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Pointer Exclusive

On page six of this issue James Earl Ray explains how he was forced into pleading guilty to the killing of Martin Luther King—



TO YOUR HEALTH

Part II

On the heels of the discovery of a large amount of marijuana near Rosholt last week, a request has been made for a statement regarding marijuana. All marijuana comes from the Cannabis sativa L. plant which is more infrequently called Cannabis Indica, Indian Hemp, or simply Hemp. The plant grows in mild climates throughout the world especially Mexico, Africa, India and the Middle East. The potency of the drug ranges from the limited effects of poorly harvested marijuana to the severe effects of the "hashish" or "charas". Its strength differs from place to place, depending on where it is grown, how it is grown, how it is prepared for use, and how it is stored. For example, the marijuana grown in the U.S. is much weaker and far less popular than that grown in Mexico. Although known to man for nearly 5,000 years, it is one of the least understood of all natural drugs. Its fibers have been used to manufacture twine, rope, bags, clothing, and paper, the sterilized seeds are occasionally used in various feed mixtures particularly for bird seed. In the past marijuana has been used in the treatment of a variety of clinical disorders. Very early in China's history, it was used to relieve pain during surgery. In India it was used as a medicine. In the United States, it was used as an analgesic and as a police for corns. However, marijuana no longer has any acceptable medical use in this country. Traffic and use of drugs from the Cannabis plant is now legally restricted in nearly every civilized country in the world, including the United States.

When smoked, marijuana appears to enter the blood stream quickly because the onset of symptoms is rapid, it affects the users' mood and thinking. The drugs' effects on the emotions and senses vary widely, depending on the amount and strength of marijuana used. The social setting in which it is taken and the effects anticipated by the user also influence the individuals' reaction to the drug. Usually the drugs effects are felt quickly, in about 15 minutes after inhaling the smoke of the cigarette. Its effects can last from two to four hours. The immediate physical effects of marijuana intoxication includes some loss in coordination of the limbs. There is an increase in pulse rate, an abnormal lowering of body temperature, an increase in hunger, and inflammation of the mucous membranes and bronchial tubes. Other effects may in-

clude fantasy, exhilaration of mood, the feeling of being above reality, loss of spacial sense, a loss of timing and an often uncontrollable hilarity. When larger doses are used, extremely vivid hallucinations may occur. There may be panic and an inordinate fear of death, a sufficiently large dose may result in a toxic psychosis. A person under the influence of marijuana finds it harder to make decisions that require clear thinking and may be more easily open to other people's suggestions. Tasks which require good reflexes and thinking may be affected which would make it dangerous to drive while under the influence of the drug.

Marijuana does not cause physical dependence like heroin or other narcotics. This means the body does not become dependent on the continuing use of the drug. Withdrawal from marijuana does not produce physical sickness as withdrawal from certain other narcotic drugs does, although continued use of the drug may cause a build-up of a psychological dependence. Researchers point out that a person pre-disposed to abuse of one drug may be likely to abuse other stronger drugs. Also users of one drug may be exposed to a variety of drug users and sellers and through this association may be encouraged to experiment with more potent drugs.

In 1966, the active ingredient of marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinol, was synthesized in pure form by an Israeli scientist with support from an American grant. Research is currently being done into the short and long term effect of the drug. It is anticipated that in the near future scientists will better understand marijuana and its effects on memory, mood, perception, and other physiological and psychological functions. It is also expected that reliable scientific data will become available with regard to chronic toxics resulting from long term use of the drug.

As to current research with marijuana, an article appeared in the Journal of the American Medical Association, August 24, 1970, Volume 213, Number 8, discussing ten healthy freshmen medical students who had previous extensive experience with marijuana smoking. They inhaled the compound in the laboratory until they reached their usual "high". The observed overall effects were mild and minimal in the electroencephalogram. There was a slight but statistically significant shift towards slower frequencies. There were no significant changes in cerebral evoked responses. Results of the neurological examination remained normal. Vibratory sense appreciation improved slightly. Mental status examination showed a slight decrease in intellectual efficiency, some excess jocularity, and a slight loosening of associations. Bender-Gestalt drawings were executed slightly more poorly after drug inhalation than before. It is concluded that the subjective pleasure and relaxation which are experienced as a result of marijuana smoking are accompanied by a very slight decrease in highest cortical functions.

Another recent article in the New England Journal of Medicine, August 6, 1970, Page 294, is available at the reserve desk at our Learning Resources Center. It is entitled "Marijuana". This is an article from the Psycho-pharmacology Laboratory Division of Psychiatry Boston University

School of Medicine in which marijuana is discussed extensively as to chemistry, animal pharmacology, effects on humans, acute adverse reactions, problems of use, human pharmacology, medical uses and adverse medical effects, psychological effects and legal status. A book recently published by World Publishing Company of New York is written by John Kaplan, Professor of Law at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California. He makes two points, the first one is that in large and growing areas of the United States the laws against marijuana have become every bit as widely flouted as the prohibition laws of the 1920's. The second point he makes is that marijuana laws now impose costs on society far out of proportion to the good they do. It is interesting that the American Medical Association raised the sole dissenting vote against the passage of the original marijuana tax act, the initial federal prohibition of marijuana.

As far as current legal status in this state goes, legislation enacted in Wisconsin in February lessened the penalties for users of marijuana, increased the penalties for pushers, and created a dangerous substance control council with the Justice Department. Legislation has also created a drug abuse control commission shared by the government and comprised of major state agency heads, health and social services, justice and public instruction and four state legislators, to act as a high level coordinating council. A state-wide governor's council on drugs and alcohol with delegates from all counties and major communities was held on June 9-10, 1970.

Z P G

1st Statewide ZPG Meeting held in S.P.

"The Population Bomb is Everyone's Baby," is a bumper sticker that we have all become quite familiar with. This slogan was created and promoted by an organization known as Zero Population Growth Inc. Z.P.G., a rapidly growing organization, held its first statewide meeting at W.S.U. Stevens Point on Saturday, September 19. Representatives from thirteen of the eighteen Wisconsin chapters along with concerned individuals from six other cities were present to form a state-wide confederation. This newly formed organization will maintain an office in Madison and coordinate state-wide educational, political, and financial programs.

Z.P.G.'s programs are designed to bring about their goal of population stability in the United States, then in the rest of the world. Some of the means used in obtaining this goal are: educating the public and governmental agencies to the immediate dangers of the population problem, fighting policies and programs of public and business agencies at the local, state and national level which are designed to foster population growth, urging the repeal of archaic laws that run counter to the goal, supporting legislation aimed at creating an agency to deal with the population problem, and encouraging the passage of state and federal tax laws that discourage large families.

Knowing that the objectives of Z.P.G. can be realized only by mass support, the membership has concentrated much effort toward creating new chapters.

As a result of this drive, the organization has grown rapidly over the past year from less than twenty chapters to over two hundred fifty. During the same period, membership in this state alone has grown from twenty-five members to over twelve hundred which makes Wisconsin's Z.P.G. enrollment the largest per capita of any state organization. This phenomenal growth has brought optimism to the members and action to our congress. Senator Packwood and Representative Brown have introduced similar bills in their respective houses which would eliminate tax deductions beyond the second child born after a specified date.

Seeing the chance to have meaningful legislation passed by Congress, Z.P.G. members are actively supporting candidates who are population-conscious. This involvement will take many man hours so anyone interested in joining Z.P.G. or helping with their commitment is encouraged to attend the first meeting held at 7:30 p.m., Sunday, September 27, in Old Main.

ZPG

Zero Population Growth, an organization dedicated to stabilizing the world's population, will hold its first meeting of the semester this Sunday, September 27th, in the Old Main Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. The meeting will be devoted mainly to general organization and planning for the coming year.

Anyone interested in the problem of overpopulation is urged to attend.

ILLITERATE U.S.

Approximately one-fourth of the U.S. adult population is functionally illiterate, according to the latest Harris poll.

The Harris survey was based on the ability to complete simplified application forms, ranging in difficulty from the welfare to the Medicaid application. The percentage unable to complete the latter was far above the average. Furthermore, had "name" and "address" not been scored, the rate would have been higher. An earlier Harvard study using more complicated material found half the adult population unable to master ordinary reading. The official Federal illiteracy estimate of 8.3 percent was figured according to the number having completed fifth grade. Yet the Harris poll found 8 percent of college-trained people to be illiterate. The highest rates were among the poor, rural, Southern, black, foreign-born and over 50. The lowest came from the suburbs, the West and the 16-24 group (Guardian, September 19, 1970)

Suspension Policy Clarified

Our catalog states that one of the offenses which would be sufficient cause for disciplinary action, including suspension, is the illicit use or possession of narcotics or drugs.

The Student Affairs Office would like to indicate a sincere interest in this area, above and beyond discipline or information exchange with authorities. We view our role as primarily educational and will spend a great deal of time working toward a better understanding regarding amphetamines, barbiturates, hallucinogens, marijuana, and narcotics. Questions in this area will be welcomed by the Student Affairs Office.

Any student regularly taking or periodically experimenting with drugs and concerned about his involvement may contact the Counseling Center or the Health Center (both in Nelson Hall) for conversation with professionals regarding this concern or other allied problems. Strict confidence will be maintained.

As mentioned, the Student Affairs Office welcomes questions from individuals and will provide programs for groups in the form of current films, brochures, panels, and lecture-discussions.

Even though the Student Affairs Office is primarily committed to education and information, we do not condone students involving themselves in the acquisition of drugs for themselves or others. We will involve and co-operate with civil authorities whenever the law requires.

Dear Fellow Student — If we could have your attention for just one minute we would like to state something which might be of importance.

JORDON ... VIETNAM
POLLUTION ... AGNEW
UNIVERSITY POLICIES
MARIJUANA ... DRUGS

Do these affect you? Are you willing to make a stand or at least open your minds to them?

If so, help us determine the stand of the Young Republican club at Wisconsin State University at Stevens Point — whether liberal, conservative, radical, or reactionary your views will be welcome and will determine the policy of the club.

This club will not necessarily follow national and state policies — IT DEPENDS ON YOU!

IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE IT COME AND SEE!!!
Wed., Sept. 30 7:30 Garland Room University Center

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Hours: Daily to 2:00 PM; Tues. & Fri. to 9:00 PM

Lee Sherman Dreyfus, Student And Musician Busted

WSU President

Lee Sherman Dreyfus has been the president of Wisconsin State University for the past three years and receives an annual salary of \$33,000. The forty-four year old administrator and educator received his B.A., M.A., and his Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin. The following interview was taken shortly after the shooting incident at his home.



President Lee Dreyfus

POINTER: What ought be the function of the university?

DREYFUS: I think the prime function of the university ought to be to achieve those goals which the state has established for it to serve society's needs. In the case of Stevens Point in particular, we have been given a specific portion of the societal needs of this state. The prime function, however, is to develop the educated mind of the citizenry who will in chain form continue to take over the society and operate it for the preservation and for the extension of future generations.

POINTER: In what circumstances would you call the National Guard to this campus?

DREYFUS: Those circumstances in which local law enforcement were not able to contain a physical action of such proportions of mob action in which person and property of the community were endangered.

POINTER: What is your general opinion concerning illegal drug usage?

DREYFUS: I have a personal philosophy that when something puts one into a state or condition in which he cannot make personal judgments about himself, either physically or mentally, the taking of the substance is wrong. This, of course, would include the use of alcohol to that extent.

POINTER: What did you think of the first Pointer, and do you think it should go independent?

DREYFUS: I thought the first Pointer was well put together.

It did not, however, differ in form as much as I thought it was going to. I was under the impression it was going to be more of a tabloid — certainly more pictorial. But as a first issue, this may be a matter of financial resources, photography, and so forth.

I would like to try the experiment of the Pointer going independent. I think it would be one way of avoiding a situation where the Regents would be held liable and responsible for something over which they do not have direct control.

POINTER: Has the United States ever done anything wrong? If so, could you give us an example?

DREYFUS: Well, I think that you know the obvious answer to that question. One example is how we moved into the complete handling of the war situation in South Vietnam without really insisting that those people preserve it themselves. There are, of course, other examples such as our support of French policy in Southeast Asia after WW II.

POINTER: What is your opinion of the United States military involvement in Southeast Asia?

DREYFUS: The military involvement, in my opinion, is at this point in a mire, and it has gone beyond what I believe was the intent of the civilian leaders in this country in the early 1960's

I believe their original intentions were to provide the South Vietnamese with some military assistance in order that they might defend themselves from an external aggression or from internal subversion.

Our involvement quite obviously moved after the Gulf of Tonkin to a point where it was not merely support for South Vietnam, but was in fact the use of military forces of this country to do the entire job — which is a very different thing. I think the current approach to back out of it is precisely where it has to go.

The Vietnamese now do understand that this is going to occur. I fully agree with the position that the administration is taking. Like most Americans, I am also growing somewhat impatient with the time element, and I would like to see us out of Asia as rapidly as possible.

POINTER: Would you approve of the hiring of a communist?

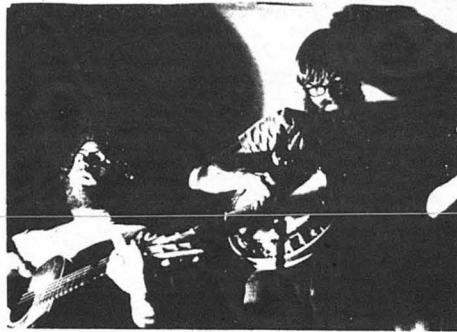
DREYFUS: Yes, I don't know that membership in a communist organization is at this point illegal. I don't think this a valid criterion for employment. A move of this sort, however, would obviously be a very unpopular one. In fact, it might only create such a regulation, with the mood of the people of this state being the way it is.

POINTER: What are your business interests and your ties to the military?

DREYFUS: The only relationship I have with business is among the 15 boards of directors on which I serve. Two of them are related to business corporations. One is the Sentry Broadcast Corporation which has two radio stations including WSP. The other business board which I serve on is the Citizens National Bank, as did the President prior to me. And that reminds me, I bought the minimum stock required to be a member of the board of directors at a bank. That amounted to about \$3,000 worth of stock or 50 shares. My military connections are that I am one of 12 civilians who form a panel of educators and lay people to make recommendations about educational policy in the Army ROTC program. I am also a member of the 9th Naval District Advisory Council, I think.

POINTER: What authors, of special interest to you, would you recommend to students?

DREYFUS: I think students in my particular field ought to stay on top of Marshal McLuhan and Rosenberg. I think at this point to really come up into the field they should also follow Lichty. I could go on with a longer list, if you desire. However, the mass media must be consumed and analyzed personally — not just read about!



