"Despite a lot of high sounding talk about academic freedom and the independent spirit of inquiry, most university people are basically whores. Flash a big enough check at a college president, and he'll be panting and sitting in your lap. For a smaller check, he'll practically order his best friend to leave a department chairmanship and go to Wallawallowoo for five years to found a research project, provided there are a few bucks in it for the university."

from The Money Givers
Joseph C. Goulden

Hamiton Landslide
In Record Turnout

In the largest student turnout in years, Jim Hamilton, student controller, gained the student senate presidency for the 1973-74 academic year. Hamilton's closest opponent, John "Skee" Shabino, was swamped by a thousand votes. The breakdown on the presidential race is as follows: Hamilton: 1307. Shabino: 367. Fritsche: 50. Write-ins: 47.

Interviewed moments after the victory announcement, Hamilton briefly stated, "With the continued support of those students, I will do everything I said I would do." He praised the voters and the campaign workers who made the landslide possible.

In the vice-presidentia contest Gary Wintens took similarly smashing victory over Larry Gordon. The vote totals were Wintens, 1380 and Gordon 788 with one ballot spoiled. Winters could not reach for comment at the time of this writing.

In the uncontested race for the treasurer's post Richard O'Konek polled 1318 votes, were 512 write-ins, including one vote for Richard Dixon. One ballot was spoiled.

Outgoing president, Joe Lancer, commented on the heavy balloting: "The significant thing is the number of people that voted. That ought to stand them on their ear somewhat. I am going to write a letter to each and every regent, pointing out that student power and student government now enjoys broad-based support in this campus. LaFluer noted, the total vote of 1801 shows this to be true."

The new officers assume their duties at the last official meeting of student government to be held next week.

Nuclear Generator In Rudolph Generates Opposition

On April 24, almost 300 township residents and concerned Central Wisconsin residents opposed to nuclear hazards of such a plant. Updike noted that in the case of the nuclear power plant, on Lake Michigan at Point Beach, near Two Creeks, Wisconsin, "a site has already been strongly developed only after the licenses had been granted ... the result of legislation that could be done to stop the construction of the plant."

Although the exact size of the site and production that would be involved is not completely determined, the utilities will have the power of condemnation in acquiring the land. Updike commented that if the utility companies came up with the permits and satisfied all other requirements, landowners would be faced with condemnation.

Plans suggest that one of the sites is selected and it will take at least six years to build the plant. It would probably be at least 1975 before construction could begin. Also, an environmental impact statement must be presented to the state and federal agencies for approval before construction can begin.

Updike noted that the people of the Rudolph area were concerned, but not constant had as of yet. "Because the meeting was organized so quickly, nobody for the utility companies turned out."

By G.E. Rutkowski
Editor's note: The plight of the war resister, exiled from America has gotten worse. Sweden, once a haven for those refusing military involvement in the Vietnam war, is now all but closed. Canadian legislation of Nov. 2, 1972 makes it all but impossible to obtain immigrant or landed status from within the country. The implementation of the new law could result in the deportation of many of those who have found refuge there. The maximum penalty awaiting those classified as draft evaders or as military deserters is five years imprisonment.

The Peace Studies Program at this university sponsored a colloquium of veterans and exiles on the question of amnesty. The program, entitled "Amnesty: Shall They Return?" was held May 1 at 7:00 p.m. in the Wright Lounge of the University Center. Approximately 30 students, faculty and townspersons attended.

Two men exiled in Canada took part in the program via telephone from Toronto. Jack Calhoun, a former Second Lieutenant in ROTC and a graduate of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, has been an exile since leaving the United States in 1970. Steve Grossman, of Chicago, a former member of the Peace Corps, has just arrived in Canada. He is classified as a draft evader. Calhoun and Grossman were joined in the pro-amnesty argument by Mike Aird, secretary of the local chapter of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War. Aird served in a reconnaissance company in Vietnam. Two Stevens Point businessmen argued against federal amnesty. They were: Jim Feigleson, a Korean War veteran and partner in the City News Service, and John Tompkins, a Vietnam Veteran who spent six and one half years in the Army and who is now the owner of the Stereo Shop. Richard Christoffersen, of the Political Science department, acted as program moderator.

Each panelist was allowed to make a 10 minute opening statement. Feigleson spoke first: "...I personally feel America is the best place to live in the whole world, I feel that it is our responsibility as citizens to adhere to our government's requests and to defend our government's international positions, regardless of our personal views." He cited the "legal means" to register opinions, and said, if we accept the rights of a citizen, then, "we have to accept the call of our country when she needs our services. I am opposed to amnesty for draft evaders and deserters."

Aird, in his opening remarks, asked how we could demand that anyone fight in a war which politicians have been campaigning against as illegal and immoral since 1968. Aird said it is "completely accepted and taught that killing is wrong with one exception, i.e., in war, since there is a 'cause', servicemen can kill.

"When most servicemen got to Vietnam, or prior to this, they could not find any cause for the killing. The Vietnamese people didn't want us there." Aird concluded, "Because of the divisions in this country over the Vietnam war, how can we expect anything but total amnesty for everyone... The politicians that got us involved, the people who supported the war, those who had the courage to oppose the war, those who exiled themselves, or were put in prison, or deserted because of their opposition should be given amnesty..."

