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THE DAILY CARDINAL

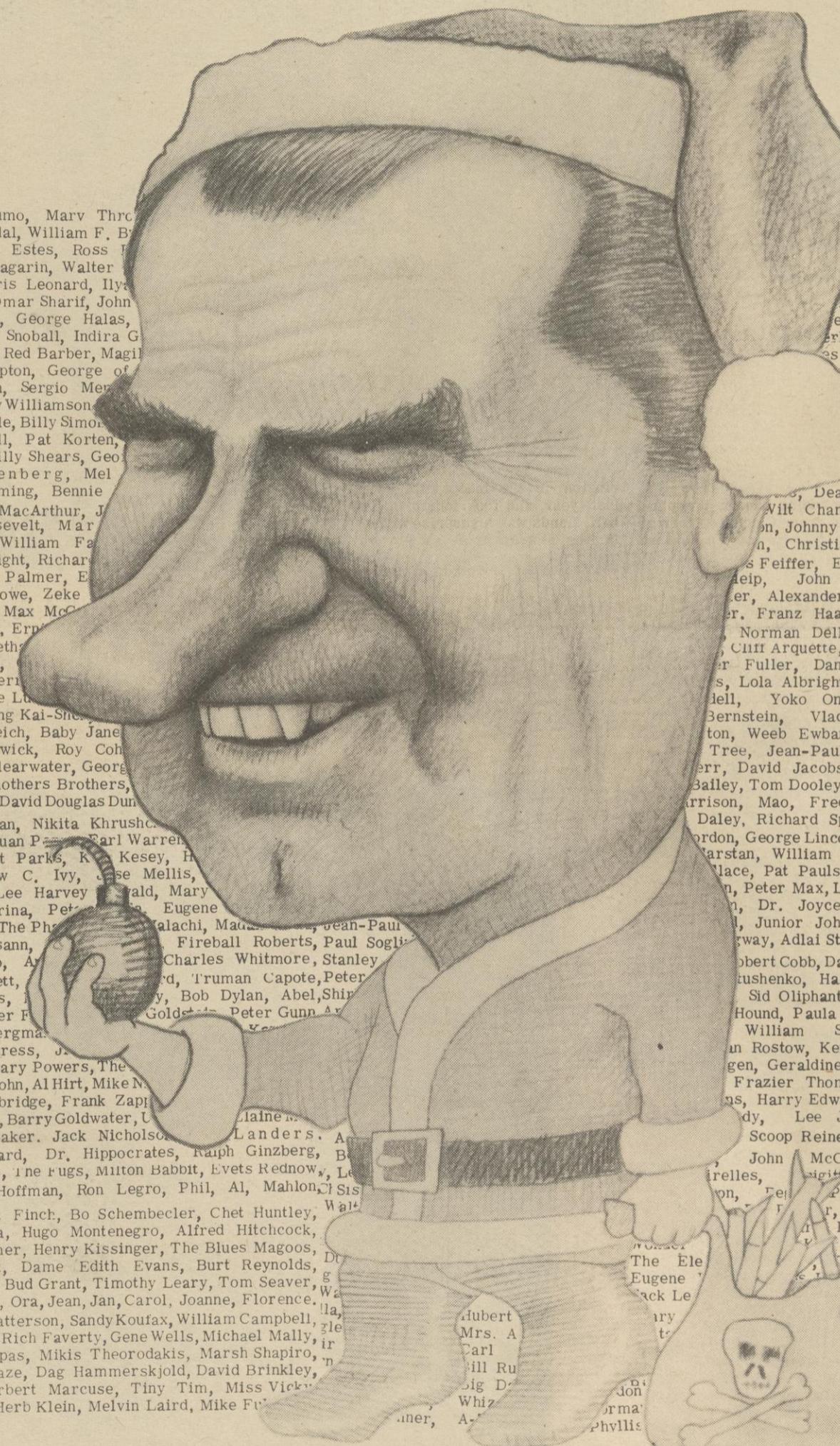
Five Cents

friday

12-19-69

VOL. LXXX, No. 66

From All of Us...



Papadopoulos, John F. Kennedy, Malcom X, Nixon and/or Eisenhower, Evan Stark, nbardi, Werner Von Braun, Fidel Castro, Joe Namath, Art Linkletter, Tommy Roe, Sinatra, Tommy James and the Shondells, Davis Jr., Murray the K, Frank Sinatra, elyn Lincoln, Wayne Newton, Fred MacMurray erly Hillbillies, Del Shannon, Neal Sedaka, es Meredith, Chuck Berry, James Rector, Snoopy, Lester Maddox, Charles Schultz, ta, Evel Knieval, Ira Fistell, Mark Clark, McNamara, Lloyd Bucher, Ralph Hanson, urmond, Warren Knowles, Jean Dixon, Nabokov, Madelyn Murray, Rap Brown, arr, Rowan & Martin, The Ventures, egs' Hirsch, Ivy Williamson, Milt Bruhn, Deacon Jones, Bob Hayes, Poncho Gonzales, Vilt Chamberlain, Travis Williams, O.J. Simpson, on, Johnny Unitas, Bart Starr, Jerry West, Jerry Lucas, n, Christine Rothschild, Grape Juice, Joan Baez. s Feiffer, Eldridge Cleaver, Jack Paar, Otto Festge, leip, John Kenneth Gailbraith, Robert F. Kennedy, er, Alexander Dubcek, Cardinal Spellman, Bob Hope, er. Franz Haas, David Goldfarb, Adam Clayton Powell, Norman Dello Joio, Charlotte Mormon, Bobby Vinton, Cliff Arquette, Whitney Young, Andres Segovia, Dick Clark, er Fuller, Dan Blocker, Christopher Lee, Mahareshi, s, Lola Albright, Andre Watts, Bud Wilkinson, Roy Wilkins, ell, Yoko Ono, Rory Calhoun, John Schermerhorn, Bernstein, Vladimir Horowitz, Trenny Robb, Twiggy, ton, Weeb Ewbank, Grace Slick, Janis Joplin, Janis Ian, Tree, Jean-Paul Belmondo, Barbie and Ken, G. I. Joe, rr, David Jacobs, Albert Schweitzer, Peter Greenberg, ailey, Tom Dooley, Avril Harriman, Mel Allen, Eric Ambler, ison, Mao, Fred Friendly, Ho Chi Minh, Leroi Jones, Daley, Richard Speck, Bull Connor, Major Charles Robb, ardon, George Lincoln Rockwell, Evan Stark, Vincent Price, arstan, William Miller, Bob Dylan, Henry Cabot Lodge, lace, Pat Paulson, Hugh Hefner, Diana Ross, Phil Spector, n, Peter Max, Lester Hawkes, Alan Ginzberg, Abby Hoffman, n, Dr. Joyce Brothers, Ian Fleming, Casey Stengel, , Junior Johnson, John Steinbeck, Montgomery Clift, gway, Adlai Stevenson, Robert Taylor, Hugh McElheney, Robert Cobb, David Minard, George Bogdanich, Yuli Daniels, tushenko, Harry Harlow, Russell Baker, Herb Block, Sid Oliphant, Ed Sanders, Terry Southern, Yossarian, Hound, Paula Prentiss, Mr. Natural, Duncan McDougall, William Sloane Coffin, Emma Peel, Adam West, an Rostow, Kenneth Merkl, Joe Poole, Mary McCarthy, gen, Geraldine Chaplin, Stanley Kubrick, George Murphy, Frazier Thomas, Ingmar Johansson, J. R. R. Tolkien, ns, Harry Edwards, Faye Dunaway, Marcello Mastroianni, dy, Lee J. Cobb, Mercy Humpe, Whizzer White, Scoop Reiner, Lenny Bruce, Paul Hornung, Al Capp, John McCormack, Pete Rozelle, Hugh Addonizo, igitte Bardot, Martha and the Vandellas, on, Feilbin, Lefty O'Doole, Milton Friedman, r, Mia Farrow, Chuck Connors, Yogi Berra, Ralph Abernathy, Merl Deusing, Liberace, Leonardo, Ode Colongne, Johnny Cash, The Lovin' Spoonful, The Young Rascals, M. Crawford Young, J. Barkley Rosser, Eric Severeid, Officer Obie, Rena Steinzor, rson, James Rado, Ralph Nader, eenberg, Burt Bacharach, Alyce from Dallas, from Hurley, Lou Christie, Lorne Greene, y Minstrels, King Family, Lloyd Bridges, ey, Charles Manson, Everett Dirksen, Annette Funicello, Grandma Moses,

A Very Merry Decade

Lucas Hoving



Contemporary choreographers seem mercilessly driven to be innovative. Thus, one should attend dance concerts with an open mind, receptive to the most inconceivable theatrical and non-theatrical ideas. But lately, the inconceivable has been uncharacteristically predictable. Dances breaking from established theatrical traditions are becoming the norm. We need a new revolution.