Paul Bentzen and Pete Anderson play for legal fund benefit.



Home Grown Blues plays for benefit.

Wednesday afternoon, September 16, Portage County sheriff's deputies surrounded an abandoned farm in the town of Sharon armed with shotguns and a large caliber gun referred to by the deputies as a scare gun. They moved in and arrested two men who were at the scene. Charged with possession of marijuana with intent to sell are: Robert L. Pfeiffer, 21, a student at W.S.U. Stevens Point and Robert S. Pieczyk, 22, a member of the "Home Grown Blues" Band.

The farm in Sharon was staked out for almost a week before the arrests took place. The sheriff's department initiated surveillance after they were informed by Ambrose Burant, owner of the farm. Mr Burant said he stumbled upon long stalks of vegetation in the loft of his pig barn and took a sample to the sheriff's department for investigation. Confirmation that the plants were marijuana was given by the State Crime Laboratory in Madison. Then Sheriff Check somehow estimated the marijuana to be worth in the vicinity of \$25,000.

The men were arraigned in Portage County Court Thursday morning before Judge Robert Jenkins, but entered no plea. Being a felony, the charge carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison and/or a \$5,000 fine. The preliminary hearing was scheduled for Tuesday, September 23 at 2 p.m., but defense attorney, Sandy Karp had the case postponed. Judge Jenkins set the bail at \$5,000 so the required 10 percent or \$500 bond was posted.

In an effort to raise money for the bonds and legal fees, the "community" quickly began organizing fund raising activities. Free bands played in the Gridiron from Thursday through Sunday, and contributions were solicited for the defense fund. Playing the music of the Buffalo Springfield, Crosby, Stills and Nash, and other popular groups, The Sage entertained over 300 people Thursday night. Also performing during the four nights were the Highway Flyers, Home Grown Blues and The Orbits. Thousands of dollars will be expended before the case sees completion so the "community" is working hard on other fund raising ideas.

Draftees Killed At Higher Rates

Washington--(CPS)--Army draftees have almost twice as high a chance of being killed in Vietnam as non-draftee enlisted men, according to a U.S. Army study.

During 1969, draftees were killed at the rate of 31 per 1,000 and injured at the rate of 203 per 1,000, while first term enlistees were killed at the rate of 17 per 1,000 and injured at the rate of 120 per 1,000.

The reason draftees tend to be killed at a much higher rate is that the Army, in a procedure different from previous wars, allows men who enlist for three years to choose what job they want. Because of this, draftees who make up 56 percent of the men entering the Army, tend to make up a much higher percentage of combat units.

William K. Brehm, assistant secretary of the Army for manpower and reserve affairs, explains that "the popular jobs are the ones for which people enlist. They don't enlist for the hard-core combat skills. That is why draftees tend to populate the hard-core combat skills: 70 percent of the infantry, armor and artillery are draftees."

A Defense Department manpower expert, who refused to be quoted by name, told a reporter for National Journal, a newsletter which requested the Army study, that "we've studied this problem very carefully. People don't deem to enlist in the Army to fight. We recognize the inequity this causes in a shooting war, but we don't know what to do about it."

College graduates are slightly less likely to be assigned to combat duty but there are no

figures separating draftees from enlistees among college graduates. 36.2 percent of the graduates who entered the Army in 1969 were assigned to combat jobs compared with the overall rate of 43.3 percent. 61 percent of the graduates were draftees.

The higher death rate of draftees in Vietnam would have been ended by an amendment to the military procurement bill, which would have barred the sending of draftees to Vietnam unless they volunteered to go. The amendment, authored by Sen. William Proxmire, (D-Wisc.), was rejected by a vote of 22-71.

The Army says it has no figures on the chances of a draftee serving in Vietnam, but other figures indicate that 8,000 draftees are sent to Vietnam each month. The monthly draft call has been running about 10,000. 30 percent of all draftees then in the Army were serving in Vietnam on July 1, compared with 25 percent of first term enlistees.

Many persons, including Sen. Proxmire, feel that the three-year enlistees should not be able to opt out of combat while draftees must fight, the Army is apparently unwilling to remove the provision because enlistments might drop, forcing a drastic rise in draft calls. "As strange as it sounds," Brehm said, "only 800 young men a month out of 200 million Americans are enlisting for combat. If we went to an all-volunteer force in Vietnam, it's quite conceivable that that's all we might get."

VIETNAM VETS STAGE "MOCK" COMBAT

In an 84-mile march from Morristown, N.J., to Valley Forge, Pa., more than 100 military veterans and reservists staged "mock" combat operations in small cities along the march to dramatize the nature of U.S. aggression in Indochina. In one simulated combat operation in a small New Jersey town, a "search and destroy" patrol "attacked" a woman in the city's downtown area as the march passed through. Over 1500 people joined the march at its conclusion in a rally calling for the immediate, total withdrawal of U.S. forces from Indochina. (Guardian, Sept. 19, 1970)



On Assassinations

James Earl Ray, the accused killer of Dr. Martin Luther King, sits in solitary confinement in Memphis where he began serving his 99 year sentence in March of 1969 after pleading guilty to King's murder. Grace Elizabeth Stevens claims that the man she saw leaving the flop house bathroom from which police say the shot which killed King was fired was definitely not James Earl Ray. She has been serving her time in a Bolivar, Tennessee mental asylum.

On September 1, 1970, Ray, with the help of Bernard Fensterwald's Committee to Investigate Assassinations, filed a court brief requesting a trial and an affidavit explaining why he originally pleaded guilty without a trial. We are printing Ray's affidavit in full primarily because it has not been printed anywhere in the United States although it seems to be the type of human interest story that many of the popular periodicals would usually sell their souls for. The fact that it hasn't been published is perhaps as mysterious as the story itself. But it is the same kind of mystery which surrounds the assassinations of John and Robert Kennedy. People don't want to talk about these things, about the mysterious "accidental deaths" of key witnesses at Dealy Plaza, of missing autopsy reports.

This is not to conclude that Ray, Sirhan, or Oswald were not guilty. It is only to say that things don't fit as nicely together as we have been led to think.

The Wrong Target

Shooting a hunting arrow into the door of President Dreyfus' home is an irrational act at best and an example of how not to change the system.

Neither the culprit's identity nor motives are yet known. But it seems safe to conclude that the incident had some relationship to Dreyfus' role as a university president. The culprit apparently felt that Dreyfus is an evil man, that he is too involved with business and the military, that he is trying to run the university in such a way as to make our lives totally miserable. If this were true and if intimidation would in some way remedy the situation, the act could be easily explained, if not justified. But this is totally irrational. It is based on the old Christian concept of personal evil, blame and responsibility. If the "evil man" can be eliminated, the problem will be solved. But this is not true. An educational institution is not simply a conglomeration of individuals. It is ideas that make the institution—and bad ideas make a bad institution.

Put your arrows away. Put your little "off the pigs" notes away. You've got the wrong target. The "pigs" are not men. They are institutions based on bad ideas.

The Drug Bust

Many of us were wondering if we could count on the local pigs to help us bring our community together. Last week two outside agitators were busted by Check & Co. for possession of marijuana with intent to sell. Marijuana is a holy weed. Need proof? First the plant rejected Martha Mitchell. That's pretty convincing. And Rabelais pointed out a long time ago, when he was into nature study, that all singing birds in the wild naturally prefer hemp seed.

During the 1937 Marijuana Tax Act Congressional Hearings, the only testimony given in opposition to the pending legislation was offered by the Bird Seed Lobby. They wanted commercial hemp seed to be exempted from the law. They were using it for canary food. They still are and canaries are still singing. If you want to contend that marijuana is not necessarily good for people just because it is good for birds, then please be cool enough to admit also that damage caused to a rabbit foetus by an injection of THC does not prove that smoking cannabis has harmful effects on people. There is no such thing as proof, of course, all there is evidence. So, if you're inclined, like Spiro, to wait until all the facts are in, play it safe and don't inject THC into your rabbit foetuses.

What evidence has been accumulated, beginning with New York's La Guardia Report, overwhelmingly supports the contention that grass is not just harmless, it is positively beneficial. The Establishment continues to hope that, given enough time and money, they may be able to find something wrong with it. Maybe. Meanwhile, we are asked to stick to the substances which we are certain can cause serious physical damage — alcohol, tobacco, caffeine, etc.

So why not repeal the laws? Why not at least be consistently hypocritical and just stop enforcing them? Because smoking grass is a politically subversive act. It is a challenge to established values. We do not advocate the legalization of grass.

It is only right and proper that in a society whose values are as perverted as they are in this one, a substance as benign as marijuana should, of course, be outlawed. Furthermore, the Establishment's attempt to keep us from smoking grass promotes a healthy disrespect for law. We do advocate an end to stupid laws to regulate private behavior and to enforce political orthodoxy however.

CONTINUED Page 5

Letters

I want to compliment your students that attended summer school at the Chippewa Lake Field Station at Clam Lake, this summer. After what we have seen on T.V., on our youth today, it was refreshing to have those fine young men here this summer. They were honest, courteous, well-behaved, helpful and very friendly. We really enjoyed them and miss them, as we feel we made some very good friends. The school and every parent of those boys is to be congratulated. You can all be proud of those fine young men that represented your school. Sincerely,
The Holters
Jerry, Tish, Lynn and Dave

Dear Sir:

President Dreyfus has on a number of occasions recently offered his evaluation of the sitdown in Nelson Hall of last May — at the first faculty meeting, at a press conference just before the opening of classes, and in letters of reprimand to the three teachers who took part in the action, Bob Freeman, Charley Kempthorne, and myself. President Dreyfus' basic objection to the sitdown, I believe, is that we prevented a professor and his students from holding class (in the particular case, a ROTC class or classes). There are two points I should like to deal with by way of response to President Dreyfus

— the nature of ROTC and whether we prevented a class or classes from taking place.

First, concerning the nature of ROTC, for President Dreyfus it is incidental that the class or classes not held were in ROTC; for me it is crucial. I believe ROTC in all its manifestations, since it is part of the American military establishment, is a form of violence. As one of ROTC's promotional handouts reads, ROTC's "purpose is to develop selected college-educated men for positions of responsibility as officers in the Active Army and its Reserve Components." Stripped of its honorific language, since the statement, I think, means that the purpose of ROTC is the training of people to use violence or to support others who use violence. And it was this violence, identified closely as it was for many of us with the American militarism which was responsible for the invasion of Cambodia and the killing of four students at Kent State University, that we in the sit-down were trying to stop.

But while violence must be stopped, I believe in all cases it must be stopped by means which are themselves non-violent, by means, that is, in terms of which those doing the violence must decide to stop themselves. This consideration brings me to the second point, that we prevented a ROTC class or classes from meeting. I believe we did not prevent classes from meeting. We offered nonviolent obstruction to ROTC, and it is the nature of such obstruction that those whose action is being protested must themselves decide whether they will stop their actions or not. Members of ROTC, whether instructors or students, could've walked on us if they had so chosen, as a few did, and, as we said to almost everyone who confronted the sitdown, no harm would've come to them. We would've endured their violence, as we did in the cases of those few who chose to walk on us, without retaliation. What we were trying to do, as I understand the sitdown, was to confront the members of ROTC with the implications of their participation in ROTC. In effect, we said, "Before you can do the violence which ROTC entails, you must first do violence to us, people whom you know and have seen and who have not yet become dehumanized for you, as the Army will try to teach you to first dehumanize a so-called enemy before you can destroy him. Are you prepared to carry out the violence which ROTC entails if you must first do violence to us?"

It is interesting to note in passing that some members of the administration (Mr. Stielstra, Mr. Gibb, and Mr. Ellery) and Major Leister, who stood in the doorway separating the ROTC offices from the outer hall in order to dissuade us from carrying the sitdown to the ROTC offices, used nonviolent obstruction with respect to us, at one level anyway, as we used nonviolent obstruction with respect to ROTC.

Sincerely,
Jim Missey

cont.

The issue of throwing people into prison for marijuana violations has long since been resolved in all but the bear trap minds that have snapped shut. What is involved in this case is a clash of life styles. What Nick Check and his cohorts fail to understand is that in our culture, we are not hung up on ancient doctrines concerning ownership and private property. The counter culture views property in functional terms rather than possessive terms.

People who smoke grass are not interested in quibbling about title to it. In fact, to make the point, we hereby deed all the grass in Portage County in equal shares to Nick Check, LSD, and Dean Gibb.

The charge of intent to sell is even more ludicrous and is based on the same antiquated doctrine of private property. How do they know that these two "criminals" intended to sell it? Because allegedly there was a lot of it. And people who can throw folks into jail for possession of grass are mentally ill-equipped to comprehend the fact that some of us know how to give. There are many Christian notions which are subversive.

What has happened on this campus in the week since this bust must be truly amazing to the powers that be. We have come together in support of this criminal element. Money for bail was raised almost immediately. A sizeable contingent of our community showed up at the arraignment to lend moral support. Bands put on free gigs in the Gridiron to help raise money for the best defense available. A series of future happenings are planned to raise more. Many people have wanted to help and many have, each in his own way. These activities have been carried out in the absence of a steering committee, a co-ordinating committee, or a planning committee. Who's in charge here? We are, you are, the community is.

Listen carefully Mr. Policeman. Watch what's been happening. When the marijuana laws are violated, the rallying cry of this community is clearly "Support your local criminals."

Professor Robert Freeman

DREYFUS SETS FORTH STUDENT DISCIPLINE GUIDELINES

Being that the Student Handbook does not indicate those things for which a student will definitely be suspended from this university, President Lee S. Dreyfus recently issued a statement to clarify the matter. Dreyfus established a policy of automatic suspension for one academic year for any student who is involved in the unauthorized occupancy of any university building. The same suspension policy will apply to any activity which prohibits a faculty member or student from entering or leaving a classroom, laboratory, or office. Dreyfus stated that "the right of the teacher to teach and the student to learn must be our first order of priority in these matters."

Dreyfus further commented that whether or not a civil or criminal charge will also be made will depend upon the nature of the violation and the conditions in which it takes place.

On the specific matters listed above, the student-faculty hearing tribunal will make a finding of fact but the disciplinary action must be suspension for any found to be guilty of such conduct by the tribunal.

Indian Tutors Needed

A meeting of students interested in becoming volunteer tutors for Indian children in Wood county will be held Wednesday, Sept. 23, at Stevens Point State University.

Project supervisor Mrs. Joel Mickelson said the orientation would begin at 6:30 p.m. in the Muir-Schurz Room of the University Center.

