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By KEITH DAVIS

The shabby, run-down building on Williamson Street—plastered with posters, slogans and several conspicuous “welcome” signs—looks like an old union hall. It is actually a new union hall, the headquarters of the Wisconsin Alliance.

A diverse and growing organization, the Wisconsin Alliance today is working on campaigns—in the Ninth Ward for Susan Kay Phillips’ aldermanic candidacy, in the Thirteenth Ward and in the school board races where non-Alliance candidates have been endorsed.

But electoral work is only a part of the Wisconsin Alliance’s activity. In addition to elections, they work with strikers and in boycotts, with progressive and radical elements across the state, with cooperatives and other services to people, and with political defense groups.

Alliance Political Theory
The reason for Alliance efforts rests in their political analysis of America. They see a two class society composed basically of workers and owners. According to Alliance workers, political and social power flows from control of productive property and, presently, the owning class is also presently the ruling class.

This is an historical development which rests on the development of the large corporation. The corporation has closed off opportunities for the average American. Alliance people contend, and channelled his or her life into jobs and social situations in which he is treated more and more like a machine.

In addition to this basic two-class analysis the Alliance sees a managerial class, which is clearly allied with the ruling class, and a small owner class of family farmers and small businessmen. These also are being pushed to the wall and can only help themselves by allying politically with an organized working class, the Alliance says.

While the working class (manual, secretarial, sales, many professionals, etc.) comprises the majority of Americans (83 per cent) they are kept divided by cultural class distinctions such as ‘middle’ versus ‘lower’ class and by racial, sexual, and age conflicts, according to Alliance belief.

In its analysis, the unity of the working class depends on the integrity of each of its groups. To that end, the Alliance supports the struggles of minorities for the right

to determine control over their own lives,—the struggle of women as well as the general struggle of the working class.

The theme of Alliance programs is autonomy: for workers in their jobs, for consumers, and in the general social and political environment. Under such plans, workers would control the conditions and pace of production as well as the work environment. In addition, they would determine hours, lay-offs, unemployment policies, and “cost of living.”

The Alliance has tried to realize this analysis in a number of ways. It grew out of people active in Madison politics and radical activities during the mid-1960’s.

Early Political Work

city: public ownership of the bus company and the class-power division in the city which is based roughly on geographic lines—the inner and outer cities.

The summer of 1969 was spent developing the bus issue, which is a good example of the Alliance’s approach to local issues: the quality of public transit forces working people to own cars, according to the Alliance, at much greater share of their income than for the rich. At the same time this takes away riders from the bus company, which to make up for its falling revenues raises the prices. This hurts most people who cannot drive or who are too poor to own a car, the people who can least afford it.

paigning only part time because of their participation in the TAA strike.

Following this, a major effort was put into Betty Boardman’s campaign for the U.S. Senate last fall.

Although failing in one objective—getting enough votes to become a statutory party—the campaign generated a number of contacts across the state and helped to establish the difference between left-wing Democrats like Sen. William Proxmire and the radical Alliance.

In the Alliance’s eyes, Proxmire’s platform rested mainly on a more efficient military and domestic policy but did not question the basic issues of imperialism abroad or corporate

(Labor, State Organizing, Campus, Services and Co-ops, and Internal Education are the others), this one acts as a political defense group around national and local questions.

Growth and Success

All of this work fell, until recently, on a slightly varying core of from ten to twenty people. As a result, many of the efforts fell short and the Alliance did not seem to be able to consolidate its gains.

In general, this may have been due to other causes as well. Choosing deliberately to work off campus, the Alliance put itself in a difficult organizing position, since for years there had been relatively full employment in Madison in mostly white collar jobs. Also, it

Wisconsin Alliance: creating the working class party



The party itself was formed in spring 1968 when a state platform was circulated and a petition campaign to get statutory recognition was begun. Although a vigorous effort was made, the rigorous nature of the law, the small number of people, and the newness of the party all combined to defeat the attempt.

In a different sense Eugene Park’s fall campaign for sheriff and Adam Schesch’s campaign for mayor in spring 1969, were more successful. Neither won, but Parks’ two week write-in campaign garnered over 7,000 votes and Schesch received several thousand votes also. Schesch raised for the first time two issues which have become standard in the

The car also makes it possible for more people, usually a little bit better off than average, to move out to the suburbs. Usually the suburb is a tax island, receiving services from the city (bus, water, education) but not paying for them. It also allies these people with the much better off, who fled the inner city long ago. Their interest now becomes building high speed access roads into their businesses. This means destroying neighborhoods in which working people, students, and retired people live. If not totally removed, the remaining areas are unsafe for the very young and retired.

Pursuing issues like this, the Alliance has been accused of reformism. But when the city did

dominance at home.

While elections are convenient milestones in measuring history, they are not the major part of Alliance activity. The group has a strong grass roots orientation and the use of elections, Alliance members agree, is tactical. The candidates do run to win, but not with the faith that the changes they seek can be obtained in a ruling class government. Rather, it seems to be based on the continuing educational and organizing value an elected representative has among his or her people.

The overall orientation of the Wisconsin Alliance is returning power to the people and not simply in “representing their best interests.”

has rejected working with elite decision makers to work out a popular decision making group. As a result, it has not been able to move within the two-party cultural context of American politics, and has been swimming upstream.

Recently, however, the Alliance has been growing at a fast rate. This fall, the newsletter was culled of ‘dead’ names and fell from 550 to below 200. Now it is back up to 550 and still growing.

Boardman’s campaign, state organizing conferences, and trips by Alliance members around the state have brought new contacts and interests—so have the formation of two new groups, the Campus Branch and the Co-ops

“A working people’s party will of necessity propose and work for many concrete reforms.”

take over the bus company, according to one Alliance member, the issue was not co-opted. “The contradiction heightened, since it became clear that the mayor has tried to sabotage an effective mass transit oriented to the people.”

As the Alliance program puts it, “a working people’s party will of necessity propose and work for many concrete reforms. Only through a program of immediate relevance and value to people’s lives can such a party mobilize a majority of the working people to actively participate in this struggle.”

Elections in 1970

In spring 1970, the Alliance scored an electoral breakthrough in electing two county board supervisors, Mary Kay Baum and Jack Dunn. Several other candidates ran well, despite cam-

To this end, they do many things. Currently, the party is working on a boycott of Gardner’s Bakery, which has refused to recognize a union of its workers. They also supported the CUNA strike recently—against the parent organization of credit unions. In addition to walking the line with the pickets, they carried a resolution of support for the strike at the University’s credit union.

In the past the Alliance worked on the G.E. boycott, during the strike last winter; the grape boycott; and the black strike of Feb., 1969 during which they leafleted throughout the entire city.

The Anti-Repression Committee of the Alliance tries to see to it that what power remains directly in the hands of the people is not taken away. One of seven committees

and Services Committee. The former is trying to initiate activities relevant to the campus and city, while the latter works with alternate institutions such as food conspiracies. In the past, many groups from Our Tax Project to abortion counselling groups have used the Alliance Hall on the east side.

Like few local politically-oriented organizations, the Wisconsin Alliance has done what all politicos talk about and has moved out “into the community.” The delapidated structure on Williamson Street, a place where coffee is served to everyone at the oddest hours, is a start. It is a headquarter for campaigns of sorts now, and for campaigns of sorts in the future.

THE DAILY CARDINAL

MONDAY

As we come marching, marching, we bring the greater days;
The rising of the women means the rising of us all.
No more the drudge and idler, ten that toil where one repose,
But a sharing of life’s glories, Bread and Roses, Bread and Roses.

—textile worker’s strike,
1912; Lawrence, Mass.

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**PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
 FOR THIS WEEK**

MONDAY AT 8

MADISON VOTE-IN '71

Beginning a nightly series of programs on the forthcoming Madison election. Leo Cooper and William Dyke appear tonight

TUESDAY AT 6:30

OXFORD/WISCONSIN DEBATE

Debating teams from Oxford University and The University of Wisconsin debate: "Has American

TUESDAY AT 10

FIRING LINE

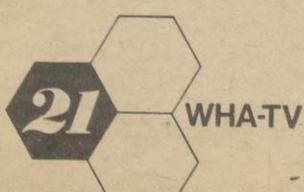
William Buckley's guests are Douglas Pike and Harrison Salisbury; the topic is "Vietnamization"

FRIDAY AT 8

THE GREAT AMERICAN DREAM MACHINE

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The University & Power and

By LEE METCALF

Lee Metcalf is a United States Senator from the state of Montana.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE CORPORATION

Public policy is determined in the private as well as the public sector. The private sector is especially powerful in formulation of public policy regarding environmental protection, health and safety, equal employment opportunity, economic concentration, and the pricing of goods and services by oligopolies.

