

Eastern Illinois University

The Keep

The Post Amerikan (1972-2004)

The Post Amerikan Project

5-1976

Volume 5, Number 2

Post Amerikan

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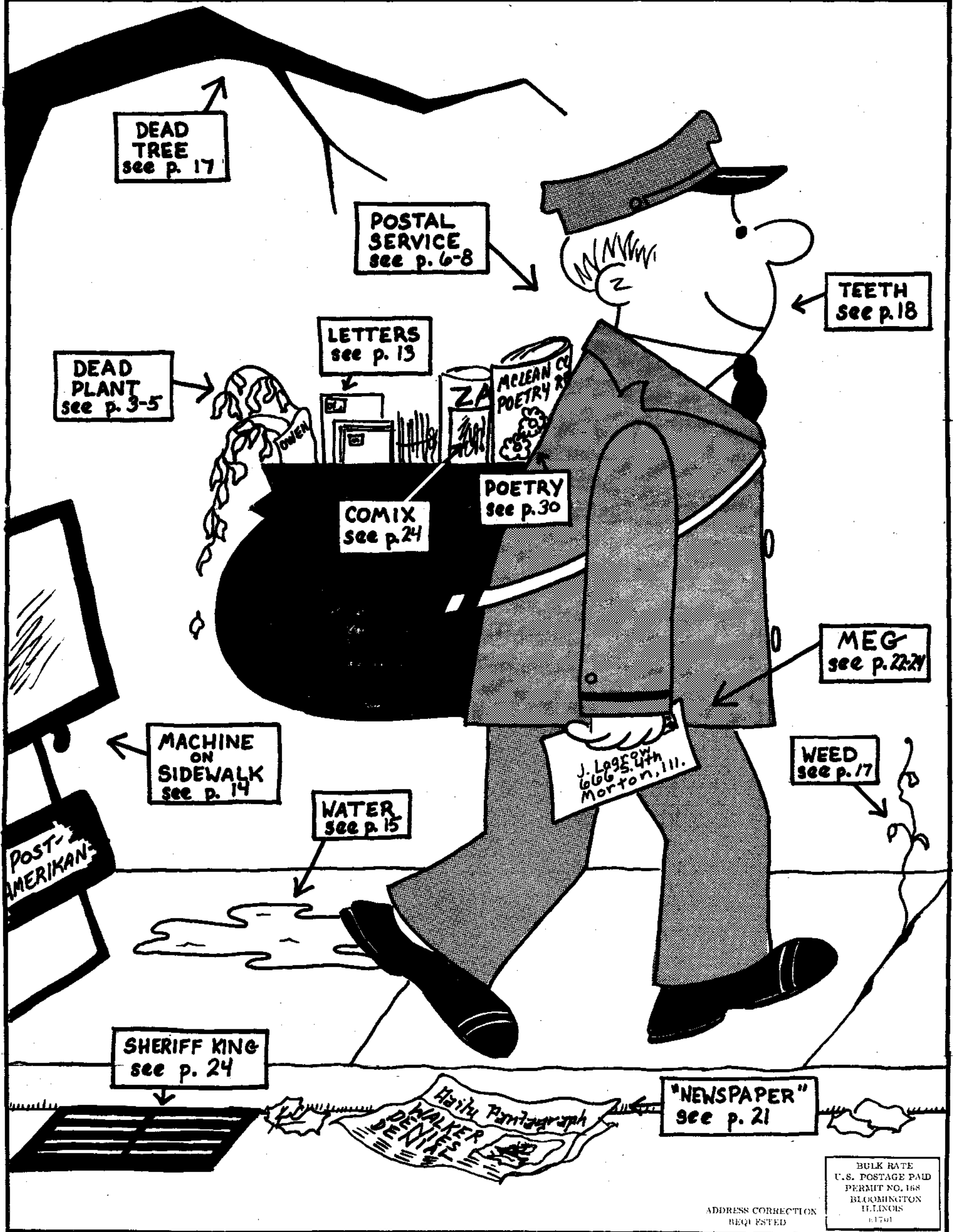
Landlord, Music Co-op, Township Meets, M.E.G. Lies, Cancer, Post Poll, Owen's

