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Daily Cardinal

Vol. LXXXII, No. 170

Tuesday, July 18, 1972

Free

I would rather sit on a pumpkin and have it all to myself than be crowded on a velvet cushion.

thoreau

University of Wisconsin — Madison

Wisconsin industry suffered in 1971

State of the Economy

By JONATHAN WOLMAN
of the Cardinal Staff

This year's Fortune magazine report on the United States' top 500 industrials has been used to indicate that the economic decline suffered by giant corporations in recent years has managed a profit-seeking turn upward. The same cannot be said for the state of Wisconsin.

Investor, which calls itself "Wisconsin's Business Magazine" and probably is, recently released its report on 1971's top 100 firms in Wisconsin.

The magazine notes that "last year's analysis of the Top 100 report began by making the statement that Wisconsin's economy generally lags behind that of the rest of the country in terms of cyclical changes. This year's report is a perfect example of that observation.

"While the rest of the country seems to be pulling itself out of the

doldrums of the recent recession, Wisconsin seems to have slumped even further."

The figures seem to bear this out. Total sales for the 1970 Top 100 firms came in at \$11.1 billion. The 1971 figures reveal a drop in sales to \$10.7 billion.

Profits didn't hold up even that well, falling from a \$438.8 million total in 1970 to only \$271.1 this past fiscal year.

Investor reports that "As a result of rising costs and bottom line erosion, many firms have already begun extensive cost-cutting programs, which already show signs of bringing significant improvement in fiscal 1972." All of this may be at some longrun cost to the state economy, though.

For example, Gidding and Lewis, producing capital equipment in the machine tool sector might logically

be expected to benefit from the general economic upswing, and its 1972 figures will likely reflect this—relative to its 1971 totals.

HOWEVER, G&L FELL from its #29 ranking in 1971 to 49th this past year, shutting down its Gisholt Plant in Madison in the process. Although 1972 figures might reveal a general upturn, the loss in terms of jobs and income to the city of Madison and the state might not be so easily recovered.

Gidding and Lewis realized a substantial tax write-off as a result of its Gisholt layoff, the city and state economy realized only a dramatic loss in revenue.

The Top 100 is culled from those firms either incorporated in Wisconsin or headquartered in the Badger State. As Investor points out, "This rules out some firms

which play an important role in the Wisconsin economy, most notably American Motors (headquarters in Detroit, Michigan). Also the list deals only with publicly held firms, (and) some other companies are ruled out such as Allen Bradley and the Heil Company."


KIMBERLY-CLARK
CORPORATION

THE TOP FIRM in the state in 1972 was the Kimberly-Clark Corporation of Neenah, with sales of almost \$1 billion. The figures bear a double-edged sword, however, as the giant paper products firm also ranked second in the state's loss column, putting \$10.8 million in the red. While in 1971, K-C ranked first in profits, 1972 wasn't a good year.

The only Madison-based firm to make the Top 100 roles in Oscar Mayer and Company, whose sales of \$651 million earned it a #3 ranking for the second year running. Oscar Mayer held to third in the profit column as well, trailing only the Schlitz and Pabst Brewing Corporations.

The G. Heileman Brewing Co., owner of Gardsners Bakery, ranked in at 26 for the second straight year, with profits of over \$5 million.

Rank	'71	'70	Company
1	2	Kimberly-Clark Corporation	
2	1	Allis-Chalmers Corporation	
3	3	Oscar Mayer & Co.	
4	4	Jos. Schlitz Brewing Company	
5	5	A.O. Smith Corporation	
6	6	Pabst Brewing Company	
7	8	Rex Chainbelt, Inc.	
8	7	Chi. N.W. Rail Co.	
9	9	Milwaukee Road	
10	10	Clark Oil & Refining Corp.	

Home Office	Industry	Net Sales (000)	Net Income (000)
Neenah	Paper products, printing papers	938,023	(10,812)
West Allis	Diversified manufacturing	853,495	5,242
Madison	Processed meats	651,708	22,404
Milwaukee	Brewing	522,094	35,249
Milwaukee	Auto. frames, elec. motors, water htrs.	456,846	11,048
Milwaukee	Brewing	416,728	25,347
Milwaukee	Drive conveyor systems	339,073	11,504
Chicago	Railroad in midwest	338,337	4,447
Chicago	Railroad, real estate	295,751	(21,793)
West Allis	Oil refining & distrib.	267,008	3,568

Youth Corps sits-in

By CHRIS STOEHR
of the Cardinal Staff

Twelve Madison youths with blankets, pillows and potato chips held a sit-in for five hours yesterday at the office of Sol Levin, head of Madison Housing Authority.

They said they had been locked out of their jobs painting basements in Truax Park Apartments when Levin changed the locks on the store room Friday morning.

The youths, between the ages of 14 and 15, sat in the office until after 2:00 Monday afternoon, demanding that Levin talk to them as a group. Until then Levin said he would only talk with a group spokesman and a group supervisor. Sensing a stalemate, he then negotiated with the group itself and when the group spokesman, Steve Knuteson, 14, was appointed as meeting chairman, negotiations with the

entire group got underway. LEVIN CHARGED that the work had not been properly supervised, which had resulted in graffiti, flowers and other "artistic efforts" being painted on the basement walls, the brushes and rollers being used not being cleaned and sinks clogged with paint.

"Unless adequate supervision is provided, you'll all be out of a job. I don't want to see that happen, but I've got to live with the job you do. Under the terms of your Neighborhood Youth Corps contract, you're supposed to be supervised," Levin said.

Levin had hired the youths to do the job as part of the federally funded Neighborhood Youth Corps project.

The youths responded by saying that Levin had summarily locked them out and had not waited for the job to be completed before judging them.

After Levin's ultimatum of supervision or no job, the youths held a closed caucus in a nearby conference room for about an hour and voted for no supervision. Levin then said his position was unchanged.

MEMBERS OF THE Dane County Welfare Rights Alliance were also on hand to counsel the youths in what do do. Alliance members refused, however, to do any negotiating for the youths, saying it was their job and their decision.

The group then decided to caucus again for five minutes.

After their second caucus, they voted to negotiate with Levin on the type and extent of supervision, and sent one supervisor and a group spokesman into his office in a closed door session.

When asked what he thought about all this, one boy said, "We think we can supervise ourselves, but we need our jobs."

is largely the brainchild and the workchild of Stuart Brooks, who happens to be the director of its first play.