Much of Lucas Hoving's concert on Tuesday night was a rather sad tribute to this passe revolution. The first piece, *Aubade*, appeared to be a typical dance based on chance: composed movement themes arranged in random order with arbitrary variations in spacing and timing. The results were pleasant, but the general effect was contrived. The process seemed to have been developed to achieve a particular form; it would have been better if the form had developed naturally from the choreographic approach.

The dance which was most blatantly imitative of contemporary trends was *Opus '69*. A favorite theme in dances today is our violent, sick society. Almost inevitably these dances end with the dancers moving inexorably from the stage into the audience: confrontation. Confrontation is supposed to be good because it shocks the audience; it prevents them from being their usual passive selves. However, the descent into the audience has become a gimmick; its significance is vague, its effect is negligible.

Two of the other pieces were not as "fashionable" as the above dances, but they were also lacking in vitality. One of the dances was a pleasant satire on Harlequin, Columbine and Pierrot, which offered nothing exciting except Nancy Wilson's performance. *Icarus* also seemed commonplace. Some of the movement was good, but most of it was repetitive. However, *Icarus* was less contrived than the earlier works and therefore was often striking.

The last piece, *Satiana*, was by far the best. Satie's music and poetry made the dance's irreverent quality seem natural and provided Hoving with a structure within which he could further develop the gentle absurdity of the poetry. Therefore, the silly costumes, the non sequitor movement and the light humor were not forced; they were an integral part of the dance. Thus, the dance succeeded in being contemporary without being hackneyed.

In general, then, the concert lacked choreographic energy. This lassitude was reflected by the dancers' performances. Christopher Lyall performed beautifully throughout the concert, but the other dancers, although obviously capable, did not seem to care enough. In better dances the performers probably would have excelled. Maybe Hoving's future choreography will be more genuinely inspired. Then we will be able to judge his dancers more fairly.

By BETH SOLL
Dance Reviewer

Photos by Rich Faurety

Panthers' Flat: Police Story Full of Holes?

By LES EDWARDS

CHICAGO—As local Young Americans for Freedom across the country collected funds for Los Angeles policemen wounded in a Black Panther raid, this reporter visited the Black Panther's Chicago headquarters a block away from the apartment in which Panthers Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were killed.

At the Southside office at 2350 West Madison, also known as Illinois Interstate Highway 90, a grey storefront was visible outlined with posters supporting Bobby Seale and the late Jake Higgins.

A red metal sheeted door was opened by a young black brother who said, "Power to you, brother."

On the first flight staircase landing were the words, "Stop, state your business." Another said, "Power to the people."

A young Black Panther in the uniform black leather jacket and beret asked, "Have you been here before?" "No." As he searched the coat pockets of this reporter he asked, "Do you have any weapons on you?" "No." "Do you have any narcotics on you?" "No." "Okay, that's cool, come on up."

The office was shabby looking and very unprofessional, but organized. "Place your hands on the wall, step back and spread your feet!" A thorough frisking ensued.

Through secretary Leta Harrison it was determined that Bobby Rush, acting Illinois Black Panther party chairman, was busy. Party members of various ages and dress passed. On one of the office walls were local newspaper clippings of the latest Panther activities around the country. As the secretary told about the scheduled city breakfast programs and last week's

state general meeting, a middle aged woman recounted a knife fight she had had with her husband over a slanderous statement he made about the late Fred Hampton.

Later it was suggested that I visit the apartment at 2337 West Monroe St. in which the two Panthers were killed.

Cars passing the two family gray-green brick house slowed down and stopped as close to 50 people stood in 26 degree weather waiting to tour the apartment. Both blacks and whites waited as black school children joined the line. For some it was the third time through.

A Panther, acting as usher, admitted 15 people at a time while selling the latest edition of the paper. On a wall inside the disarrayed living room were inscriptions in red spray paint—"Good Pigs are Dead Pigs" and "All Power to the People." Throughout the apartment were the marks of incoming shots from 12-gauge shot guns and 357 magnum perforations.

From the lack of bullet holes at the door the police entered from, it seemed doubtful that the Panthers fired at the police, or even had much chance to. Windows in Hampton's room were out; shielding out the cold were mattresses.

It was as cold inside as it was outside. Light hit the blood stained mattress. The middle room, between the living room and Hampton's bedroom, was where "Doc" Satchel, another Panther, was wounded six times. Shotgun blasts left evidence of their presence on the wall.

One could see the doubtful, questioning expressions on people's faces as they slowly looked around and

checked the apartment, voicing their disbelief and opinions. It was a sickening experience to judge between what the police said had happened and the Panther version.

"There is no way the story holds up upon viewing the apartment," remarked one visitor.

Last week the Chicago Tribune printed four pictures provided by Illinois State Atty. Edward Hanrahan and his staff. A comparison of the pictures with the apartment, which has been opened for inspection by the Panthers, showed that what the police described as bullet holes in a kitchen door jam are nail heads; that a bullet-marked door described by the police as the outside of a bathroom door is the inside of a bedroom; and that there are no marks on the wall where the police say a heavy deer hunting slug was fired through a door.

Clayton Kirkpatrick, Tribune editor, said he had not sent men down to the west side apartment to check the photographs against the buildings. He stressed that all the statements in the article were attributed to the police and the state attorney.

Questioned about the discrepancies at a press conference last week, Hanrahan asserted he had not told the Tribune the nail heads were bullet holes.

"We have made no characterization of the pictures other than to release them and say they portrayed the apartment," Hanrahan said.

John Kifner of the New York Times said, "It can shake your faith in journalism as to telling people what really happened. Reporters haven't really gone out and checked all the facts. People are continually hoodwinked by the sloppy-ass journalism that has been going on."

Students Seek Injunction Against Draft Lottery

By TIM BAXTER

Suit for a restraining order against Lewis B. Hershey and the Selective Service System is being filed in the wake of a draft lottery study conducted by two University grad students.

David Heitzman of the law firm Greenberg, Karp, and Dannenberg will ask the Madison Federal District Court for a temporary restraining order that would stop induction proceedings under the 1970 Random Selection Sequence. The suit is a result of a statistical analysis made by grad students David Stodolsky and Carol Falender which indicates that the lottery was stacked against those born late in the year.

If the injunction is successful, the recent drawing would be declared null and void, and a new selection would have to be made.

According to Stodolsky and Falender the discrimination finding was concluded with a certainty of 50,000 to one. The study also found that 95 per cent of the draft eligibles in 1970 would be inducted using man power resource and need figures given by the Defense Department.

The Wisconsin Draft Study Group, formed to consider legal

and statistical aspects of the lottery and the draft, is asking students and citizens to initiate a letterwriting campaign to congressmen to spur a congressional investigation of the alleged mishandling.

"We don't believe the lottery was purposely biased," said Stodolsky, "but we do know something's wrong. Other studies at Pittsburgh and MIT are saying the same thing."

Stodolsky and Falender informed Rep. Robert Kastenmeier (D-Watertown) and Senators Gaylord Nelson and William Proxmire (D-Wisconsin) of their study's findings. The two grad students said that Kastenmeier's office has acknowledged the information.

Stuart Appelbaum, representing Kastenmeier, told Stodolsky and Falender that the Selective Service System had informed the congressman that it possessed no knowledge of the draft pool of eligible men. The White House's estimate of men needed in 1970 is 550,000, while the Pentagon says that the number of eligibles is 1,050,000.

Whitewater Blacks To Receive Warrants

By TIM BAXTER

Warrants for criminal charges will be served to 10 Whitewater State University students involved in a racial confrontation at the Phi Chi Epsilon fraternity Monday night.

Announcement of the warrants came from Whitewater Police

Chief Charles Stelter. Ten blacks who had allegedly entered the fraternity and caused damage to the premises were suspended Tuesday by Whitewater Pres. William L. Carter.

Stelter said names of the students will be released when the warrants are served. He made the announcement following discussion with the county district attorney.

Carter refused to discuss the matter when contacted by the Cardinal.

According to Stelter, the charges against the student will be disorderly conduct, criminal trespass and criminal damage.