BLOOMINGTON-NORMAL

25¢

POST AMERIKAN

May 1976
Volume 5 No. 2



BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
PERMIT NO. 168
BLOOMINGTON
ILLINOIS
61701

ADDRESS CORRECTION
REQUESTED

ABOUT US

Anyone can be a member of the Post staff except maybe Sheriff King. All you have to do is come to the meetings and do one of the many different and exciting tasks necessary for the smooth operation of a paper like this. We have one brilliant, dynamic, underpaid coordinator; the rest of us don't get paid at all, except in ego gratification and good karma.

Decisions are made collectively by staff members at one of our regular meetings. All workers have an equal voice. The Post-Amerikan has no editor or hierarchical structure, so quit calling up here and asking who's in charge.

Anybody who reads this paper can tell the type of stuff we print. All worthwhile material is welcome. We try to choose articles that are timely, relevant, informative, and not available in other local media. We will not print anything racist, sexist, or ageist.

Most of our material or inspiration for material comes from the community. We encourage you, the reader, to become more than a reader. We welcome all stories or tips for stories. Bring stuff to a meeting (the schedule is printed below) or mail it to our office.

MEETINGS

Fri., May 7, 6:30 pm.
 Fri., May 14, 6:30 pm.
 Fri., May 21, 6:30 pm.
 Fri., May 28, 6:30 pm.
 Wed., June 2, 6:30 pm. (deadline)
 June 5-6, after 12 NOON (layout)

These meetings are held at the Post-Amerikan office, and if you'd like to come, call us. The number is 828-7232. You can also reach folks at 828-6885, or 828-7986.

You can make bread hawking the Post--15¢ a copy, except for the first 50 copies on which you make only 10¢ a copy. Call 828-7232.

Mail, which we more than welcome, should be mailed to: The Post-Amerikan, P.O. Box 3452, Bloomington, IL 61701.

Post Sellers

OUTTA TOWN

Galesburg: Under the Sun, 188 W. Main
 Peoria: Good Seed, 641 W. Main
 Springfield: Spoon River Book Co-op, 407 E. Adams
 Pontiac: Semmens Drug 123 Madison St.
 East Peoria: Records, Records, Records; 103 Junction

NORMAL

University Liquors, 706 W. Beaufort
 Welcome Inn (in front)
 Redbird IGA
 Divinyl Madness Records, 115 North Street
 Mother Murphy's, 111 1/2 North Street
 Ram, 101 Broadway Mall
 Al's Pipe Shop, 101 Broadway Mall
 Hendren's Grocery, 301 W. Willow
 Co-op Bookstore (in front)
 The Gallery (in front)
 The Lobby Shop, ISU Student Union
 Bowling and Billiards Center, ISU Student Union
 Cage, ISU Student Union
 Midstate Truck Plaza, Rt. 51 North
 Hottle House, 1402 S. Main
 SW corner, University and College
 Radio Shack, Raab Rd. (in front)
 New Age Bookstore, Broadway Mall

Old Main Bookstore, 207 S. Main
 Campus Records, 311 S. Main, Normal

BLOOMINGTON

The Joint, 415 N. Main
 Medusa's Bookstore, 109 W. Front
 News Nook, 402 1/2 N. Main
 The Book Worm, 310 1/2 N. Main
 Gaston's Barber Shop, 202 1/2 N. Center
 Sambo's, Washington and U.S. 66
 DeVary's Market, 1402 W. Market
 Harris' Market, 802 N. Morris
 Hickory Pit, 920 W. Washington
 Biasi's Drug Store, 217 N. Main
 Discount Den, 207 N. Main
 U-I Grocery, 918 W. Market
 U-I Grocery, 608 S. Lee
 Kroger's, 1110 E. Oakland Ave.
 Bus Depot, 523 N. East
 Park Store, 909 S. Allin
 Nierstheimer's Drug Store, 1302 N. Main
 Pantagraph Building, in front of it
 Eddy's Market, Washington & Allin
 Bi-Rite, 203 E. Locust
 Lazy J Saloon, 1401 W. Market
 Mandingo's, 312 S. Lee