Brooks is a University drama student with a traditional though unfulfilling background in Wisconsin Players productions. Part of that background is, apparently, the malcontents' syndrome in which disenchanted drama students sit around discussing what they'd like to do

(continued on page 5)

What if they gave a play-and nobody came?

By BENNY BOZO
of the King St. Trolley Staff
The new Student Repertory Company ever makes it in Madison, it won't be for not having embedded its roots firmly in the depths of theatrical hard times.

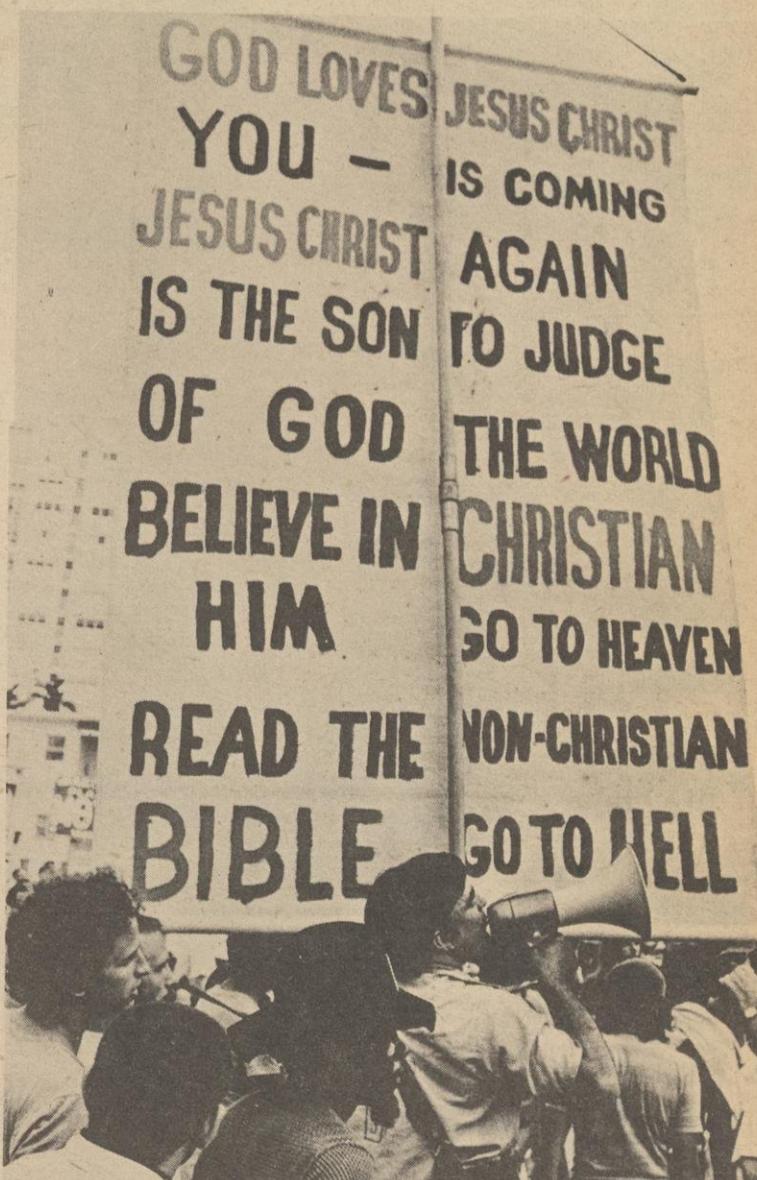
The third performance of "The Chinese Wall" (the company's first production) was cancelled last Sunday night because no one came to see it; no one, that is, but this reviewer and two other patient souls who promised to try

again later in the week. The play continues tonight at 11 27 University Ave.

"Did 'Ben' really draw away all of those enthusiastic Sunday theater-goers?" I asked myself, preparing to write this review of a play I hadn't seen.

In any event, there exists "The Chinese Wall" in the first place, and, more importantly, there exists a new repertory company in town to perform it.

The Student Repertory Theater



Cardinal photo by James Korger

From Miami to Madison, the Jesus movement can't be ignored.
See page 5.

News Analysis

Prison report a hot fall campaign issue

By DOUGLAS JOHNSON
of the Cardinal Staff

Opposing forces in the State Legislature fought the first skirmish Friday of what promises to be a lengthy political battle over the recommendations of the Governor's Task Force on Offender Rehabilitation.

The issue directly in question was Governor Patrick J. Lucey's veto of two bills passed by the Legislature earlier this year, each dealing with juvenile corrections. The most important was Senate Bill (SB) 296 which would have allowed the opening in January of the newly-built \$12 million Adams County Youthful Offenders Institution (YOI). The other, Senate Bill 348, would have given the Division of Corrections expanded

power to transfer juvenile offenders to adult institutions.

The State Senate voted to override both of Lucey's vetoes, but in the Assembly they failed to gain the necessary two-thirds votes. Debate on the bills indicated that a number of Republican legislators see the Task Force report as a potentially very effective election-year law-and-order issue, and a substantial number of Democratic representatives apparently agree.

THOUGH NEITHER of the bills related directly to the report of the Task Force, released in May, debate in both houses of the Legislature centered as much on the Task Force recommendations as the bills themselves.

In his veto message on SB 296,

Lucey cited declining prison populations within the state as one reason not to open the Adams County Institution. "We must re-evaluate our whole correctional system in Wisconsin before increasing the present system with another large institution," Lucey said.

That message came only days after the publication of the Task Force's controversial final report, which recommended the closing of all state prisons by June 30, 1975, and the establishment of a statewide system of community-based treatment facilities, among other proposals. Proponents of SB 296 saw Lucey's veto as the first step in instituting the Task Force recommendations.

STATE REP. Tommy G.

Thompson (R-Elroy), in whose district the Adams County facility was constructed, led the attack on the veto. "Wisconsin's is considered one of the best correctional systems in the country, and the Youthful Offenders Institution would make it even better," Thompson said, referring to Lucey's veto as "audacity."

"Twenty-five per cent of the Task Force members were black, compared to three per cent of the population," Thompson said. "Almost all were from Milwaukee and Madison... but that's where liberals have control. Four criminals from the institutions were represented, but no victim of a crime."

Rep. Marjorie (Midge) Miller (D-Madison) defended the veto.

She said that the YOI would cost \$4 million a year to operate and that to open the \$12 million facility would be "throwing good money after bad."

"It's a waste of taxpayers' money, it's a waste of young people's lives, and I think we have to find a better solution for our problems," Miller said.

