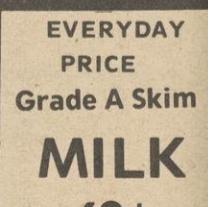
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