Tompkins served in Vietnam for a year and a half as a door gunner in a helicopter. He left the service after six and a half years when he became "fed up" with running reconnaissance missions into Laos while President Johnson was saying Americans were not in Laos. He said, "I do not agree with them..."

Amnesty: Can We Admit We Were Wrong?

...however,...

cont. to p 13

cont. to p 13
Editor's Note: Student government elections were held on Monday, Apr. 28. Jim Hamilton, out-polling two other candidates in the race for student president, reported winning by garnering some 70 percent of the vote. Also elected were Gary Winters, Vice President, and Richard Crouch, Treasurer. On the day after the election, the Pointer asked Hamilton about his ideas for student government under his leadership.

Pointer: "What are the most important issues that you see in student government under your leadership?"

Hamilton: "That's an easy one because, while I was campaigning, the biggest thing that I hit on was that I want to involve dorms more. Right now the Senate will implement the University Planning Board. Before I go into that, I will say that also I'm going to make changes in the structure of student government, and that next year we will have a parallel committee structure similar to the faculty. Now their responsibilities will be exactly the same type of responsibilities. From the faculty, ( outgoing president) LaFleur has been able to tell all three members to the faculty committees. What I'm going to do is ask the senators, I tell him to appoint two students at large, that he can work with them, and they will be interested in the area, such as business majors who are interested in the business area, and just these different kinds of things. When I can get people together, then the rest of the committee, these three people, will also make up student government. That chairman will have voting privileges unless there's a tie. There will be two more senators on it, and there will be two assembly people; I'll appoint the senators and (vice-president-elect) Gary Winters with LaFleur against the assemblymen. That's a six-member committee—two non-government people, two senators and two assemblymen. It would have standing committees; the same as the faculty, with a couple of sub-committees (such as) one on campus planning, one on parking, and this type of thing. The way this campus Planning Board is going to be set up will be with five senators, (and by the way, I have to get this right) President Hamilton Council to see if they accept this, if they want to do it, but this is what I'd like to see anyway) five representatives (from President's Hall Council, who they'll pick at large, any way they want to. The president of the President's Hall Council and myself will be co-chairmen of the planning board. Then there will be the student government people, because he knows about money matters all over the campus, and there will be three other assembly people who are also interested in money matters because they are already represented on this board. Our sole function will be to meet, hopefully, every week the heads of departments have that much time and all this, but when the problem arises, we'll definitely meet. Whoever wants to call a meeting can, basically, if there's a problem. I hope we can meet a couple of times a month, and possibly twice a month. So these are the biggest changes I'll make major, naturally, they just get our input from the student government level and from the dorm level, and get this input into the student government. If this works, it gives a darn good chance of getting a lot of the things that we want through.

Pointer: "We are all aware of the cutbacks (faculty members, etc.) associated with a drop in enrollments in this institution. How will student government move to insure that necessary cutbacks are made with an eye to the quality of education students deserve?"

Hamilton: "Well, this is really going to be hard, because of the areas of tenure, and the problems facing tenure, but what we can do is have campus-wide evaluation. Now I know that Ske (John "Skee" Shabino, Hamilton's defeated opponent in the election) is interested in this, and I've been interested in this for two years. I hope that I do have a good voice in this, and I don't think Skee or Richard have any concerns. If we can get people interested in these things, we can have a good voice in this, and I think the students can also have a good voice in this.

Pointer: "How do you intend to increase student interest and confidence in student government? How effective can that government be?"

Hamilton: "This is really an interesting question. I was over at Pray-Sims Hall last Thursday night and gave a little talk, about fifteen minutes, and then I asked the students if there were any questions. One of the questions was 'Well, there's so much apathy on this campus, how can you hope to increase student interest?"' I got really mad. I really did. I tried to hold my temper, but I guess I laughed out, and I said 'Listen, apathy can be over one week from today. It can be over if we get 2,500 people to vote, and they laugh at the idea of 500 (to vote). So apathy is dead; everybody wants to do something, now all we have to do is channel everyone's energies into what they want to do, where their interests are, and this type of thing. I really don't think it's going to be that hard, but I am going to work at it. I'm not just going to say 'Well, it'll happen, I'll just let it happen, and that's that.' I want to channel these energies, now, that we've accumulated over this election. The issues are plain, and the problems are plain, and now we have to come up with some solutions. One of the things I plan to do this summer is go around to many of the orientation groups as possible, hopefully all of them, and just acquaint myself and the freshman with the government of this university and what we're doing and what we're trying to do. If we can do this, the summer, if we can do it next summer and the summer after that, and just keep it up, and involve freshman right when they get on the campus; to tell them exactly what's going on, what to look out for, this type of thing, as far as the administration, faculty and staff are concerned, and other students. Then, I think, we'll have a real effective organization in two years.

Pointe: "Are there matters you would like your constituents to be considering between now and next fall?"