REP. JOHN SHABBAS (R-Waukesha) said that the Legislature's will on the bill was "being thwarted by a very active minority" which he repeatedly referred to as "McGovern Mauauders."

"Ninety-eight of us actually voted for this bill, which would open a penal institution. We should be ashamed of ourselves!" Shabbaz said sarcastically. "We should build churches, not penal institutions." (The original Assembly vote on passage of SB 296 was 92-5.)

"In this age of let everybody do their own thing, it's hard for some of you to realize that sometimes somebody has got to go to prison," Shabazz concluded.

Although the Governor's veto on SB 296 was upheld, a 47-43 majority did vote to override the veto. That was no stunning victory, considering that the Assembly is two-thirds Democratic and the party leadership actively supported the veto.

IN THE Republican-controlled Senate the SB 296 veto had already been overridden on a decisive 26-5 vote, despite the best efforts of Minority Leader Sen. Fred Risser (D-Madison) to block it.

Risser also unsuccessfully attempted to block Senate passage of a veto override on SB 348, which would have allowed the Division of Corrections to transfer troublesome juveniles from juvenile institutions (such as Wales School for Boys) to adult institutions (such as Green Bay Reformatory). The bill, which specifically excluded transfers to Waupun State Prison, was vetoed by Lucey because it would have allowed the division to transfer juveniles "without a trial which guarantees to the juvenile his full rights."

Lucey's veto of SB 348 was also upheld by the Assembly Friday.

A MAJORITY of both houses voted against Lucey's progressive position on the two bills, and even greater majorities would oppose implementation of most of the Task Force's far-reaching recommendations. And while it is not impossible that the fall elections will bring substantial changes in party strengths, a major shift on penal reform issues is unlikely. No penal reform bill will pass the State Senate any time in the foreseeable future.

THE DAILY CARDINAL

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IT'S ART THE UNION

BLUEBERRY
A special breakfast
Blueberry Pancakes

Your choice of toppings - syrup, honey, jelly

19¢ each or 2 for 35¢

on Thursday you may have

14¢ each or 2 for 25¢

Regular breakfast menu also available

ANCAKE
Union South Snack Bar

happenings

SUMMER ART FACULTY SHOW

July 22, Saturday

Opening day for an exhibition of works by UW-Madison summer art faculty members. On display in the Memorial Union Main Gallery through Aug. 13.

BARABOO AREA BUS TOUR

July 22, Saturday

Last family tour includes an afternoon at the world famous Circus World Museum and a picnic supper with food provided at Devil's Lake State Park. Sign-ups and tickets \$5.80 for adults and \$3.25 for children under 12 at the Memorial Union Box Office. Bus leaves the Park St. entrance of the Memorial Union at 12 noon and returns about 8 pm.

SUMMER SUNDAY ON THE TERRACE

July 23, Sunday

Bring the family for butter-dripping sweet corn and finger-licking barbecued chicken!

12-2 pm Memorial Union Terrace

INDIAN INTERNATIONAL DINNER

July 23, Sunday

A la carte menu includes Chicken Curry, Mater Paneer (Indian spiced vegetables), Rice, Rayata (salad), Carrot Dessert and Tea

5:6:30 pm Memorial Union Cafeteria

BUTTER-MAKING DEMONSTRATION

July 18, Tuesday

Free, no sign-ups

3:30 pm Room 120, Union South

BASIC FREEZING TECHNIQUES DEMONSTRATION

July 19, Wednesday

If you're planning to freeze food, attend this mini-course for pointers from a Dane County Home Economist.

Free, no sign-ups
1:30 pm Room 211B, Union South

CERAMIC MINI-COURSES

July 17-18, Mon and Tues

Free ceramic instruction every week

Mondays - 1-4:30 pm

Tuesdays - 7-9:30 pm

Memorial Union Workshop

MOVIE TIME FILM

July 21-23, Fri - Sun

"Born to Win" starring George Segal, Paula Prentiss and Karen Black. Shown at 7, 9, 11 pm on Friday and Saturday and at 4, 7, 9 pm on Sunday

78¢ Memorial Union Play Circle

FOLKSINGING ON LAKE MENDOTA

July 22, Saturday

Folksinger David Barlow entertains aboard the Union's cruise boat for 9 and 10:30 pm tours. Also serving beer, wine and cheese. Tickets \$1 at the Outing Center. Boat leaves the Alumni House pier on the Memorial Union lakefront.

UNION SOUTH COFFEEHOUSE

July 22, Saturday

South's coffeehouse is back in action featuring local folksinging talent and free coffee every Saturday night

8-11 pm Union South Well Lounge

WINE TASTING

July 25, Tuesday

Co-sponsored by Wisconsin Union/Wine Growers of Calif. Free. Tickets may be obtained at Union Box Office Beginning Friday, July 21

Admittance by ticket only

Tripp Commons, Memorial Union, 4:30 - 6 pm.

SAVE
Haircuts only \$2.00
Wisconsin Union
Barber Shop
Ground Floor

Everybody's talkin . . .

Study in fiscal resistance

Phil Haslanger

By PHIL HASLANGER
of the Cardinal Staff

Conscientious objection, draft resistance, exile, and tax resistance are all familiar methods of opposing war.

Not unexpectedly, the government is lacking in enthusiasm for any of these tactics, although it does give legal sanction to conscientious objection to military service.

Dan Guilfoil, a 39-year old philosophy professor at Edgewood College, would like to see conscientious objector status extended to taxpayers. That extension would force the government to grant just a little bit more recognition to the right of dissent.

AT ONE TIME—SOME two years ago—such an extension was simply a dream in Guilfoil's head. Today it is a little closer to reality as the World Peace Tax Fund Act awaits action in a Congressional committee.

Research by the Daily Cardinal indicates that Guilfoil was one of the first persons in the nation to work seriously toward having such a bill introduced.

Ironically, though, the introduction resulted from pressure by a totally independent group working out of Ann Arbor,

Mich. Guilfoil only found out about their existence after the bill had been introduced.

"That," says Guilfoil, "is a sign of some tactical weaknesses and a sign that this bill embodies an idea whose time has come."

Just what is the idea that the bill embodies?

BASICALLY, IT would allow taxpayers who don't want their money to be spent on military items to redirect a portion of their taxes into a "fund for humanity" which would be used for various social concerns.

The concept is an old one, but the attempt to have it legalized is not.

Guilfoil's work on the idea began through his association with the liberal Catholic community in Madison, John XXIII.