PROFITS, YES: PEOPLE, NO--GODFREY

12:30, 4/22/76, at the office of Normal's Mayor Godfrey, a steering committee met to consider ways to develop Normal economically. Composed completely of businesspeople, except for Mayor Godfrey, Councilperson Paul Harmon, the Pantagraph reporter, and myself as the Post-Amerikan reporter, the stated third goal of the group was to "formulate a closer working relationship between developers, banking and businesspeople with elected officers and the staff of the town." Evidently, the mayor does not plan to hold similar conferences to improve relations with students, working people, or farmers.

Although many of the proposals, dealing with such things as zoning, road improvement, annexation, and the developments of office parks, etc., are just as important to consumers and students and working people as to businesspeople, no non-businesspeople

(except the mayor, Pantagraph, and a councilperson) were invited to the meeting to discuss suggestions and select a permanent Economic Development Council. I suggested that "there should be a consumer representative from a consumer organization in the upper echelon of the Economic Development Council." Mayor Godfrey seemed to contradict himself in his statements concerning this. At first, in defense of appointing a professional from I.S.U., "They're business people...and not what one might view as the typical college student." Then, after Paul Brereton, from the college of business at I.S.U., was appointed, he said Brereton was a "Consumer" and would fill the need for consumer representation. I later talked to Paul personally, and he said, "I don't at this moment represent any particular interest group of any kind." He said his main asset was technical expertise. In other words, he did not consider himself

to be a consumer representative. The final committee had the three elements Mayor Godfrey stressed--bankers, businesspeople and real estate developers, along with one business teacher-- however, it contained no consumer representatives, working people, women, farmers, or students. It received no input from community organizations except the Chamber of Commerce, which has an official representative on the council, nominated by the influential Pantagraph reporter.

Mayor Godfrey stated that he wants a committee "as representative as the one we have now. We have bankers, we have developers, we have business people..." What about students, working people, women, and farmers, Mr. Godfrey? Don't they count too?

--Dave Burdette

YWCA DEMOLISHED

PANTAGRAPH FURTHERS DOWNTOWN DESTRUCTION

The first two weeks of April saw the fall of the YWCA building, formally behind the Daily Pantagraph building, at 306 W. Jefferson. The Pantagraph had had plans for that space for quite some time, plans that included making the space the building used to stand on into a parking lot for Pantagraph employees and company vehicles. Meanwhile, a mere 2 blocks away stands the nearly-empty Pantagraph-promoted parking garage. But the Pantagraph would rather knock a building down than have employees walk two blocks.

Last year, the small bookstore just east of the now-defunct YWCA was demolished, further marring the beauty of Bloomington's downtown section. The bookstore, operated by Dale Putman, was a place where nostalgia-freaks and folks interested in McLean County's heritage could find excellent reading material, plus rare books and magazines. But "progress" won out over nostalgia, and a tiny push collapsed



Wrecker attempts to finish off major obstruction to badly needed parking lot. Behind the scenes, Pantagraph top honchos gloat over energy saved by not having to walk to work from empty parking garage.

what was once a fine addition to Bloomington's downtown area.

The same has happened to the YWCA. The building wasn't even 60 years old, and was structurally sound. Some minor improvements would have helped make the building remain a proud part of downtown. But what happened is really sort of representative for what is occurring throughout Bloomington.

The downtown district is dying. Anything that is going to live on at all will relocate on the East side of town. The YWCA was no exception. It is now housed in a sterile white building at 1201 Hershey Rd. in Holiday Knolls. Even the architectural furnishings within the old YWCA were sold to people across the country rather than used at the new location.

What's to be next? It's hard to say, but the death of downtown Bloomington is an on-going thing, and it seems as if nothing will stop it.