Hamilton: "Absolutely. I want to say, first of all, that everybody that voted for me should not forget that they voted for me, because I need help with what we want to do now than I did even before the election, because now we have to implement the things which we want to do. They should just try to be aware as possible of what's going on. If they don't like something, they shouldn't keep it to themselves, they should pass it on to somebody. They should find out who their senators are, and just ask them if anything like this, they should just tell him or her. They should say 'Listen, can you do anything about it, will you look into it?' I really steadfastly promise that we will, try to try to cover everybody's problems and everybody's needs, and that's all we can do, is try.

There will be a symposium concerning the pending Grape boycott on Tuesday, May 8 at 7:30 p.m. at the Physics Hall, 1799 wytte Ave. Brother David Jorgenson and Pablo Lopez, both of Milwaukee, will conduct the event which is sponsored by Friends of the Farmworkers.

Farm Workers To Speak
"In Just Spring"

Photos by Tony Menzer and Roger Barr
Nixon on Justice: The Kent State Example

Reprinted by permission of David E. Engdahl, University of Colorado Law School.

ITT, the wheat deal, Watergate and charges of political sabotage, are colorful stories readily turned into courtroom dramas. But they are the by-products of an election year. They tend to obscure, however, other grave abuses which are even more insidious because they are essentially un-American.

On Oct. 12, a complaint was filed in the United States District Court in Columbus, charging the Attorney General of the United States with "willful, arbitrary, capricious, and purposeful and wanton abuse of discretion" in refusing to permit the Kent State University shootings of May 4, 1970, to be investigated by a federal grand jury. The plaintiffs include not only the parents of the 49iables who were shot, but also National Guardsmen who served on the local campus and the police officer who fired a gun in those incidents.

A private study published in the Congressional Record on July 22, 1971, and soon to be released, in form form January of 1971, advances a credible argument that the Kent State shooting was the result of a prior agreement and planning among officials of the university under the direction of President Tolbert. Witnesses report that Cavalry Troop G gathered in a huddle before marching up high to fire the shots which literally fell from the sky.
Exchange Students Find Experience Rewarding

Edward Lewis and Joyslyn Sams are UW-SP's two exchange students from Grambling University in Louisiana.

Administration Pleased With Student Complicity

By John Anderson

Editor's Note: Following is an interview with two exchange students from Grambling University in Louisiana who are attending UW-SP this semester. Joyslyn Sams is a Senior Special Education major. Edward Lewis is a Junior Business Administration major. Both students live in dorms at UW-SP.

Pointers: "What is the purpose of the exchange program?"

Sams: "The purpose of the exchange program is to make white students aware of a black environment and black students aware of a white environment. A similar exchange program is now going on at UW-Whitewater and UW-Eau Claire. Everyone in the program feels that it provides a good opportunity to experience cultures other than your own."

Lewis: "The purpose of the exchange program is to provide a student with experiences in different cultural and academic surroundings. Both black and white people benefit from exposure to each other's culture."

Pointers: "How would you compare the academic environment at UW-Stevens Point with Grambling University?"

Sams: "To me, I feel that at Grambling you must really work and go out of your way to get information. Here at Stevens Point, instructors tell you how to do assignments and where to find the information. At Stevens Point, everything is mapped out, all you have to do is follow the guidelines. I've come to the conclusion that it is easier here than at Grambling. But talking to students here, they think it's hard at Stevens Point. If they went to Grambling and really had to work hard, they would see the difference."

Lewis: "The classes here are mostly lectures and are less demanding than those classes at Grambling. At Stevens Point, all that is required is usually passing the tests. At Grambling, students are given more assignments, book reports, and class participation is required. Fifty percent of the course grades at Grambling is usually based upon class participation and group projects."

Pointers: "What are the major problems you have experienced thus far in your semester at UW-SP?"

Sams: "I haven't had any major problems, but getting closer to students in the dorm did prove difficult at times. At first, people overexpressed themselves. I thought it was a "put-on" at first, but after a while you can see where they are coming from."

Lewis: "What do you think people will say when they see me wearing different clothes and dressed differently?" "They will say, 'You're not talking to me because I'm not a nigger.' Go out in the community, people occasionally turn around and stare. One thing that gets me is that although people around here aren't exposed to many blacks, you can go to local high schools and kids will use terms like 'nigger.' I've always wondered why children would use the term 'nigger' if they haven't been exposed to black people. I've concluded that they are only repeating what their parents or some old person has said. You can't blame the kids, since they don't understand the meaning of the things they say, but this can't continue because it's only hurting the kids. I hope that through the presence of black students on this campus, the class-mindedness evident in this community can be broken."

Lewis: "It's taken quite a little time to get adjusted to being the only black student in a class but I have not experienced any major problems. The biggest problem I had to make had been in regard to the weather. Never in my life have I fallen on ice so much or seen so much snow. It's made me con­stantly reminding me that this was a "mild" winter compared to previous years. Also, it takes time to adjust to the different dress styles on campus. Blue jeans and sweat shirts appear to be the dress fashion on campus. Realizing that many students come from small towns and have seen few blacks, it is understandable why they are curious when they see me wearing different clothes and dressed differently. I have received many compliments on my style of dress."