This power in determination of public policy by private corporations is held through four principal methods:

First. Cumbersome administrative procedures, which effectively insulate corporate management from stockholders who wish to influence corporate policy;

Second. The withholding, by the corporation, of information which Government enforcement officials need to administer public laws;

Third. The compromise of public officials, through retainers, job offer, campaign contributions, and constant cultivation at advisory committee meetings, association gathering and social events; and

Fourth. The pervasive permeation of the

corporations. That absence of basic information itself speaks volumes about the lack of attention paid by the academic community and others to corporate decisionmaking.

This year, in order to begin the collection of what is an elemental part of the voting process, I asked some 60 universities to send me their investment portfolios. The response of a few universities bore out Professor Galbraith's remarks about tendencies of universities to identify themselves with the corporations in which they invest. These universities, alas, rather than letting their finances be known, in the spirit that befits any free and open university, asked that their stockholdings not be published. In that category was my own university, Stanford, along with Rice. In addition, the University of Missouri and the University of Chicago declined to provide the requested information. I have come to expect corporations to be secretive about their ownership. I did not expect, and was saddened to know, that some universities are secretive about their investments.

I have respected the wishes of those universities which asked that the contents of their investment portfolios not be published. And I am pleased to report that most of the universities promptly and fully provided the information requested.

A portion of the material submitted by the universities has now been tabulated and summarized by members of my staff and interns. Because of the limitation of time, my office analyzed university holdings of common stock in only one field, that of energy—the electric, gas, and oil companies.

The energy field was selected because that is where the action is, or should be. Energy companies employ all four methods described at the outset of my remarks to frustrate attempts to influence their practices and policies. And it is the practices and policies of energy companies, more than any other segment of our society, which lead to the concern over environmental protection, health and safety, equal employment opportunity, economic concentrations, and overpricing.

This study of the investments of a few universities in one area shows that a mere 53 universities hold 10,963,272 shares of common stock, valued, as of December 5, at \$321,590,645.68 in 85 electric utilities.

They hold 1,805,683 shares of common stock, valued as of December 5, at \$57,204,062.73 in 32 gas utilities.

They hold 11,487,949 shares of common stock, valued as of December 5, at \$526,773,290.16 in 44 oil companies.

In total, the 53 universities held 24,256,904 shares of stock valued at \$905,567,998.57 in 161 energy companies.

The common stock holdings of these university portfolios amount, in many cases, to from 1 to 3 percent of the shares voted at a company's annual meeting last year. That is enough stock to have an impact on policy and the public, as witness the General Motors annual meeting controversy last spring, where the project for corporate responsibility assembled only 2.73 percent of the votes cast.

In addition, in several instances a university is among the 10 largest stockholders in a company. It has a sufficient investment portfolio to warrant representation on the board of directors of various corporations.

THE HARVARD EXAMPLE

Consider, for example, Harvard: Harvard's investment portfolio of common stocks was valued, as of June 30, 1970 at \$548,844,966. It held 7,251,413 shares of stock in the energy corporations. Harvard's treasurer, George Bennett, handles investments for Harvard-Yenching Institute, of which he is deputy treasurer, and for State Street Investment Corp., of which he is president. State Street handles investments for Harvard but State Street's 2,062,718 shares in energy corporations valued at \$62,996,775—as of December 31, 1969—are not included in the Harvard and university totals above. Bennett is also president of the Federal Street Fund, Inc., and of the Second Federal Street Fund, Inc. He is a director of Hewlett-Packard Co., the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. and the United States and Foreign Securities Corp. In the energy field he is a director of the Commonwealth Oil Refining Co., New England Electric Co., Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., and Middle South Utilities, the New York holding company which controls Arkansas Power & Light, Louisiana Power & Light, Mississippi Power & Light, and New Orleans Public Service.

It was in this capacity as a director of Middle South that Mr. Bennett came to

the Corporation

“The public”

Washington and persuaded the Securities and Exchange Commission to overrule its staff and grant stock options to Middle South executives. Bennett testified that:

“The president of Middle South would do everything he is doing in a more extraordinary way...scan the operating expenses more carefully...sharpen his pencil a little sharper on construction programs...make his people who are negotiating with labor a little tougher, and be certain his company was earning a full return, if only he could have some stock options, which he got.”

Harvard is the largest stockholder in Middle South and Harvard's State Street is the second largest stockholder. Twenty-four universities and Harvard's State Street together hold 1,467,826 shares in Middle South, more than 4 per cent of the stock voted at the annual meeting last year. Certainly it is a sufficient holding to warrant consideration, at annual meetings and before Federal and State regulatory commissions as well, of questions that need answering today, such as:

First. How many nonwhites are employed in a professional capacity by each of your operating companies?

Second. What is the daily contribution of each generating plant to air and water pollution?

Third. Why do the companies continue to oversell their product, which is in short supply, through advertising?

Fourth. Why not put the money that has been going into advertising into research and development?

Fifth. Why do not the companies, in view of the President's pleas for voluntary actions to reduce inflation, forgo the rate increase which the regulatory commission could be persuaded to approve, and settle for a nice, solid annual return of 10 percent on our common stock?

Sixth. Why do the operating companies not return to their customers the millions of dollars of advance deposits that have been collected, or at least pay the going rate of interest?

Seventh. Which public officials are on the payroll of or retained by Middle South and its subsidiaries?

Substantive questions, including but not limited to those listed above, need to be asked at stockholder meetings and before regulatory commissions regarding a number of electric utilities. They range from American Electric Power—the New York holding company which is attempting throughout its vast territory to take over the locally managed, city-owned power systems—to Virginia Electric & Power, whose discrimination against blacks has caused the Justice Department to take action against it, a type of action which needs to be broadened in view of the finding by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission that the electric utilities industry discriminate more in employment than does any other major industry.

It is noteworthy that the investments of a few universities gravitate toward those electric utilities whose pricing, hiring, environmental or monopoly practices are not in what many of us, off or on campus, believe to be the public interest. The universities which, as the following tables will show, follow this investment pattern, include the following 18:

Harvard; University of Texas; Cornell University; Northwestern University; University of North Carolina; and University of Virginia;

University of Illinois; University of Michigan; Columbia University; Rutgers University; University of California; and Williams College;

University of Rochester; University of Kansas; Macalester College; University of Oregon; Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Princeton.

Yale University does not invest in electric utilities.

The 27 companies which especially attract those universities' investments and which sorely need some attention from independent scholars are:

American Electric Power, the New York holding company which controls Appalachian Power, Virginia, Indiana & Michigan Electric, Indiana, Kentucky Power, Kingsport Power, Tennessee, Ohio Power & Wheeling Electric.

Baltimore Gas & Electric.

Carolina Power & Light.

Central and Southwest, the Delaware holding company which from a Chicago office controls Central Power & Light—Texas, Public Service Company of Oklahoma, Southwestern Electric Power—Louisiana, and West Texas Utilities;

Cincinnati Gas & Electric; Cleveland Electric Illuminating; Columbus & Southern Ohio; Commonwealth Edison—Illinois; Consumers Power—Michigan; Florida Power Corp.; Florida Power & Light; Gulf States Utilities—Texas; Houston Lighting & Power; Illinois Power; Indianapolis Power & Light; Middle South Utilities.

New England electric system, the Boston holding company which controls Granite State Electric, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Electric, Massachusetts, Narragansett Electric, Rhode Island and New England Power, Massachusetts:

Niagara Mohawk, New York; Ohio Edison, which controls Pennsylvania Power; Oklahoma Gas & Electric; Pacific Gas & Electric, California; and Public Service of Indiana; South Carolina Electric & Gas; and Southern California Edison.

Southern, the Atlanta holding company which controls Alabama Power, Georgia Power, Gulf Power, Florida, and Mississippi Power:

Texas Utilities and, just across the Potomac, Virginia Electric & Power.

UNIVERSITY OIL HOLDINGS

The 53 universities surveyed have substantial common stock holdings, as the tables below show, in principal oil companies. Here are some of the leading oil company investments by the universities:

December 28, 1970

| Company | Number of shares | Value as of Dec. 5, 1970 |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Standard of New Jersey | 1,774,130 | \$129,245,370 |
| Texaco | 2,033,971 | 71,697,477 |
| Gulf | 2,319,802 | 69,872,436 |
| Mobil | 773,060 | 44,528,256 |
| Standard of California | 705,244 | 36,052,073 |
| Standard of Indiana | 661,888 | 34,980,780 |
| Louisiana Land & Exploration | 406,936 | 24,253,385 |
| Atlantic Richfield | 308,472 | 20,050,680 |

The stultifying effect of close financial ties with oil companies and other energy corporations is a subject of which the Senate has considerable knowledge. There is, however, no great body of literature published regarding the relationships between these corporations and the universities.