The incident Monday night grew from a basketball game between black freshmen and Phi Chi Epsilon pledges. The Society of Afro-American Students at Whitewater have charged that the whites harassed the blacks and forced them to defend the women they were escorting.

The society also maintains that Whitewater police took only the whites' version of the story and ignored the blacks'.

After the suspensions, 80 of Whitewater's 100 blacks fled to Madison to escape what they called "physical danger" to themselves. They returned to Whitewater Wednesday night.

At Whitewater, blacks asked city Manager Ronald U. DeMaaged for police protection.

Tis the season to be ripped off. While you are away for Christmas break the junkies will be having a field day doing apartment burglaries. Students are advised to lock all doors and all windows, to hide particular items like stereos, radios and television sets. It might not be a bad idea to set booby traps.

Union Officials Urge GE Strike Support

By TIM GREENE

Addressing a Madison Federation of Labor rally for striking G.E. workers Thursday, Ray Wentz, Vice President of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters union, lambasted General Electric for its long history of criminal violations of the rights of the worker and consumer and warned that the GE strike "is going to affect every one in the trade union movement."

Wentz called on the approximately 20 union representatives present to set up special committees in their locals to take up a collection for buttons supporting the strike and to encourage workers to observe the boycott of GE products. He told the 35 students at the meeting that "there is a tremendous amount of help you can give the trade union movement."

Among the injustices which Wentz accused GE of committing was the tactic of abruptly breaking off contract negotiations on Oct. 7, after months of collective bargaining, with an offer communicated to the union representatives through a company messenger on a "take it or leave it" basis.

GE refused to resume negotiations even when the union greatly compromised its position and requested a federal mediator, Wentz said.

Another speaker, John Giacoma, vice president of the Wisconsin AFL-CIO, said that the real purpose behind the strike was to force GE to negotiate and to defeat its unique stalling tactic (known as Boulwarism).

Giacoma said further, "If GE is successful you might as well not have a union at all!"

After the speakers concluded their remarks, Jeff Kannel, head of the Madison Tenant Union, stood up and announced the MTU would present the AFL-CIO with a check for \$20 in support of the GE workers.

OFF THE WIRE

Compiled from the Associated Press

N. Viet Boycott 'No Difference'

PARIS — A U.S. spokesman said Thursday night that "it makes no difference" if North Vietnam's chief delegate continues to boycott the Paris peace talks, because the negotiations have already been downgraded by the attitude of the other side.

The spokesman, Steven Ledogar, said: "It doesn't make any difference who they have downgraded by the North Vietnamese refusal to take them seriously."

The reply came in answer to a newsman's question concerning the absence of Ambassador Xuan Thuy of North Vietnam from the 47th plenary negotiating session Thursday.

Track Team Breaks 4 Records

Four all-time school records fell last night as the Wisconsin track team opened its season with an intrasquad meet that left everyone gasping.

It started and ended in impressive fashion. Mark Winzenried, paced by Don Vandrey, opened up with a 4:01.9 mile and broke the school fieldhouse and all-

time Big Ten records. Freshman Glen Herold drew the biggest ovation, though, by running an 8:58.2 two miles for another school record.

In between, Grape Juice Johnson passed the long jump record by going 24-11 and Pat Matzdorf leaped to 7-1/4 in the high jump. Both are sophomores.

Retail Workers Picket Topps Store

By GEORGE BOGDANICH
Cardinal Staff Writer

For six weeks a ragged picket line of striking retail workers has paraded in front of Topps Department store. The line consists mainly of elderly grey-haired women and a smattering of girls recently graduated from high school who are protesting the \$1.60 starting wage which Topps now offers.

A union organizer who has aided picketing has estimated the average age of the strikers at about 55 years old. "Many of them are widows," says Paul Whiteside, a union organizer, "and they're working because they have to. There is no other way."

Whiteside was arrested earlier in the strike on charges of "disorderly conduct" allegedly resulting from a scuffle with police. In six weeks there have been two arrests, charges of physical intimidation, harassment by police, a court injunction aimed at policemen and much bitterness on both sides. The strikers for the most part, however, express determination and are optimistic that the new contract that they are fighting for will be won. Much of the optimism is based on the hope that the owners of Topps will fear the loss of Christmas sales if the strike continues any longer.

All is not beautiful, however.

Topps has taken what the union calls, "scab ads", offering work to those who might wish to cross picket lines, to work for the minimum wage under Federal law.

Bill Moreth, head of Retail Workers local 1401, told the Cardinal that the main difficulty in reaching an early settlement lies in the fact that the "retail workers are only on strike at one of the many Topps stores throughout the country." Support pickets have been marching at other Topps stores across the country and those which are owned by Interstate Department Stores. But officials say it is too early to tell how the actions will hasten the end of the strike.

A sixty-year old grandmother told the Cardinal that she would be spending Christmas day on the picket line. "I told my grandchildren I wouldn't be able to get them anything for Christmas this year," she said. "But they understand" the woman added cheerfully.

When asked whether the strikers would want active student support a picketer responded "Something like that would be a shot in the arm."

Ban on Disposable Bottles Is Proposed

By DENNIS McGILLIGAN
Cardinal Staff Writer

The Madison Board of Public Works will hold a public hearing today at 1:30 p.m. in the city council chambers City-County Building on a proposed ordinance which would ban the sale of non-returnable containers such as beer cans or pop bottles in the city.

The public hearing is apparently the first in the nation on the subject of banning nonreturnable containers. It will follow a number of Wisconsin firsts in recent years in the field of conservation-environment; namely, the DDT hearings this year in Madison and the state's first-in-the-nation ban on non-biodegradable synthetic detergents.

Proponents of the ordinance have three objectives in mind:

*To do something about litter and waste disposal which is becoming a major problem not only in the Madison metropolitan area, but in the nation as well.

*To sound the warning bell to major manufacturers that they must begin to develop containers that are not just to be thrown away, but possibly reused, salvaged, or at the very least kept from polluting man's environment.

*To make the general public aware of their role in not contributing to the decline and deterioration of the physical surroundings.

Ald. Alicia Ashman, Ward 10,

Tiny Tim and Vicky United on Television

NEW YORK (AP) — His locks brushed back on to the top of a Victorian style cape, Tiny Tim wed Victoria May Budinger Wednesday night in an unconventional ceremony seen by millions watching Johnny Carson's "Tonight" show. NBC estimated that 20 million viewers watched the vows.

Then Tiny Tim sang "The Wedding Song for Miss Vicky" and "You Were There" in his warbling falsetto.

Tiny Tim and his 17 year old bride had their backs to the camera throughout the nondenominational service performed by the Rev. William Glenesk of Brooklyn's Spencer Memorial Church. Then they joined Carson and his other guests in the standard lounge format.

The couple vowed to be "sweet, gentle, kind, patient, not puffed up, charitable, slow to anger and swift to forgive." They were surrounded by 10,000 tulips flown from Holland.

Miss Budinger, with hair bobbed and in an off-white Victorian style gown of peau de soie with lace collar and sleeves, was given

sponsor of the ordinance, said there is a crisis in man's treatment of the environment and hopes her ordinance will make "the consumer realize how much is being away and wasted when it could be reused, salvaged or recycled" without too much trouble.

To do something about man's "throwaway habit" would be a major step toward halting pollution of the environment, Mrs. Ashman emphasized.

On the state level the Ashman ordinance is in line with Assembly Bill 397 introduced by Rep. Norman Anderson of Madison which would return two cents on fermented beverages in bottles, cans or other containers returned empty to the retailer. The idea is to discourage dumping beer cans, bottles, etc., along streets, waysides, and parks.

Ald. Ashman's ordinance states that "after July 1, 1970, it shall be unlawful to sell, dispense, or give away any substance within the city except in a returnable, reusable container."

A fine of "not more than \$500" would be applied to violators.

The Community Action Council (CAC), the Sierra Club, the Ecology Students Association (ESA), and other environmentally concerned groups are expected to appear in favor of the ordinance. It is also rumored that the Guerilla Theatre will make an appearance.

away by her father, Alan Budinger of Hadonfield, N.J.

Tiny Tim, whose real name is Herbert Buckingham Khaury, then kissed his bride lightly on the lips.

Carson proposed a champagne toast, but the couple said they didn't drink liquor. Tiny Tim mixed a milk and honey tonic that he said was "the good Lord's food."

They were to leave yesterday for a Bahamas honeymoon. The first three days will be spent apart, Tiny Tim said, in accordance with the Old Testament tradition of Tobias.