Pointers: "What is your reaction to dorm life at UW-SP?"

Sams: "Personally, I would rather live off campus. But I think an exchange student should live in a dorm since you are exposed to more people that way."

Lewis: "Since I did not live in a dorm at Grambling, dorm life at Stevens Point is a new experience. But I think there are differences. Unlike Grambling, girls at Stevens Point do not have curfews. Social life at Stevens Point centers upon going out to bars and other places. Entertainment is limited as far as getting a big-name group like the Temptations, Chi­ties, O'Jays, or Al Green. At basketball games, people seem to be half frozen or depressed as evidenced by little display of enthusiasm for the basketball team."

Pointers: "What role do you believe the university should fulfill in society?"

Sams: "The university is a society within itself but it also deals with the community surrounding it. I think that people in the community should be familiar with everything going on in the university. Also, the university should seek support from the community."

Lewis: "The university should be an institution to prepare people for the future. You come to college and you receive an all-round education. College should prepare you for the future both financially and socially."

Pointers: "What are your reactions to the exchange program?"

Sams: "The exchange program is very good. People from UW-SP and Grambling both benefit from it. Each school learns a great deal from the exchange of students."

Lewis: "The exchange program is very worthwhile. Since this was Stevens Point's first semester with the exchange program, some minor problems did occur. When we arrived, many people in the university did not know of the program's existence. It took a week or so to get people used to the idea, but I think we will learn from this semester. Also, it is easier for exchange students to register for classes and go through other procedures. Overall, being an exchange student has provided a change in academic atmosphere and new experiences in human relations. Upon my return to Grambling, I will actively advocate Stevens Point and the exchange program."

Pointers: "What are your views upon attending a predominantly white institution?"

Sams: "When I first graduated from high school, I would not have considered going to a white institution. In high school, black students were harrassed and had to struggle to graduate. At Grambling, I learned that there was no sense in being close-minded. I decided to apply for the exchange program to better understand white culture. I think back at this semester, I can say that I enjoyed it. I have a few questions that I had and now understand things better than I did before."

Lewis: "A person coming from a black environment will have some adjustment problems. I don't see adjustment to a white environment as having a color basis. I took into consideration the possibility that 'this is different from what I have looked at you differently.' But, overall, being an exchange student at UW-SP has been a rewarding experience both culturally and academically: an experience I will always remember."
The Paris Agreements signed on July 27, 1973, put an end to the war and established the " ceasefire," which was to last for four years. But the agreements were the outcome of a process which had been going on for many years.

The Paris Agreements were a compromise between the United States and the North Vietnamese. The United States had been fighting a war in Vietnam for nearly ten years, and it was clear that the United States could not win. The North Vietnamese, on the other hand, were determined to keep fighting until they won.

The Agreements provided for the withdrawal of American troops, the withdrawal of American aid, and the establishment of a "government of the people." The United States agreed to accept the results of the election in South Vietnam, and the North Vietnamese agreed to accept the results of the election in South Vietnam.

The Agreements were not popular in the United States. Many people felt that the United States had made a mistake by agreeing to the terms of the Agreements. Others felt that the United States had won the war, and that the Agreements were a way of avoiding a direct military defeat.

The Agreements were also unpopular in Vietnam. Many people felt that the United States had not done enough to help the people of Vietnam. Others felt that the North Vietnamese had not done enough to help the people of Vietnam.

In the end, the Agreements were not a success. The war continued for several years after the Agreements were signed, and the United States and the North Vietnamese continued to fight.

The Agreements were finally declared null and void by the United States in 1975. The United States had not lived up to its obligations under the Agreements, and the North Vietnamese had not lived up to its obligations under the Agreements.

In the end, the Agreements were a failure. The United States and the North Vietnamese continued to fight, and the war went on for several more years. The war eventually came to an end in 1975, when the United States and South Vietnam signed the Paris Peace Accords, which provided for the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam and the establishment of a unitary government in South Vietnam.
Student Government Suggests Administration Cuts

Student Government passed a motion last Tuesday, April 24, recommending if there are more personnel cuts to be made they should be made in administrative areas rather than in faculty. The motion also recommended that a study be done before more cuts are made.

The motion, presented by Senator Gary Winters, was supported by the recent cutting of faculty members in various departments.

Jim Hamilton, student controller, presented the student government with the results of the Finance and Allocation Committees deliberations on where student fee monies will go for next year. Student government then decided on these recommendations at their next meeting.

Eric Nelson, chairman of the insurance committee reported that there would be a choice between two insurance companies for their insurance program they offer students as well.

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Vagueness of the Rural plan was cited as well as some drawbacks of the policy and student government will decide on the plans at a later meeting.

Student government has been doing some general organizing lately and president Joe LaFleur presented descriptions and duties of two student government posts: student comptroller and assistant student comptroller. These descriptions were voted as policy statements by student government and the charter of the finance allocations committee which had been drawn was voted into the bylaws of the constitution.

Also presented to student government, in particular, was procedures and criteria for the recognition of student organizations at the university. This is an updated policy statement on organization recognition designed to clear up questions about active, inactive or new organizations on campus. Student government voted the new procedures and criteria as a policy statement and appropriate passages would be included into the bylaws of the constitution.