It is sufficient here, I believe, to remember the difficulty which California and Federal officials had in obtaining university experts in the wake of the oil leak off Santa Barbara early last year. Some university experts did not want to endanger their consulting arrangements and industry grants.

The University of California at Berkeley has lost millions of dollars because of its obeisance—along with Government officials at all levels—to Pacific Gas & Electric, which flouts the Raker Act and refuses to transmit to Berkeley the Federal power to which the city is entitled.

The University of Pennsylvania is wiser—and \$3 million poorer—since some of its funds were involved in an effort to keep the late Penn Central from bankruptcy. I have seen a pointed series of articles by J.A. Livingston, the financial writer, and in the Wall Street Journal regarding the Penn U-Penn Central episode. But the University of Pennsylvania, to the best of my knowledge, is not raising any of the hard questions that should be asked about an arrangement under which the chairman of the university trustees' investment committee is the senior partner in a leading Philadelphia brokerage concern, Butcher & Sherrerd, and who also held a substantial number of shares in Penn Central himself.

My point here is that universities and faculty members who are too closely tied to corporations tend to behave like public servants who get into that kind of a box. They do not ask and answer the questions that need frank and full replies.

It is my firm belief that the faculties, students, administration and alumni of our great universities could perform monumental service to their country at a critical point in its history by redirection of the voting power of university stock in energy corporations. University leadership in this area could encourage other institutions and groups to examine more closely the behavior of corporations in which they own stock. Such leadership would tend to free the university community from the extraordinary influence of corporations described by James Ridgeway in “The Closed Corporation.” And perhaps most importantly of all, it could well lead to some changes in public policy which are beyond the reach of public officials.

It is my hope that this fragmentary report on university voting potential will encourage the university community itself to undertake the collection and distribution of a full report in this area.

Monday, March 22, 1971

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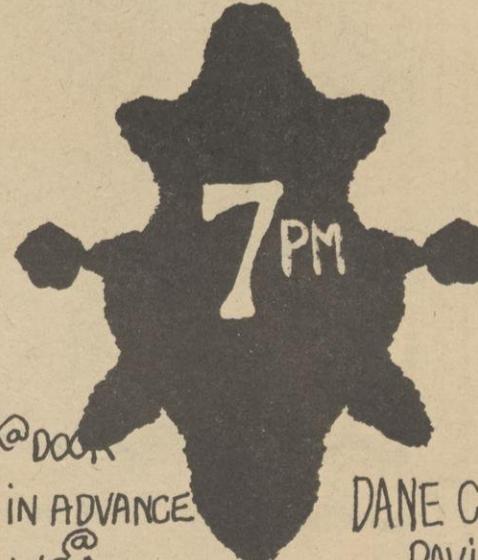
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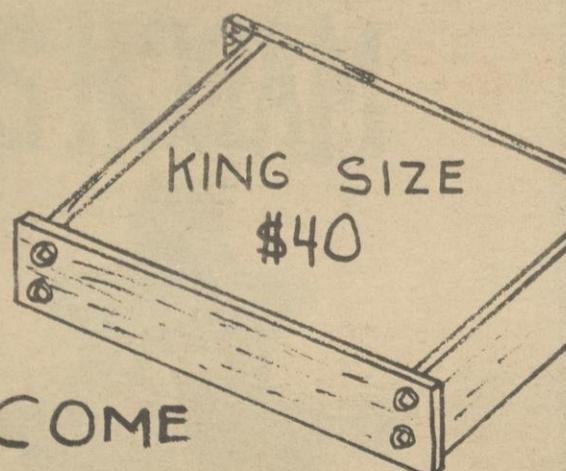
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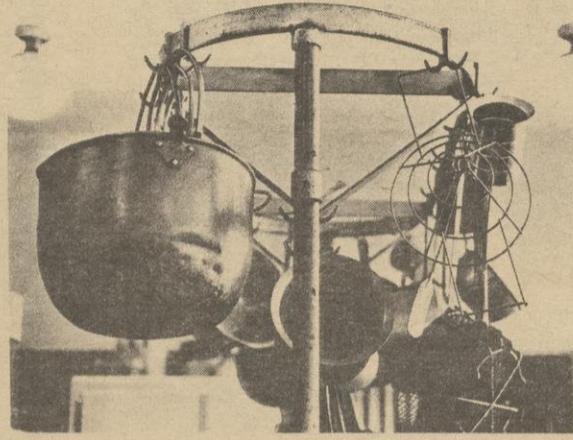
sunflower kitchen

'You are what you eat'

By JUDY GREENSPAN

In this canned, homogenized and enriched world of hamburgers, french fries and apple pie, it's hard to find healthy untouched, organically grown food. It's even harder to find a restaurant that serves these pure natural foods. "You are what you eat," became a positive reality recently when the Sunflower Kitchen opened in the Brooks Street YMCA.

Walking into the natural foods kitchen to eat evokes amazement and awe at the wide



selection of foods offered, foods so pure they seem unreal. Spiced cottage cheese sandwiches, wheat germ with raisins, soy bean salads, macroburgers, rice with sauteed vegetables, cucumber soup, cold grain cakes, yogurt and cottage cheese with honey, sunflower seeds and raisins, fresh fruits and various exotic beverages.

The atmosphere of the kitchen is relaxed, almost serene. People sit in small groups around the counter and at tables quietly talking. Most of the conversations revolve around natural foods. Many of the curiously seeking attempt to decipher the unusual menu. The aroma of the warm organic foods fills the room.

Signs and colorful pictures line the walls. "Try the new organic apple cider—It's really good" and "All of our eggs are organic." "Please give money to buy a cooler." Suggestion cans are on every table. The restaurant has a very communal, friendly air.

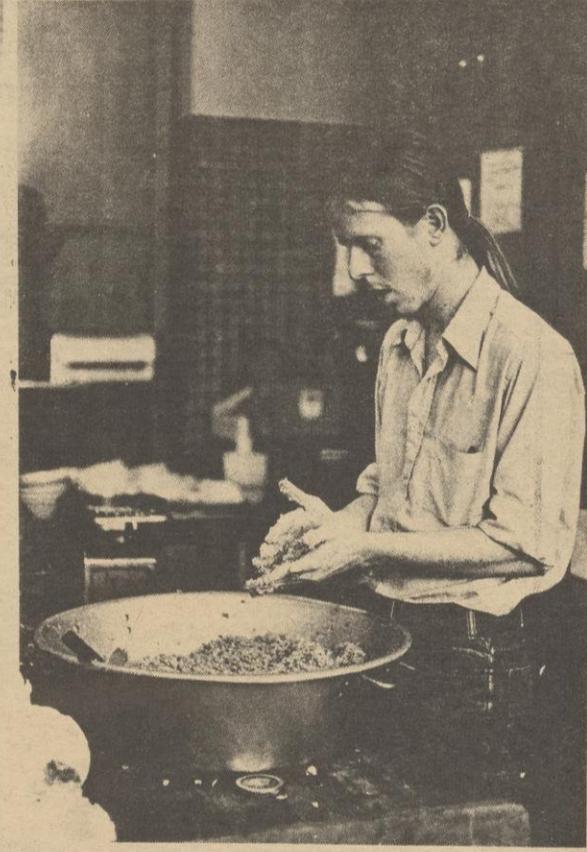
Sitting down at the counter, the whole restaurant seems to come alive with activity. The waiters and waitresses are busy

foods restaurant, the waiters are human beings trying to work and function in a cooperative kitchen.

"I wish the customers would have more patience and understanding. If people want a natural foods restaurant, they have to work for it. That's what a cooperative is. It's everyone's restaurant," a waitress tries to explain to the new customers.

It's lunchtime. A lunch of homemade wheat bread, cheese and honey. A donation can is sitting by the cash register. The cashier is one of the founders of the new kitchen. He explains that more volunteers were needed to work in the organic restaurant. He also says he wishes that more people would take an interest in the cooperative. "We're open to all suggestions," he says.

He speaks honestly about the opening of the Sunflower Kitchen. The restaurant was begun with almost no money, he says. The people could not even afford a cooler for fresh vegetables and fruits. Now they have a cooler. The kitchen still needs a juicer so



preparing food and taking orders. They are all volunteers and many are new at the job. One young waiter explains how he had first come into the Sunflower Kitchen for breakfast with his environmental studies class. He really liked the place. The next day he came in and started waiting on tables.

The volunteers serve the customers in a very amateurish manner, sometimes forgetting to put forks or knives on the table, sometimes mixing up orders. A few of the new customers grow impatient. They are accustomed to the professionalism of conventional eating places. In this natural

that they can serve fresh fruit juices. The Sunflower staff also wants to move out of the 'Y' into their own building.

"The Kitchen is a non-profit cooperative venture. Business is good but not good enough. Moreover, we really want people to help out as much as they can," the cashier concludes.