About 50 collegians are needed to work with an equal number of Winnebago youngsters between kindergarten and senior high school ages. Tutoring sessions are held at the Howe School in Wisconsin Rapids from 7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. each Wednesday.

The project is supported by the university's division of Programs Recognizing Individual Determination through Education (PRIDE). Other tutoring services will be organized soon to again serve Indian youths in Neopit, Keshena and Wittenberg.

Senate Elections

Elections for Student Senate will be held on Oct. 1. There will be four persons elected from each of five districts.

The five districts as shown on the map are as follows. District one includes the cloister, the Whiting, Fairview and University Village and other off campus areas. District two includes Delzell hall, Steiner hall and other off-campus areas.

District three includes Watson hall, Thomson hall, Burroughs hall, Knutzen hall, Schmeekle hall, and Hansen hall. District four includes Baldwin hall, Neale hall, Hyer hall, Roach hall, SMMITH HALL, AND Pray-Sims hall. The fifth district includes off-campus areas.

Candidates will be nominated through petitions which may be picked up at the Student Senate office in the University Center. The petitions must be signed by 50 students and returned to the Student Senate office by noon on Mon., Sept. 28.

FORUM ON CAMPUS LAW AND ORDER

A forum on campus law and order as it relates to Stevens Point State University has been scheduled for Sept. 30.

Ken Nelson, president of the student Political Science Association, said the public event will be in the Classroom Center amphitheatre beginning at 8 p.m.

The speaker will be Portage County Sheriff Nick Check, who has served in office four years and experienced several disorders on the Stevens Point campus plus the Iola Rock Festival which involved many young people from many campuses.

Four panelists will address questions to Check prior to inquiries from members of the audience. On the panel will be two members of the Central Wisconsin Press Club, a representative of the Student Political Science Association and one person from the university student body, selected at large.

FACULTY DISORIENTATION

What Can YOU Do About...

- academic freedom?
- salary & fringe benefits?
- administrivia?
- collective bargaining?

AWSUF

The Association of Wisconsin State University Faculties is the largest organized group of university professors in this state. It is the only professional group with the State Universities and their faculties as its primary focus.

Holiday Inn

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

4 to 7 pm

private bar cocktails 50¢

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ABSOLUTELY NO SPEECHES

united WE STAND...

James M. West left an estate of \$100,000,000, \$290,000 of it squirreled away in silver dollars in a secret cellar in his home! His favorite relaxation was riding night patrol in squad cars with Houston policemen. Lucius Beebe, The Big Spenders, p. XIV.

James Earl Ray Speaks Out

The following affidavit is true to the best of my knowledge. Commending with my arrest and incarceration in London, England on or about June 6, 1968; and terminating with the guilty plea to homicide and incarceration in the Tennessee State Prison at Nashville, Tennessee. The above plea in the court of the Honorable W. Preston, Battle, Memphis, Tennessee, March 10, 1969

On or about the 6th day of June 1968, I was arrested at the Heathrow Airport, London, England, subsequently I was charged with homicide in the United States and ordered held for an immigration hearing. After being held incommunicado for approximately 4 days I was taken before an English magistrate and ordered held for an extradition hearing. Shortly after my incarceration in the English prison I wrote to Birmingham Alabama Attorney, Author J. Hanes, via the Birmingham Bar Association asking him if he would meet me in Memphis Tenn., which I was extradited back to the United States. At this time I didn't ask Mr. Hanes to take the case, just meet me in Memphis, as I was concerned about falsely being accused of making an oral statement if I was alone with prosecution agents in Memphis.

Mr. Hanes in turn wrote to the English solicitor who was representing me in England, Mr. Michel Eugene, inquiring about his fee. Then later Mr. Hanes wrote to me directly saying he would take the case.

"Also, I had written to my brother, John L. Ray, St. Louis, Missouri-not William Bratford Huie-asking him to give Mr. Hanes enough money to meet me in Memphis."

Later Mr. Hanes came to London England to confer with me on legal questions. However the English government refused Mr. Hanes' request to see me. When I complained to Supt. Thomas Butler- who was the police officer in charge of investigation and custody-about not being permitted to confer with counsel he said United States Attorney Fred M. Vinson was calling the shots.

Therefore at my next court appearance I complained of not being permitted to confer with counsel. Thereafter I was told by prison authorities that Mr. Hanes could see me. On July 5, 1968, Mr. Hanes did visit me in the English prison. He suggested I sign two contracts-one giving Mr. Hanes my power of attorney, the other 40 percent of all revenue I might receive-at this time no mention was made of any novelist, and no novelist name, including William Bratford Huie, appeared on the contract. The reasons Mr. Hanes gave for the contracts were that (one) he was already out considerable funds. (two) he would need considerable more funds for his services.

"I had also written the Boston Mass. Attorney, Mr. F. Lee Bailey- at the same time I had written Mr. Hanes- on the possibility of representing me. In a letter to English solicitor Eugene, Mr. Bailey declined on possible conflict of interest grounds."

I spoke to Mr. Hanes again before being deported but no further mention was made of contracts. Mr. Hanes did advise me to waive further extradition appeals; which I did.

After I was returned to Memphis Tenn. and confined in the Shelby County Jail I was denied access to legal counsel, or sleep, until I submitted to palm prints. When subsequently Attorney Author Hanes Sr. did visit me, specifically the second visit, he had with him contracts for various enterprises bearing his name and the novelist, William Bratford Huie, of Hartsell Alabama. Mr. Hanes urged me to sign the contracts to finance the suit. I suggested rather than a segment of the public interest in a fair trial might finance the trial. After the trial was over, and if it was financially necessary to further supplement Mr. Hanes fee, he could contract a novelist. Mr. Hanes disagreed with this suggestion and told me to consider the contracts as the only method to finance the trial. After considerable thought, and believing it usually necessary to follow counsel's advice in that type situation, I signed the contracts on or about August 1st, 1968, approximately two weeks after Mr. Hanes recommended I do so.

My first disagreement with Mr. Hanes was (one) I asked Mr. Hanes and, wrote the novelist, William Bratford Huie, requesting \$1,250.00. Explaining I wanted to hire Tenn. Licence, Attorney, in the event I was convicted of something, or had a mistrial, as their was some question as to whether Mr. Hanes could handle an appeal or, a retrial, under the Tenn. Alabama reciprocal agreement which Mr. Hanes described as a "one shot deal." I further stated in the letter to Mr. Huie that I would probably be held in continued isolation as long as I was incarcerated and would need Tenn. counsel to get relief.

"Further, I wanted to hire an investigator to go to Louisiana to check on some phone nrs. and I didn't want anyone connected with William Bratford Huie doing this since I knew then that Mr. Huie was a conveyor an admitted conveyor, of information to the F.B.I.-hence the prosecuting attorney."

Mr. Hanes turned down this request and the issue was closed.

(Two) The other disagreement concerned whether I should testify in my behalf. I favored taking the witness stand because I had testimony to give which I didn't want the prosecution to know of until as late as possible so their would be no time to alter records, such as phone nrs., and at this stage of the proceedings I had reasons to believe Mr. Hanes was giving "all" information I was giving him to Novelist Huie who in turn was forwarding it to the prosecution via the F.B.I.

Mr. Hanes also turned down this request saying, why give testimony away when we can sell it. And that issue was also closed.

The only other discord Mr. Hanes and I had concerned publicity. Despite trial Judge Battle's order banning pre-trial publicity their were many prejudicial articles printed in the local press-and national media. (As example) the story by-lined by Charles Edmondson in the Commercial Appeal dated Nov. 10, 1968 just two days before trial was scheduled to start, and Mr. Huie's frequent news conferences on Memphis T.V.) Therefore I suggested to Mr. Hanes that we ask for a continuance until the publicity stopped. Mr. Hanes answer was that our contracts with novelist Huie specified a time limit for the trial to being if we were to receive funds to prosecute the defense.

"Also, I wrote a certified letter to trial Judge Battle complaining of the stories Mr. Huie was disseminating in the media. I told the judge if such practices weren't stopped I might as well forget a trial and just come over and get sentenced." However, despite these differences with Attorney Author Hanes Sr. I was prepared to go to trial with him on Nov. 12, 1968. But two or three days before the Nov. trial date my brother, Jerry Ray, came to visit me. During the course of our Conversation Jerry told me he had recently spoken with the Novelist, William Bratford Huie, and Huie had told him that if I testified in my own behalf it would destroy the book he was writing. My brother ask me if he should try to find another attorney. I told him no it was too late. When the visit ended I was still assuming I would go to trial with Attorney Author Hanes Sr. on Nov 12, 1968.

However, on or about Nov 10, 1968, Mr. Percy Foreman, a Texas Licensed Attorney came to the Shelby County Jail and asked to see me. I agreed to see Mr. Foreman altho I neither contacted him directly, or indirectly, requesting any type legal assistance. After the amenities I saw that Mr. Foreman had the contracts I had signed with Mr. Hanes and Mr. Huie.

I asked his opinion of them. Mr. Foreman came right to the point, he said he had read the contracts and had concluded that the only thing Hanes and Huie were interested in was money. Hsaid they were personal friends and if I stuck with them I would be bar-be-cued.

I told Mr. Foreman I was concerned with certain aspects of the contracts, such as the inference of a trial date deadline, but that since I had signed the document their wasn't much I could do. Mr. Foreman replied their was something I could do, that he could break the contracts if I hired him; since I had been taken advantage of due to a lack of education in such matters. I ask him what his position would be if I did engage him in relation to contracts with book writers and, retaining a Tenn. licenced attorney. He said their would be no stories written until after the trial was over and that it was necessary that Tenn. licenced counsel be retained to advise and assist with Tenn. laws.

I also asked Mr. Foreman how he would finance the trial; he said let him worry about that when the trial was over he would make a deal with some book writer but that he wouldn't compromise the defense with pre-trial deals. He said that his fee would be \$150,000 for the trial, and appeals if necessary, and that as a retainer he would take the 1966 Mustang I had, which I signed over to him. Mr. Foreman also asked me to sign over to him a rifle the prosecution was holding as evidence. Altho their was a question of ownership I also signed this item over to him. I then wrote out a statement for Mr. Foreman dismissing Mr. Hanes and stating I would engage Tenn. Counsel.

After Mr. Foreman became counsel of record, and on one of his earlier visits he said he would retain Nashville Attorney, Jonh J. Hooker Sr. to assist with the law suit.

"later Mr. Foreman told me in the courtroom-on December 18, 1968-that the court would appoint the public defender to the case. When I questioned the appointment Mr. Foreman said he, Judge Battle, and Mr. Hugh Stanton Sr. had agreed before the hearing to bring the public defender's office into the case. That he (Foreman) had also discussed the deal privately with Mr. Stanton and it (the appointment) would save us money but, that would still retain John J. Hooker Sr."

In December 1968 when Mr. Foreman became ill, and trial judge Battle appointed on Jan. 17, 1969- Mr. Hugh Stanton Sr. full counsel, Mr. Stanton came to the jail to see me. I told Capt. Billy Smith I did not wish to see Mr. Stanton. He was permitted in the cell block anyway. I informed Mr. Stanton I didn't want to discuss anything with him and that I would write him a letter explaining why. He left the block saying he didn't have time for the case anyway.

"I then wrote a letter to Mr. Hugh Stanton Sr. saying I didn't want judges and prosecuting attorneys deciding who would defend me."

Note: During this early period of Mr. Foreman tenure he once suggested I confirm in writing, some theories being propounded by another novelist, one George McMillian who, in collaboration with a phenologist, was writing another novel concerning the case. Mr. Foreman said the pair would give us \$5,000.00 to use for defense purposes. I rejected this suggestion.

Then later Mr. Foreman transported a check to the jail for \$5,000.00 for me to endorse. He said he had received the check from the novelist William Bratford Huie and that would I let him have the money to give to Nashville Attorney, John J. Hooker Sr. as a retainer fee, I agreed to this.

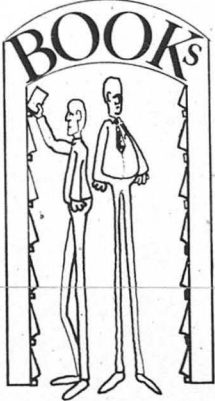
"Also during this period I suggested to Mr. Foreman that rather than printing more pretrial stories we instigate some type legal action to prevent the publishing of stories, especially the more racist type articles as was appearing in LIFE magazine.

Mr. Foreman rejected this suggestion saying: "Why stir up a barrel of rattle snakes." Still later, on or about Jan. 29, 1969, Mr. Foreman transported a contract to the jail and advised me to sign it. "See contract Ct. Records." Mr. Foreman saying it would take considerable funds to finance the suit and pay Jhn J. Hooker Sr.'s fee.

On or about February 3, 1969, Mr. Foreman transported still another contract to the jail and advised me to sign it. He told me the law suit was progressing well, that, he could prove I was innocent, and the trial would start in the near future. I also signed this document being reassured because the document stipulated that Mr. Foreman would represent me at 'trial or trials' pending in Shelby County Tennessee; in exchange for me signing the document. "See contract Ct. records." Their was not mention of "cop-outs" in the contract and it seems "cop-outs" are not legally classified as trials in Tennessee.

Before Mr. Foreman terminated his visit that day or, maybe it was the next time he visited me, he showed me various pictures. He said either he (Foreman) had received the pictures from the F.B.I. or that the had received them from the novelist, William Bratford Huie, who in turn had received them from the F.B.I. He said they were pictures of people the F.B.I. wanted to get out of circulation. heshowed me one picture containing white males, supposedly taken in Dallas Texas in November 1963, he said theywere either anti communis Cubans or, associated with anti communist. Foreman asked me if I would identify one of the men as the man who shot Martin Luther King if the F.B.I. arrested himand transported him to Memphis. I told Mr. Foreman, no, that I didn't want to get involved in that type thing for various reasons.

When ready to take leave, and failing to convince me to follow the aforementioned advice, Mr. Foreman ask me if that was my last word on the subject: Iplied yes. Tehn at a later date when Attorney Foreman visited me he had several, duplicate typewritten sheets of paper with him, one clause in the sheets cleared the novelist, William Bratford Huie, and LOOK magazine, of damaging my prospects for a fair trial because of their pre-trial publishing ventures, another clause; that if I stood trial I would receive the electric chair. "I told Mr. Foreman that Mr. Huie and LOOK magazine were able, legally and financially, to look out for their own interest." Mr. Foreman monologue was very strident that day in insisting that I sign the papers as I had to ask him several times to lower his voice to keep the guards and open mike from over-hearing our conversation. I thought then that maybe I had been "had" believing it was finical, the suggestion of a guilty plea so soon after signing the February 3, contract. The next time I saw Mr. Foreman his monologue hadn't changed so I signed the aforementioned papers but, not with the intention of pleading guilty, as I told foreman.