The organization also approved a policy about the flipboards at the University Center. They voted that these flipboards be 9" by 12" in smaller size and would come under the jurisdiction of student assembly in any problems arise. The policy statement was prompted by University Center officials who stated student government make a statement about the flipboards.

The administration, it is rumored, has been sitting on its hands over the current budget cuts....

Letters Continued

you and me the students, more green areas and more beauty in our campus homes than any other factor.

The cost of one parking space, for the land that it rests on, the asphalt that we cover it with and the cost of maintenance, is several hundred dollars. Multiplied by the universities some 40,000 parking spaces we've reached a figure of several million dollars.

Perhaps a million spent in catering to this polluting menace, the automobile, should be put in relative terms. Why is the amount spent for parking lots greater than the entire amount spent to build the Environmental Science building? If we continue to spend more for those vehicles that destroy our environment than we spend to learn about or protect our environment, how can we expect to call ourselves a Natural Resources school? The university received $300,000 last year to tear down the old Garfield School, cut down trees and eliminate a playground and green area. The parking lot that now occupies this area is seldom full. Next year with budget cuts, some of the faculty using this lot will not be retained. State funds are in short supply, so let's use them constructively for a better environment for all of us.

The following are some suggestions that might help make the campus Environment better:

Whereas the University has made a commitment to a quality environment;

Whereas the motor vehicle has caused serious environmental degradation;

Whereas the motor vehicle uses up quantities of oxygen, an element necessary for life;

Whereas the trees help to restore this oxygen through the process of photosynthesis

Be It Resolved that in order to reduce and maintain a quality campus and for all communities, the following action be taken. At all surburts be placed on all university fleet vehicles:

Respectfully submitted

Gary G. Klonowski

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And many, many more...

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**Too Many At the Trough**

As the President reported earlier in the semester, a system-wide budget is being prepared to meet the University's economic necessity. The University, resulting from the institution that this system-wide budget is drawn into a labyrinth from which some will never emerge. We had hoped to be able to present a comprehensive report on the latest round of the University's fiscal year, but with time and resources proving to be a major challenge, we have turned our attention to broader problems. We are confident that our work is well underway, and we will be presenting our findings to the faculty and students in our next report.

**Economic Policies**

We must consider the awareness and knowledge of the student and the public. In so doing, consider the rules and regulations that affect our students. The American Institute of Advertising has been criticized in its use of advertising, always to the exclusion of reality. There have been many limitations and mistakes made by the faculty. There were also a few instances of unethical behavior in the field of advertising, despite the University's anti-plagiarism policies.

**The Problem**

We must also consider the economic impact of the University's policies. This can range from the enrollment projections that determine cuts and recommendations for the chancellor, to the financial necessity of advertising. Advertising has no clear cut definition, but it is often tied to the decisions of the chancellor, with the effect of attacking the public's perception of the University. It is a simple matter of advertising to change its position on the matter.

**Conclusion**

The student newspaper at this university is, in a serious trouble. During the first week of April, the publication of the student newspaper was threatened, but for reasons for the early selection was to allow the new editor adequate time to prepare for the following academic year. The student newspaper was forced to withdraw advertising, and the advertising, along with editorial and critical comments, has been removed. The student newspaper has been criticized in its use of advertising, always to the exclusion of reality. There have been many limitations and mistakes made by the faculty. There was also a few instances of unethical behavior in the field of advertising, despite the University's anti-plagiarism policies.

**The Problem**

We must also consider the awareness and knowledge of the student and the public. In so doing, consider the rules and regulations that affect our students. The American Institute of Advertising has been criticized in its use of advertising, always to the exclusion of reality. There have been many limitations and mistakes made by the faculty. There were also a few instances of unethical behavior in the field of advertising, despite the University's anti-plagiarism policies.

**The Conclusion**

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End Cont. Page

bly point of October indicated that they were to be released on October 6, 1973, but now it is clear that prisoners will not be released on October 6, as was previously reported. The U.S. government has not released the reason for the delay, but it is clear that the decision to delay the release of prisoners is a result of the ongoing negotiations in the Geneva Accords. The Geneva Accords, which were signed in 1973, established a process for the release of prisoners and the exchange of prisoners between the United States and North Vietnam.

In the meantime, there have been reports of mistreatment of prisoners in the North Vietnamese prisons. The North Vietnamese government has denied these reports and has stated that the prisoners are being treated humanely. However, there have been reports of torture, poor living conditions, and other forms of mistreatment.

The Geneva Accords also established a mechanism for the release of prisoners, including a joint commission that is responsible for monitoring the release process. The joint commission has not been effective in ensuring the release of prisoners, and there have been reports of delays and other problems.

It is clear that the release of prisoners is a complex and difficult issue, and it is unlikely that a complete resolution will be reached in the near future. However, the ongoing negotiations in the Geneva Accords provide hope for a peaceful resolution to the conflict and the eventual release of prisoners.
"Shoot The Bastards!"