The Sunflower Kitchen is open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. every Monday through Friday and from 4 to 8 p.m. on Saturday-Sunday. The prices are reasonable and the eating company is friendly. Where are you going for lunch today?

McDonald's introduces the great big, thick, pink, hot, juicy Quarter-Pound Hamburger.

A hamburger made with a quarter-pound of 100% beef.

That's all beef . . . no filler.

Served with ketchup, mustard, pickles and chopped onion
on a toasted sesame seed bun.



Spring anti-war action plans formulating

By MILES MOGULESCU
and
JUDY GREENSPAN

"We can bring peace this spring if the people make the peace," say organisers of the May Action Coalition (MAC), a coalition of student and community groups formed last Thursday at a meeting at the YMCA to organise spring anti-war actions and publicize the People's Peace Treaty.

"If the government doesn't stop the war, the people have the power to stop the government," they argue.

All groups and constituencies supporting three points can join the Coalition: (1) the People's Peace Treaty, (2) relating the war to domestic repression and social injustice, (3) civil disobedience as well as peaceful demonstrations.

22 GROUPS JOINED the Coalition after the first meetings, including People's Office, Wisconsin Alliance, SSO and LHA dorm brigades, Guerrilla Theater, We The People, WIND, March 8th, Goldflower, WERM, Mime, Binh Collective, Third World Unity, American Serviceman's Union, and the Madison Defense League.

The Coalition will be moving into a permanent office in the basement of the Brooks St. YMCA in a week and in the meantime is sharing an office with ASU in the same building (255-5156).

One of the Coalition's first activities was to set up a speaker's bureau. They are contacting a wide range of groups and constituencies in Madison—dorms, frats, coops, departments, women's groups, community organizations, PTA's, churches, ward organisations—to ask them to ratify the peace treaty, participate in the spring demonstrations, and join the coalition.

Organisers are stressing that the Peace Treaty is not a petition but a statement of intention to act. Groups are being encouraged to implement the Treaty in any manner they can creatively devise.

SOME INSTITUTIONS ARE taking themselves out of the war and using their resources instead to help the Vietnamese. For example, a scientists group is doing scientific research for the N. Vietnamese instead of for the U.S. Organising is going on among Milwaukee dockworkers to stop handling defense supplies. Other groups are implementing the Treaty by helping the Camp McCoy Defense, supporting the defense of the Berrigans, Angela Davis and Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins, working on the Farmworkers' Lettuce Boycott, canvassing with the Treaty, and using various media to publicise the Treaty.

Decentralisation is being stressed and groups are being encouraged to come up with their own implementation ideas and to communicate them to the office staff so they can get them out to other groups through the coalition newsletter. Organizers are also stressing the need to go beyond one-shot demonstrations and make these projects permanent. Each group is being encouraged to begin one continuing project, as well as organising to take part in the spring actions.

Locally, the May Action Coalition is organising a series of Madison demonstrations as well as organising people to go to Washington.

On March 30, people from the May Day Collective are coming to Madison with speakers, films, Guerrilla Theater, and a Women's Conga Band and a program is planned in Great Hall. The Coalition is also working with the New Nation Conference planned for the April 3 weekend. The weekend on April 23-25 will be a Midwest Women's Conference and members of that

conference will organise an energy-creating rally and festival for Sunday, April 25 to kick-off two weeks of activity in Madison.

ON APRIL 28, an anti-military ball is planned in coalition with MAPAC to raise money and to send off the people going to Washington. On May 1 there will be a May Day Festival and labor day celebration. Organisers hope to turn this into a good old fashioned May Celebration and to get permission to have it on the square. They hope to involve not only students but a wide cross-section of people in Madison.

The Coalition is also supporting the series of demonstrations in April and May organised by the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), a coalition which includes such groups as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, National Farmworkers, Welfare Rights, National Student Association, New University Conference.

On April 1-4 there will be national actions in commemoration of Martin Luther King. On April 19-23, PCPJ is supporting operation Dewey Canyon III, by Vietnam Vets, a protest which will include camping out in Washington, a march from Arlington Cemetery, and a mock search and destroy mission and prisoner interrogations in the White House and Capitol.

ACCORDING TO THE VETS who are organising Dewey Canyon, "This campaign will be a limited incursion designed to protect the lives of American troops."

ON APRIL 24, the PCPJ is co-sponsoring a mass peaceful demonstration with NPAC, although NPAC has not yet agreed to allow PCPJ to speak and has so far not endorsed the activities of PCPJ. On April 25-28 the PCPJ plans People's Lobbies in government buildings, in which they will mill in the buildings, disrupt normal activities, and attempt to talk to the employees about the war.

During these days there will also be intensive training for full scale mass civil disobedience beginning May 1.

If by May 1, the government has not agreed to stop the war and set a date for the immediate withdrawal of all American troops, the PCPJ plans to call on the American people to stop the government through organised mass civil disobedience, in Washington and around the country. On May 1 there will be a Youth Festival in Washington. On May 2 there will be a peaceful rally addressed by Ralph Abernathy and speakers from the Farm workers and Welfare Rights.

ON MAY 3 at 6:30 in the morning the civil disobedience is planned to begin with attempts by masses of people to shut down key institutions, buildings, and intersections in Washington. Organisers are emphasizing that this is not intended to be a random tactic thing, but an organised and disciplined action.

Regions will be given assignments and trained in advance in civil disobedience tactics. The civil disobedience is planned to continue in Washington and around the country at least through the week, culminating May 5 in a National Moratorium on Business as usual when it is hoped that mass tactics, strikes, civil disobedience, demonstrations on a local level throughout the country will halt all business as usual.

Organisers emphasize that this is not just another spring demonstration but a serious attempt to stop the war this spring. With 73% of the people calling for immediate withdrawal according to a recent Gallup

The following letter is an edited version of a message received from Madame Nguyen thi Binh, negotiator for the National Liberation Front at the Paris Peace Talks.

Dear American Friends, Youths, and Students:

I wish to talk to you today, not in the capacity of a representative of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, but as a citizen of any country who can realize what is right, and discern what is just, who loves life and values peace. For many years now, the war in south Vietnam has caused a great deal of sufferings, a great deal of loss in human life and wealth for our two countries. It has also caused unretrievable losses in the spiritual and moral fields for the United States. Since the start of the Paris Conference on Vietnam, the Vietnamese and the American peoples have opened the conference will end all these great losses.

However, over the past two years, it is clear to everyone that the Nixon Administration, by deeds in South Vietnam as well as at the conference table, has not aimed at ending the war as it has promised but at continuing it.

Moreover, with the intensification of the war in Laos, and the expansion of the War to Cambodia, the blood of American youths will continue to be shed, and the money of American taxpayers to be unreasonably wasted. Before the tortuous and impudent argumentations, the serious present acts of war in Cambodia and Laos and the preparations for new military ventures of the Pentagon in Indochina, one wonders to what extent will Mr. Nixon prolong and expand the war?

In the face of this situation, the South Vietnam peoples are resolute to pursue their struggle for the survival of the country, a path they have chosen for dozens of years now. Patriotic activities are daily carried out by millions of



JOINT TREATY

THE PEOPLE OF

AND THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH

BE IT KNOWN THAT THE AMERICAN AND VIETNAMESE PEOPLE ARE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH VIETNAM BUT WITHOUT OUR IT DRAINS AMERICA OF ITS RESOURCES, ITS YOUTH AND ITS HONOR

WE HEREBY AGREE TO END THE WAR ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS, AND CAN DEVOTE THEMSELVES TO BUILDING A SOCIETY BASED ON HUMAN

WORLD, WE ALSO REJECT ALL FORMS OF RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION AND ETHNIC GROUPING WHICH FORM THE BASIS OF THE POLICY PRES

1. THE AMERICANS AGREE TO IMMEDIATE AND TOTAL WITHDRAWAL OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY FORCES WILL BE REMOVED.
2. THE VIETNAMESE PLEDGE THAT AS SOON AS THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WILL ENTER DISCUSSIONS TO SECURE THE RELEASE OF ALL PRISONERS OF WAR.
3. THERE WILL BE AN IMMEDIATE CEASE-FIRE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH VIETNAM.
4. THEY WILL ENTER DISCUSSIONS OF THE PROCEDURES TO ESTABLISH A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH VIETNAM.
5. THE AMERICANS PLEDGE TO END THE IMPOSITION OF THIEU-KY-NGUYEN AND THEIR RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND SO THAT ALL POLITICALLY ACTIVE VIETNAMESE WILL BE RELEASED.
6. THE VIETNAMESE PLEDGE TO FORM A PROVISIONAL COALITION GOVERNMENT WHICH WILL INCLUDE ALL VIETNAMESE IN THE PRESENCE OF ANY FOREIGN TROOPS.
7. THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE PLEDGE TO ENTER DISCUSSIONS OF THOSE SOUTH VIETNAMESE WHO HAVE COLLABORATED WITH THE UNITED STATES.
8. THE AMERICANS AND VIETNAMESE AGREE TO RESPECT THE ACCORD WITH THE 1954 AND 1962 GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THE UNITED NATIONS.
9. UPON THESE POINTS OF AGREEMENT, WE PLEDGE TO END THE WAR ON THE BASIS OF SELF-DETERMINATION AND MUTUAL RESPECT FOR THE INDEPENDENCE, SOVEREIGNTY AND INTEGRITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY RATIFYING THE AGREEMENT, WE PLEDGE TO TAKE A JOINT TREATY AND TO INSURE ITS ACCEPTANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT

South Vietnamese youth and students, on the battlefields, even in the streets of Saigon and other south Vietnamese cities.