"I really think there was to be 1-0-v-e at first sight," Tiny Tim said, recalling how he met "Miss Vicky" in a Philadelphia department store last June as he autographed copies of his book.

Tiny Tim—whose own estimate of his age runs from 37 to "ageless" to the mid-40s—rode to fame on his warble and ukulele after years as an obscure performer in small New York music clubs.

On Wisconsin!



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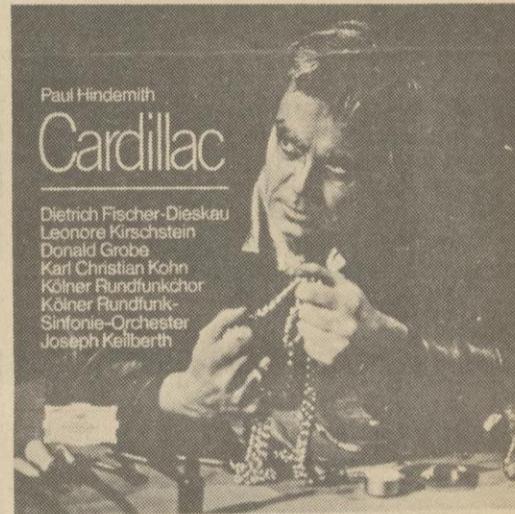
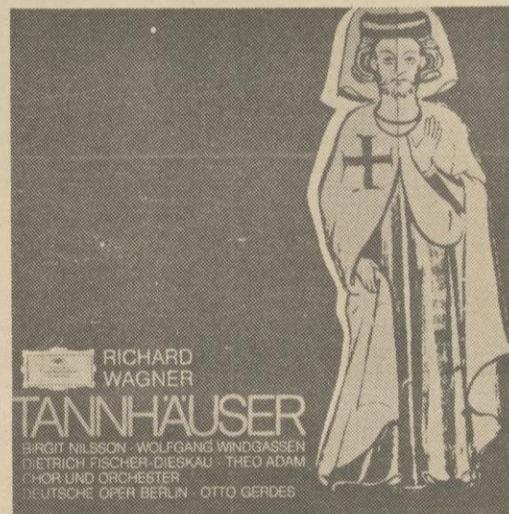
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The Daily Cardinal

Comment

A Page of Opinion

At the End of a Decade . . .

Controversy and Transition

As 1959 draws to a close, it is interesting to review the **Daily Cardinal's** record of the year's university history. It's been a year of controversy and a year of transition that may give a hint as to what the university will be like in the years to come.

Taking the year as a whole, the compulsory ROTC issue has been the most discussed. Though the final decision on whether basic ROTC should be voluntary has been postponed until January, much progress has been made.

A student-sponsored and legislature-amended bill was passed and signed by the governor, repealing the compulsory ROTC statute and leaving the decision up to the faculty and regents. The university committee has recommended voluntary ROTC.

We hope that Jan. 4, 1960 will bring a faculty vote for voluntary ROTC and a happy climax to the campaign which the **Cardinal** has conducted not only in 1959 but in the years before as well.

THE MOST STEADILY growing controversy has been over the loyalty oath and disclaimer affidavit provisions of the National Defense Education Act (NDEA), passed by congress in 1958. The provisions received criticisms by the faculty at both its first and last meetings of the year. Protests by Wisconsin and other universities, colleges, and academic and civil liberties organizations failed to bring a repeal of the objectionable oath and affidavit, however, and as a result the list of schools refusing to participate in the NDEA loan program has been steadily growing.

Whether Wisconsin will follow its protests with action if the act is not changed is another decision which must be made early in 1960. Another congressional attempt to remove the oath and affidavit also will be made in 1960.

THE YEAR TO COME is, of course, famous for its connection with the university's fraternity anti-bias clause, which sets 1960 as a deadline for removal of discriminatory clauses from all university-approved organizations.

The Inter-Fraternity council attempted earlier in the year to convince the university to grant "limited extensions" to the deadline to fraternities that are making progress in removal of the clauses, but in an intelligent decision the faculty only extended the deadline from June to September (which allows summer conventions to change fraternity policies) refused to grant exceptions to its ruling.

We hope that the fraternities affected by the

clause will remove their discriminatory rules, either by mail vote or convention of their national organizations, by the September deadline.

THE YEAR NOW ENDING was the first of a term in which the state government is split between the Democrats and Republicans. Unfortunately, disagreement (and sometimes outright hostility) between the parties has resulted in the university's being thrown about as a political football.

Both in the spring and fall university representatives have pleaded with the legislature for money to pay our professors high enough salaries that we can compete with other institutions and industry for high-quality people.

In the spring, we were successful in getting an eight per cent increase for the first year and four per cent for the second year (but having to settle for a tuition increase); this fall the joint finance committee and assembly rejected the university's and governor's request for an additional eight per cent faculty raise.

Meanwhile, the university is struggling to hold its own as professors leave, taking their assistants with them, for places where they can get better salaries and working conditions.

TWO OTHER BILLS in the legislature this year also aroused considerable interest on the campus. One, a student scholarship and loan bill, was killed when public and private colleges and universities in the state could not agree on scholarship provisions.

A loan only bill, supported by both factions, has been introduced this fall and met with more success. If this bill is signed by the governor, it may be the beginning of what eventually will be a full-scale scholarship and loan program for the state.

The other bill would have raised the beer drinking age from 18 to 21. The topic of much lobbying on both sides of the issue, the bill was defeated, to the joy and relief of a large part of the student body.

THE ROSE BOWL has made news on two occasions. The first was in the spring, when Wisconsin's faculty vote was one of the five responsible for the Big Ten's decision to discontinue the Rose Bowl pact. The Badgers decided that since this may be their last chance to do so, they would play in the Rose Bowl this year, however, and Camp Randall has become a center of attention for the sports writers of the nation.

THE POLITICAL TONE of the campus has

undergone an enigmatic change. The Conservative club has quieted down considerably since the graduation of its leader of last year, Alan McCone.

Nevertheless, it appears that more students of conservative views have come in to positions of leadership on the campus, as may be seen in student senate's vote Tuesday against asking the university to withdraw from the NDEA if congress fails to remove the oath and affidavit from the act next year. We'll echo the comment made by a professor yesterday:

"It's a sad day when the students are more conservative than the faculty."

A SOMEWHAT SIMILAR trend may be noted in student social life. The year has seen the demise of Prom (once the campus's biggest social event) and of the Independent Student Association, an unsuccessful attempt to revive Winter week, and the founding of a chess club.

In the Wisconsin Student Association, the labor department faded into oblivion when interested students dropped out, and a new governmental relations committee has attracted a number of interested and able students.

The university's social regulations, long regarded as outmoded and ineffective, have been studied by committee after committee throughout the year. As on ROTC and the NDEA, action on proposed changes in the social regulations is going to have to come soon.

THE UPS AND DOWNS of publications have seen the death of the **Octopus**, humor magazine, the birth of **Insight and Outlook** conservative opinion magazine, the death of **Newsgreek** and the rise of the **Dormitory**.

Threats from the university prevented a full-scale water fight this year and toned down student attempts to appropriate goal post souvenirs, but the example of a fraternity hazing death in California has failed to eliminate dangerous "pranks" among Greeks on this campus.

THERE HAVE BEEN other noteworthy developments, too, such as the decision to build in half the Bascom woods, the tightening up of housing restrictions, the failure of an attempt to make Wisconsin state college at Superior a branch of the university, the experiences of the Vienna youth festival, and the institution of new honors programs counteracting the "playground" charges hurled at universities in general.

All have added up to a fast-moving, interesting, and significant year in the university's history.

Once upon a time there were the 1960s during which:

HE GOT SHOT.



HE GOT SHOT.



HE GOT SHOT.



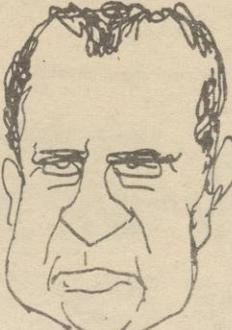
HE GOT ELECTED.



HE GOT SHOT.



AND HE GOT ELECTED.



HE GOT SHOT.



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Santa Visits Colony Kids at Coop

By RON LEGRO
Night Editor

"Merry Christmas Shirley Merry Christmas Carol Merry Christmas Jon Merry Christmas David Merry Christmas Poncho, Lori, Brenda . . ."

The gifts, each with its identification tag, each carefully swaddled in cheerful wrappings of holly ribbon and aluminum gold lay untouched under the Christmas tree, its off-and-on lights blinking back electric tears. Elsewhere in the lounge, the people cluster around each other, making small talk in anxious anticipation.