Reviewing The Ray Case

THE STRANGE CASE OF JAMES EARL RAY: The Man Who Murdered Martin Luther King. By Clay Blair Jr. New York: Bantam Books. 244 pp. \$95

Judge Battle: Has any pressure of any kind by anyone in any way been used on you to get you to plead guilty?

James Earl Ray: Now what did you say?

His Honor the late W. Preston Battle did not repeat the question at the March 10 court session in which he accepted Ray's guilty plea. Instead he moved on to the next question in a litany designed to satisfy the record that the accused was making the plea of his own free will and fully understood the defense-prosecution agreement that would spare him a possible death sentence.

The lawyer who counseled Ray to make the agreement was the famed Percy Foreman. At the original extradition hearing in London last June, Ray had loudly proclaimed his innocence, and his first attorney, Arthur J. Hanes of Birmingham, had prepared an elaborate defense contending that he was the dupe of a conspiracy. Suddenly, on December 11, Ray dropped Hanes and retained Foreman.

Evidently, the great mouthpiece from Houston intended from the beginning to advise his client to plead guilty. "When a man accused of murder sends for Percy Foreman," he declared in an incredible post-plea article in *Look*, "I show him the courtesy of assuming he is guilty and that he hopes I can save him from excessive punishment." A heretofore undisclosed event indicates that guilty plea negotiations were in the works very early: on December 19, Memphis prosecutor Phil M. Canale telephoned the civil rights division of the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington to find out if it would have any objection to a guilty plea. It had none.

But even the persuasive Foreman could not bring off this maneuver without complications. Two days before the plea was to be entered, Ray sent a note to Judge Battle saying that he wanted to fire Foreman. This caused Canale and Foreman to spend a good part of the next day verbally rubberhosing the recalcitrant Ray.

Ray finally went along with the guilty plea, but after Foreman and Canale had pontificated about the lack of evidence of a conspiracy, he interrupted the scenario to state that he wanted the record to show that he disagreed with the "no conspiracy" theory.

Hardly had the prison doors clanged shut behind him when Ray notified Judge Battle that he wanted to withdraw his guilty plea and stand trial. Foreman, he claimed, had pressured him into the plea.

It was the guilty plea which gave Blair the green light to publish this book, for it legally fortified the thesis that Ray was, as the subtitle puts it, *The Man Who Murdered Martin Luther King*. The *Strange Case of James Earl Ray* is one of those frenetic "instant" books geared to hit the streets within a couple of weeks of a dramatic event, and Blair's recital of Ray's tawdry background makes dreary reading. James Earl Ray could have been any one of thousands of two-bit crooks roaming the river towns of Illinois and Missouri. Why bother to Boswell him? Blair seems to think that somewhere in the nooks and crannies of Ray's life might be found the clue to why he killed King. But it isn't there, and Blair is left with the speculation that Ray may have acted out of a consuming need for recognition—the same "motivation" ascribed to Lee Harvey Oswald and Sirhan Sirhan.

During the hiatus between Blair's completion of the biography and Foreman's guilty plea, events conspired to prevent the image of Ray as a lone, self-motivated assassin from being very convincing. The same newspapers that had had no difficulty in accepting the Warren Report were playing up the imponderables in the Ray case. Where did Ray get the \$12,000 he had spent since breaking out of prison, they asked. How could a man of Ray's mean background conceive and carry out a sophisticated assassination and escape scheme? Even Canale, Foreman and author William Bradford Huie concede that there are unanswered questions, and acknowledge that their conclusions are tenuous. If NBC's David Brinkley can publicly protest, "There must have been a conspiracy; there must have been other people involved," one must assume that the conspiracy theory is, in this case, close to an establishment position.

Blair recognized all this and did some last minute updating to come to grips with it. He clings to the notion that Ray was the gunman, but leaves open the possibility that he was "the pawn of a massive conspiracy." Unfortunately, Blair's travels were over by the time conspiracy became a question, so he was forced to rely on secondary sources, mainly William Bradford Huie's two-part article in *Look*.

Huie paid Ray \$30,000 for his story, which was handwritten and transmitted in segments via attorney Arthur Hanes. After escaping from prison, Ray told Huie, he dallied in the U.S., then headed for Montreal, Canada, with the intent of acquiring money and identification to make it to a sanctuary in South America. He vowed never to return to the United States.

In a seamen's tavern, Ray's account went, he met a sandy-haired man, of French or Spanish extraction who went by the name Raoul. Blair reports that "the FBI, the Memphis investigators and the RCMP

(Royal Canadian Mounted Police) have found no trace of 'Raoul' and are certain that he does not now, nor did he ever, exist." But the fugitive Ray did backtrack to the United States. He said that Raoul paid him well to smuggle narcotics from Windsor to Detroit, then instructed him to go to Birmingham and gave him a New Orleans telephone number as a contact point.

The FBI's investigation confirms that in Birmingham, Ray paid nearly \$2000 cash for a white Mustang, and shortly thereafter left on a trip that took him to Acapulco and Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, and finally to Los Angeles. He held no job, but he was always able to produce a roll of \$20 bills. Ray told Huie that his instructions were to go on a long sojourn but to maintain contact.

Ray claimed to Huie that on March 15, instructions arrived from Raoul to return east. He went Atlanta, checking into an obscure rooming house. Then on March 29, he inexplicably drove all the way to Birmingham to purchase a rifle. On the fatal day, he transported the rifle to Memphis and at 3:15 p.m. checked into Bessie Brewer's rooming house, to the rear of the Lorraine Motel.

Despite all the information he did volunteer, however, Ray never supplied a confession detailing how he killed King. On the contrary, he insisted that he was accompanied to the scene by Raoul, and that when the shot rang out Raoul was inside the rooming house and he, Ray, was sitting in front in the white Mustang. Raoul dashed out, dropped the rifle and jumped into the back seat, covering himself with a sheet. Eight blocks away, he hopped out at a red light. Ray drove back to Atlanta and, realizing he was "hot," made his way to Canada.

At first blush the story sounds like pure fantasia. But the investigation of attorney Arthur Hanes tends to corroborate it. From the accounts of witnesses, Hanes is satisfied that there were two men at Mrs. Brewer's place. For example, at the time that the gunman was locked in the bathroom waiting for King to appear, witnesses were certain that a man was sitting in the white Mustang. Mrs. Brewer and an onlooker, who were present when a "John Willard" registered at 3:15, at least tenuously identified Ray. Who, then, was the man who burst out of the bathroom after the shooting? The state's star witness is Charlie Q. Stephens, a roomer, who said he looked like Ray. But Hanes says that Stephen's wife, Grace Hays Stephens, told him that Charlie was drunk and saw nothing. She described the man as much shorter and lighter than Ray, weighing no more than 125 pounds (Ray is 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighs over 160 pounds), and wearing an Army jacket (the "John Willard" who checked in was neatly attired in suit and tie).

Ray's abandoned car in Atlanta yielded additional substantiation of his story. Hanes discloses—the FBI never publicly did so—that a man's clothing was found in the trunk and that it was way too small for Ray. Moreover, the ashtrays brimmed with cigarettes; Ray did not smoke. And in the back seat there was a sheet.

Witnesses had reported seeing two white Mustangs parked near the entrance to Mrs. Brewer's. Ray's, with its Alabama tags, was to the north, the other to the south. Hanes adds that the second Mustang had a whiplash antenna, indicating it was equipped with a

transmitter. Within a half hour of the shooting, the Memphis police radio was urgently reporting the progress of a high-speed chase north out of the city, in which a blue Pontiac was on the tail of a white Mustang. The broadcast emanated from a citizen's-band transmitter, and was relayed by the police dispatcher. Blair discounts it as probably "the work of a highly imaginative young boy, intending no malice." I find this difficult to believe, since the first radioed police alert for a "late model white Mustang" did not go out until about five minutes after the "chase" began.

Just after Ray claims he met Raoul in Montreal, he took a luxurious holiday in the Laurentian Mountains with a girl acquaintance, but he cut the trip short with the explanation he had to see his "brother" back in the city. When offered a job following completion of a bartending course in Los Angeles, he declined on the excuse he would have to leave town "to see my brother." My inquiries reveal that he mentioned to acquaintances in Los Angeles that he picked up money from his "brother" at the post office. When he purchased the rifle in Birmingham, he volunteered to the salesman that he wanted it to go hunting with his "brother." So incriminatingly redundant was his use of the term that the FBI, in its original wanted bulletin for him under his alias Eric Starvo Galt, charged that he had conspired with a brother.

Ray let pass to Huie that Raoul was actually the "brother" he had had to see in Montreal. The most logical inference to be drawn from this is that Raoul and/or persons unknown exerted a supervisory control over Ray. In turn, this master-servant relationship may explain some of the seemingly pointless things Ray did. He religiously used the public booth in the lobby of the St. Francis Hotel in Hollywood each evening about six to make long-distance calls. After one such call, he drove nonstop to New Orleans, finished his "business" in one day, and returned to Los Angeles. And, of course, he went all the way to Birmingham to buy a gun he could easily have bought in Atlanta.

It seems to me quite possible to assume that Ray had in fact come under the aegis of a group which, whatever its other activities, was bent on destroying King; that his superior had gulled him into believing he would participate and share in a "big score," after which he could live comfortably in a foreign land; and that Ray showed up in Memphis per instructions without the slightest idea that a "score" as monumental as the murder of a Nobel Peace Prize winner was in the works.

Blair does not help to unravel all this confusion. And in his account of Ray's arrest at the London airport, he relies on "official" data which help muddy the waters even more. Remember that bleak Saturday, June 8, when coverage of Bobby Kennedy's funeral was interrupted with the news that Ray had been caught? The story went that a sharp-eyed British officer had spotted the name Ramon George Sneyd, under which alias Ray had obtained a Canadian passport, on the passenger list of British European Airways flight 075, incoming from Lisbon.

That version was quickly scrubbed and a new one put forth. This one had "Ray"

returning to London from Lisbon in mid-May. For three days previous to the arrest, it was reported, a Ramon George Sneyd had stayed at the Pax Hotel in London's Pimlico district. He was booked on a flight to Brussels leaving at 11:50 a.m., and checked out of the Pax about nine. Blair recounts uncritically that Sneyd, whom he flatly states to be Ray, checked in with immigration at the airport about a half hour before flight time. At that moment he was taken into custody.

Several months ago London publisher Peter Dawney decided to explore this discrepancy. His inquiries determined that two men using Ramon George Sneyd passports were arrested. The first was nabbed not in the waiting room by a minor officer, as the official story later said, but at 6:15 a.m. on the catwalk from the Lisbon aircraft by no less a personage than Thomas Butler, head of Scotland Yard's famed Flying Squad. The second, who evidently was unaware of the early morning arrest, presented his passport to an immigration official at 11:15 a.m. The official, responding to the stop on the Sneyd passport, summoned Detective Sergeant Phillip F. Birch of Special Branch, who made the arrest. Dawney was also told by Mrs. Anna Thomas, proprietress of the Pax, that her tenant in no way resembled the photographs and descriptions of the real Ray.

The exact five-hour difference in the arrests, and the fact that Washington time is five hours behind London, may account for some of the confused reportage. Nearly every newspaper report said Ray was apprehended after arriving from Lisbon, and just about every story repeated J. Edgar Hoover's announcement that the arrest took place at 11:15 a.m. London time. But there is no doubt that Ray was the one arrested at 6:15 a.m.

Who is the second Sneyd whose existence has vanished in official cover-up? This is just one of the numerous enigmas marking the case which militate against the lone assassin theory, and make Clay Blair's book less than satisfactory. But despite its glaring faults, *The Strange Case of James Earl Ray* is valuable. It is roughly equivalent to Sylvan Fox's *The Unanswered Questions About the Kennedy Assassination*, an early paperback that helped cast doubt on the Warren Report though proposing no counter-theory. Hopefully, the myriad question marks in his book will goad Mr. Blair to join in seeking the true story of who killed Martin Luther King.

William W. TURNER
From Ramparts, June, 1969

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ECOLOGY



Children: Innocent Canaries Of Our Streets

Dr. Frederic Gerard Burke, Professor of Pediatrics at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., began his fight for clean air in the early 1960's with testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Works on a bill which in 1963 became the Nation's first Clean Air Act.

He was concerned about the insidious effects of air pollution on children who have some form of allergy: hay fever, eczema, or asthma. He knew some 20 percent of the country's children were plagued in varying degrees by these pulmonary ailments, and he knew U.S. pediatricians spent up to 85 percent of their office time on respiratory diseases. What he didn't know was to what extent air pollution actually complicated and intensified the respiratory suffering experienced by one out of five American children. So he decided to find out.

Dr. Burke was not so concerned with the lethal effects of sensational killer smogs, for these incidents are for the most part well documented. His studies were aimed at the long-term sub-lethal effects of contaminated air on the children he affectionately termed "the canaries of our streets." Children whose chronic respiratory ailments react sensitively to any adverse change in the air they breathe, warning city residents of dangerously contaminated air much like the coalminers' trusted canaries. Children whose affliction, in many cases, may never have been accurately diagnosed except to say they are frail, prone to colds, and for one reason or another unable to attain satisfactory marks in school.

How to gather solid data on the "canaries'" daily struggle to breathe various levels of ambient air pollution was a challenge Dr. Burke did not solve immediately. But a reading of Captain William R. Anderson's *Under the North Pole* — the story of the submarine *Nautilus* — gave him an idea.

Of particular interest were Captain Anderson's (now a Tennessee Congressman) observations on the overall improved health of his crew some 10-15 days after leaving the port of Seattle. Many of the men who had previously suffered from colds, coughs, or respiratory diseases reported "they never felt better in their lives."

Perhaps the submarine's controlled environment was the key to studies which could document the statistics so essential in exposing air pollution's effect on pulmonary health.

The idea became reality through a three-year \$340,000 grant from the U.S. Public Health Service's National Air

Pollution Control Administration. Dr. Burke's "submarine" was dedicated in February of 1969 as the Environmental Control Center at the Hospital for Sick Children in Washington, D.C. Dr. Robert E. Snell, assistant professor of pediatrics at Georgetown University and Director of Research at the Hospital for Sick Children, is in charge of research at the ECC where Dr. Burke serves as Co-Principal Investigator of Research.

The submarine unit can already duplicate virtually all the physical environmental features of any part of the country through control of barometric pressure, temperature, and humidity. Controls still under construction are those regulating the quality of air — content of sulfur dioxide, nitrous oxide, ozone, etc. — which can then simulate the ambient atmospheric conditions of any city, at any time (such as those occurring during an inversion).

