

More and More Police Using 'Dumdum' Bullets

Last week, the Madison City Council voted to create a special task force to study the use of hollow-point bullets by the Madison Police Department.

By RICHARD J. MARGOLIS
Washington Post News Service

Let us sing of arms and the policeman, of Stun Guns and beanbags, magnums and dumdums. Such as the armorial extremes in a new, increasingly agitated debate over the ethics of police weaponry.

Virtually every policeman in the land carries a sidearm, usually a .38 revolver. But in recent years, many of the nation's 40,000 law enforcement agencies have discarded that standard weapon in favor of the more powerful .357 magnum. Moreover, police are loading their guns with the notorious dumdum, a bullet deemed so cruel and sadistic that all civilized nations, including the United States, have fore sworn its use in war since the turn of the century.

The dumdum can be shot from magnums but not from .38s. Magnums bullets travel much faster and therefore are more powerful. However, what makes the dumdum infamous is not its velocity but its design.

The dumdum has a hollow point that flattens and expands — or "mushrooms" — inside its target. The result is a huge wound. Someone struck in the arm by a dumdum will probably lose his arm. A conventional bullet is likely to sail through its victim and keep right on going, spending the rest of its energy as it goes. A dumdum will hit and stay, the body absorbing its full brunt. The police of Dallas have demonstrated in a recent study that dumdums have 900 per cent more power than conventional bullets — and the wounds they make are eight times as large.

Different Approach

Meanwhile, a scattering of police departments here and there has been flirting with an entirely different approach — a de-escalation of firepower. In New Jersey, for example, the Bergen County police force is experimenting with the Stun Gun, a device that shoots beanbags instead of bullets. The idea is to knock down a suspect without killing or maiming him. "You get hit with one of those beanbags," a Bergen County policeman told me, "and believe me, it'll hurt — but you'll live to see another day. It's like getting socked by Muhammad Ali."

America is engaged in an often frenetic quest for law and order, and in that quest the beanbag and the dumdum can be

viewed as competing metaphors. Which direction do we want our policemen to choose? What weapons shall they wield, what philosophies shall they brandish? The answer, like Mao's famous definition of justice, is inside the barrel of a gun.

In some measure, both the dumdum and the beanbag are legacies of the turbulent 1960s, when half the politicians in America were promising to stamp out "crime on the streets" — and the other half were losing elections.

A survey taken in 1972 by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) suggests that nearly one-fifth of all police agencies now use magnums and dumdums. But the survey has never been published. "These figures may alarm some people," said an LEAA official who asked that his name be withheld.

Higher Estimates

Alarming as they may be, the LEAA figures are probably pegged too low. Other investigators, including both the American Civil Liberties Union and the International Association of Chiefs of Police, estimate that fully 25 per cent of the nation's law enforcement agencies have switched to magnums and dumdums. A marketing executive for the manufacturer of Colt guns conceded in a recent interview that "there is a ten-

dency among police departments to buy our .357 magnum. It's no revolution, just a trend."

Both Smith and Wesson, the two biggest makers of magnums, insist they do not promote these guns in the literature they distribute. "We just give the specifications," says the Colt man, "and let the customer be the judge. We're neutral." But the catalogue names of these weapons seem far from neutral. Each manufacturer makes a pair of magnums. Colt's entries are The Python and The Trooper; Smith & Wesson's are The Highway Patrolman and The Combat Masterpiece.

The largest maker of dumdum-type bullets is the Jurras Ammunition Co. of Indianapolis. In September, a Jurras spokesman told a reporter for United Press International that 10 per cent of its sales went to police departments, and that 90 per cent of those were for dumdum-type ammunition. Among Jurras' customers, the spokesman said, were police departments in Chicago, Seattle, Houston, Phoenix and Portland, Ore.

Dumdum madness has even spread to campuses. According to ACLU data, campus police at the University of Nevada in Reno and at several other campuses now carry magnums loaded with hollow-point ammunition.

All this has begun to inspire opposition. Critics like Jordan

(Continued on Page 14)

Things Are Different at JFK

By PHIL HASLANGER
Of The Capital Times Staff

ST. NAZIANZ — "This place is really strange to have a basketball team. The whole structure and philosophy is non-competitive."

The speaker was Peter Eltink, the academic dean at JFK Prep in St. Nazianz, some 15 miles west of Manitowoc.

But JFK Prep—a former Roman Catholic seminary turned into an ecumenical, co-educational boarding school for about 160 youths — does indeed have a basketball team.

And this weekend, the team competed for the state small independent school title. The team has received more attention than usual because its "star," Mickey Crowe is a scoring machine, averaging over 40 points a game and is generally considered the highest scoring high school cager in the state's history.