Through discussions on how to oppose the war, sensitivity to the "witness" offered by conscientious objectors, an awareness of the growing tax resistance movement, and consideration of an idea from Pope Paul VI to establish a worldwide "fund for humanity" made up of money previously expended on arms, Guilfoil and friends drew up a petition to begin work on the bill.

On election night, 1970, Guilfoil presented the idea to Rep. Robert Kastenmeier (D-Wis.) who showed some interest. The

petitions were sent to Kastenmeier's administrative assistant, but word came back that the time was not yet ripe for such a proposal.

GUILFOIL LET THE idea ride as he concentrated his efforts on the thirteenth ward aldermanic race in 1971—a contest he ultimately lost by 53 votes.

About the same time, though, the idea of just such a bill was stirring in Ann Arbor.

By fall, a local doctor, David Bassett, had organized the World Peace Tax Fund Steering Committee. According to Arthur Mack, the committee's corresponding secretary, a second committee was established in Washington to lobby towards such legislation.

Rep. Ronald Dellums (D-Cal.) liked the idea and put his office to work rounding up co-sponsors, which included Kastenmeier. In April of this year the bill was introduced and referred to the House Ways and Means Committee.

WITH ITS INTRODUCTION Guilfoil reactivated his interest in the idea and is now working to move it through the committee. Resolutions written by Guilfoil supporting passage of the bill passed both the Second District Caucus of the Democratic Party and the State

Democratic Party.

Does the bill have a chance?

"I'm not optimistic," concedes Guilfoil. "But if you told me two years ago it would even be a bill now, I wouldn't have believed you."

He sees lobbying combined with education as the lever to getting the bill moving. "There's enough sentiment today that taxes are being directed foolishly," he says. "It's a matter of getting people aware that straight people can think about these things," he notes.

AS FOR GUILFOIL himself, he is not waiting for the government to pass legislation which will make the idea a reality. He has joined with others in the state to form a Wisconsin Peace Fund.

The specifics of the group haven't been worked out yet, but basically, members will put a part of their tax money into the fund and the group will disperse it to local causes.

Even Guilfoil would acknowledge that tax resistance alone, or the bill in Congress alone won't stop this war or militarism. But he and the others involved see it as one step in that direction.

And as the Chinese say, "A journey of a thousand miles . . ."

Rabbi sees rising apathy

By STEVE TUCKEY
of the Cardinal Staff

A campus drifting away from politics with students more "into themselves" is how Hillel Rabbi Richard Winograd viewed Madison prior to his departure to Jerusalem, where he will take up permanent residence.

In a wide-ranging interview the director of the campus Jewish center since 1964 reflected the divergence of purpose between

student activism began to take root in the civil rights movement, Winograd immediately became active in that fight going into the South and working with Martin Luther King. Hillel also became active in the ensuing years, but Winograd attributes this more to the times than to himself.

"In a highly politicized campus your institutions are going to reflect this," he said, "but right now I think the campus is moving

principle objection is that it "doesn't solve the problems of the world but only of the individual."

One cause on campus that Winograd has been fighting for is the creation of Jewish Studies Center. "When I went to college I took it for granted that my professor would not know anything about the Jewish religion and it is still the same way today."

Winograd remarked how Jewish students were not quite as active in Zionist activities as in years past. Defining Zionist activities two decades after the creation of the Jewish state as "getting involved in campus politics to protect Israel," Winograd admits this is done on campus with "very little positive effect".

Although he has been an ardent Zionist for quite some time Winograd's support of Israel has somewhat wavered now in what many consider to be her intransigent position in the Middle East. "I guess if I was in Israel I would be part of the mildly left opposition," he said.

"I DON'T THINK, though, that the Israelis are being paranoid for feeling threatened," he added. "In '67 there was a real threat and nobody expected them to do as well as they did."

Though it is reported now that Israeli leaders favor the re-election of Nixon because of his tough pro-Israeli stand, Winograd views such support as "short-sighted." "McGovern has the support of a lot of people who are committed to Israel," he said.

The plight of Jews in the Soviet Union has received a good deal of

(continued on page 6)

Cardinal photo by Douglas Johnson

away from politics."

WINOGRAD VIEWS the Jesus movement on campus and other religious crazes as symbolic of this growing indifference. "I think these people (Jesus freaks) are looking for an answer. They have seen so many gods fall that they are now looking for an out." His

WOMEN'S PICNIC

A Women's Picnic-Conference will be held at Vilas Park on Saturday, July 22 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. If it rains, the Conference will be in the Union. (Women's Action Movement is the sponsor.)

WOMEN'S FILM

"Growing Up Female," a free film, will be shown at the meeting of the Women's Action Movement, tonight (Tuesday, July 18) at 7:30 p.m. in the Union. See "Today in the Union" for room location.

WCLU Funds suit

By CHRIS STOEHR
of the Cardinal Staff

The Wisconsin Civil Liberties Union (WCLU) Foundation announced Thursday that it will assume financial sponsorship of the law suit filed last May against Madison Police Chief Wilber Emery and Inspector Hermann Thomas, Dane County Sheriff Vernon Leslie, and State Patrol Chief Klitzman.

Edward McManus, executive director of the WCLU Foundation, said, "Our organization has agreed to take on the financing of this suit because we feel police misconduct continues to be a major problem in Madison. We are hopeful of obtaining relief from the federal court which will force the police to respect the constitutional rights of peaceful protesters." McManus added that an independent drive to pay the costs of the litigation would probably also be undertaken.

THE SUIT IS a class action on behalf of eight people—including four University law school students—filed on the heels of this past spring's antiwar disturbances. The plaintiffs seek a preliminary injunction forcing police to wear identification numbers on their uniforms during demonstrations. On one occasion in May, city and county police headed onto federal property to club law students gathered there in non-violent protest.

On May 22 U.S. District Court Judge James E. Doyle refused to issue a preliminary injunction which would have barred the police from using excessive force and vile language, among other things, during demonstrations.

The three Madison attorneys handling the case, James E. Glover, Theodore Finman and Anthony Theodore, are also seeking a permanent injunction against excessive use of force by the police and requiring them to wear identification badges. They are asking \$100,000 in damages.

Glover is presently waiting for Doyle to rule on whether a hearing involving specific evidence in the case will be needed to grant the preliminary injunction or whether the plaintiffs' affidavits will be sufficient for the court to order police to wear visible identification.

The Dane County Junior Fair, Wisconsin's Award Winning Fair, presents . . .