Of late, representatives of the U.S. National Student Association have signed a joint declaration of peace with representatives of the National Union of Students of North Vietnam and the Liberation Students Union of South Vietnam. They also brought back to the United States a peace declaration of the National Union of Students of South Vietnam. These documents have voiced not only the aspirations of the Vietnamese and American students, but also the earnest aspirations of the Vietnamese and the American people as well. To materialize these wishes, I hope that the students in all universities around the United States and throughout South Vietnam, will endorse and respond to the peace declaration in the most effective way.

Dear American young friends, the demand for a rapid and total withdrawal of US troops from South Vietnam has become an urgent one from broad masses in

South Vietnam, the United States, and all over the world. With the support of all peace loving forces the world over, let us act, in various forms, to demand that the Nixon administration immediately stop the war in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, bring home all the G.I.'s by June 30 this year as we proposed in our September 17, 1970 peace initiative and as many personalities among U.S. officials themselves urge. The Nixon administration must respect the right of the peoples of South Vietnam and Indochina to decide themselves their own destiny.

According to latest news we are facing a very serious situation in Laos; in spite of Washington's

efforts to keep the silence over the recent events in Laos, a big offensive has been launched by tens of thousands of Saigon puppet troops, and Thai mercenaries into lower Laos under the direct command of U.S. officers and with the very active support of U.S. air force, thus posing an extremely urgent and dangerous situation.

Let us overcome the explosions of

bombs and shells with the voices of

justice and peace. Let us fight

staunchly to foil the cruel

colonialist scheme of the Nixon

administration and all war

profiteers who enrich themselves

on the blood of our people. In so

doing, we will build up a beautiful

and lasting friendship between the

peoples, you and students of

Vietnam and the United States. I

wish the best success to your future

activities especially the big mass

demonstration that you are

preparing with great enthusiasm

in May of this year. With my most

affectionate and friendly

greetings,

Madame Nguyen thi Binh, Foreign

Minister:

Provisional Revolutionary

Government of

South Vietnam.

Historically, mistakes are not so much setbacks, as a means of learning and growth. The abandonment of projects, the decline and collapse of organizations and the disillusionment with old standards give rise to creativity, innovation and discussion. New leadership, ideas and methods are built upon failure.

Premature obituary for a sleeping lion

The following analysis was written by Robin Byrd, pseudonym for a former member of the Mother Jones Revolutionary League, especially for the Daily Cardinal.

It is hardly surprising that the straight media has announced the death of campus activism. They identify the movement solely as a force of violence and disruption. By the logic of their shallow vision, a peaceful season on campus means an end to student militancy and political action. Their premature eulogies are a result of their failure to have an understanding of what the movement is, and has been.

A recent Associated Press article, widely circulated in American newspapers, heralded the demise of the student movement, ironically citing as partial evidence a previous treatise by this author tracing the dissolution of the Mother Jones Revolutionary League at the University of Wisconsin.

The examples of Mother Jones on this campus, and, on the national level, the Black Panther Party, are often used to substantiate the claim that student fervor for the supposedly-coming revolution is waning. Unable to view such cases as progressive steps in a long continual struggle, the media tends to draw instant and inaccurate conclusions. The disintegration of Mother Jones and the split in the Panthers merely demonstrate that evolution, improvement, and possibly even destruction of purportedly-vanguard organizations is both inevitable and, in the final analysis, positive.

Historically, mistakes are not so much setbacks, as a means of learning and growth. The abandonment of projects, the decline and collapse of organizations, and the disillusionment with old standards gives rise to creativity, innovation, and discussion. New leadership, ideas, and methods are built upon failure.

The dimensions by which the left are incorrectly identified—strikes, riots, and street-fighting—may not be visible. The movement is nonetheless alive and well; quiet, possibly, but inarguably building, organizing and creating.

During seemingly-lethargic periods such as the present, the left is free to work unhindered by the presence of fad-mongers, fair-weather radicals, and self-imagined Che Guevara ego-trippers. Elements which have always done considerably more harm than good have retreated to cynicism, apathy, and narcotic bliss. Since there is no dramatic "action," they quickly lose interest.

The people remaining, a hard-working group of area residents remain committed as well as together. Their efforts have built several strong local Women's Collectives whose presence was felt earlier this month on International Women's Day both by selective trashing and workshop

discussions. The debut of the new street theater during Sen. George McGovern's WSA Symposium appearance was a successful and important performance. The dedicated people who constitute the Wisconsin Alliance have continued to push their Saul Alinsky-like program on all fronts. From local elections to food conspiracies, their organizing efforts in the east side community continue. In addition, they have provided strong support for consumer boycotts and area employee strikes. R.P.M., the alternative printer, and free high schools, continue to function effectively. The Wisconsin Independent New Department (WIND), Our Tax Project, the Madison Consumer's League, the mushrooming growth of local cooperatives of all varieties, the lettuce boycott, the Camp McCoy Defense Committee, the Madison Area Committee on Southern Africa, the Women's Action Movement—these are just a very few of the working and thriving groups of people that are not in the headlines but organizing consistently and successfully behind the scenes. A great deal of revolutionary activity remains, unburdened, energetic as ever.

Madison's drive towards a revitalized movement culminated recently with a pair of community dinners. The dinners were held with the intent of bringing people together, hopefully to build a Madison Liberation Front. The structure would serve as a point of unity for Madison's active but diverse and sometimes competing collectives, groups, and projects.

The organization would be similar to the one now operating with acclaimed success in Seattle, Washington. Old tensions and fears, surface ideological differences, and what could be labelled "Stalinist intimidation tactics," however, stifled progress at the last dinner, although the possibilities are good that some kind of unified community front can yet emerge on some level.

Establishment media pundits speak of a "lull" on American campuses. There has always been a lull on American campuses; it is only, in recent years, that that lull has been disturbed so uncharacteristically. It is the increasing frequency of disturbances, and the less and less interval time between lulls, that apparently worries hardened observers of the college scene.

A "lull" is nothing unusual. It is, on the contrary, the ferocity of recent militancy that is unusual, both in a historical and social context. Avowed revolutionaries need not riot weekly to prove their existence. For, they say, there is the hard, long, difficult, and seemingly-less dramatic and glamorous job of organizing beyond the confines of the colleges to be done. The movement, in contradiction to what you may have read elsewhere, is not dead; it is, perhaps, a case of the lion sleeping.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN OF THE UNITED STATES VIETNAM AND NORTH VIETNAM

PEOPLE ARE NOT ENEMIES. THE WAR IS CARRIED OUT IN THE NAMES OF THE
UT WITHOUT OUR CONSENT. IT DESTROYS THE LAND AND PEOPLE OF VIETNAM.
ND ITS HONOR.

OWING TERMS, SO THAT BOTH PEOPLES CAN LIVE UNDER THE JOY OF INDEPENDENCE
BASED ON HUMAN EQUALITY AND RESPECT FOR THE EARTH. IN REJECTING THE
CRIMINATION AGAINST PEOPLE BASED ON COLOR, CLASS, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN,
POLICY PRESENT AND PAST OF THE UNITED STATES.

WITHDRAWAL FROM VIETNAM AND PUBLICLY TO SET THE DATE BY WHICH ALL UNITED

U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICLY SETS A DATE FOR TOTAL WITHDRAWAL:
THE RELEASE OF ALL AMERICAN PRISONERS, INCLUDING PILOTS CAPTURED WHILE

BETWEEN U.S. FORCES AND THOSE LED BY THE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY

OCEDURES TO GUARANTEE THE SAFETY OF ALL WITHDRAWING TROOPS.
THIEU-KY-KHIEM ON THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH VIETNAM IN ORDER TO INSURE
AT ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS CAN BE RELEASED.

SIONAL COALITION GOVERNMENT TO ORGANIZE DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS. ALL PART-
ECTIONS IN WHICH ALL SOUTH VIETNAMESE CAN PARTICIPATE FREELY WITHOUT

DISCUSSIONS OF PROCEDURES TO GUARANTEE THE SAFETY AND POLITICAL FREEDOM
LLABORATED WITH THE U.S. OR WITH THE U.S.-SUPPORTED REGIME.