Dr. Burke estimates a three-week stint within the unit will be necessary to produce solid air pollution data. Some 20 chronically asthmatic children at the Hospital for Sick Children have already spent from 2-3 days in the unit, 2-3 at a time, under barometric pressures ranging from sea level to Denver's 5000 feet. With the addition of the control features which will inject various degrees of contaminated air into the unit, the statistical data so essential in documenting air pollution's effect will begin to be recorded. Building trades, according to Dr. Burke, have already expressed interest in the submarine principle which they feel may someday have to be incorporated into business offices.

Dr. Burke's extracurricular activities are not limited to the Environmental Control Center, unique and demanding as it may be. An outgrowth of the ECC is a correlative 3-year federal contract with the Chronic Respiratory Control Program of the Public Health Service (the CRCP has since been eliminated by the Nixon Administration). Now in its final year, this contract has created the Georgetown Pediatric Pulmonary Center in Washington, D.C. (Dr. Burke is Project Director) involving four area hospitals in development of a computer program monitoring pulmonary profiles on some 1000 children in the area.

Since the CRCP is now defunct, an application for extension of the Pulmonary Center has been submitted to the Regional Medical Health Program. If accepted, the program would improve pulmonary disease training available to area students, physicians, and residents. It would also expand the pediatric pulmonary center

concept to four more hospitals creating a regionalized computer network in their emergency rooms. Statistics gathered there would correlate increases in respiratory ailments with a rising air pollution index on specific days in the D.C. area, and the suffering of Washington's "canaries" would not go unnoticed or unrecorded. Eventually the program would involve more hospitals and monitor approximately 95 percent of the area's children.

Dr. Burke is confident statistics from his efforts will support what he feels to be a daily-occurring tragedy in the lives of our asthmatically-afflicted children. "The pulmonary reserve in these children," he says, "represents the functional capacity of their lungs that is available for meeting stresses in development."

Though the canaries of the street can be temporarily treated for suffering, Dr. Burke feels air pollution is constantly robbing the rich pulmonary reserve of these children. "They can get along," he says, "but when they reach young adult life after their reserve has been depleted and they confront a crisis from infection or a foreign body, they may well have had it. The injured tissue cannot complete the oxygen exchange and death may ensue."

Dr. Burke is not a kook, nor does he stand alone in his deep-felt convictions about air pollution. He needed statistical proof, so he went about getting it. He needed machinery to produce the statistics, so he went about creating it. Others are doing the same.

Consider the recent statistics compiled by two Pittsburgh economists, Dr. Lester B. Lave and Eugene P. Seskin of the Carnegie-Mellon School of Industrial Administration. Their study indicated that if air pollution were cut by 50 percent in major cities,

...a newborn baby would have an additional 3-5 years life expectancy.

—deaths from lung cancer and in fact all lung disease would be cut by 25 percent.

—death and disease from heart and blood vessel disorders might be cut by 10-15 percent.

—all disease and death would be reduced by 4.5 percent yearly, and the annual saving to the nation would be at least \$2 billion.

"We can put it more simply," said Lave in an interview with *The Washington Post*. "For the average middle-class American family living in an urban area, abating air pollution is the single most important thing we could do to improve health."

"If we could reduce air pollution by 50 percent, it would save nearly as much in money and life as if we found a complete cure for cancer."

—Richard Wentz
Conservation News

Woods And Waters

Don't Knock Sportsmen!

1970 has been called "The Year of the Environment". Some of the more pessimistic experts say that it will be the last year of the environment, unless we immediately make changes in the ways we think about and treat the natural world upon which we depend.

In typical American fashion, a great variety of organizations and miscellaneous collections of concerned individuals have risen to meet the challenge. Some of them are "old pros" at the business of conservation — the Izaak Walton League, the National Wildlife Federation, Ducks Unlimited, the National Rifle Association, the Audubon Society. We can also see a number of newcomers who have added their strength to the environmental effort.

All of those involved, old-timers and beginners alike, have their faults, their special interests, and their own peculiar blind spots. Considering the severity of the threats to our environment, and the immediacy of the problems, it doesn't really matter if all the conservation-oriented groups do not fiddle exactly the same tune. But it can be troublesome when these groups begin to take potshots at each other.

A short time ago I heard a man who represents what could be called the "recently-awakened urban intellectual" corps of environmentalists describe hunting and fishing as "barbaric." He has no business indulging in such name-calling unless, of course, he is a strict vegetarian and considers the commercial slaughter of pigs, chickens, steers, lambs, tuna, etc. barbaric as well.

But more important than the possible error in logic was the general disdain he directed toward hunters and fishermen. He considered them to be enemies because they were guilty, in his words, of the "destruction" of wildlife.

If he only knew!
To him, and to many other well-meaning individuals who have become concerned about the environment in the last year or so, the whole push toward the

preservation of a livable world for people and other animals seems to be a new thing. In many cases the indignation he feels over the callous disregard for his welfare, and the righteous wrath he aims at the giant industrial polluters are not backed up by any real understanding of the history of the conservation movement.

A closer look at the beginnings of the movement would reveal that hunters and fishermen have been responsible for the majority of the progress that has been made. Starting with Theodore Roosevelt, outdoor sportsmen have been the first to see the problems and to help devise solutions for them. They have contributed the money for the purchase of wildlife habitat, and have accepted tighter regulations and smaller bag limits in the interest of preservation. They have donated untold hours of their time to the physical work of wildlife conservation — stream improvement, food plantings, community education. Finally, they have provided the political pressure that has made possible international wildlife treaties, national conservation agencies and policy, and the institution of scientific wildlife management.

Sure, there are some rotten apples in the outdoor sports barrel. Some people never grow up, and there is always the 10 percent who never get the word. But by and large, hunters and fishermen have done more to provide for wildlife habitat and outdoor recreation in general than any of the newcomers to the conservation field.

So as we attempt to work out the solutions to the environmental problems that threaten us, let's not forget who has done what, and how long they have been at it. After all, it doesn't take a Ph.D. in Ecology or the special kind of awareness that results from a college education to be concerned about the future of man and his furred, furred, or feathered brothers. All it really takes is a stiff shot of maturity and a deep-seated love of nature.

I contend that hunting and fishing have bred as much or more of this kind of concern than anything else.

Refuge Crisis Cools

Conservationists are resting somewhat easier following a scare caused by a presidential order which could have resulted in the disposal of 10 per cent of the national wildlife refuge system, according to the Wildlife Management Institute. Following a shock wave created by an order to dispose of 10 percent of all federal lands except national forests and parks, the string of confusing and conflicting statements flowing from the White House for several days served to substantiate an intention to dump 2.8 million acres of wildlife refuge lands.

Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel eased the tension somewhat when he

finally announced that the national wildlife refuges "are a priceless resource and certainly not considered surplus." Hickel said that studies have shown that loss of habitat is the leading cause of loss of wildlife. Most of the endangered species, he said, are endangered because they have been deprived by man of the natural habitat they need. Wildlife refuge lands, he concluded, are now being used and we are continuing to acquire more.

It is not known whether or not the order intentionally included the refuge lands. In either case, it jeopardized some of the nation's most valuable natural resources. The latest word, however, is that the refuge lands will not be included in the cut.

New Agency Opposed In Senate

Senator Gaylord Nelson (Wis.) has introduced Senate Resolution 433 "disapproving" executive reorganization plan number 4, to establish a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) within the Commerce Department. National conservation organizations are hopeful that Nelson can gather the necessary support to defeat NOAA. They are opposing the plan because it would transfer research, management, and regulatory functions of marine resources from the Interior Department to Commerce, which they say lacks the background and expertise to administer a biologically oriented science. Plan number 4

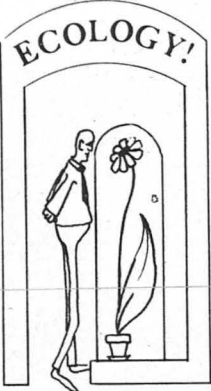
will go into effect automatically in early October unless the Senate or House moves against it. (Last week's Pointer covered the President's reorganization plan in greater detail and outlined the objections to NOAA.)

U.A.B. OPENING

The University Activities Board has an opening for Chairman of the Pop Films Committee. The job entails sharing responsibility in selecting films. Anyone interested may fill out an application at the U.A.B. Office and return it by September 29.

GYMNASTIC MEETING

There will be a meeting for all returning gymnasts and any other interested persons at 7:00 P.M. Monday, September 28, in Room 119 of the Field House.



License Revenues Increase

American sportsmen spent more than \$183 million in 1969 for hunting and fishing licenses, tags, permits and stamps, \$14.5 million more than in 1968, according to the Interior Department's Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Fishing license purchases jumped to a record 24,076,148 as fishermen spent \$87,500,774, \$7.5 million more than in 1968. An increased sale of 338,210 hunting licenses and permits pushed 1969 totals to 15,269,480, producing a new \$95,709,024 revenue high, up \$7 million from 1968.

Though sales are certified by State Fish and Game departments in reports to the BSFW, their statistics cannot be considered a precise total of U.S. hunters and fishermen. In many states sportsmen must purchase separate licenses, stamps, permits, or tags for taking different kinds of fish and game. Saltwater fishermen in coastal states need not purchase licenses. Many sportsmen are

above or below the ages for which licenses are required, and others are counted more than once when they hunt or fish in several states.

License revenues collected by states provide funds for fish and wildlife conservation and management activities — activities which usually benefit non-game species of wildlife and provide for a variety of recreational opportunities. Additional funds are provided to the states under the Federal Aid in Fish and Wildlife Restoration programs. The funds, allocated to the states on the basis of the number of license-holders, reimburse the states up to 75 per cent of approved project costs. State fish and wildlife projects were boosted by Federal funds totaling \$43 million in fiscal year 1970.

"Fishing and hunting are favorite forms of recreation for millions of Americans," said Dr. Leslie L. Glasgow, Assistant Interior Secretary of Fish, Wildlife, Parks and Marine Resources. "Controlled harvests are a sensible and practical means of keeping game and fish populations in balance with their environment so that they can continue to be healthy and productive."

Youth Conservation Corps Formed

Congress has cleared for the President's signature a bill to establish a Youth Conservation Corps.

The act will establish a pilot Conservation Corps for young men and women 15 to 18 years of age to participate for periods not exceeding 90 days in conservation work and educational projects on public lands administered by the Departments of Interior and Agriculture.

The program, which has been compared to the highly successful Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930's, is designed to achieve the dual purpose of assisting in the conservation and maintenance of the country's public lands and of offering an opportunity to the youth of the nation to expand their appreciation of America's natural heritage.

Senator Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), author of the measure, pointed out that "the Corps will not be limited to just the underprivileged. Rather, it will be composed of young men and women from all walks of life. Every participant will benefit from such a mixture, which will provide an opportunity for mutual understanding among youth of all social, economic, and racial origins."

Jackson stressed the value of exposing America's youth to the great outdoors for the nation's future environmental well-being. The program, he said, will assist young people to understand conservation practices that are necessary to assure a quality life and environment for generations to come.

Audubon Film

A California rancher with a reputation of being one of his state's leading conservationists will present the first of four Audubon Wildlife Films to be shown this year at Stevens Point State University.

Albert J. Wool will narrate a colored movie beginning at 8 p.m. Friday, Sept. 25, in Main Building auditorium. Tickets will be sold at the door.

In his presentation entitled "Ranch and Range," Wool will show eagles, hawks, vultures, and other great birds of the western ranges as they appeared near his native LaHonda, California.

There'll also be scenes of ranch dogs and their relationships with cattle, wolves, possums, wildcats and songbirds. Wool calls his movie a study of the relationship of wildlife to western ranch: it's tragedy and beauty.

Born and reared on the ranch he now operates, Wool discovered and climbed to his first eagle's nest when he was age 10. Encouraged by their parents, he, in cooperation with his sister, later turned an empty upstairs room into a haven for injured birds. Some of the birds became so tame that they followed the youngsters to school.

While a student at Stanford University, Wool developed an even greater interest in natural history and eventually specialized in conservation.

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I. F. Stone —

Golda Meir And The Israeli 'Hawk' Paradox

This year, happily, the guns of August were stilled. It would be a crime against humanity if they were allowed to blaze up again this fall. It would also be a disaster for both branches of the Semitic people.

The extremists on either side are made if they think they can attain their aims by war. Al Fatah's dream of destroying the Jewish State cannot be accomplished. It would end only in a new holocaust, this time for Jew and Arab alike, and it would be a miracle if the flames did not engulf the world.

Equally foolish are those Israelis who think they can go on for another generation besieged and dependent on an ever more frantic and costly effort to maintain air superiority. A fourth of Israel's gross national product and 85 percent of her taxes are already going to defense.

In the tense and clamorous weeks ahead the one essential point should not be lost to sight. The international climate, and particularly the relations between the two superpowers, have unexpectedly provided a precious opportunity in which it may be possible at last to guarantee the existence of Israel and to construct a Palestinian State in which Arab refugees may be helped to build a new life. That opportunity must not be lost.

Two steps are urgent. One is to set up some joint system of inspection which will deal quickly with the charges of cease-fire violation. The others to speed up the Jarring mission by making the Arabs spell out just how they are prepared to recognize Israel and its right in a settlement and at the same time making the Israelis spell out just how and where they are prepared to withdraw.

When parallel discussions have forced both sides to begin putting their cards on the table, it will then be the task of the U.N. and the superpowers to pare down the positions of both sides so they will fit into the framework of the 1967 Security Council resolution. The faster this is done the better. Contending peoples who haven't agreed in 3,000 years are not going to come to terms in 30 days. Basically the agreement will have to be imposed, as the case-fire itself was imposed.

In a real sense the coerced agreement to begin talks may be seen not so much as an imposition by the big powers as a liberation of Israeli and Arab politics from sacrosanct but stale rigidities. What had long been deemed politically impossible turned out to be politically popular. The war weary people on both sides greeted news of the cease-fire with relief. The big powers have not only isolated the extremists but unleashed hopes for peace which make it more difficult for the leadership to turn back from negotiations.

For many years here and in Israel I have heard it said that Nasser alone among the Arab rulers was strong enough some day to make peace with Israel. Now that this day seems precariously to be dawning, Israeli leaders are unwilling to acknowledge what is happening. It took courage for Nasser to accept the U.S. proposal, and Israel has already reaped political dividends from his action. Arab unity has been shattered. The ranks of the fedayeen are split. Nasser shut down the radio facilities of the guerrillas in Cairo and they may lose their subsidies from Saudi Arabia, Libya and Kuwait, all of which have accepted the cease-fire.