"...is our work for some, but that does not work for all, and at times it does not work at all, in the heat of the Senate, in the Senate, in the Senate, in the Senate..."

Student leaders at Kent State University asked the President of the student Young Republican Club, initiated a petition which ultimately led to an urgent reconsideration. Ten thousand Kent students signed the petition, as did thousands on other campuses. The signatures finally totaled over 50,000. The petition was greeted with delays and double-talk. The only prompt response that the students received was in September, 1972, when they asked the White House to return the petition and signatures because they no longer had faith in their safe-keeping there.

The new President of Kent State University, a friend and confidante of President Nixon was a former Kent faculty member who had once been a member of the anti-communist group which surrounds the President to the Mafia, has casually allocated his talent to a partisan stance on the Kent matter. It has finally been admitted that he has begun increasingly to appear that the administration knew something about the Kent shootings. Perhaps the Justice Department, then in the hands of Mr. John Sirica, who once directed the Watergate investigation, was the person to examine the Kent matter. Entertainer Art Linkletter, Pepsi Cola President Don Kendall, and actor Billy Graham, all have been described as agents who were given the President to respond to the student petition. The word sent back to them was that the President had given the petition "top priority" on the White House agenda. But still there was, and has been, no response to the verbal counsel of various religious leaders has been ignored. The National Council of Churches has established a special fund to return the Kent students to their home campuses. There's a federal grand jury investigating the Kent tragedy, and with a number of the Kent students still under surveillance, it is not surprising that the grand jury has not been allowed to make its findings of fact known.

The Nixon administration has defended the grand jury investigation saying that there is an "official" desire to protect the Kent tragedy from the public. But the Nixon administration cannot be blamed for the public interest in the Kent tragedy. The Nixon administration is responsible for the Kent tragedy. The Kent tragedy has been a national disaster. The Kent tragedy is a national disgrace. The Kent tragedy is a national scandal.

THE NAVY

"It is our work for some, but that does not work for all, in the heat of the Senate, in the Senate, in the Senate, in the Senate..."

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Endgame Continued

The dominoes might topple

(excerpt)

The pattern is evident. It grows directly from the "Nixon-Kissinger doctrine," the prime assumption of which is that a coalition of great powers will enforce global order, repressing movements of liberation or social change, operating through domestic collaborators who are provided with the most efficient tools of repression that can be devised.

Surveying the situation in East Asia, planners may feel that the investment in Vietnam has paid off, as Dulles and others hoped, and that they can risk abandoning Vietnam to its people.

The PRG-DRV Advantage

The October 9-Point program, now formally signed in Paris, differed in one significant respect from earlier PRG-DRV proposals. Namely, it incorporated the U.S. demand that a cease-fire precede a political solution. However, for the reason the change seems clear. After all, this is the point of the whole post-Tet pacification programs as Operation Speedy Express, much lauded by Dulles, Dulles and the others hoped, and that they can risk abandoning Vietnam to its people.
by: James A. Jenkins
UNTO THIS LAST, John Ruskin, ed by John L. Bradley.

Unto This Last is the work of a Victorian literary master, setting forth a non-Marxist criticism of modern political economy. In refuting the popular theories of John Stuart Mill, David Ricardo, and the nineteenth-century utilitarians, John Ruskin seeks to re-define "wealth" and demonstrate that its acquisition is possible under moral conditions; the foremost of those conditions being a belief in the timeless and attainability of honesty.

Ruskin presents the view that political economy is, in spite of the brevity of the work, broad and it must be noted that sufficient treatment is impossible here. In the first of the four essays ("Ruskin: Henry Edward"), the Victorian argues that the political economy of the day is acceptable in theory but, practically speaking, it is a mechanical theory that does not fit into the world. Ruskin holds that the finest work will be done when men are treated as machines but as human beings. Further, what is known as "commerce" is not commerce at all but cunning cheating; it has no relation to the true end of commerce, which is providing for nation.

The problem with businessmen, says Ruskin, is that they are not understanding what is meant by the word "wealth", and commonly use it. As he puts it, "the art of making our self rich, in the ordinary mercantile economist's sense, is therefore equally and necessarily the art of keeping your neighbor poor."

For Ruskin, the understanding that the wealth depends upon the poverty of the working man is a distinction between political economy and mercantile economy. Whereas the former is the economy of the state consisting simply in the production, preservation, and dispatch of a little time and place, of useful or pleasurable things for the use of all, the latter signifies the accumulation of power over men and things, and, significantly, of wealth, commercial and political power. This vision of a "science of wealth" of the utilitarians and, according to Ruskin, is a certain kind of truth to the political economy. That Ruskin's idea that a theory is evident in "The Veins of Wealth," whereas he states: "All the conclusions to which these directions can be given for the gaining of wealth, irrespectively of the consideration of its moral sources of that general or technical law of purchase and gain can be set down for national practice, is perhaps the most incidentally full of all that ever beguiled men's minds.

The answer to the problem of a right economy lies with "justice," according to the author, and justice involves intelligence, but he does not offer a definition of justice. Ruskin works to define justice and quite clearly, connects it to Judeo-Christian ethical principles. Significantly, "legality" and "illegalit y" are not to be standardized for, that which is illegal may be far removed from justice. "The universal and constant action of justice is to diminish the power of wealth, in the hands of one individual, over masses of men, and to distribute it through a chain of men."