Lots of Coverage

The story of Mickey Crowe and his father, Marty, who coaches the JFK team, has gotten a lot of coverage during the past few months, even making national television.

But there is another story at JFK and that one is about the school.

This isn't your ordinary, run-of-the-mill high school that fights its way to a state tournament.

Eltink hit part of it when he called it "non-competitive." Coach Crowe calls it "the most non-jock school in the state."

And if the basketball team is its most famous appendage, it is not the only thing the school has going for it.

Take the "eco-house," for instance.

Unique Project

The eco-house is a class project the likes of which you aren't likely to find elsewhere.

Father Melvin Tracy, who teaches a course in environmental studies, began planning the project in late 1973. The idea was to build a house that would be ecologically self-sufficient.

Over the summer of 1974, a group of JFK students who were interested in the project tore down an old barn and shed and dug up rocks out of fields to get the recycled materials needed to build the structure.

Melvin, meanwhile, rounded up \$26,000 in federal money to help with the project.

The students finished the basement and first floor frames before winter set in, and they hope to finish the eco-house this spring. When it is done — if it works right — the heat will be supplied by solar energy, the power by a windmill.

Ten people will be able to sleep in it, there will be a classroom and an office for Melvin. Not every class project at JFK is quite that grandiose, but the eco-house reflects in good measure the way education works there.

'Self-Actualization'

To use educational jargon, the school works on a theory of "self-actualization" instead of "socialization."

Traditional schools are based on preparing students for roles in society. At JFK, education is defined as "the process in which the individual learns to make of himself what he wishes to be in society and culture."

So instead of sitting in a classroom reading about ecological



Marty Crowe, the coach of the JFK Prep basketball team and father of its star, Mickey Crowe, sits on the bench with his coaching staff and team during a game this season. The elder Crowe also teaches at the unique high school in Manitowoc County. — Photo courtesy JFK-Prep

systems and energy usage, at JFK the students plunged into a practical experience.

In a biology class, some students interested in the problems of teenage alcoholism studied the biological effects of it. Some black students delved into the problem of sickle cell anemia, a hereditary disease that affects only blacks.

These are not simple two-week projects. In biology, for instance, the first few weeks of the course are devoted to an overview of the subject. Then the rest of the semester is taken up with students working as individuals and groups on projects.

Conventional Subjects, Too

All students are expected to complete a core group of subjects — science, math, communication and the like. But they have plenty of opportunity to delve into unconventional courses as well.

Eltink said about 10 or 15 of the courses being offered this semester were generated from student ideas.

One of those is "Global Poverty and Development." There are four students in the course, ranging from sophomore to

senior. On the day I sat through the course, all four participated actively in a discussion of population growth and its effect on developing countries.

One of the class projects was a campaign to increase the awareness of the rest of the students about the issues of hunger and poverty.

Generally, the student-generated courses are run by faculty members, but in one case, an Indian girl wanted a course in the history of her people and since she knew more about it than anyone else, she taught it under the supervision of a teacher.

Classes Are Informal

Classes, like just about everything at JFK, are informal. Teachers and students relate on a first-name basis. The kids can wear what they want, have all manner of hair lengths and styles, can smoke in lounges or even in class at the discretion of the teacher.

There are no grades, but at the end of each quarter, the teacher and student together prepare individual evaluations. At

(Continued on Page 15)

THE CAPITAL TIMES

Monday

March 10, 1975—13

Marty Crowe: A Little Ahead Of His Time

By PHIL HASLANGER
Of The Capital Times Staff

Marty Crowe has achieved a good deal of notoriety through the years for his championship basketball teams and outspoken views on sports, education, politics, religion.

This weekend, the focus was on basketball as he led yet another team to a state basketball tournament. And this team was special, because it featured his son, Mickey, the top high school scorer in Wisconsin history.

But here is much more to Marty Crowe than the flamboyant coach who has trouble sitting on the bench for more than a few minutes in any game.

I'd better warn you that my view of Crowe is not exactly objective and dispassionate.

I was a freshman at Marinette Catholic Central High School when he took that team to a state title in 1964. His older son, Terry, and I were good friends in high school. Later, on weekends home during college, I spent a good number of evenings in Crowe's living room discussing the state of the world.

Throughout his career in education and athletics — even with his successes in both fields — Crowe has been outside the establishment.

He has this strange view that sports should be fun, you see. "Part of the fun is winning," he said when we talked last week, "but if that's the only part, a lot of the fun is gone."

Screaming at Players

An observer might wonder about that as he paced the court during a practice last Wednesday screaming at players to "get tough" and "get up on those boards."