What better earnest could Nasser and Hussein give of their sincerity? Would Israel prefer Arab unity and continuation of the war?

Last Cold War Stronghold

IN A PERIOD OF WORLD-WIDE DETENTE, the Israeli leadership is in danger of becoming the last stronghold of the Cold War. The joint moves toward a Middle Eastern settlement are part of a larger trend. When West Germany and Moscow make peace, when Moscow embraces the hated Social Democrats, when Bonn accepts the Oder-Neisse line, and Washington acquiesces, we are in a new period of history. If Germans and Russians can agree, why not Arab and Israeli?

The Israeli leadership finds it hard to adjust to this. As recently as July 20 Mrs. Meir in an interview with the German weekly Der Spiegel suggested that NATO and the U.S. should force the Russians out of the Middle East in a confrontation like that of the Cuban missile crisis!

The basic trouble between the Israeli government and Nixon Administration is that Nixon is becoming too much of a dove to suit Jerusalem's taste. The Israeli government hoped for confrontation, and Nixon seems set on negotiation. The divergence extends beyond the question of Soviet relations. The Israeli government for some time has sought to polarize the situation, to push the Arab states so completely into the arms of Moscow that Israel would become the one firm friend of the U.S. in the Middle East. This would assure U.S. support in a continuous arms race.

The recent suggestion from San Clemente of joint Soviet-American teams to safeguard the new borders must have alarmed the Israeli government because it fears great power collaboration. But what kind of security would Israel have if the Cold War intensified and grew hot in the Middle East?

U.S. policy is to save U.S. interests in Egypt and the Middle East by brining about a settlement. The oil companies which draw \$2 billion a year for the U.S. balance of payments from the Middle East and have a growing investment in Egypt want peace. If the price of that settlement, realistically, is a kind of superpower partnership in enforcing the peace, the oil companies are prepared to pay for it. So is Nixon. I myself believe this is to Israel's interest, and that it is far better for Israel if the Arab states are not completely dependent on Moscow and if the U.S. maintains sufficient leverage on both sides for peace.

Fulbright sees the conjuncture of forces as providing an ideal opportunity not only for peace in the Middle East but to revive the United Nations.

(Reprinted from I.F. Stone's Bi-Weekly) Sept 7, 1970 Vol. XVIII,

Nixon's hand is strengthened when Fulbright, the leading foe of America's effort to be a world policeman, declares his readiness in this case to support a U.S. treaty underwriting a UN settlement and guaranteeing Israel's security. Three fourths of the Senate in two open letters to Nixon in the past two months have put their names to hawkish declarations of support for confrontation in the Middle East and new arms shipments to Israel. Fulbright's speech on the other hand provides support for negotiation rather than confrontation. This accounts for the sour response it received in hawkish and Israeli quarters.

Binational State Problem

THE PEACE TALKS FLOW FROM the carefully drawn Nov. 22, 1967, resolution of the Security Council. Its cornerstone is "the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war." The principle is important from the standpoint of world law and its reconciliation with Israeli security needs is not as difficult as may appear at first glance.

The problem is eased first of all because the bulk of the inhabited areas taken over by the Israelis in the 1967 war are occupied territories in a double sense. They are occupied by Israeli forces but they are also occupied by Arabs. That occupation is an obstacle to Israeli annexation. The Gaza Strip is jammed with refugees from the 1948 and 1956 wars. On the West Bank this time the Arabs did not flee or let themselves be frightened into flight. Gaza and the West Bank together have so many Arabs that their annexation would at once create the binational State which majority Zionist opinion has opposed and — given the higher Arab birthrate — would threaten soon to create a Palestine with an Arab majority. The only way to preserve a Jewish state is to relinquish those territories.

This leaves three genuine security problems: the Golan Heights, from which Jewish settlements in the Jordan valley were so long shelled by Arab guerrillas; Sharm El Sheikh, which guards the Tiran straits and Israel's access to the Red Sea; and Latrun, which protects the vital road from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Some form of demilitarization and international force should be a feasible compromise at the first two points. There is no reason why Jerusalem under some ingenious scheme should not become an open city for Jew and Arab, perhaps some day the joint capital of a Palestinian confederation. The Holy City deserves a solution of imagination and magnanimity. Its present mayor, Teddy Kollek, has paved the way by his own liberal and large-minded policies for an evolution of this kind.

The crux of the problem, the key to future peace, lies with the Palestinian Arabs, whether in the occupied territories or in the refugee camps. Unfortunately the Rogers plan does not provide for their representation.

Friends of peace must deply regret the way in which Mrs. Meir handled questions about the Palestinian Arabs in her recent appearance on Face The Nation. She rejected any idea of talks with them and any responsibility whatsoever for the Arab refugees. She implied that they had only themselves to blame because they had not accepted the 1947 U.N. partition plan. But how can Mrs. Meir invoke the 1947 U.N. partition resolution, the legal basis of Israel's existence, and then ignore the 1948 UN refugee resolution, which is the legal basis of Arab rights to repatriation or compensation?

We know the situation is a complex one for Israel but we wish Mrs. Meir had voiced some sympathy for their plight, some readiness to help some hope for reconciliation. The coldness was unworthy of a Jewish leader. It is said that Moses kept the Jews 40 years in the desert to purge them of the habits acquired in slavery. Leadership like hers, in 40 years of siege and war, will purge the Jews of the compassion acquired in Exile. While the Palestinian Arabs are beginning in their homelessness to talk like Jews in a new dDiaspora, the Israeli leadership is beginning to sound more and more like unfeeling Gentiles. This reversal of roles is the cruellest prank God ever played on His Chosen People.

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The following U. S. casualty figures for Southeast Asia are based on U. S. government statistics. The first figures cover the war from Jan. 1, 1961 to Aug. 29, 1970. Figures in parentheses cover the war for the week Aug. 22 to Aug. 29. Killed: 43,481 (63); "non-combat" deaths: 8,455 (30); wounded: 288,008 (585); missing, captured: 1,551.

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Arrow Shot At Dreyfus Home

At 11:25 PM, Tuesday, September 15, President Dreyfus found that a hunting arrow with a threatening note attached to it was shot into the front door of his home.

According to Dreyfus, he and his wife arrived home from an evening out at approximately 11:20 PM. After settling himself at home, he stepped out the front door for the evening paper when he found an arrow of hunting caliber imbedded about 3/4 of an inch in the door casing. The note attached read, according to the police report, "We are off the Pigs." President Dreyfus immediately contacted the police who claim they have a few leads and are diligently working on the matter.

Dreyfus and the police feel the incident was merely an act of intimidation and not an attempt on Dreyfus' life.



Dreyfus Home—Scene of the Shooting

ning the Victory in Vietnam rally, similar to one he organized last April.

The Nixon Administration, as reported by the Washington commercial press, was all afflury when the announcement was made. Not only did they claim they knew nothing about it, but they were pretty much against it—the event gives the anti-war movement a ready-made organizing point for early fall actions.

Furthermore, it may louse up Nixon's delicate balance he hopes to project in the upcoming November Congressional elections. It may be hard for Nixon to convince people he is really working for peace in Southeast Asia with Marshall Ky giving war rally speeches on the President's back steps.

Both McIntire and Ky have issued statements verifying the originally announced plans, in spite of reported Administration pressure for Ky to cancel out. Washington-area anti-war groups have enough confidence in the event to begin plans for a

counter-demonstration. During the week of September 14 at least five major portions of the anti-war movement held meetings. The groups ranged from moderate liberals to radicals, including citywide Student Mobilization Committee and other representatives from D.C. colleges. Continuing Presence in Washington (a peace lobbying coalition,) SANE and the Business Executive Move for Vietnam Peace, the Vietnam Veterans for Peace and group of local radicals including Chicago Eight defendant Rennie Davis.

Most of these groups want to coordinate the plans that have already been made. A mass meeting to clarify strategy was scheduled for Monday night (September 21), after which the call will be made for whatever kind of action is chosen.

The most likely course of action will probably include these features:

—As large an action as possible, but staged to avoid the inevitable crowd comparison with the right-wing demon-

stration. McIntire mobilized only 15,000 last April, but that was without Ky's presence. And anti-war forces don't have much time to coordinate a national effort.

—The major brunt of leadership would have to come from local D.C. people. This tactic has been endorsed by two rational anti-war coalitions, the National Peace Action Coalition operating out of Cleveland, and the newly formed Coalition Against War, Racism and Repression, which is composed mostly of people from the now-defunct New Mobe.

—The counter-demonstration should avoid confrontation with the right-wingers. This wasn't a universally held belief, by any means, and will probably be the main issue that could prevent such diverse elements as the Youth International Party and the Business Executives Move for Vietnam Peace from appearing at a press conference to announce joint plans.

Students! Homecoming '70 promises to be one of the greatest. Limitless possibilities are offered by this year's theme, "point tackles the '70'S!" New angles have been added to make float building more fun. Notice these changes and Homecoming Week schedule that follows.

Thurs., Sept. 24
Organizations sign out
Homecoming booklets at
University Center desk.

Fri., Oct. 2
Deadline for entering float
sketches.

Mon., Oct. 5
Deadline for entries in Talent and Hootenany Show and Games.

Thurs., Oct. 8
Primary election for queen finalists by students-Debot, Allen Centers, Univ. Center.

Sun., Oct. 11
Bonfire where 5 queen finalists will be announced.

Sun.-Wed., Oct. 11-14
Campaigning for queens.

Mon.-Tues., Oct. 12-13
Games.

Wed., Oct. 14
Final vote for queen; Talent Show; Announcement of Queen.

Thurs., Oct. 15
Games.

Sat., Oct. 17
Parade; Homecoming Game, Pointers vs. Superior.

Sun., Oct. 18
Glen Yarbrough Concert; Presentation of trophies.

Take note. These changes have been made in the rules for Homecoming '70:

1. YOU elect the queen. No longer are judges choosing the queen. Direct student elections will be held this year.

2. Two organizations may combine to build one float. Points will be awarded as follows:

Single organization 60 40 20
Two organizations 50 30 10

If two organizations combine their efforts and place in the judge, each group will be awarded the points listed above.

3. Floats must be entered in one of the two new divisions, Serious, and Humorous. (Girls and Guys, get together!!)

For information about Homecoming, watch for posters. Time is short. To make Homecoming '70 a success, START NOW!!!

Students Prepare For Ky Visit

Washington-(CPS)-Forces are consolidating here to plan some sort of action against the scheduled appearance of South Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky at a pro-war rally in Washington on October 3.

Ky's plans were first announced on September 4 by Carl McIntire, a right-wing fundamentalist radio preacher from New Jersey who is plan-

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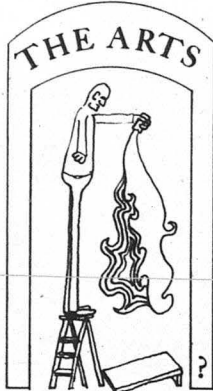
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In Search Of The Arts

PART II

In last weeks introduction to a search of the arts, I suggested questions, methods, and direction, with this portion of our investigation we must begin, not with the very first theories or works, but with present postures and premonitions which get into the way of any real appreciation of an art work.

OBSTACLES TO APPRECIATION: FORMULAS
The very first obstacle is that of systematized formulas, whose application guarantee to produce enough information to qualify a work for judgement (I suggest Wolfllin's *The Sense of Form in the Arts*). Such formulas only confuse the investigation, because to take in the whole of art history they must be reduced to such simple proportions that they end up identifying everything we experience as art. These formulas cause another misunderstanding by suggesting that this entire history of art is simple, and that, like the flow of a river down a slope it is a purely mechanical process which will identify the forces and techniques involved. Art is a purely human activity, and the human activity behind art must be given illumination.

Like ethics, aesthetics is a social phenomenon; there is a decided development, an evolution which is the series of events and periods of like events which culminate in our particular position in time. There will be an obvious imbalance in a formula which attempts to reconcile the basically symmetrical design of the painting of the Middle Ages with the basically asymmetrical design of the Dadaist paintings.

But, of course, this is not our intention; it is rather the culmination of art, the precarious growth patterns which we need concern ourselves with. We can never separate philosophical thought, scientific discovery, social history, and the history of Art from one another. It would certainly be foolish of me to suggest that we can know the importance of Thomas Jefferson without taking into account English History, American History, social philosophy, and popular economic theory. It would certainly be illogical for us to examine any condition of existence outside the realm of existence itself. I cannot entertain thoughts of the Baroque Era without taking into account the decadent Church escaping into the Counter-Reformation,

the emotional grandiloquence of the periods Architecture and Opera, and the rise of Christian mysticism. They are inextricably mingled and the particular moment in time which they represent is far more important, even to aesthetics than whether or not the art of that period partakes in a general search for universals.

TASTE:
Some observers of Art prefer the subjective nature of the work of Van Gogh while another would much prefer the objective nature of the work of Mondrian; to use an even more universal example: some prefer Rembrandt to that of Picasso. I use the word "prefer" because it is exactly what I mean. People, out of ordinary, everyday, hum drum existence, just happen to like one thing over another; not for any ideological reasons, but quite simply: preference.

An examination of Art which is here our attention could give a duck's quack what you decide to hang on your bedroom or studio wall. Likes and dislikes are irrelevant, and pity the critic who bases his criticism on his taste for history will make that position appear absurd. This particular position is the most common of the common sense attitudes of the public at large, and undoubtedly the hardest to dispel.

It is a simple problem structurally, if every individual taste is valid, no matter how Democratic this may appear, then Art has no particular manifestation; Art is in no way uniquely different from artifact, or tools, or oddly shaped pebbles. Now if Art has no particular manifestation, if it fails to appear distinct among other events then we would never recognize it as a separate activity which needs investigation. There would be no reason to be writing these lines about a nonexistent phenomenon. It is more important, however, to put aside questions of taste for the simple reason that it does not help clarify anything. Box of force does not indicate success as Art, it indicates economic success and no other. Taste usually ends up making Art romantic, or intellectual, or pathetically emotional; whatever the particular bent the viewer tends toward.

CULTURALISM:
This problem is two-fold, one, it is the existence of the idea that one finds culture and attains the label "cultures" through a cultivation of the past. The second expression of culturalism, is in the cultivation of whatever is the latest fad; an attempt to turn over stock, the old get-rich-quick syndrome. Museums and Art auctions are the thriving examples of the first culturalism and Peter Max Posters (bed spreads, book covers, etc.) are the examples of the second culturalism. The result of culturalism for the Arts is that it tends to equate that which is old and valuable (marketable) with that which is Art, which leads to the selling of a Clichy convoluted glass paperweight of the 19th Century. Another example of this culturalism of the antique is the selling of the Harewood House writing desk by Chippendale, circa 1771 for \$120,540 to a museum.