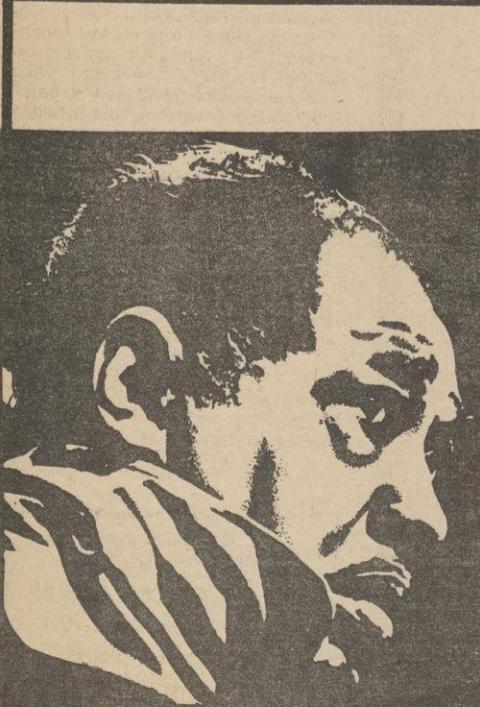
SAT., JULY 22 8:30 p.m.

All Seats General Admission
\$3.50 advance \$4.50 at door

Tickets available at Coliseum Ticket Center and these outlets: Manchester's Stores Downtown, West Towne, Westgate and East; Hilldale State Bank Bank of Madison; Hansen's Meadowood Pharmacy and Charisma, 521 State St. To Order by Mail: Enclose your check or money order for amount of purchase plus 25¢ handling charge and a self-addressed, stamped envelope and mail to "James Gang", Ticket Center, Dane County Coliseum, Madison, Wisconsin 53713.

Attend the Dane County Junior Fair Wed., July 19 thru Sun., July 23

DANE COUNTY MEMORIAL COLISEUM



HEAR "THE DUKE"
IN PERSON
TONIGHT IN
CAMP RANDALL STADIUM
8:00 P.M.

TICKETS ONLY \$1.00
UNION BOX OFFICE OR AT THE DOOR

BRING THE WHOLE FAMILY!

Field House in case of rain

Daily Cardinal

The Jesus Trip— Inherently Reactionary?

Rob Wertheimer

I was shocked and disgusted to see that the Cardinal saw fit to give the "Jesus People" or whatever they call themselves, space on the editorial page to disseminate their dogma.

These are the same people I watched cross MULO picket lines, time and again, with their glazed eyes staring straight ahead, singing sweetly, as they violated every principle ol' J.C. stood for. They couldn't even hear us picketers when we told them that Jesus was a tax evader and quite a radical for his day—quite unlikely to be a strikebreaker. Too high on God, no doubt.

I THINK IN ALL fairness the Cardinal should give equal time to the people in Madison who push heroin. Either way, the devotees end up as mindless zombies, unthinking and uncaring about solving the problems that face all of us in this country. 'Cause you see, if people start acting to change things around, then people won't need either dogma or skag to perform a frontal lobotomy on themselves.

The whole religion trip is inherently reactionary, especially as interpreted by the Jesus freaks, because it holds that if "I just get my head together, then everything is solved through the love of God." This is fine for the Jesus freaks to think, but it's rather hard for a Vietnamese peasant who is being bombed and starved to indulge in such a luxury.

It should be equally hard for anyone who cares at all about their fellow human beings to become involved with these people, and I hope the Cardinal will not again make it easier for this type of self-indulgence to spread in Madison.

It has come to me through the bushes that we are not yet together. Take time and become UNITED and I will speak...

big bear, Cree

Copies of the WAR Bulletin have finally sifted into Madison. The Bulletin is a four page newspaper presenting news of the war in Indochina gathered from alternative news sources.

The paper is a weekly project and is published out of Berkeley. It proposes to publish at least through the November elections and is available to any groups for distribution at cost: about \$11 per 1,000 copies.

The War Bulletin got its start in the midst of the Vietnamese offensive last fall when the American public was continually subjected to the ridiculous reports of pending ARVN victory. By the time the smoke cleared and even CBS saw ARVN beat its hasty retreat, the War Bulletin was on the streets, using reports from foreign news services (Le Monde, Radio Hanoi, etc) to lend some semblance of fact among the American fiction.

Pick up a copy if you see one. Arrange to distribute it through your groups. Contact the WAR Bulletin at 415-845-7220.

The Cardinal's coming move semester. It will include the submitted for either newspaper should be in our hands at 425 Henry Mall by July 28 if possible. The same is true of classified ads.

The Fall registration issue is free on campus during the University's registration period beginning Aug. 21.

The Cardinal Spectacular Fall Orientation issue will be mailed to every student expected to register for the fall issues, articles and news briefs

Individuals who intend to submit copy for the papers should relay that intention to the Cardinal as soon as possible.

"The non-white experience with"

Racism and American Law

Jesse Ford III and Marvin Madden

The authors are inmates of the Wisconsin prison community.

Some critics of this series may conclude that these articles are unnecessarily provocative. Our intention is not to imply that law has been used by government only as a repressive instrument, instead we purport to question the legitimacy of law-making and law enforcing institutions.

In this questioning we are not alone. According to a report to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, "While it may be argued that much...disaffection is due to naive and unreal demands made of courts by the disaffected it must be emphasized that the courts—and other branches of government—themselves contributed to the decline of legal authority."

The report also recognizes that "...blacks, whether in the north or the south, have always been skeptical of the courts' capacity to administer fair and equal justice."

Another Commission report, the Kerner Commission, told the nation something that most blacks have known for a long time—America is a racist country.

"RACE PREJUDICE has shaped our history decisively; it now threatens to affect our future. White racism is essentially responsible for the explosive mixture which has been accumulating in our cities since the end of World War II."

Many white Americans recoiled from this charge of racism as it applied to them and summarily dismissed the conclusions of the report. This all too easy evasion of some difficult and ugly truths was made more possible by the nature of the Kerner Report.

Despite its many valuable contributions, the report did not delve deeply into just how decisively racial prejudice has shaped our past and the extent to which it puts any future in doubt. The "explosive mixture" has been accumulating not just in our cities, and not just since World War II.

The presence of white racism has been a constant influence on the American past. It has defined the American past.

A look at the relationship between American racial attitudes and the legal system provides one of the best avenues of investigation for this series. For though it is often proclaimed that ours is a "govern-

ment of laws, not men" the law does not exist as a "brooding omnipresence" somewhere off in the ether.