Where are the children? They are now half an hour late. Where ARE the children?

"We just called them up, Jim announces. "Their station wagon broke down, but they're going to load the children in a bus. They'll be here in a few minutes."

Jim is president of David Schreiner House, one of the two men's and two women's University living cooperatives which are tonight—Friday—sponsoring this Christmas party for the children, and, except for the children, everybody is here. A nice thing, college kids throwing a Christmas party for some children, right? So why is it that there is this strange tension in the air?

Well, someone comes down the stairs into the lounge. "They're here," he says, and some of the people go upstairs and out the door to escort the children in, 23 of them, aged one to 12. But you'd never know that some of the kids are 12, because . . . well, some of the children have to be helped up the steps, and others just refuse to go; other little faces are staring, not in curiosity or even in apathy. And some of the children . . . some of them have physical defects.

Some of the children seem so normal at first look, so spontaneous, walking, talking, smiling. They are the most fortunate, for despite their handicaps, they will be able to remember this party. But some others will forget it ever happened, perhaps as soon as they leave.

All of the children, all 23 of them, are mentally retarded. They have been brought through the frigid air from their home at the Wisconsin Central Colony across town, just 23 of them, out of 1,200 children, to the coop houses. They come from building number one. That's what Clare Adams, who works at the colony says. Clare says that the B-1 ward is one of the more progressive wards at the colony. It has a play area. And the children get out at least once a month.

So now, as the children come in, the coop kids, more of them than there are children to go around, watch as the children are helped getting their coats off. It is an awkward time; what is one supposed to do? To touch the children, talk to them, and yet—there is embarrassed paralysis until the initial shock wears away. The children—so beautiful—and yet, one can sense the gravity of their plight, it is like a wall, like some monstrous ectoplasmic barrier, sealing the children off from much of the life outside. And it is so frightening, because they are IN there, living only just as much as Nature will allow them to live.

But the fear is soon washed away

If you will be abandoning your Christmas tree and decorations over the holiday, Student Volunteer Services is asking that you consider giving it to needy families and others in Madison who can still use them.

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as some of the guys carry children on horseback into the decorated cafeteria. Before long every child has an ally, or two or more. From the ceiling, first of all, the balloons are released, dozens of blue and white balloons with writing on them leftover from another occasion— "Bring the Troops Home Now," they implore. The children, unaware of the message, reach for them anyway.

"Get me a balloon, another balloon! I want to break another balloon!" a freckle-framed face is shouting. Some children throw balloons, others stamp on them in insatiable glee, pow! while others sit amongst them, unseeing. Over in the corner, two coop girls are

trying to convince a boy to take one. "No, no!" he cries. He is afraid and shies away, instead fascinated by a revolving red lamp on the floor.

Pow—pow—until—the—balloons are—gone. Other diversions: little Poncho astounds his hosts with his basketball dribbling. Tocki, an Afro hair style up on his head, likes to touch and bump against his new friends. Jerry, perhaps age eight, rides a coop resident horseback, and is shown a blinking Christmas decoration on the window. It is off for the moment, and just as Jerry reaches out and touches it, the light flashes on. "Ooooh!" he shouts, surprised and pleased with his

accomplishment.

But all of this is a prelude for the real event, the coming of that corpulent old radical: bearded and booted, Santa pops in for a visit, over shrieks of fear and squeals of joy. Tocki literally leaps away in fright, but he is led back, and after preliminary exploration, feels Santa's beard, takes a piece of it.

Santa's walking around, ho-ho-ing, cherubs all over his legs, arms, and shoulders, he's really a beautiful guy, one has to admit. Little Tommy is scared of him too, and, as if lifted right out of the Who opera, he flings up his arms in combined agony-ecstasy, calling to the Big Man, despite the curse of his own personal fog. Santa hears him, comes over and, and . . . TOUCHES him! Ecstasy for sure.

Ice cream Santa is served at the party table, with cookies, and then everyone gets around the tree where Santa hands out the presents, his pillow fat by now shifted into his gut. The children don't know how to take it. Some of them can't open their gifts, others don't want to. Brenda gets a stuffed animal, and hugs it in fervid welcome, Tocki rams his orange John Deere tractor into someone's foot. Almost wistfully, the coop people watch the children opening their toys, ice cream smile, melting into memories.

Jerry, atop the shoulders of a coop friend, ignores his dump truck with the plastic blocks, and orders his host to rise. "Up! UP!" he cries, pointing his finger, and like an obedient elephant, the fellow obeys. Cathy wears a helmet, which is to protect her erratic head when she moves about, but she holds her gift, a

furry seal, in her arms. Poncho shows off his cowboy hat.

Then the time comes for the children to leave, and while the candy-filled stockings are passed out, everyone sings carols to guitar accompaniment. The children dig "Jingle Bells;" some of them are given bells to shake and some of their uncertain lips move in imitation of singing. Final goodbyes, many of them one-sided, are made. Most of the coop kids have been with the same individual child all evening, and the parting is painful. "I don't want them to leave," one of the girls says, "I don't want them to go."

"They have to go back so they can go to bed," someone replies. "It's late."

"It's still too early," she retorts. "They'll forget." But the children are taken back to their cars anyway, the doors are shut, and the automobiles disappear down one-way Orchard Street, carbon monoxide swirling out of the exhausts, clouding the road behind.

Merry Christmas, Shirley, Merry Christmas, Carol, Merry Christmas, Jon, Merry Christmas David . . .



THE "CORPULENT old radical," Santa, pays a Christmas visit to little Cathy. —Cardinal photo by Dave LaCourt.



shades of granny's trunk



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Manchester's

Banning Cyclamate Just the Beginning

If cyclamate is banned on the basis of the few tests performed so far, then hundreds of other products should also be removed from the daily market.

This is the opinion of Drs. Stanley L. Inhorn, director of the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene, and Lorraine F. Meisner, instructor of preventive medicine at the University.

In a letter published by Science magazine, Drs. Inhorn and Meisner expressed surprise that the decision to ban cyclamate was founded on such incomplete evidence.

"In view of the many products, both foods and drugs, which have been proven to cause cancer or mutations and are still available to the American public, we believe that this action (the cyclamate ban) was premature and of too great import to be made by one or a few government officials at a 'hurried meeting' without thorough investigation and review by the scientific community," they stated.

"The decision, as reported to the press, was based primarily on the result of experiments where in six of 12 rats, given 50 times the maximum recommended human daily consumption for their lifetime, developed an 'unusual'

form of bladder cancer," the authors continue.

In additional testing, tumors resulted from direct implantation of pellets of cyclamate and cholesterol in the mouse bladder. However, the control of this experiment, using plain cholesterol, also produced bladder tumors in 12 per cent of the mice.

In a third experiment, malformations appeared in 15 per cent of chick embryos injected with cyclamate. But the test proved negative when other animals were used.

Before the ban on cyclamate becomes final, Drs. Inhorn and Meisner think these experiments should be repeated in other laboratories and on larger groups and different species of animals. Frequently a substance is disease-causing in only one type of animal.

Furthermore, if positive results are obtained, the Wisconsin scientists believe basic research should be conducted to determine the reasons for the reaction.

Finally, they suggest that a human population exposed to cyclamate since its introduction 20 years ago be compared with a group which has not been exposed. Such a study should show an increased incidence of blad-

der cancer in the exposed population if cyclamate is the causative agent.

However, they believe such a relationship is doubtful. "In the 20-year period during which cyclamate has been so widely used, there has been no increase in the mortality from bladder cancer," they state.

There are, on the other hand, several examples of substances proven to cause cancer which are on the market today. The letter cites a few.

"For over 50 years cancer of the bladder has been recognized as an occupational disease in persons working in the coal-tar aniline dye industry. While many measures are taken to protect the health of these workers and of the consumers of their products, this industry has not been eliminated. Crayons and haircoloring are readily available," the authors state.

Tryptophane, an amino acid found in meat protein, has also been shown to cause cancer in the urinary bladder in man. Drs. Inhorn and Meisner wonder "if the Food and Drug Administration would have us all become vegetarians."

Both laboratory and human population studies conclusively de-

monstrate that cigarette smoking causes many diseases, one of which is bladder cancer. But cigarettes have not been banned.

A variety of foods and drugs also cause malformation and mutation in various animals. These include excess vitamin D in rabbits, hypervitaminosis A and aspirin in rats, and cortisone in mice. All of these are available for human use.