The result of culturalism of the fad is that it tends to make Art that which you can gull the public into buying the most of. Peter Max is good but I will write on him individually in the future. I do not think that I could be convinced that an art work could be enhanced by being printed on a bedspread. I do not wish to sound like an elitist who is offended and

dumbfounded, but I do not think that Plato's Republic would find its utmost value inscribed in the wet cement of the new sidewalk of the Fine Arts Center. Even if we cannot take ourselves seriously we can at least pay attention.

MASS MEDIA
The last obstacle to understanding and appreciating Art is the belief that the reproduction of "Art works" through the medium of television, films, inexpensive color prints, and photographs will culminate in a "cultured" people. I do not feel that it needs be emphasized that a reproduction is never as good as the original, because the reproductions are plainly standardized in size and color range and a film of a sculpture has less depth than the real object.

Multi-media are valuable educationally, but the viewers are without any relationship to works of Art, they see the real sculpture and complain of its size, or its color. People buy a reproduction of Rodin's Thinker and the reproduction is so small and inaccurate that their aesthetic awareness cannot help but be destroyed. Statues are meant to be stood next to, paintings are meant to be seen with light penetrating into the color, a novel is meant to be read, and a play seen.

(To be continued next week)

Muddy Waters Tonight

McKinley "Muddy Waters" Morganfield, one of the persons responsible for making rock music what it is today, will perform at W.S.U. Stevens Point Thursday, September 24, to open the 70-71 Arts and Lectures series. His concert will start at 8:00 p.m. in the Berg Gymnasium of the University Fieldhouse, and tickets are on sale in the Arts and Lectures office of Old Main. Recognized by experts for years as one of the all time greats of country blues, Muddy Waters is finally receiving the wide acclaim he has so long deserved. His contribution to this exciting music is that he is largely responsible for setting the down-home style and driving beat that has taken this brand of music out of the esoteric into the realm of the appreciation by the many.

Time Magazine realized Muddy Water's influence on contemporary music when it stated that, "The Beatles, along with other British groups—The Rolling Stones, The Animals—revitalized rock by closely imitating (and frankly crediting) such Negro originators of style as Muddy Waters, Chuck Berry, and Bo Diddley. Soon the Negro 'soul sound' surged into the white mass market..." Until the white market became aware of soul music, performers like Mr. Morganfield were relatively unknown. Muddy Waters, along with most Blacks that "make it" came up the hard way.

McKinley (Muddy Waters) Morganfield was born in Rolling Fork, Mississippi on April 4, 1915 and raised on the farms of the Delta in Clarksdale, Mississippi. When folklorist Alan Lomax discovered him, Muddy was working as a field hand chopping cotton and playing guitar for dances and country suppers on weekends. He started playing guitar at seventeen and had the benefit of learning from such masters of

(CONT. PAGE 13)

In Review—

PICTURES OF FIDELMAN

by:
Bernard Malamud
Dell Publishing Co., Inc.
New York, 1969 \$9.95

"Not to understand. Yes, that was my whole occupation during those years — I can assure you, it was not an easy one."

R. M. Rilke

"The intellect of man is forced to choose Perfection of the life, or of the work..."

W. B. Yeats

"Both."

A. Fidelman

Malamud's new book (in paperback) is to my mind one of his most philosophical works, and in style, his best experience. It is the wild meandering of an American Jew searching for artistic relevance in the historical art of Europe. Through leading the life of an artist he attempts to be one; it might even be better to

say that he is an artist who can never get his genius outside a purely conceptual sphere. His earth sculpture and overworked masterpiece are fables of modern artist's attempt to shake up a drowsy aesthetic possessed by modern man with all his mass pathos.

Fidelman goes unrecognized, though he and Picasso would make easy bedfellows, both submerged in a world of clever invention. But, this is exactly where we are bound to make a mistake: taking this story as the story of a man, it is not, it is the story of modern art. The hunt for discovering one's hidden genius, on the part of talented painters, and the search for meaningful form in a period when form is all but destroyed. It is the search, as Yeats suggests, of Perfection of the life or the work. Like the art teacher who knows the sacrifice of the genius, yet can only die in the oblivion of teaching techniques.

Fidelman is a metaphor of failure in our modern age, failure to produce anything but excitement, failure to produce anything but worship, failure to produce anything but sensual delight, and failure to take oneself less seriously. Read it.

Jimi Hendrix

For 24 years Jimi Hendrix was a musician — from an infant's pan-banging to the electric turned-on Wall of Sound and the Experience. In London last week his power was shut off by an overdose of downers.

The music he made brought emotion; the scene he made was part of a movement; his tempo a rhythm of frustration, hate and

love. He made the Star Spangled Banner a song of the Revolution and the Purple Haze of the mountain's majesty a thing to feel and know — not adore.

IT is impossible for a musician to die and take his music with him (unless he wants to). Therefore a rosary at Dzikowski's will not be necessary. His salvation will be renewed each time a Jimi Hendrix Experience record is played anywhere.

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Atlantic Ocean Comes To Point

The Atlantic Ocean, The Village and Moonstone Populace will be featured at the Fall Affair, sponsored by the University Activities Board. It will be an evening of dance and Coffee House entertainment.

The event will be held at the University Center, Sunday, September 27th, 8:00—12:00 P.M.

The Atlantic Ocean, six graduates from LaCrosse State University, is currently negotiating release of a national record. Their past popularity has gained them the prestige of being chosen the group to entertain at Your Uncle's in LaCrosse during this year's Octoberfest weekend. This powerful sounding group does material by Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young, and Three Dog Night as well as their own and other current groups.

The Village from Milwaukee originated two years ago as a harmonies group of six lead singers. They favor such music types as the Association, The New Colony Six, Cryin Shame and Beatles.

Moonstone Populace, a vocal trio from Fon du Lac, will entertain in the Coffee House. This group includes a girl and two guys and one guitar. They are noted for their folk music and selections from the top current hits.

Admission to the dances will be 75 cents for singles and \$1.00 per couple. Free gift packs will be given away. The retail department of the Chamber of Commerce will provide free Pepsi.

Museum Lectures Scheduled

Ten programs have been arranged for the Museum Lecture Series this year at Stevens Point State University, according to Director Charles Long.

The third annual season, sponsored by the Museum of Natural History, will cover a range of subjects studied by members of the university biology department and others. Long said each event is intended to be both educational and entertaining, open to the public without charge in the Science Building auditorium.

This is the schedule:

September 28 — "The Dilemma Concerning Hunting and Management of the White-tailed Deer — Life History and Ecology," by Dr. Charley M. White, department of biology.

October 19 — "Modern Living Among the Shoshoni and Arapaho Indians of Wyoming," by Thomas Johnson, department of sociology and anthropology.

November 9 — "Oceanography, A Science of the Future," by Dr. Winthrop Difford, dean of the graduate college.

December 7 — "The Display of the Prairie Chicken, a Curious Example of Courtship," by Dr. Raymond K. Anderson, department of natural resources.

February 22 — "Field Studies on the Behavior and Ecology of Prairie Dogs in the Rocky Mountains," by Mr. Tim Clark, Medford department of biology.

March 14 — "The Wee Beasties

Muddy Waters

the "bottleneck" style as Son House and Robert Johnson — upon whom he patterned his style. His half brother, Otis Spann, however, he credits as being his most important musical influence.

In 1942, he left the South for Chicago and played many taverns and house parties. He accompanied Paul Williams, Dunnyland Slim and other artists for Savoy and Aristocrat labels. He also did some recording for Columbia, but the sides were never released.

Sweet blues was the preferred musical form of the day, but not Muddy's, and it was not until 1946 that he was able to record his own style.

The first issue was a remake of his earlier Library of Congress recording, performed under Alan Lomax' supervision, with bassist Big Crawford added and Muddy using electric guitar. The disc sold well and he did others which were equally popular. He then persuaded Leonard Chess, owner of Chess Records, to record the full band that he had been working with around Chicago and on tours in the South. These classic recordings with Little Walter on harmonica; Jimmie Rogers, second guitar; Big Crawford, bass; and Leroy Foster, drums — are as close as you can come to pinpointing the birth of Chicago Rhythm and Blues, said Muddy Water's press agent. He continued by stating that the Delta sound was there, but a driving beat was added, and the amplified instruments made for a dynamic vitality that had previously been missing.

Twelve of Muddy's early blues have been re-issued on Chess 1427, "The Best of Muddy Waters." They range from solo performances to his full and furious band sound. Present personnel is made up of six men: Muddy Waters, guitar and vocals; Otis Spann, piano and vocals; George "Mojo" Buford, harmonica and vocals; Sammy Langhorn, lead guitar; Luther "Georgia Boy" Johnson, bass guitar and vocals; and S.P. Larrie, drums.

and Divers Creatures: An Essay on the Protozoa," by Dr. Robert E. Simpson, department of biology.

April 19 — "The Free Riders: Some Interesting Examples of Parasitism," by Dr. Stephen J. Taft, department of biology.

May 10 — "Breeding Characteristics of Two Kinds of Leopard Frogs in Colorado," by Dr. Douglas D. Post, department of biology.

The museum, which was in the Science Building since its establishment in the late 1960's, now encompasses a large part of the southeast portion of the Albertson Learning Resources Center's main floor. It is open without charge daily until 10:30 p.m.

PRESERVATION HALL

Preservation Hall Jazz Band, a six-member group of Negro musicians, nearly all of them elderly, will return to Stevens Point State University Sept. 26 for a second appearance with their "blood pumping and foot thumping" music.

Their concert, beginning at 8 p.m. in the Berg Gymnasium of the fieldhouse, will be sponsored by the Arts and Lectures Series. Tickets have gone on sale at the university.

The first Negro depicted on a U.S. postage stamp was Booker T. Washington, on April 7, 1940. Famous First Facts, p. 465.

ENTERTAINMENT

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from Hollywood

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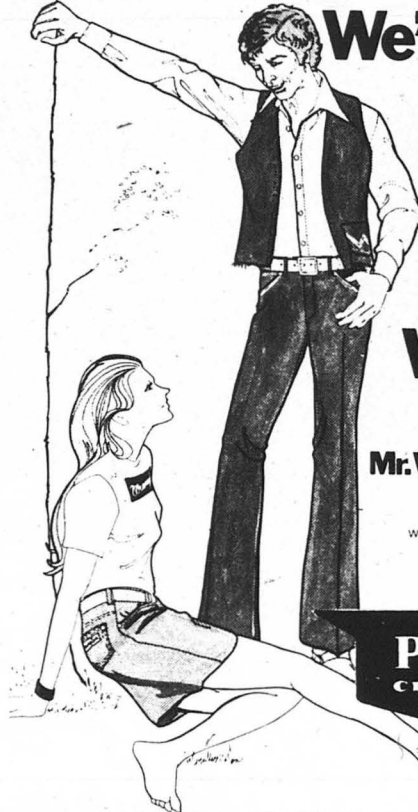
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JAMES EARL RAY CON-
TINUED

Later I tried to persuade Mr. Foreman to stand trial. I asked him why it was necessary to plead guilty when I wasn't guilty. Mr. Foreman gave me the following reasons why a guilty plea was necessary.

(One) he said the media had already convicted me and cited the pre-trial articles written in LIFE magazine and THE READERS DIGEST, with the help of government investigative agencies, as examples. He also cited various articles printed in the local press, particular the story in the commercial appeal dated Nov. 10, 1968, just two days before trial date. Further, Foreman cited the record of the Amicus Curia Committee saying neither the committee or trial judge would attempt to halt publicity unless it reflected on the prosecution case.

(Two) Foreman suggested, speciously, that it would be in my financial interest to plead guilty.

(Three) That the prosecution had promised a witness considerable reward money for testifying against me, that this witness had already been given a raise in a welfare check he was receiving from the government, that the prosecution was also paying his food and wine bills. Further, that two Memphis attorneys had signed a contract with this alleged witness for 50 percent of all revenue he received for his testimony. They in turn would look out for his interest.

Mr. Foreman also gave me the following reasons why the prosecution wanted, and would therefore let me plead guilty.

(One) That the chamber of commerce was pressuring the trial judge and the attorney generals office to get a guilty plea as a long trial would have an adverse effect on business, boycotts and such. Further, that the chamber wasn't unhappy about Dr. King being removed from the scene-hence the acceptance of a guilty plea.

(Two) That trial Judge Battle was concerned about the effects a trial would have on the city's (Memphis) image, and that the judge had even dispatched his Amicus Curia committee chairman, Mr. Lucian Burch, to persuade some S.C.L.C. members to accept a guilty plea.

"About this time Percy Foreman also had me sign another paper sanctifying his dealings with the attorney general's office." Later, after considering all that Mr. Foreman had told me I said I still wanted to stand trial. I told

Foreman I agreed that the media had had an adverse effect on the prospects of my receiving a fair trial but I didn't think the public any longer believed every fabrication they read or saw on T.V.-therefore a possible fair jury verdict. Mr. Foreman replied was that if I plead guilty he could get me a pardon, after two after two or three years, through the office of Nashville Attorney, John J. Hooker Sr. As a relative of Mr. Hooker would then be governor.

"After the signing of the Feb. 3, 1969 contract no further mention was made by Foreman concerning engaging Att. Hooker altho on March 9, 1969, Foreman tried to get me to speak with hooker, barring that, to have Hooker present at the plea. I declined both suggestions."

But if I insisted on a trial he (Foreman) would hire former Memphis judge, Mr. Ben Hooks, as co-counsel. I knew from newspaper accounts that Mr. Hooks had resigned a judgeship to accept a position with S.C.L.C. THEREFORE I told Foreman that having Mr. Hooks as co-counsel would be a clear conflict of interest, more so than the grounds Attorney F. Lee Bailey refused the case on. Foreman replied was that as chief counsel he had the right to pick co-counsel.

By this time Mr. Foreman had finally got the message over to me that if I forced him to trial he would destroy-deliberately the case in the court room. "I didn't know how he would fake the trial until I read the article he wrote for LOOK magazine, published April 1969."