Law is made by men and, in America's case, by men in a racist society. In this country, law has truly been the handmaiden of racism.

INQUIRY INTO the racism-law interaction can perhaps be made by first examining the Indian, the Oriental, the Spanish, and the black experiences with American law from a historical perspective and then by analyzing the manner in which racism continues to play a role in the structural apparatus of the American white

power to dispose of the land.

Now we ask you—how the hell can you discover a land that is not only owned but occupied by somebody else?

TREATIES HAVE been ratified by the House and the Senate and incorporated into the legal structure only to be broken when it is advantageous to America's racist society.

Some of the greatest instances of official lawlessness chronicled in our nation's history are found in the pattern of treaty making followed by treaty breaking in dealing with Indians. It is a story shaped by the two-pronged hypocrisy of the forked tongue.

economic security.

ONE OF THE best examples of how U.S. law exploited the Indian is the ruse used against the California Indians. The Indians, after a long hard fight, gave up more than half the state of California in exchange for perpetual ownership of 7,500,000 acres. But pressured by white politicians, the senate never ratified the treaties under which the Indians gave up their land.

The Indian Bureau, which had negotiated the treaties in 1851 with 119 California tribes, never told the Indians about the Senate's failure to ratify. Consequently the treaties stayed in the files of the Senate until 1905 when the 7,500,000 acres the Indians thought was theirs were sold to white settlers and land speculators.

As with the Black experience the law was manipulated to keep Indians at the back of the social bus. In some parts of the country, Indians were not allowed to testify in court or become members of the Bar. A special set of laws governed their social conduct in such matters as drinking and inter-marriage. Customs and usage barred them from many public facilities. And governmental suggestions for dealing with "the Indian problem" ranged from penning them up on reservations to genocide. Efforts were made at both.

Today, the highest rates for infant mortality and tuberculosis in the country occur on Indian reservations. And yet with the vast technology of the United States, nothing has been done to curb these rising statistics.

THROUGHOUT THE PAST, the racism of American society has been reflected in its legal system. Today, however, most racial distinctions are gone from the statute books. Blacks, Indians, and Orientals are no longer barred from testifying in court in matters involving white citizens. (But because of underlying deep rooted prejudices many judges and juries still accord much greater weight to the testimony of white witnesses than they do to non-whites.)

There are encouraging tendencies, but they should not lead to the false conclusion that in a racist society the law has somehow managed to escape racism. The interaction between American racism and the legal system continues today in less visible but not necessarily less pernicious forms.

(Next): An in-depth look at racism-law and the Oriental.



racist judicial system.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN

The red brother has long felt the brunt of the superiority complex of the white European and his descendants in the New World.

As early as the seventeenth century, the English were setting up reservations for Indians in the Americas. As early as the eighteenth century, legislative bodies were offering bounties for Indian scalps.

On the question of Indian lands, the U.S. Supreme Court in Johnson vs. McAntosh (1823) took the position that "discovery gave exclusive title to those who made it"—upholding the land claim of whites who "discovered" certain lands occupied by Indians and violating the Indians' right and

In 1830 Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, which was designed to effect the transfer of the so-called "civilized tribes" from their homelands in the east to lands west of the Mississippi. In exchange for their homelands the Indians were to receive perpetual title to the western lands.

"Perpetuity" lasted only until white Americans decided that the vast territory west of the Mississippi was too valuable to remain in Indian hands. It was these illegal white encroachments that generated most of the Indian wars of the nineteenth century.

Lands taken away from the Indians made available to white settlers under "federal land grant law" formed the basis for the climb of many white Americans to

Reporter's notebook

"Good God Almighty, my darling Jesus"

"God is wonderful, I can't explain
But I can say glory hallelujah
I can praise his name. . . ."

"Women should be submissive to the
husband as unto the lord."

"This (Jesus movement) business
masks the real issues. It's just an easy
catch-all, like drugs or candy. You can
say 'have a happy forever', but what
about now?"

Running up and down State St., and
preaching from atop the stone benches
that encircle the mall fountain, the Jesus
people have converged on the Madison
community, proclaiming THE WORD,
teaching THE WAY, and prophesying
THE END.

The Jesus movement, which
originated, like so many other
movements, in the 1967 California flower
children era, planted itself in Madison a
little over a year ago and since then has
been growing rapidly. All of the "wit-
nesses" claim to have had an intense,
personal experience of discovering "the
Lord", and they are out to convert the
whole of Madison, particularly the
student population, to their beliefs.

The NEW LIFE group, which arrived
in the city around the 1st of June, is a
collection of believers from Houston,
Kansas, and Iowa. Located in the SAE
fraternity house on Lake St., they intend
to be in Madison for the entire summer
after which they say they will go
"wherever the Lord leads them".

SCOTTIE CAMPBELL, who preaches
frequently in front of the Memorial
Union, says that the group "is trying to
set up a New Testament Church—a body
of believers, and this means people.
That's what Jesus is interested in,
people. . . ."

The people at the Lake St. house
display a variety of hair styles—from
long to short and well trimmed, and dress
styles ranging from ragged Hippie types
to straight, well-dress young ladies. They
call each other "brother", "sister" or
"elder". No smoke rises from either
cigarettes or dope in the large living
room of the house, and most of the people
there have a look of communal con-
tentment. One pair of eyes seemed to be
tripping high, and the face was full of a
wide child-like smile. Another girl, sit-
ting against the wall, appeared,
throughout the afternoon, to be on the
verge of sad, not joyful, tears. She sings
this hymn:

God is wonderful, I can't explain
But I can say glory Hallelujah
I can praise his name. . . .

Last week, the fervor of the group's
preaching on State St. reached a volume
that brought complaints from the local
residents, and the police were called in to
quiet things down. Students walking in
the area react with everything from
indifference: "It doesn't bother
me—everyone has their own opinions,"
to vehement disapproval: "I'm sick of
hearing about Jesus Christ every time I
walk through the mall," "I think it's
annoying—annoying as hell if you spend
more than 5 minutes on the mall."

ONE STUDENT sitting on the mall
during the preaching Wednesday af-
ternoon commented angrily on the Jesus
Movement: "I see it all as the first
rumblings of a fascist movement in this
country, remarkably similar to the Hitler
Youth. . . ." Another said, "This business
masks the real issues. It's just an easy
catch-all, like drugs or candy. You can
say 'Have a happy forever!'—but what
about the now?"