X-rays are known to cause both cancer and mutations.

In addition, work at the Wisconsin State Laboratory has shown "no mutagenic effect when very high concentrations of cyclamate were put into cultures of normal human cells," the authors state.

Drs. Inhorn and Meisner believe the restriction on cyclamate will have more serious consequences than its consumption could ever cause. Artificial sweeteners play an important part in treatment of persons susceptible to diabetes as well as in control of the disease.

The dental profession has acclaimed the role of cyclamate in the prevention of tooth decay. Those who seek to fight the major American nutritional problem—obesity—will also be handicapped.

In an interview, Drs. Inhorn and Meisner explain further their lack of faith in the FDA decision. The

amount of cyclamate fed to the rats in the first experiment was equivalent to drinking 350 bottles of diet drink per day. In tests using lesser amounts, none of the rats developed bladder tumors.

Also, the scientists point out, "This experiment was based on examination of rats who survived for two years while most of their group had previously succumbed to old age. Since it is true that most types of malignancy increase markedly in old age, perhaps older bladders are more susceptible to cancer and will respond to any of a variety of foreign substances if they are ingested in massive amounts."

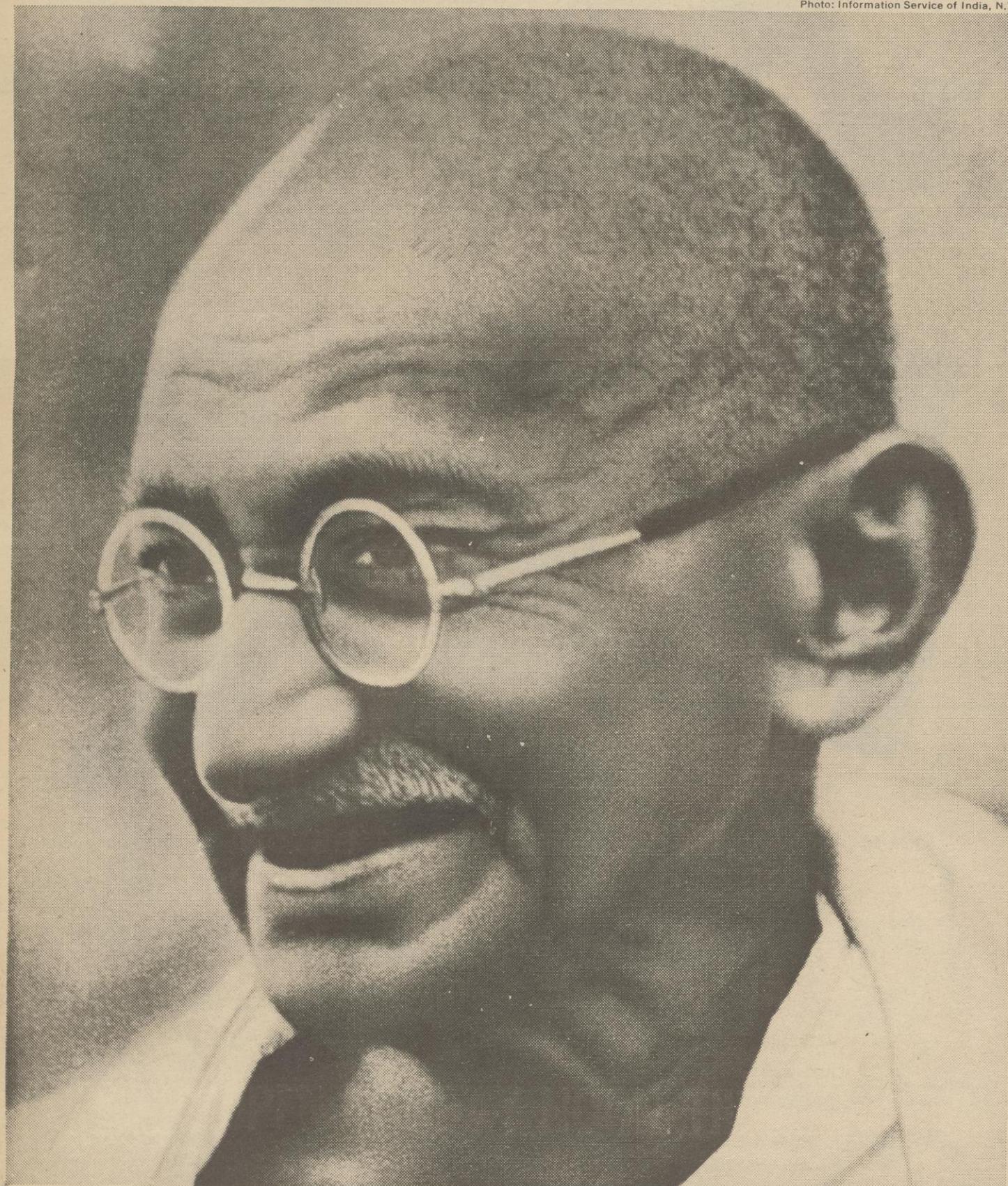
Furthermore, the rats were fed not pure cyclamate but Sucaryl, which is composed of cyclamate and saccharin. "How can the FDA be positive that the cyclamate and not the saccharin is causing the tumors?" the researchers wondered.

Government news releases promise a new artificial sweetener to be placed on the market early in 1970. This is reputed to be saccharin with a little sugar added to kill the bitter aftertaste. Saccharin has not received the 10 years of testing which cyclamate did before it was released. In massive doses, saccharin has proved more mutagenic than cyclamate. But it is already being used in soft drinks.

"We are very much alarmed that the cyclamate in food products is even now being replaced with saccharin as the sweetening agent. In forcing this change, the FDA may be responsible for creating a national disaster in the future," Drs. Inhorn and Meisner state.

"You are told on every pack that 'cigarette smoking may be hazardous to your health,' yet you are free to use cigarettes at your own discretion."

"While we might agree with the merits of regulating the recommended total daily intake and possibly prohibiting this product for children, as is done with alcohol and cigarettes, we can see no reason for a total ban on cyclamate consumption based on the data currently available," the Wisconsin scientists concluded.



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Overcrowding May Result in Breakdowns

By TIM GREENE

Dr. O.L. Loucks, University ecologist, warned a meeting of the newly formed Madison chapter of Zero Population Growth yesterday that even if technology could solve the food shortage created by the population explosion, it is doubtful man could survive a severe nervous breakdown caused by over-crowding.

Loucks, speaking from a paper he will release shortly, said he hadn't done research in the area of population growth and human behavior, but was appealing to others to do so. He said that as the population increases exponentially so does competition for recreational, working and living space. Loucks cited a study in which primates raised in a high population density environment exhibited violence and distorted personality traits, as compared to primates raised in a low density environment.

Biological adaptation is not the answer to this problem, Loucks said, since there is now almost no selection pressure (survival of the fittest) operating. Man's evolution has reached a dead end, he said.

Presenting the case that man may have an innate need for open spaces, Loucks said neurophysiological studies show that the relative lack of stimuli found in the safe, routine, artificial environment man has created for himself has created increasing levels of boredom. Loucks also presented a case study in which chronically hospitalized mental patients were taken on a camping trip and 35 per cent of the patients were released within three months of the trip.

Loucks said ZPG, which hopes to achieve zero population growth

in America by 1980, must face inertia against change, the Catholic Church and auxiliary non-profit organizations, and the indifference of big business to the problem. Inertia is the human trait of refusing to adapt to changing conditions until it's too late, according to the ecologist.

Loucks felt the papal encyclical on birth control will hurt the Church more than the population because of widespread disregard of it by Catholics, but that the financial muscle of non-profit Catholic organizations against birth control (one of whom called the Wisconsin Citizens for Family Planning "soldiers of Satan") was formidable.

Loucks read an excerpt from a 1965 study by the Rand Corporation as an example of the business community's attitude on future milestones in man's progress. Though they mentioned biological agents to destroy the enemy's will to resist by 1975, life created in a laboratory by 1989, and the ability to alter genes by 2000, they did not

mention improvements in population control or environment conservation, Loucks said.

The University ecologist said steps were now being taken to meet the anti-control opposition. Dr. Paul Erlich, author of "The Population Bomb," has called a First National Congress of Optimum Population and Environment for June, 1970, in which every national family planning and conservation organization will hopefully participate.

Loucks cited one source which predicted the concept of population control will undergo five stages of intellectual development in the next 25 years. By 1980 coercive measures, such as tax schemes will be acceptable and by 1990 the necessity to limit the life span will be accepted as well as discrimination on child bearing against those of arbitrarily defined low intelligence.