Anticipating charges that he is a socialist, Ruskin makes a straightforward point on the possession of property: "Where-as it has long been known and declared that the poor have no right to the property of the rich, I wish it also to be known and declared that the rich have no right to the property of the poor."

Ruskin defines "value" as connecting to the creation and maintenance of life as a whole and he makes it plain that the value of a thing ultimately is not matter of opinion. For Ruskin, in the "possession of the valuable by the valuable", that is to say, those having the capacities to create and sustain must have the means to fulfill those capacities. Accordingly, the end of true political economy is to use everything and use it nobly for the end of sustaining life. "There is no wealth but life."

He condemns the bastardized political economy of his contemporaries for failing to approach this end. Unto This Last is a finely crafted, compelling social criticism and yet Ruskin must be taken to task for his conclusions. Though the "Preach" offers concrete proposals for the reform of work and commerce, the gist of the essays, especially "Ad Valorem", is that the solution to the problem rests ultimately with the individual human being; more precisely, the Christian is suggested as the base of coherent action. "...All effectual advance- ment towards this true felicity of the human race must be individual, not public effort." In so saying, Ruskin accepts the reactionary premises of the utilitarian; hence, his plea for justice is in vain.

International Conference
Condemns U.S. Saigon

Reprinted by permission of the Guardian, Apr 25, 1973
By Wilfred Burchett, Guardian staff correspondent.

PARIS-The US and Saigon have been condemned for their treatment of political prisoners, and violations of the Paris accord by an international conference here, Apr 12-14.

Called on only one week's notice because of the urgency of the problem, it was attended from representatives of 97 organizations including such well-known international bodies as Amnesty International, the International Commission of the Red Cross, Religious organizations of the Communist Trotskyist parties of France.

The scrupulously documented evidence made a mockery of dictator Nguyen Van Thieu's claims that there were no political prisoners and that the infamous "tiger cages" no longer existed.

An appeal, unanimously adopted by the conference, states that "in South Vietnam, men and women are being dragged back to the mainlands after years in the tiger cages of Nha Trang. Today they dragged themselves along on their hands. Others are condemned to a slow death in the cells built by American experts. Whole families have been arrested because one of them is a suspect. Men and women have been thrown into prison, tortured and degraded.

Three months after the signing of the cease-fire, 200,000 political detainees remain in the jails, convict prisons, concentration camps and numerous detention centers at provincial, district and village levels.

Liberty Abolished
"Human dignity is flouted, all liberty abolished, political opposition to the dictatorship branded as common-law crime. A whole arsenal of emergency laws, irreconcilable with the letter and spirit of the Paris agreements, remain in force and result in terror being turned into a method of government. The administrations of the US and Saigon, flaunting the most complete contempt for public opinion, simply deny its reality a refuse any controls..."

That agreement could be found among the delegates of such differing viewpoints to employ this language was due to the irreparable nature of the documents presented by Saigon-based Committee for the Reform of Conditions of Retention in South Vietnam, printed by a Catholic priest, Fr. Chan Tin. The declaration of the conference noted that it was "with

Nuclear Plant Cont.
cont. from p.1 companies was present and several people attending as a registered disappointment because of this. A subsequent program is however being planned to hear the utilities' side of the story."

One benefit certain to be brought up would be the tax return to both the Town of Rudolph and to Wood County. According to statistics using the present laws, the return to the Town of Rudolph in 1979 could be over $5 million. Although employment in the construction of such a plant is a possibility, the outlook for local employment in its actual operation isn't very high as judged by figures showing the number of townpeople employed by similar plants throughout the state.

Guest speaker at the meeting, Jonathon Eila a representative of the Sierra Club said that we don't need these vast amounts of energy. He suggested a reduction in power usage, and a switch to more efficient appliances as a reasonable alternative.

Upland said, "These plants are getting bigger and bigger. Because of their newness, each one is in some way different from the rest. The chance of an accident may be small, but it's still there."

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people exert no such international influence. Russia and China may determine, for their own reasons, that their best interests require them to adopt tacitly the American view. If that viewpoint is right, the Communist political and military organizations are a violation of the status quo. It would be romantic illusion to discount this possibility, though it may prove to be the case, once again, that the amazing resiliency of Vietnamese revolutionary nationalism will be the decisive factor.