The Jesus people have very definite
ideas of what is TRUTH, and this can be

described as literal interpretation of the
Bible, including belief in a real and living
Devil (who manifests himself in such
things as mysticism and the occult) and
the submission of the woman to the man:
"Women should be submissive to the
husband as unto the Lord," said Linda
Kellogg of the Lake St. group, who has
been married for 3 months.

In The Late Great Planet Earth, one of
the most popular books of the movement,
the author, Hal Lindsey, traces biblical
prophecy throughout history up to the
present and projects it into the im-
mediate future. Lindsey claims that the
setting up of the state of Israel in 1948
was prophesied in the Bible, and he sees
this as one of the signs of the imminent
destruction of the world and the second
coming of Jesus, who will, at this time of
world-wide disaster, gather up into
heaven the faithful.

BOB SALINGER, 27, a second year
University psychiatry resident, who was
Jewish until a little over a year ago, and
Peter Olson, 25, a Jesus person for 2
years, are leaders in the Madison
movement. Following are some excerpts
of a discussion with them on their own
personal beliefs:

Cardinal: Do you find a lot of
people come to you from problems
such as drugs?

BOB: Yes, and we've seen
people get cleared up from drugs
just like that. (A snap of the
fingers) We've had lots of people
who were scared, some lonely and
isolated, and some plain ordinary
kids.

Cardinal: What role do you think
puberty and sex play in the draw
of the movement? Is it the desire
for ecstasy, which could be seen
as a sublimation of the sex drive

that brings people to the
movement?

BOB: A lot of people would say
that this is the case. The way the
Bible says it is, that God created
man with a great longing in his
heart to know God. Man has no
peace in his heart until he knows
God. There's a vacuum inside that
is not filled until it's filled with
God.

Cardinal: What do you think of
marriage?

BOTH (enthusiastically):
Marriage is great! Marriage is far
out! (Neither are presently
married.)

Cardinal: What about the role of
women?

BOB: The woman is submissive
to the man in a spiritual sense—not in terms of man lording it
over women. It's the same as the
relationship of a man to Jesus...

Cardinal: But isn't that really
putting the male in the position of
being a god?

PETER: Man represents Christ
and woman represents the
Church. This is a model for their
lives—then everything works in
perfect harmony. We've had girls
who were women's libbers, who
are now free; they're free from
the chains of the self thing.
Women's Lib gets into a thing of
competition... I respect their
position, but they don't have very
much understanding of what we
have to offer or what Jesus has to
offer...

BOB: The question of man being
the head over the woman is a
question that is constantly being

(continued on page 6)

Summerfest features good music - for cheap

By PERRY WHITE
of the Cardinal Staff

Summerfest, Milwaukee's attempt at impersonating a real city, complete with cultural events, is back this summer with some tremendous music to soothe your sensibilities as all those brats and beers go to work on your stomach. Especially recommended are the evening shows featuring the like of Aretha Franklin, Arlo Guthrie, and the Leech and Eddy (late of Mr. Zappa).

All shows are \$1 cheap and conditions at the Lakefront Amphitheater are fairly comfortable.

Pretty surprising for that vast industrial wasteland to our east.

I SUGGEST LEAVING early in the morning, get in the beer city by noon, stopping at Jake's deli on North Avenue for a lean corn beef sandwich, then checking out the St. Vincent's second hand store on Fon-Du-Lac (great collection of used bowling shirts), then making it on over to the Lakefront and summerfest.

See you by the Schlitz stand! I'll be wearing my red Plaza Bowl bowling shirt.

Tonight's performance includes Jerry Lee Lewis, Fats Domino, and Bill Haley and the Comets. Wednesday night it'll be the Aretha Franklin Show (Aretha Franklin for a buck?). Thursday is a little Blues with B.B. King, Edgar Winter, the J. Geils Band, and Head, Hands and Feet.

Friday night brings Arlo Guthrie, George Carlin and one of the old Madison favorites, Siegel-Schwall Blues Band. Saturday night is Charley Pride night with Judy Lynn and LeRoy Van Dyke, and Sunday is billed as a Surprise Rock Spectacular, when Leach and Eddy come from under the shadow of Zappa and try it on their own, with others.

Screen Gems

By M. BERGMAN

July 18—High Sierra and White Heat—A double feature that more or less sums the gangster film in the forties. High Sierra virtually ended the Warners gangster cycle that began with Little Caesar; Bogart is brilliant in his first major starring role as the Dillinger-like aging hoodlum out for one last job.

White Heat features Cagney as a mother-fixated mobster (somebody once observed that Raoul Walsh was the only director who could have got away with a shot of Cagney sitting on his mother's lap) struggling against his own psyche and the newly-mechanized cops. An attempt to revive the gangster genre, White

Heat is an astonishing ex-
clamation point to it. 8:00, B-10
Commerce.

July 19—College—Buster Keaton's vision of the American college in the twenties is a nightmarish world of haughty coeds and elephantine athletes. Buster is a sensitive young man who leaves his mother to pursue love into the groves of academie, finding, as we all do, that neither is exactly what it's supposed to be. 8 and 10:15, 19 Commerce

July 20—5,000,000 Years to Earth—if you missed this on TV last week, don't miss it now. The third Quatermass film from England (the other two are The Creeping Unknown and Enemy From Space, both little known and

Student Rep

(continued from page 1)
with theater if they only had the
chance.

RESOLVED THAT someone
eventually had to provide that
chance, Brooks founded
the Student Repertory Company.
"I wanted to bring those
raps out of my apartment and into
a theater."

Brooks' self-avowed mentor in
this respect is Joel Gersmann, who
generates a lot of flak but also
directs a lot of plays. It was
Gersmann's prolificacy which
inspired Brooks to go out on a limb
and produce a full length play for
public consumption. At the same
time, he was acting on a sense that
Joel Gersmann ought not to be the
only person directing plays in
Madison—that is, apart from
Wisconsin Players. "There really
ought to be six Broom Street
Theaters in the area," Brooks
phantasized.

By starting one of those six,
Brooks hopes eventually to see the
company grow into a forum for
many different directors and
directing techniques, a training
ground for experimental acting, a
focal point for improvisational
theater (otherwise untouched in
Madison with the exception of
Kentucky Fried Theater, which
recently left town), and finally an

environment for collective
directing.

OF COURSE THE question is
whether all of this can be done
within the framework of good
theater which people will come
and watch. Brooks, at least, is
guarded against the "poor theater
idea" whereby an uncreative
company survives on the good
will, charity, and sympathy of an
undemanding community. Of
course, it's a hard thing to judge
when there's hardly any
community at all.