RESPECT THE INDEPENDENCE, PEACE, AND NEUTRALITY OF LAOS AND CAMBODIA IN
CONVENTIONS AND NOT TO INTERFERE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THESE TWO

EDGE TO END THE WAR AND RESOLVE ALL OTHER QUESTIONS IN THE SPIRIT OF
FOR THE INDEPENDENCE AND POLITICAL FREEDOM OF THE PEOPLE OF VIETNAM

AKI STEVE ACTION ARE APPROPRIATE TO IMPLEMENT THE TERMS OF THIS
E GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The TAA: a year later

By MEG BORTIN

The cries first rang out one year ago this week: "On strike, Shut it down!" For the first time in history, a recognized union of teaching assistants on a university campus went out on strike.

Now, a year later, the University of Wisconsin Teaching Assistants' Association (TAA) has re-evaluated its stand, and is moving forward in a slightly different direction. Though not as vocal as last year at this time, the TAA intends to re-emerge as an industrial union composed of workers in all domains at the University.

For many on campus, last year's strike provided their first awareness that a TAA existed in Madison. Nevertheless, it's been around for a while.

EVER SINCE SPRING of 1966, there has been an "association" of one sort or another among TA's. At that time, a demonstration on campus against the unfairness of the 2-S draft deferment sparked about 50 TA's to meet and discuss issues which they felt were important for them as teachers. Having been put in the position where to give a student an F was possibly to send him to Vietnam, they felt cornered as to what could be done.

The group remained informal for a time, raising such issues as grading and educational planning, and investigating to a small extent the outside interests of the University. Then, with the Shabaz Bill of January, 1969, more TAs became involved.

The bill proposed that the tuition remission for out-of-state TA's be eliminated. (About 80 per cent of TA's at that time were from out-of-state.) Although membership in the TAA was still under 100, a vote taken by all TA's on campus stated that the TAA would strike if the bill passed; subsequently, the bill was dropped.

After this, the general feeling among members was that since these crises would occur over and over, a permanent union should be formed. An authorization drive was conducted in spring of 1969; over 50 per cent of the TA's on campus authorized the TAA as their sole collective bargaining agent with the University. On April 15, 1969, an election among all TA's granted official recognition of the TAA as a bona fide union.

SINCE THAT TIME, the union's activities have been more widely known. Bargaining with the University for a contract was begun on May 28, 1969. The TAA broke off bargaining in January, 1970, charging a lack of cooperation. And on March 16, the now infamous strike got under way.

A year has passed since then, and in the interim TAA officials have become disillusioned as to the good faith of the University in following the terms of the contract.

The settlement reached last spring provided that the contract agreed upon would be effective as of April 10. No more than a week after that date, says the TAA, the University failed to keep its side of the bargain, in refusing health care to the spouse of a TA. Although all articles of the contract were to be effective immediately, University officials stated that the health care provisions would not go into effect until September 1.

Several other grievances with the University have been brought up since last April, one of which has led to a full-fledged lawsuit. The case arose from a dispute over the class-size clause in the contract, and the reality that students have been turned away from courses this year.

The University's position is that the clause, which limits TA class size to an average of 19 students and a maximum of 24, has made it necessary to cut course size and even eliminate some courses--there just aren't sufficient funds to provide enough TA's to go around, they say. The TAA, on the other hand, affirms that there is enough money to go around; it just isn't being distributed in the way it was allotted originally.

BECAUSE THE TAA suspected that funds allotted for classroom instruction were sometimes being used for research, they began last November to seek out information. When University officials refused to give them certain figures, the TAA filed suit against the University under the Anti-Secrecy Statutes. The suit was heard in Circuit Court on February 26, 1971, and a final decision is still pending.

Information the TAA is trying to obtain includes Instructional Reports, which detail each professor's teaching hours at the University; Scholarly Activity Reports, a self-reporting by the faculty of all their activities; Consulting Activities, a list of faculty members' outside consulting activities of "substantial or continuing nature;" and Calendar Year Wage Reports.

Beyond this, the TAA is trying to obtain income figures from the State Tax Department for a random sample of 500 faculty members. If they receive both sets of information, they will be able theoretically to compute outside wages earned by the faculty.

According to TAA officials, the union tried every other alternative before going to the courts in their attempt to find out where the University's money really goes. Paul Schollaert, TAA Vice-president, stated, "I really see this as one of the first major steps in uncovering the budgetary chicanery that goes on around here."

ALTHOUGH OTHER GRIEVANCES have been aired by the TAA since last year's strike, the group is also taking steps in another direction. There are two prime thrusts which the TAA has made in the past year: the first

has been protecting themselves, through such measures as the budget research described above; the second measure has been an attempt at expanding themselves, on this and other campuses.

Although teachers' unions existed on California campuses before the advent of the Wisconsin TAA, they have been relatively inactive. The TAA in Madison set a precedent in winning a recognition election and thereby becoming the bargaining agent for all TA's. Since our TAA was formed, 25 to 30 groups have been started on other campuses, although none of these have yet gained recognition. In the past year, limited attempts at communication among these groups has been initiated.

On the Madison campus, however, efforts at organizing have been booming. The TAA, a craft union in itself, is attempting to bring other groups of campus workers into the organization, making it into an industrial union.

The reason for forming an industrial union is two fold. On the practical level, the idea came as a result of the strike. At that time, says the TAA, they found out that undergraduate education is not important to the chancellor. By forming an industrial union, including University researchers and thus able to affect research, they feel that bargaining could be more effectively accomplished.

THE OTHER REASON for becoming an industrial union stems from one of the basic motivations for forming a teaching assistants' union in the first place. This was the idea that TA's are true workers in the full sense of the word, that is that they sell their labor to another. Perceiving that this can be applied to other campus workers as well, the TAA has begun organizing campaigns among the Memorial Union and Residence Halls workers and among Research and Project Assistants.

At present, the TAA cannot merge with these other groups because their contract won't allow it, but they have given a strong boost in getting the new groups off the ground. Hopefully, say TAA officials, these groups will join the TAA as soon as it becomes possible. Said Hank Haslach, former vice-president, acting president, and treasurer of the TAA, "If the TAA succeeds over a long period of time, it's because the people who were professionals are becoming workers more and more."

Now a new bargaining date is approaching; on April 21, TAA—University contract negotiations will begin again. The current contract expires Sept. 1, and if an agreement isn't reached by then...well, who knows?

But one thing is clear. The future direction of the TAA will be towards a greater unity among all campus workers. And when the smoke-filled air of the bargaining room clears next year, chances are that a very different sort of union will emerge.

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Elton John: Here comes the sun

By VANCE du RIVAGE

There was a little red BMW that pulled along side my van the other day. Across the side etched in dirt it said, "Hurry up spring." The overcast skies blocking most of the sunlight seemed to acknowledge it for a moment, then as the light changed, it pulled away and out University Ave.

It snowed that night, so I stayed in and listened to some Elton John records which had been sitting around the apartment for some time. It was doubly exciting for his poetic images and lush harmonics were the perfect complement to that little car's request — I could not resist such a warm invitation to muse.

Both his albums, the first Elton John and the second Tumbleweed Connection have this glow about them, and reflect a warm, knowing spirit about ourselves and our brothers. Bernie Taupin's lyrical images and Gus Dudgeon's orchestral coloring succeed in creating the most memorably poetry I have heard to date.

Unlike the individual recollections upon which James Taylor's songs are based, Elton John's music is more formal in its idea and expression. Each song is a highly integrated piece of orchestration involving a collection of instruments and voices whose range is as diverse as their intention is particular. Acoustic guitars, cellos, harps, harpsicords, moog synthesizers, Spanish guitars, oboes and congos all find a fitting place in this music. Their effect generally complements a soft string and horn section moving in perfect counterpoint to the lyrical line that Elton's piano hammers out for us.

THE LYRICAL excellence is

illustrated by its perception and emotional depth. While all the songs seem very personal, they are approached in a less casual manner and often become romantic in their expression. His themes—living and dying, new loves and old, the family, the country and nature—are all compassionately treated in terms of his own growing self-awareness. Each ballad is about an experience, real or imagined, which has added to his growth and our own.

The insight in each song strikes you immediately. In that sense, the first record appears more introspective and romantic, while Tumbleweed Connection is less so and explores worldly elements of nature more openly and more refreshingly.

A good example of these different moods can be found in "Need You To Turn To" and "Your Song" (the latter having been a Top 40 hit this fall) from the Elton John album.