But that is just his way of providing the spark for his teams. Other coaches may sit quietly on the sidelines, but I doubt very many are as sensitive to the individual needs of his players as Crowe.

Sports are not supposed to be a pressure cooker, in Crowe's view, and one of the topics he can get easily wound up about are the parents at schools who push their kids after a goal the parents have and expect the coach to join in their efforts.

That view of sports drifts over to education, as well. "I think learning can be fun, too," he said. "If it just becomes a chore, that's no good. But if a kid finds something that turns him on and is allowed to proceed in that area, that's what makes education."

That is part of why Crowe enjoys teaching at JFK. He has

(Continued on Page 14)

By JENNIFER THOMPSON
Pacific News Service

"What these shock doctors don't know is about writers and such things as remorse and contrition... What is the sense of ruining my head and erasing my memory, which is my capital, and putting me out of business? It was a brilliant cure, but we lost the patient. It's a bum turn — terrible!" — Ernest Hemmingway

If you are depressed, don't make a major decision. Don't retire from your job, don't sell your house.

Treat your depression — with electroshock.

So advises psychiatrist Leonard Cammer, leading proponent of the use of electroshock in the treatment of mental illness. Cammer argues that "a depressed man or woman is like a car that can't turn the motor over with a weak battery. It needs a recharge." It gets recharged by electroshock.

Cammer is on one side of a long-simmering controversy within medical circles over the safety and effectiveness of electroconvulsive therapy, popularly known as electroshock. Psychiatrist Lee Coleman is on the other. Electroshock, Coleman contends, damages the brain.

With the exception of the "Eagleton affair" (when the exposure that Sen. Thomas Eagleton had undergone psychiatric treatment including electroshock led to his resignation as Democratic vice presidential nominee), that controversy has rarely surfaced in the press. Now all that is changing, as a growing movement to guarantee the legal rights of mental patients focuses public attention on all forms of radical therapy for the mentally ill — not just electroshock, but psychosurgery and chemotherapy (drugs) as well.

Protect the Patient

In California, much of the controversy has centered on a bill to protect the right of psychiatric patients to refuse psychosurgery and electroshock treatment. Called the Vasconcellos Bill, after its sponsor, it also requires that electroshock treatments be approved by a three-member psychiatric panel, that physicians exhaust all other treatment methods first, and that they explain all possible side effects to patients before seeking permission to use it.

Passed by the California Assembly last summer, the bill was stalled by a court order before it could go into effect. Twenty-five psychiatrists from Santa Monica and an unnamed patient undergoing electroshock won a temporary restraining order on grounds that the bill violated mental patients' right to privacy.

Electroshock is used primarily in the treatment of depressed patients — many of whom are old. Although no proven theories exist to explain how or on whom electroshock works, there is speculation by medical authorities that its

chief effect is to wipe out depression-related memories.

Yet proponents of electroshock have produced no definitive study proving its safety and effectiveness. Doctors base their wide acceptance of electroshock on empirical results — how patients behave after treatments. Those results, however, are roundly condemned, not just by other psychiatrists, but by a growing number of patients who have undergone electroshock themselves.

Forced Treatment

Fifteen years ago, before Ollie Mae Bozarth had even seen a doctor, she was forcibly taken to a hospital and given electroshock treatment. At a series of public hearings held by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors last January, in response to growing public criticism of the use of electroshock, Bozarth — along with numerous other women who had undergone shock treatments — recounted their experiences.