Loucks finished his address finished his address by reading excerpts from testimony delivered to a House subcommittee on the effects of population growth on na-

tural resources which said a presidential declaration of a state of environmental emergency, which would mobilize national concern as great as that of World War II, will be necessary, as well as recognition of the inherent right of a fetus

to be born if it cannot enjoy an adequate life, and the right of society to determine the optimum density of population it wants. "Failure to recognize these rights," Loucks concluded, "is to jeopardize all others."



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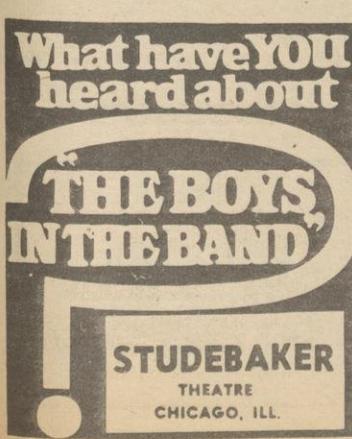
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U. Profs. Lead in Animal Heart Disease Research

Can a dairy cow suffer a heart attack? Can a dog have hardening of the arteries? Impractical questions, perhaps, but the answers may solve some of man's

heart problems.

One of the leaders in research on cardio-vascular disease in animals is the University of Wisconsin. Scientists here are us-

ing the mass of medical knowledge about heart problems in humans to answer questions about heart disease in animals. Animal research in turn is giving

information about human heart disease that is not possible using human subjects.

One of the scientists working on both ends of this two-way street is Dr. James Will, who holds an appointment in the University's department of veterinary science and in the School of Medicine.

Since there are very few records on heart and circulatory problems in animals, veterinary scientists must go to the human record books for background. Will has been looking at medical records and human cases of cardio-vascular disease to learn the symptoms and treatments. He is applying this information to animal research in his laboratory.

"We didn't realize that heart disease was prevalent in cattle until we established what the normal circulatory system was like," says Will. Then abnormal cases could be diagnosed.

The first few years of cardio-vascular research were taken up with gathering of this baseline information about livestock. Now researchers are tackling specific problems.

Will now has students working on an array of cardio-vascular problems. One researcher is inducing heart attacks in dogs, calves and pigs, to study what happens during a heart attack. He is also studying cases of natural heart disease in dogs. People are willing to donate their pets to this type of research, Will says.

Dogs are also useful animals for testing heart drugs, Will says. "Using one of our experimental techniques we can inject a drug into the damaged area of the heart and see how it works without having to circulate the drug through the entire body where it might produce bad side effects," he says.

There is a great new interest in cardio-vascular problems in dogs because they are human companions that people do not want to lose, says Will. Our affluent society is willing to spend money on drug treatments and heart surgery to lengthen the life of their pets. The knowledge gained in this kind of care can be useful to human heart patients.

Another area that Wisconsin veterinary scientists are researching is the relation of animal diseases to long-term heart functions.

Another area that Wisconsin veterinary scientists are researching is the relation of animal diseases to long-term heart functions.

One student is studying the basic physiological mechanism of the animal circulatory system, with emphasis on the special sensing organs of the carotid arteries, the important vessels that carry blood to the head and neck region.

Blood parasites are a common problem in livestock, and another student is studying their effect on heart and circulatory diseases, especially under the stress of heat, cold and confinement.

The University cardio-vascular program operates in an ideal environment. Research is done in the Cardio-vascular Research Laboratory in the School of Medicine under the direction of Dr. Charles Crumpton, and in the Veterinary Science Department.

Dr. James Will, who heads the program, is a Wisconsin native and a graduate of the University. He has been a practicing veterinarian in nearby Columbus, Wis., which gives him strong liaison with the practitioners whose cooperation is so important in university research.

The cardio-vascular program has so far gathered a body of knowledge about normalities and abnormalities in animals, and some of the results are most interesting.

The researchers at Wisconsin have found that many animals have congenital heart defects. This is of special interest to geneticists. They also report that atherosclerosis—fatty deposits in the arteries that can lead to stroke—are common in dogs, calves and even in 6-month-old pigs.

Arteriosclerosis—hardening of the arteries—appears to be somewhat common in animals. Animals also suffer heart damage from bacterial and viral infections.

English Dept. Get Sued for Shut Meetings

By MAUREEN TURIM

In an effort to force the University English Department to open its faculty meetings to the public, six University students, the Teaching Assistants Association and the Wisconsin Student Association (WSA) filed suit against Prof. Simeon Heninger, the department chairman.

The six students were locked out of a department meeting on Nov. 18 by Heninger. They say that when they sought entry, Ralph Hanson, chief of University police, "apparently at the request of Heninger" prevented their admission.

The students claim that actions were taken at the meeting which were "matters of interest and significance" to them. It was at this meeting that the English faculty dropped the freshman English course requirement.

It is further alleged in the petition that the English department is a "duly constituted administrative body" which comes under the purview of the state's anti-secrecy law.

The petitioners ask that all actions taken at the meeting be voided, and that the court issue a writ of mandamus forcing Heninger to conduct public meetings in the future.

Individuals named as petitioners are Stanley Bowker, Richard Damashak, Stephen Groark, Gail Sweeney, Jerry Sweeney, all teaching assistants; and Neil Weisfeld, vice president of WSA.

The case was assigned to Circuit Judge Richard W. Bardwell.

Pollution Money Called Barely Adequate

CHICAGO (AP) — Wisconsin's \$17 million pollution abatement construction grant voted by Congress will be "barely adequate" to cover municipal projects in fiscal 1970, Gov. Warren P. Knowles told a four-state conference Wednesday.

The Wisconsin governor told Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel that Wisconsin is prepared to make its 25 per cent contribution to pollution abatement projects, and he implied that still more money must be put into this program.

Knowles issued a statement just before entering a closed-door conference on the abatement of pollution in Lake Michigan. He was the only one to issue a statement in advance of the meeting.

"Lack of adequate financing has long been a deterrent to aggressive pollution control," Knowles said.

Knowles said Wisconsin's projects scheduled for 1971 also will require more than \$17 million of federal financial support.

Asked why the session was conducted behind closed doors, Fred Bird, aide to Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie of Illinois, said, "to facilitate a frank exchange" of ideas.

The other governors attending were Warren P. Knowles of Wisconsin and Edgar D. Whitcomb of Indiana. Gov. William H. Milliken of Michigan was represented by his executive assistant, James C. Kellogg.

Kellogg said Gov. Milliken had to remain in Lansing because the Michigan legislature is voting on an important reform package.