"And I wonder sometimes and I know I'm unkind

But I need you to turn to when I act so blind

And I need you to turn to when I lose control

You're my guardian angel who keeps out the cold

Even more compelling in its tenderness is the idea of brotherhood viewed from two levels in "Border Song" and "The Greatest Discovery." Both numbers are approached slowly and deliberately with a cello solo sketching the mood for us in the one, and Elton's lone gospel piano laying down a loose melody in the latter. A newborn child's curious brother and our brothers of the Third World are the respective themes as he yearns compassionately for our understanding.

"Holy Moses I have been deceived

Holy Moses let us live in peace

Let us strive to find a way to make all hatred cease

There's a man over there, what's his color I don't care

He's my brother let us live in peace

He's my brother let us live in peace

He's my brother let us live in peace

peace

Heavy thoughts about togetherness, indeed, and all the elements in it work so well. Could he be merely begging the question? A backup chorus and organ add considerably drama to his best piece of social commentary.

The tone of Tumbleweed Connection, as we have mentioned, is less cerebral. It is more involved with worldly elements — the family, old friends, and country simplicity. And too, a strong sense of self-righteous moralizing is evident in each experience he shares with us.

In "Talking Old Soldiers" we listen to the touching tale of a wise old man who knows the value of friendship in his life:

"Well do they know what it's like

To have a graveyard as a friend

'Cos that's where they are boy,

all of them

Don't seem likely I'll get friends like that again"

Such traditional notions as the family are acknowledged and respected. The need to understand oneself and one's heritage are

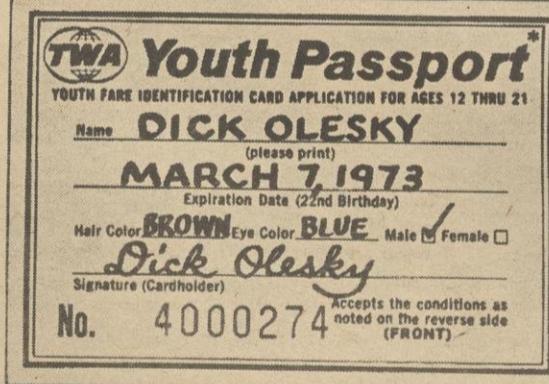
beautifully expressed in my favorite, "My Father's Gun." Lyrically revitalizing the images of the old south and that way of life, this song holds a deeper thought of a growing maturity and the question of self-identity which he is forced to suddenly assume.

The music comes in easily, slowly rising in volume and force through a series of dramatic crescendos (with the help of a chorus) until its power has swelled like the Mississippi River itself. Unmistakably, the song exploits our romantic sensitivity for the far away and forgotten, and yet, the results are so positive and spirited that you find yourself floating along when the chorus finally fades into the distance. The melody to this ballad is simply unforgettable.

"BUT THE SONG which probably stands above all the others in capturing the spirit and meaning of this album is "Country Comfort." That New Orleans gospel styled piano is fully employed once again. Supported by a steel guitar, violin,

(continued on page 11)

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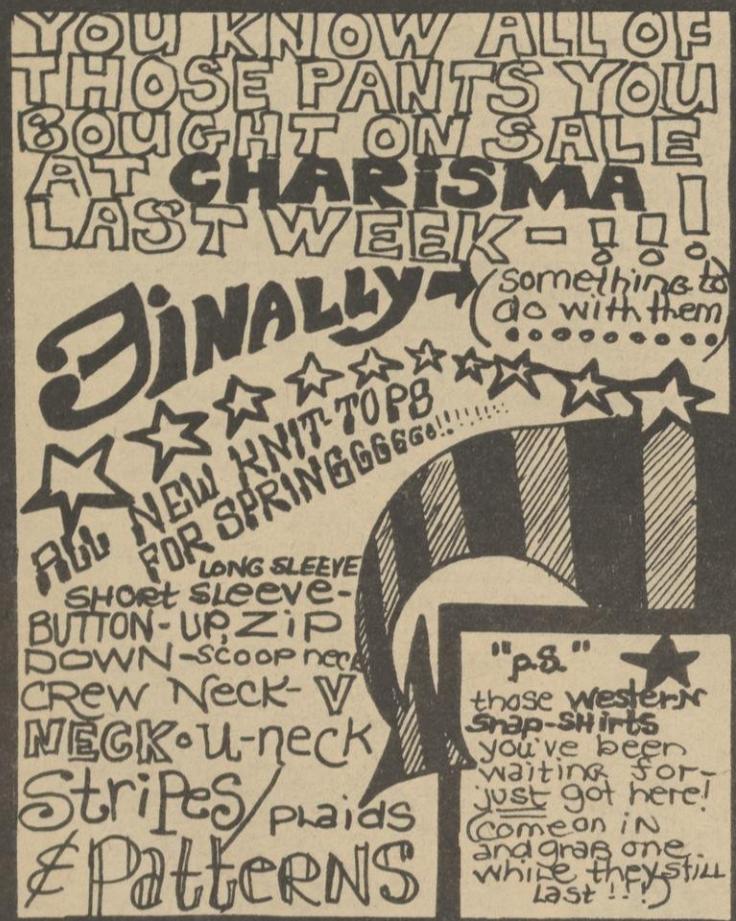
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By DANNIS PEARY

Threesome:

not-so sexy sex



How to make a quality sex film is a problem that has never been solved.

Threesome is the latest in the wave of sex movies pouring into Madison of late. Like its predecessors, it deserves little praise. In fact, the only possible redeeming factor is that the lead looks somewhat like Ann-Margret. Only to those who have erotic visions about her might I recommend it.

Although this sex venture is given the wide screen treatment and the photography and slick editing that most films of the genre do not receive because of minimal budgets, it has basically nothing new to offer. Threesome relies on the tired characteristics that comprise the "sex film formula." For instance, take the love scene: Two lovers are in a bed, one on top of the other. Slowly the one on top starts sliding down the other's body only to disappear at the bottom of the screen. You may scream for the camera to follow—but no matter. Even in Threesome, a Denmark product which by law cannot be censored, the camera will not move downward as you would like it to. Instead it goes upward to give us a closeup of the passive lover obviously faking her groans of pleasure. Meanwhile the other lover has gone out on a coffee break to make room for the cameraman.

As in other sex films, the female lead is a fine girl. Therefore she cannot commit outright perverse acts. So we have a problem that can only be gotten around by remembering Freud. Consequently, the most erotic anything-goes scenes are dream or fantasizing sequences. The highlight of the film, I admit, however, is when the girl caresses herself while visualizing that her husband asleep beside her is a beautiful woman. This very graphic bit loses

something however when you realize that a typical unfair sex film trick has been played. As in the Isabel Sarli films, a stand-in is used.

As for the story, little can be said, although one sage did discover that "It almost had a plot." That semi-plot has something to do with a woman whose latent disgust for men emerges causing earth-shattering changes in her life style. When lesbian tendencies start to plague her, she places herself in a sanitarium. There she is made pregnant by a young drug addict who then conveniently dies. By this time for some reason her husband has also been removed from the picture so we are left only with women. Unable to cope with the sanitarium minus the drug addict, the woman leaves. She finds refuge and a new world in a strong lesbian relationship. The film ends with the two lesbians wondering what effect the forthcoming baby will have on their future. One good thing not often found in American pornographic films is that a lesbian relationship is allowed to survive. But too bad it was this one in particular.

With dialogue such as:

Husband: "I will come to bed in about three minutes. Will you wait for me?"

Wife: "I have to get a letter off to the Jensens."

Threesome takes its place alongside of the many other mediocre sex films. Although it often tried to be more original than others it failed. A scene in which the girl is forced by a man to have sex while next to them, on a wall, a pornographic film showed a woman freely yielding was an inventive idea that was ruined in practice.

Threesome is full of this type of mishandling. Never does it succeed in carrying through on a strong premise. The viewer remains thoroughly unsatisfied as the action over and over again stops short of its climax.

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Elton John

(continued from page 9)
harmonica, acoustic guitar and 12 string, Elton John and chorus lay it on us:

"And it's good old country comfort in my bones

Just the sweetest sound my ears have ever known

Just an old-fashioned feeling fully grown

Country comfort's any truck that's going home"

Mellow is the feeling his music evokes. He knows what he wants to do, and he is doing it. These are the words of a gentleman farmer, of a poet, who values the simple goodness of living a life from the soil.

It's effective because it is relevant and reflects a feeling

Screen Gems

By GERALD PEARY

March 22—The Trial of Joan of Arc (1962)—Robert Bresson has always been the least commercially successful of the acknowledged French masters and he will continue to be, for Bresson's films never relax for a moment. They are dark, grim portraits of a world totally without beauty, without purpose except in the Grace beyond death offered by the Catholic Church. Bresson's reasons for creating this film were typically serious: "To make Joan real and immediate" to the modern world. Though indebted to Dreyer's *Passion of Joan of Arc*, Bresson's film is, if anything, even more austere, more claustrophobic. The crowd scenes of the French peasantry have vanished. And to demonstrate Joan's absolute isolation, Bresson never allows her to appear in the same frame with any other character throughout the film. This is the first Madison showing of *The Trial of Joan of Arc* and only the second time ever than any film of Bresson has been presented here. Though a strange challenge to our modern sensibility, Bresson's medieval world view deserves our consideration. Green Lantern—8 & 10 p.m. (also Tues.)