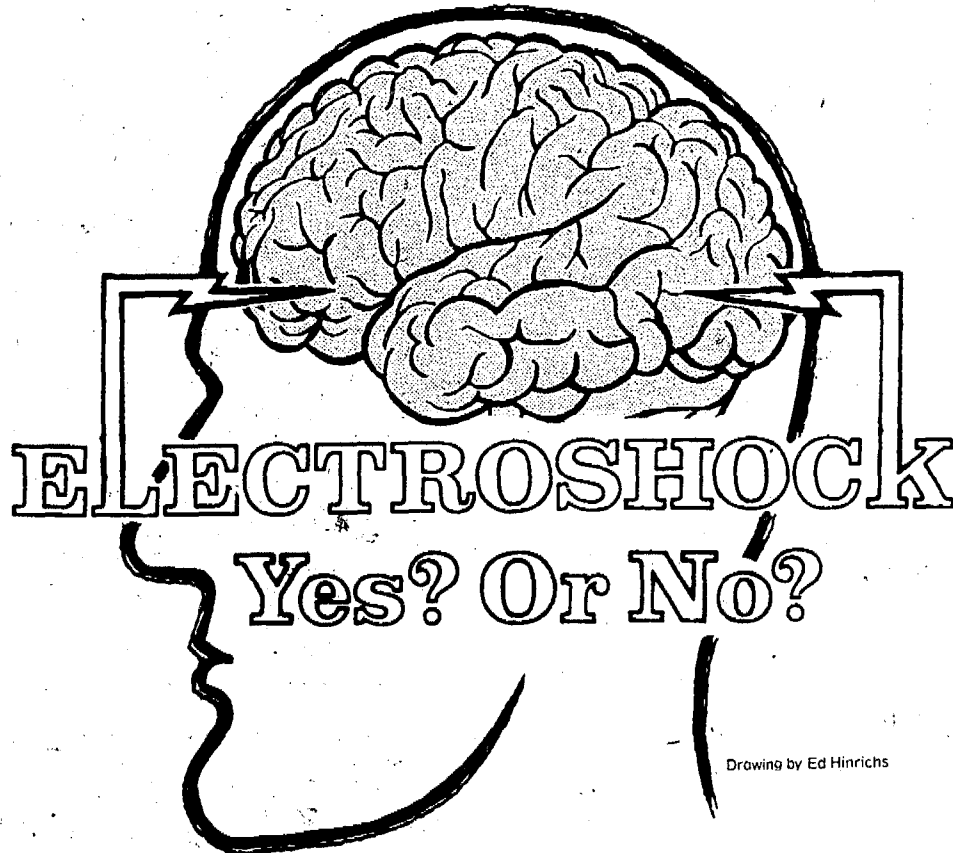
"I was forced to have shock and suffered permanent

memory loss," Bozarth claimed. "It was like a tornado damaging an entire section of my brain."

On the mornings Ollie Mae Bozarth was not given any coffee, she knew that she would receive the treatment. The inmates receiving treatments that day would line up in the waiting room for their turn on the table. Once inside the shock room, they were unable to see the shock box behind their head. They were then given a shot of muscle relaxant and a rapid acting anesthetic prior to shock.

(Other recipients of electroshock testified at the hearings that they were not given a sufficient amount of the anesthetic and can remember seeing a rapid bolt of white light when they were given the volts of electricity, that they felt excruciating pain at that moment, and that they were conscious of going into convulsions.)

A jolly-like substance was rubbed on the patients' temples before the two round discs which transmit the shock are clamped in place. The voltage used ranged from 120 to 140 volts for a duration of from 0.4 to 0.6 seconds. Treatment was completed in a matter of minutes.



Drawing by Ed Hinrichs

"I learned to cooperate with the doctors very quickly," Bozarth recalled, "in the hope that the treatments would end."

Bozarth, co-head of the Mental Health Task Force of NOW (National Organization of Women), is part of a coalition of former psychiatric inmates, health workers, concerned citizens and lawyers fighting against the use of psychosurgery, drugs and electroshock — methods they describe as "social control techniques under the guise of psychiatric treatments."

Because of the social stigma attached to mental illness, Ollie Mae Bozarth feels that most recipients of electroshock are afraid to speak out against the practice. "Secrecy is why they can get away with giving shock," Bozarth maintains.

Developed in the 1930s by an Italian psychiatrist, Dr. Ugo Cerletti, it provided a more effective and cheaper means of inducing convulsions in depressed or schizophrenic patients than insulin shots.

First Used on Hogs

According to Dr. Thomas Szasz, author of "The Manufacture of Madness, Cerletti perfected his method after visiting a Roman slaughterhouse where he witnessed hogs being pacified before slaughter through the use of 125-volt electric shocks transmitted through metal tongs clamped on their temples.

Following publication of Cerletti's method, electroshock spread rapidly through Europe and the United States in the 1940s and 1950s. By 1953, in one hospital alone — Pilgrim State in New York — some 300 patients were under shock treatment at any given time.

By then, however, reports of spinal and jaw fractures caused by the impact of the jolt on the patient's body began to arouse opposition to its use. Before the controversy ever really escalated into public debate, the treatment was superseded by the discovery of the phenothiazine drugs — or tranquilizers. Meanwhile, electroshock continued to be used, on a modified scale, along with a muscle relaxant to prevent bone fracture and a barbiturate to reduce pain.

In 1966, a survey conducted by the American Psychiatric Association and the National Association for Mental Health revealed that 89 per cent of the responding private psychiatric hospitals used electroshock. In 1969, a similar study of psychiatric facilities, ranging from large state hospitals to small university hospital psychiatric units, revealed that 91 per cent of the 54 respondents were using electroshock.

At the public hearings held last January in San Francisco, testimony from doctors at the University of California's Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute and St. Francis Memorial Hospital revealed that over 200 patients at these institutions were receiving electroshock treatments in 1973.