It was only my belief that I would only receive one trial-that appellant cts. probably wouldn't be looking to close for technical error-in case of conviction therefore, I didn't want the one trial faked. Considering I had no other choice, at the time, I tentatively agreed to enter a guilty plea to a technical charge of homicide. Mr. Foreman then presented me with various stipulations. To sign which he claimed he received from the attorney General's office. I objected to a number of the stipulations: two in particular. The first, a stipulation with no legal qualifications, met to be an embarrassing reference to Governor George Wallace and instigated by a California hippie song writer named Charles Stein. Mr. Foreman had the stipulation removed. He said the novelist, William Bradford Huie, had got the attorney general to insert the stipulation. The second, this stipulation concerned my peregrinations between March 30, 1968 and April 4th same year. Mr. Foreman said he couldn't get this stipulation removed as everyone associated with the prosecution, directly and indirectly, insisted it be included, including attorney Lucian and Burch and the F.B.I.

Later during one of Mr. Foreman's visits to the jail in early March, 1969, I made a last attempt to have a jury trial. A asked mr. Foreman to withdraw from the suit if he didn't want to defend me for political or social reasons. "He had made the public statement, and mentioned to me several times that he was concerned that the Negroes would think him a JUDAS for defending me." I told foreman I would sign over to him the original \$150,000 we had previously agreed on for him to defend me, and I would

sign any funds over that amount from the contracts to another attorney to try the suit before a jury. "I also ask him to give my brother, Jerry Ray, \$500.00 to find such an attorney." I stated otherwise I was going to explain my financial situation to the court and ask either to defend myself or, ask other relief. Mr. Foreman refused to withdraw and reminded me of trial, Judge Battle's ruling as of January 17, 1969 saying it would either be him as counsel or the public defender. However, Mr. Foreman said if I would plead guilty he would comply with the aforementioned requests. He said that I could get a trial in a couple years if I wanted one and he implied that after the plea was over he would disassociate himself from the suit. Then on March 9, 1969, Attorney Foreman presented me with two contracts-see ct. tr.-with the aforementioned stipulations including a clause stating if I refused to plead guilty the deal was off. The next day, March 10, 1969, I plead guilty under the above related circumstances. I did object during the plea proceeding when Foreman attempted to use the occasion as a forum to exonerate his friend, Former Attorney General Mr. Ramsey Clark of incompetency or fraud, and to expand on what I had agreed to in the stipulations.

Later that day, March 10, 1969, when I saw Mr. Foreman on T.V. news I knew he wasn't disassociating himself from the suit, rather he was trying to present the prosecution version of the case. In reply to one reporter's question as to why my past record wouldn't indicate such a crime, Mr. Foreman went into a long dissertation on how every five years all the cells in the human body change, hence a different person mentally every five years. "Foreman was applying this scientific quackery to his client." This press conference coupled with Mr. Foreman's court room spiel at the plea indicated I couldn't wait any two years until I might possible receive funds from contracts to hire other counsel as by then foreman and Huie in company would have had me convicted via the media which their type always seem to have ready access.

After arriving at the prison in Nashville, Tenn. on March 11, 1969, and hearing more of Mr. Foreman's continuous monolog I then "knew" I couldn't wait two years before attempting to get a trial. "Shortly thereafter this view was reinforced by the remarks of Trial Judge Battle at a news conference wherein he implied that the reason he (The judge) wanted the guilty plea was that the defendant...might have been acquitted by a jury." Therefore, on March 13, 1969, I wrote a letter to trial Judge W. Preston Battle stating Mr. Percy Foreman no longer represented me, and that I would seek a trial. I then contacted other counsel and ask my brother, Jerry Ray, to send counsel enough funds to visit me in order that counsel could attempt to set aside plea. However, despite conforming to prescribed prison procedure Tennessee Corrections Commissioner, Mr. Harry Avery, refused to let counsel into the prison to perfect a petition to set aside the plea-see ct. tr.

"After I wrote the March 13 letter to Judge Battle indicating I would ask for a trial corrections commissioner Harry

Avery strongly advised me not to seek a trial. He said if I didn't I would be treated like any other prisoner and, would be released from isolation at the end of the prescribed six weeks but, if I persisted in asking for a trial he couldn't promise anything-he said he was speaking for the highest authority."

I was also concerned at this period that Commissioner Avery was trying to put me in a position to falsely quote me as making an oral statement. Therefore I sent an affidavit to United States Senator James O. Eastland, Chairman Senate Juicary Committee, stating I would only discuss the suit in court.

"Later I sent a similar affidavit to the Honorable Buford Ellington, Governor of Tennessee.

SIGNED: James E. Ray
State Prison
Petros, Tennessee

IRIS TO BE RELEASED

The '69-70 Iris annuals have been delivered and were scheduled for distribution to students this week, reports Linda White, acting Iris editor. There is no over-the-counter cost for the yearbook to all currently enrolled students. The distribution point is the Information Desk in the University Center. In addition, books will be sent to last session's seniors.

The Iris is supported by student activity fees, and all students on campus therefore have paid for their copy.

I.D. CARDS

Those persons who have not yet acquired their Wisconsin ID card are reminded that they must acquire them in their home county. State law requires this of all persons getting ID's

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Free Popcorn

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CNEER GIRL

You need one perfectly casual, casually perfect almost-boot ... the soft kind with a good, thick crepe bottom. Any way you like it ... in tan or brown brushed leather, or in bitter brown waxy leather.

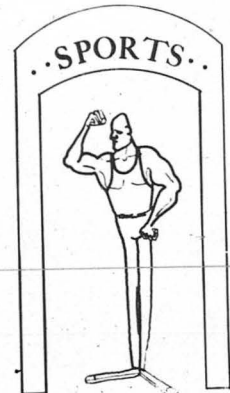


\$12⁹⁹

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Warhawks Kill Pointers

Whitewater State University's football team successfully opened defense of its WSUC title Saturday with a 27-3 victory over Stevens Point in new Warhawk Stadium. The Warhawks put together a fantastic defense and a balanced offense for the win.

The game opened slow with neither building anything of an attack until Pointer linebacker Dean Kruger fell on a Whitewater fumble at the Warhawk 29 at 8:57 of the first period. Three plays later Pat McFaul split the uprights with a 36 yard field goal to give the Pointers a 3-0 advantage.

The Stevens Point defense continued to hold the powerful Warhawks until Frank Wipple blocked a Pointer punt on the 28 and recovered himself on the 3. Tom Hauser scored on the second play to give the Warhawks the lead for good, 7-3.

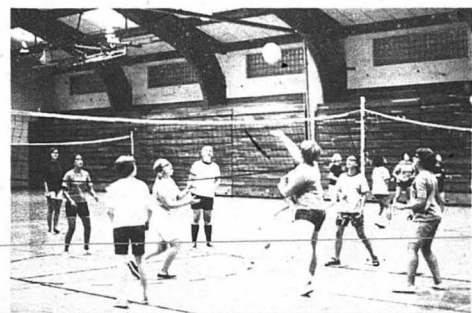
Defense continued to be the key for both teams in the second quarter until, with 5:45 left in the half, Warhawk quarterback Ron Dums hit Steve Hanaman with a picture perfect 51 yard scoring strike that upped the Whitewater lead to 14-3. Whitewater threatened again two minutes later when Dums again hit Hanaman for 46 yards to the Point 20. However, the defense held and went into the locker room trailing 14-3.

The two teams played even through the third quarter, but it once again was defense that did the chore. The Warhawks compiled two first downs in the period, while Stevens Point could muster three.

The Warhawks came back in the final stanza to put the game away with a 33 yard scoring march in 10 plays after recovering a Pointer fumble. The last five yards on a pass from Dums to Hauser. Hauser scored his third touchdown with 1:03 left on a one yard slant after an interception at midfield.

	WW	SP
First downs	14	6
Yards rushing	181	9
Yards passing	162	70
Total yards	343	79
Passes	9-22-1	5-15-2
Fumbles lost	2	2
Yards penalized	55	20

Stevens Point	3	0	0	3
Whitewater	7	7	0	14-27



W.R.A. Volley Ball Game

W R A

WOMEN ATTEND WRA OPEN HOUSE

Monday, September 21, WRA sponsored an Open House to welcome all Freshmen women. All facilities of the fieldhouse were open to every woman student.

Activities of the night included volleyball, paddleball, badminton, basketball, swimming, gymnastics and free refresh-

ments for all. Approximately 200 girls attended throughout the night.

Monday, September 28, the fieldhouse will be open for team volleyball practice for the oncoming tournaments. All women are welcome!!!

The Women's Tennis team organizational meeting will be held on Monday, September 28, at 5:45 in the lounge of the fieldhouse. Until then practice every day. Matches thus far include Oshkosh on October 3, and Carthage on October 12.

Trippers Meet

What is Trippers? Trippers is a branch of the University Activities Board. We sponsor camping trips, canoe trips, rock climbs, rollerskating, hiking, snow-shoe hikes, hay rides, sleigh rides, toboggan trips, bike hikes, horseback rides and sailing. These are just some of our activities to give you an idea of our range and possibilities. Trippers is financed largely by student activities fees which enables us to give you these exciting trips for a reasonable cost. Because Trippers is financed by student fees, all students are automatically Trippers. The planning of the trips is done by a group of interested students who donate their time and energy to serving on the Tripper Committee. Anyone who is interested in working on the trips can become a part of this committee by going on trips and coming to the Tripper meetings every Monday night at 6:30 p.m. in the Mitchell Room. Anyone who is just in-

terested in "tripping" can earn a Tripper patch by going on three trips and paying \$1.00. This Tripper patch designates you as an active member.

These trips are on our October schedule.

- Oct. 2 - 4 Canoe Trip — Wolf River
- Rock Climb — Devil's Lake
- Oct. 9 - 11 Canot Trip
- Rock Climb — Devil's Lake
- Oct. 23 — Hayride
- Oct. 24 — Horseback Ride

- Oct 30 - Rock Climb
- Nov 1 Devil's Lake

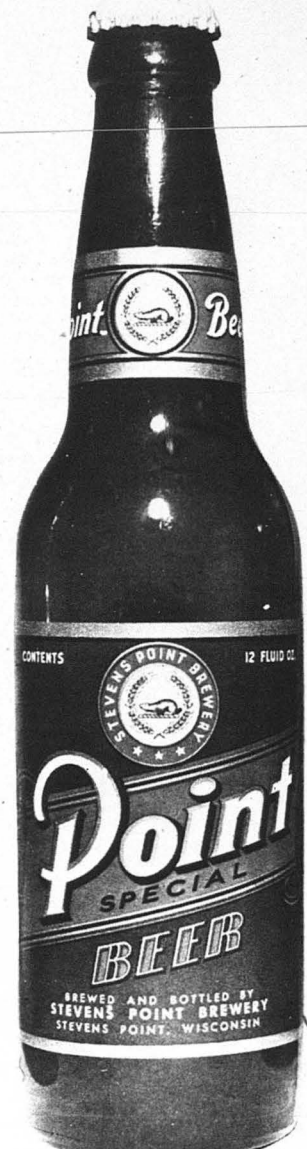
Sign up for these trips the Wednesday before the trip in the Classroom Center lobby from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Watch for posters and the Newsletter for further information on the cost of these trips.

Be active! Be a Tripper!



Trippers Prepare for Canoe Trip

DRINK POINT BEER



Stevens Point Brewery

2677 Water St.

The PIZZA HUT



- PIZZA
- Hot sandwiches
- Beer and soft drinks
- Pizza Smorgasbord

Tues. \$1⁵⁰

All You Can Eat

CALL AHEAD FOR SPEEDY PICK-UPS

CROSS COUNTRY TEAM OPENS SEASON

The Stevens Point State cross country team will open its season Tuesday when it travels to Kenosha to meet Carthage College and Whitewater State in a triangular at Petrifying Springs.

This is the first of three meets for Head Coach Larry Clinton's Pointers this week and it could well be the toughest assignment this week and possibly the entire season. Thursday they will travel to Winona (Minn.) and Saturday will host UWM and Michigan Tech.

Carthage had one of the best teams last year in the state and have recruited several top freshmen, while Whitewater is usually one of the top teams in the Wisconsin State University Conference.

"Both Carthage and Whitewater will be better off than us," said Clinton. "Both have been practicing since the first of the month and that is about two weeks more than we have been at it."

"Carthage had perhaps the best team in the state last year," said Clinton, who will be starting his second season at the helm of the Pointers. "They should again be strong with the addition of four of the top freshman candidates in the state."

Clinton cautioned that freshmen are sometimes unpredictable. "It is a big change from two and a half miles in high school to the five miles in college."

In this his second season, Clinton does not have a great number of freshmen. But he also does not have a senior dominated team.

Headed by junior Paul Haus, Clinton feels the Pointers have the personnel to be one of the top teams in the conference.

"We have real good personnel," commented Clinton. "But we are not deep. We can't afford any injuries."

Clinton feels the condition his squad returned to school in this year was much improved over the team he greeted his first year.

"Last year the team was not sure who the coach was going to be and therefore they were not that concerned about their condition," said Clinton. "That was not the case this year."

All candidates were given a workout schedule to follow this summer and the directive by Clinton that all returnees had to run within a minute of their best time of last season in time trials on the first day of practice.

"Everyone passed the test," remarked Clinton. "And Haus and Charlie Uphagrove bettered their bests of last season"

Clinton plans to take Haus, Uphagrove, senior; Don Hetzel, junior; Mel Neil, junior; John Schmidt, sophomore; Doug Riske, sophomore; Don Trezbiatowski, freshman; and Ken Hynek, freshman; to Carthage on Tuesday.

A total of 20 candidates came out on the first day of practice. Clinton said that about 4 or 5 had already dropped out while there were others who are still trying to round into shape.

HOCKEY CLUB ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

There will be a meeting of the WSU Hockey Club for all interested players. Manager, statistician, announcer, reporter and maintenance personnel are also needed for the coming season. Any faculty member interested in assisting in coaching is also invited.

The meeting will be held on Thursday, September 24 at 6:30 p.m., in the Van Hise Room of the University Center.

Iris Needs Help

Students interested in becoming staff members of the Iris yearbook are asked to contact Linda White, 341-2254; Gary Schneider, 341-4142; or Bill Witt, 039 Main, Ext. 204.

Writers, editors, layout personnel, and artists are especially needed. Photographers are welcome, though several have already indicated an interest. Freshmen through seniors are invited.

The Iris represents a new concept in traditional student activity programs this semester. For the first time, the student annual will be issued in magazine format, with several issues planned for the coming semester.

Plans call for issues revolving around a theme relevant to today. The first Iris will deal with the Environment, says Miss White. Artwork will be innovative, editing will be bold, features will reflect things as they are.

Activities traditionally included in a single yearbook will be covered in several issues of the magazine format. This includes sports, homecoming, and other activities, student organizations, and senior photos. In addition, it is hoped that this type of approach to the yearbook will also allow greater in-depth coverage of campus events and concerns, says Miss White.

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