Whatever the audience, we are
assured that "The Chinese Wall"
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Increase minority funding

Regent meeting shows surprising unity

By CLAUDIA RICE
of the Cardinal Staff

"We're ready now to leave the ramp and head for the runway," said University System President John C. Weaver in prefacing a progress report to the Board of Regents Friday.

He was referring to how far the system has come since merger and set the tone for the rest of the meeting by emphasizing the necessity for system-wide consistency in programs.

Personal efforts on Weaver's part will be mainly regarding internal affairs of the system, including "business and not ceremonial" visits to all 13 universities during the fall term, and visit to all 14 two-year campuses during the '72-'73 academic year.

IMPROVED communication between campuses will be a major goal of Weaver, who said, "We're in a new kind of game... a new game requires a new game plan. I'll strive for rapid information as to what the central administration is doing." He plans on doing this by creating a faculty advisory group, composed of one faculty member from each university, and personal visits with legislators in their home areas. In addition, Weaver and his staff plan more frequent contacts with regents, the governor's office, and heads of other state agencies.

Weaver reported that the federal Pay Board has approved faculty salaries for 1972-73 at rates established by the Legislature and the Board of Regents in May. He announced that a special task force appointed by him was now studying faculty work loads and faculty time use in an effort to define work patterns and find better ways to account to the regents and public on faculty productivity. He termed faculty time use and work loads "among the most misunderstood" aspects of university operation and said that the final task of the task force would be to find the information necessary to compute an "appropriate and valid" monetary remuneration for work load.

Another controversial subject touched on by Weaver was the Lowell Hall purchase which took place by the University of Wisconsin prior to the merger. Weaver said that the Attorney

General's recommendation that "fair market" appraisals be made before purchases is now a policy which effects both the System and the State Building Commission.

WEAVER REVEALED that a study on policies for counseling and informing prospective students is in progress, and thus far it has discovered that efforts to bring non-resident students to Wisconsin have not been of major significance in the system as a whole, nor have some universities been active within the state in getting information to future applicants.

In certain areas, however, the University System is working to benefit Wisconsin students who have to go elsewhere for their education due to a lack of studies in certain fields here. Weaver said the System is negotiating with the University of Minnesota on a proposal to admit a number of Wisconsin students yearly to Minnesota's School of Veterinary Medicine. This tuition subsidy plan would also benefit taxpayers by saving them the millions of dollars it would take to build such a school in Wisconsin.

Wisconsin is making progress in affirmative action programs for minority groups including women. Weaver claimed, and further said that it intends to take national leadership in aiding financially less fortunate students.

The main items voted on by the Board of Regents Friday were tuition schedules and a 30% increase in funding for minority programs in the coming biennium, approval of the agreement between UW-Madison and the Teaching Assistants' Association, new policies for determining and using student fees and revision in freshman admissions policy.

The tuition plan agreed upon base fee and tuition levels dependent on whether a student is enrolled at the Madison or Milwaukee doctoral campus or one of the other non-doctoral campuses. The total direct or indirect costs of instruction for each type of campus determine fees under this plan. Costs will be greater at the Madison and Milwaukee campuses because of the specialized programs and facilities needed for graduate programs. Present tuition amounts are those decided upon

before the merger, and former State universities have lower tuition than the schools in the old Universities system.

TUITION PAID by resident undergraduates will be based on 25 percent of undergraduate costs for the type of campus they attend, but non-resident undergraduates would pay 100 percent of the costs. Resident grad students would pay tuition based on 120 percent of undergraduate costs, and non-resident graduate students would pay for 70 percent of graduate costs for the type of campus at which they are registered. Accurate figures for what tuition and fees will be in 1973 will not be available until the Legislature decides how liberal its funding for the University will be.

(An \$8 tuition increase was passed by the regents last month for students on the Madison, Milwaukee, Green Bay and Parkside campuses for this fall. Larger increases were approved for former State Universities, mainly to even levels all across the board within the system.)

The recommendation that funding for minority programs be increased by 30% in the next biennium was greeted with unanimous approval. There was some hesitancy on the part of some, notably UW-Madison Chancellor Edwin Young, about whether or not the program should establish an additional Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs. He seemed concerned about the feasibility and necessity of innovating any special structure to administer the program. However, Regent John M. Lavine, Chippewa Falls, member of the ad hoc committee that had studied the program, stated that with the exception of the added vice president, no new staff will be required. The one officer will do a full-time job of coordinating minority group programs.

OTHER DISCUSSION on the recommendation centered around the concern of some regents that approval of the funding would be acting without following normal budget procedure process. They were answered by Regent Mary Williams of Stevens Point who explained that the ad hoc com-

mittee's report had been tabled to coincide with budget construction in order to include monies for the program. The views of the recommendation's proponents were summed up by Regent David Carley of Madison who said that the advancement of minority programs could not be considered "business as usual."

The "Agreement Between the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the Teaching Assistants' Association" for the period June 1, 1972 through May 15, 1973, was confirmed. Principle differences between this agreement and the most recent previous one include reasonable absolute dates for notification of termination, evaluation, and appointments; clearly-stated rather than ambiguous or implied-but-not-stated responsibilities of a TA to supervising professor; and more specific language as to entitlement to and duration of sick leave benefits.

A resolution suggesting that a common approach be used for assessment and distribution of segregated University fees throughout the system beginning in the next biennium was passed, but not without stepping on numerous toes. Segregated fees are fees for facilities and services ranging from student unions and centers, student health, athletics, textbook rentals, parking, and even cheerleading and pom pom girls on some campuses.

IN A MEETING Thursday, the Regent Business and Finance Committee heard from UW-Oshkosh student government Pres. Mark Mitchell, who presented the plight of smaller campuses in the system. He explained how the less-populated schools in less populated areas than Madison and Milwaukee have a harder time drawing people to events like concerts and also suffer financially in almost any other area due to fewer people to assess for contributions, be it student newspaper or ski team. His main bone of contention, however, was against the committee's decision to eliminate legal services from Oshkosh's segregated fee schedule.

He argued that approximately 500 students a year benefit from Legal Services at a cost of \$1.84 per student whereas one must pay \$7.58 for intercollegiate athletics including costs for injuries, and the majority of those who pay are not eligible to participate. He stressed that his comparison was not meant as a suggestion to eliminate sports on his campus, but merely to point to the inequities of the present system and to shed light on the feasibility or not of trying to make a philosophy of commonality work in all areas.

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