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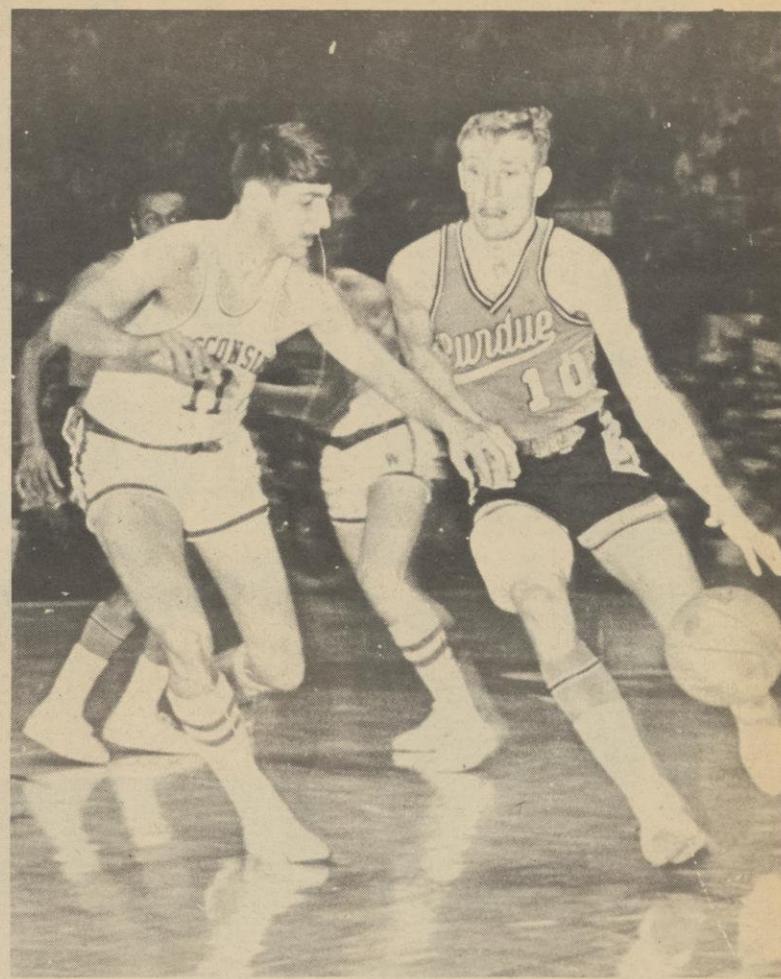
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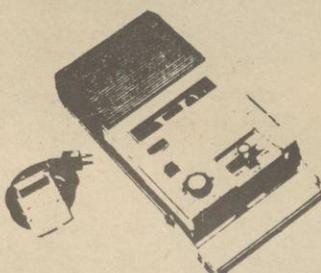
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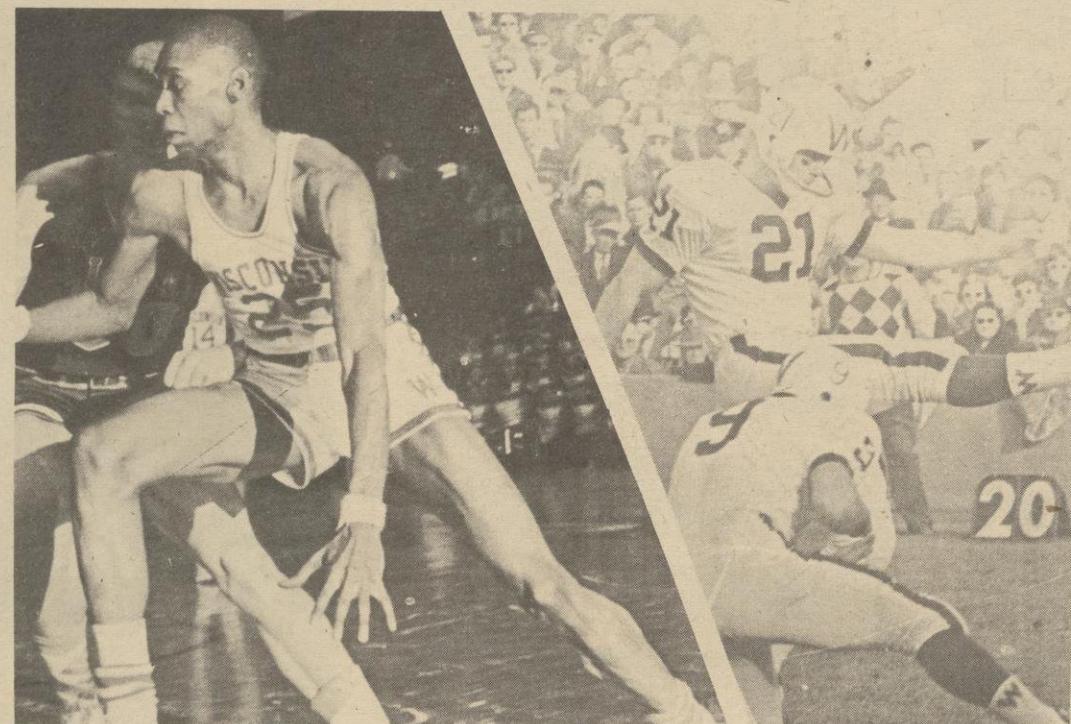


Pat Richter

Co-Athlete of the Decade



Wis. 7, Minn. 6



Joe Franklin



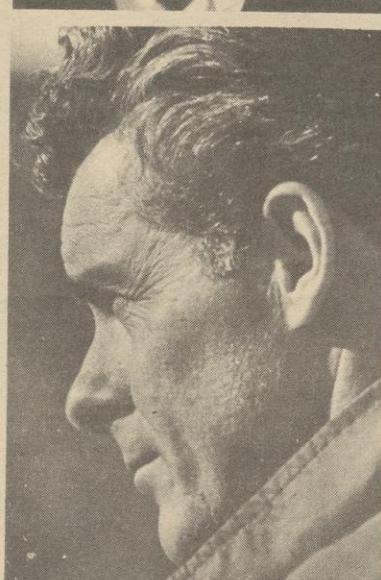
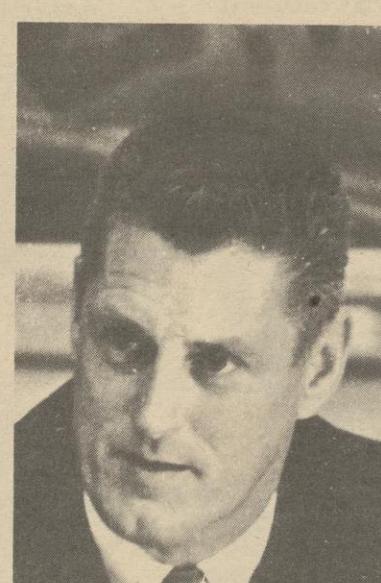
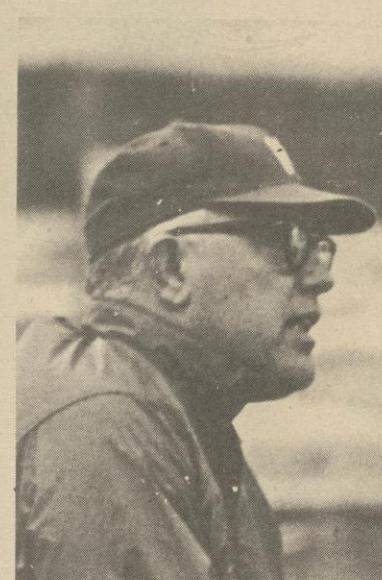
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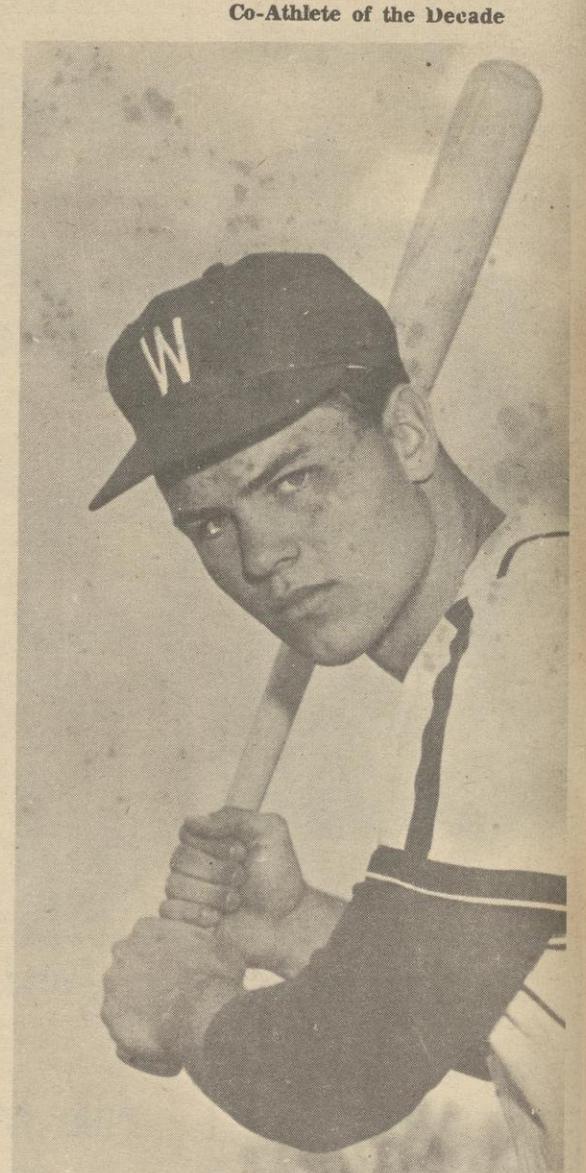
Co-Athlete of the Decade



Dave Kinyon



Four Leaders



Rick Reichardt

The 1960s: A decade of the big sports. But there were some "other Badgers:" crew, cross country, fencing, golf, gymnastics, soccer, swimming, tennis, and wrestling.

Happy Holidays from the jocks at the Daily Cardinal: Mark Shapiro, Tom Hawley, Kevin Barber, Jeff Ernstoff, Steve

Klein, John Lange, Mike Lucas, Rod Shilkrot, Rich Silberberg, Jeff Standaert, and Barry Temkin, Jim Cohen