"The crucial question, at the moment, is whether the U.S. will adhere to the Paris Agreements or whether it will pursue its expressed intention of violating them. It is interesting that a propaganda basis is now being established to justify the inevitable claim that the Communists are responsible for violations of the cease-fire. William P. Stilwell, in one of his numerous Op-Ed columns in the New York Times, suggests that the present situation is similar to that in Laos in 1964, when Communist forces regrouped in Sam Neua and Phong Saly provinces. He asserts categorically that "The International Control Commission created in 1954 was never permitted to enter these two provinces... A unified independent Laos was never created" as a result of Communist political and military actions (NY Times, Jan. 12, 1973). Robert Shaplen comments that the ICC was "usually prevented by Indian troops and Polish vessels from taking any substantive action," suggesting that this was a primary cause in the breakdown of the Geneva agreements for Indochina in 1954. The facts are rather different. Within two months of its formation in October 1954, the ICC in Laos was conducting surprise spot investigations at Nong Khuang, the provisional capital of Sam Neua province. A U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group was illegally introduced into Laos under the cover of the aid program, staffed by military officers in civilian clothes under the direction of the former chief of US MAAG in Pakistan. It controlled most of the "aid" funds and had direct channels of communication to Washington through the Pacific military command (CINC-PAC). "A unified independent Laos was never created" because of U.S. subversion. The U.S. Ambassador admitted that he had struggled for 16 months to prevent a coalition, and when the Pathet Lao won an unexpected election victory in 1958, the government was quickly overthrown by CIA-backed antigovernment groups. After U.S. aid had been terminated, in accordance with the policy laid down in the Algiers of September 1956. By the fall of 1960, the U.S. was denying aid to the Souvanna Phouma government it still recognized, and the CIA and U.S. military were supporting extreme right-wing forces that were in open rebellion against this government. This was a period when Western journalists were reporting that the Pathet Lao would surely emerge victorious in anything resembling a free election.

Apart from the public statements of the U.S. government, the vast flow of military supplies to South Vietnam since October indicates a clear U.S. intention to remain in massive force. Pentagon officials "estimate that it will take... up to two years... to train pilots, engineers and electronic specialists needed by the augmented Air Force," which is expected to have the capacity to provide air support at almost the level of U.S. Air support, according to the USAF Chiefs of Staff (US News and World Report, Nov. 27, 1973). American officials in Saigon are reported to be "worried about a major postwar presence of United States civilians in Vietnam, with many of the former jobs now filled by the military." A spokesman for the U.S. military command refused to supply details, saying: "It's just not in the national interest to have these things known." (Spokesman for Chester Clardes contracting for this work also stated that the DOD has forbidden them to talk about it.) (Fox Butterfield, NY Times, Nov. 27, 1973). In addition, there will be AID, CORSIS (the quasi-military pacification advisers), and a CIA contingent of unknown size, which may use an AID cover as it does in Laos since the 1962 Geneva Agreements. The CIA may well have a hand in the inter-Asian mercenary army, alongside the quasi-military army of the Saigon regime. No serious observer can find any confidence that the U.S. will renounce the general policy of subversion and illegal use of force against local Communist "rebellions" in Indochina and throughout East Asia, as laid down in secret immediately after the Geneva Agreements of 1954 (Aug. 29, 1954; NUC 548-2; Government edition of the Pentagon Papers, book 10, p. 771ff.). One final point. Suppose that Western force actually is withdrawn from Indochina. There is little doubt that the struggle will quickly be joined elsewhere, at the second line of defense, where U.S. and Japanese investments and interest are expanding in this area of considerable economic and strategic importance.

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Conference Cont.

tation and anguish that the documentos de los Prisioneros were examined, including "memorandum" files and their families, accounts of arrest and interrogations and of deportations and relocation of family members, information given in Prisoner's Help Fund's currently an underground paper which circulates in South Vietnam" very few legal opinions and numbers of whom have been held without trial, complete transcriptions and decree—laws of the republic of Vietnam regulating all these measures in the most scandalously high-handed procedures.

The paper is used in front of the argument used to contend that the prisoners will continue their hunger strike, and three other prisoners to five years' prison for having published an article critical of Bishop Synod. It heard direct testimony of several prisoners, Jean Pierre Debi, recently freed from Chi Hoa prison after two and three other prisoners by the Vietnamese government this time and that of the Conference.

"After having filled the prisons during the past years with people we have arrested," concluded the Declaration, "the Saigon government permits today in presenting these prisoners as common-law citizens under a flagrant violation of Article 88 of the Paris Agreement which stipulates that the demands of the prisoners must not release or delay the release of any prisoner under any pretext whatsoever, including the pretext that such persons have been sentenced for any reason whatsoever."

1. The release in the shortest time possible of all political prisoners claiming to support the People's Provisional Government.

2. The release in the shortest time possible of all political prisoners claiming to support either side in the conflict in the presence of authorized witnesses—the International Commission of Jurists and representatives of the National Red Cross Society.

3. An end to all persecution and ill treatment of all political prisoners while awaiting their release.

4. A halt to arrests and in general a halt to all acts of repression contrary to the Paris Agreement.

This will be only the beginning of the movement for complete freedom and the successful campaign of solidarity with the South Vietnamese people which will continue, in different ways, the world of internationalism in support of Vietnam around the world.

Ending... Still Cont.

"strategic" importance. The struggle for national liberation and social change in the Far East is a matter of common concern, and it will be resisted by internationalist forces. They will speak of "defense of the Four Freedoms." The facts will speak for themselves. They will reflect in the minds of the people, and history will judge the pracy from the viewpoint of the monuments raised by the Caucasian peoples, the message of the oppressed peoples struggles, the message of the international artist of today.

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