March 22—Le Bonheur (1966)—A man marries, his wife has children, he takes a mistress; his wife commits suicide, he marries his mistress. The end, and a happy one. If ever there was a "chauvinist pig," it is the hero of this movie. But before you dismiss the film notice that the story was conceived and directed by a woman, Frances Agnes Varda, who viewed the proceedings with what now would be considered disarmingly cheerful amorality, refusing to take sides in the battle of the sexes. The film deserves watching to discover what type of artistic product emerged from a woman prior to, and unaffected by, the world-wide Women's Liberation Movement. B-10 Commerice—8:15 and 10:15 p.m.

many of us have known at one time or another in the past few years. All the philosophic elements he sang of before are present again (e.g. old people, family, country simplicity, and the earth) making this the representative Elton John song. Easily the most accessible ballad he has written, it is also his best. Listen to it, and see if you don't smile too.

"I sat on the roof and kicked off the moss

Well a few of the verses, well they got me quite cross

But the sun's been quite kind while I wrote this song.

It's for people like you, that keep it turned on"

(Your Song)

This is a song for the spring, because these are melodies you want to share with someone special as you would a sunny day. Poetic, yes. Refreshing, definitely. Romantic, unquestionably.

I can see a lot of young people having Elton John at their weddings this June—I would too.

MUSIC LECTURE
To be presented by Glenn Watkins today, Mar. 22 at 8 p.m. in Morphy Recital Hall, Humanities.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION
"Can a Middle-Aged Man Relinquish Power and Sustain Dignity" will be discussed tonight at 8:30 p.m. by Mr. Seymour Halleck at the Center for Conflict Resolution, 420 N. Lake St.

DEMS
The Madison hearing of the Democratic Party Development Commission will be held tonight, Mar. 22 at 7:30 p.m. at the First United Methodist Church, 203 Wisconsin Ave. Public is invited.

WOMEN'S NEWSPAPER
There will be a meeting tonight, Mar. 22 at 8 p.m. at the University YWCA for any women who are interested in working on a women's newspaper. For more info call Pru at 256-7993.

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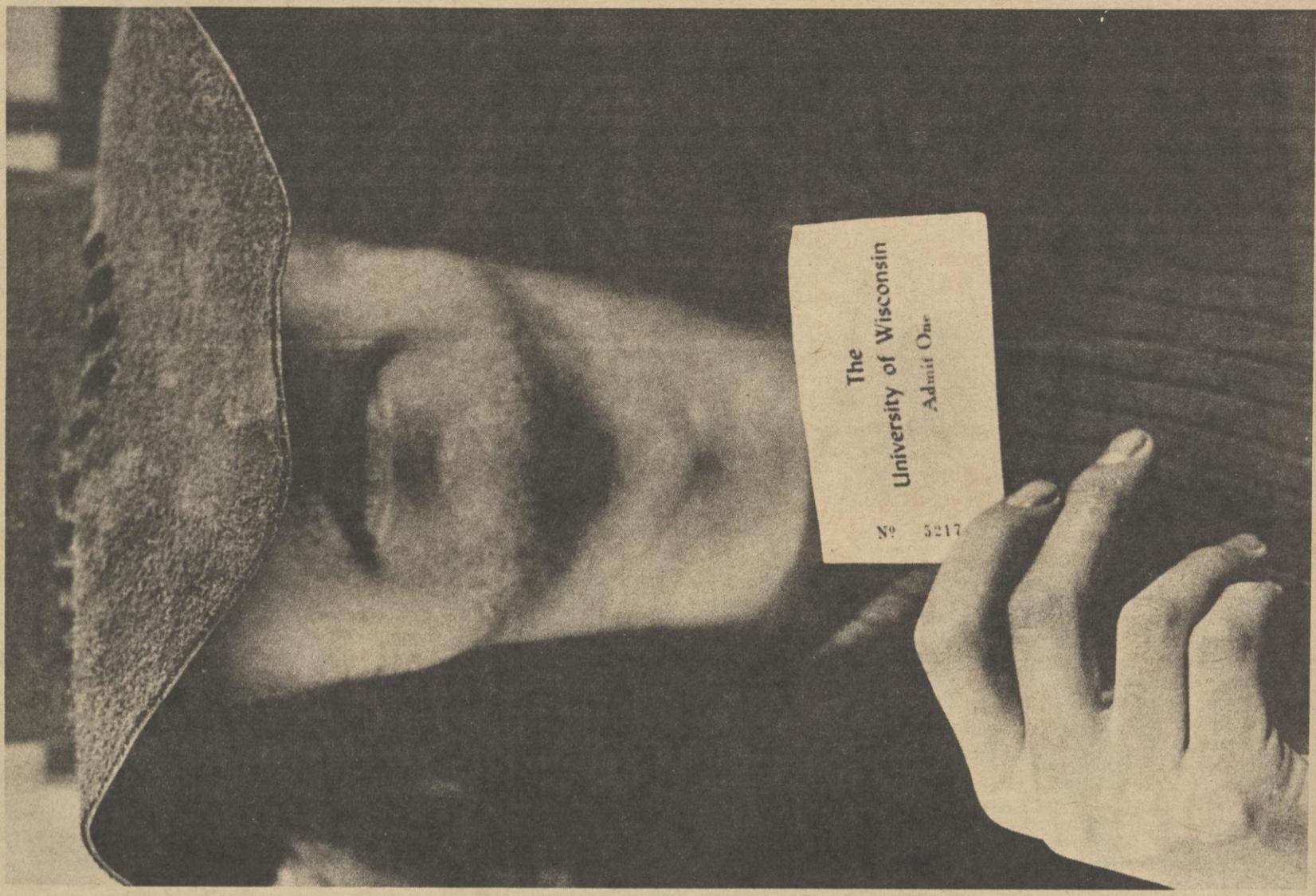
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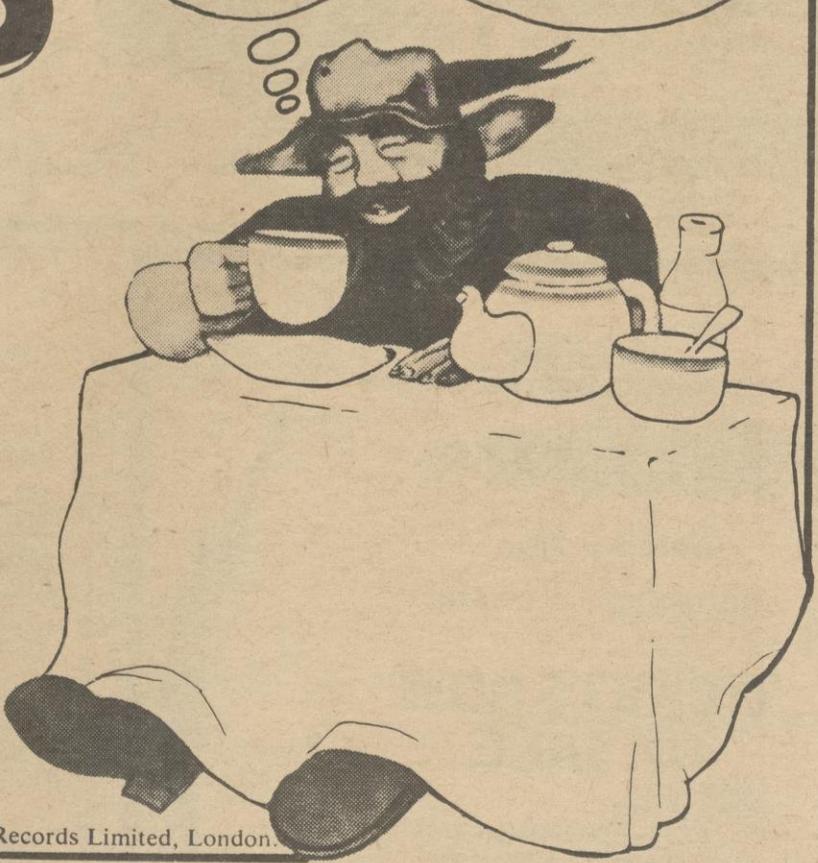
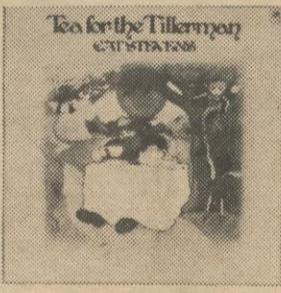
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see page 8

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