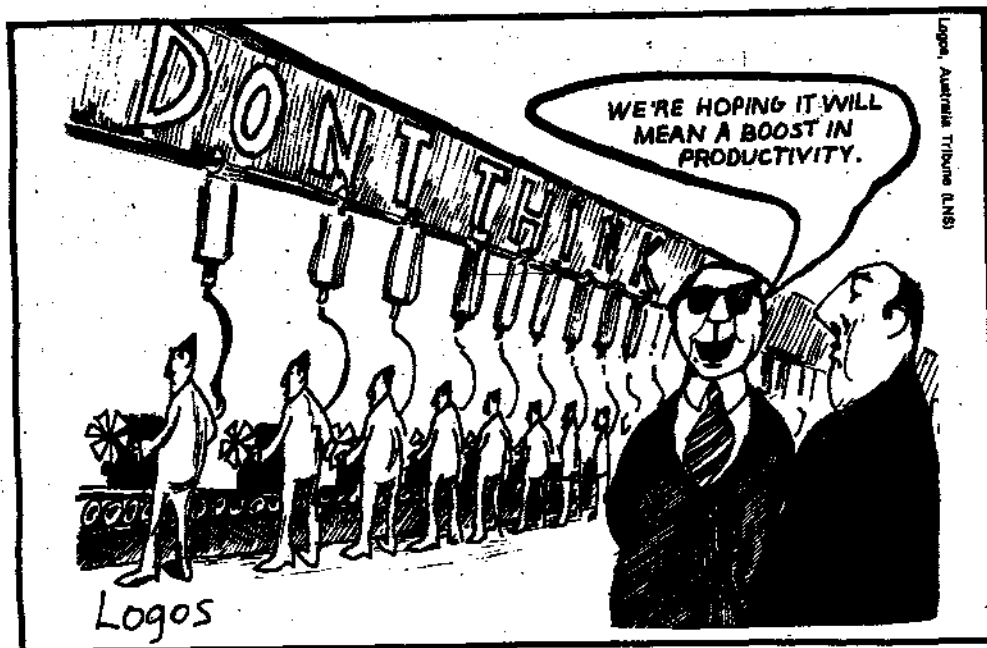
--Tom Pain

ROOT WRAPPER RAPS RIPOFF

If you have been checking the want ads looking for jobs lately, you have probably noticed that there are always at least two or three ads for part-time (afternoons or evenings) and full time help needed at Owen Nursery. There is a good reason why these ads are always in the paper, and it's certainly not because Owen is expanding so much that they can afford to hire unlimited numbers of people to take care of their booming business. The reason is that Owen has such a high turnover rate that they have to keep hiring new people every day just to keep a consistent number of employees. I am one of the ones they had to replace.

friend of mine, Mary, who also worked at Owen, got hollered at several times for not giving more than 24 hours notice even though it's printed in black and white in the list of rules that 24 hours is enough notice.) The hours seemed just right to me--I'd never have to work past 9:30 on weeknights and no weekend nights--it sounded great. I soon learned just how wrong I was.

the boss Carolyn would stand at the front of the room every hour and yell out how many trees each person wrapped the last hour. And there is a chart posted by the time clock so that every day when the root-wrappers came in they could see how many trees they did compared with everyone else. Workers are fired for consistently not making production. So people who need that job find ways to wrap those roots faster and it's easy to see by looking at those poor scarred and broken plants (if they're still alive) how those people can do it. Full emphasis is on speed. Not once in the time that I worked there did I ever hear anybody even mention being careful not to break branches or rip the roots off those plants trying to separate them faster. It just wasn't important.



At the time that I worked there, it was still mid-winter and the room we worked in was so cold that on most nights I could see my breath the entire four hours. Ripping those icy roots apart made bunches of tiny cuts and scratches on my hands and as long as I kept spending four hours a night with my hands in those cold wet roots the scratches couldn't heal. Gloves aren't allowed because it might slow down production. Every night I would come home cold, wet, numb, covered with mud, completely exhausted, and totally disgusted with myself for being a part of what was happening to those plants.

At first my only concern was about what was happening to the plants. Eventually, though, it began to dawn on me about what was happening to the poor fools who ordered those plants. Even people who were hip to Owen could still be fooled by Owen trick company names, such as House of Wesley, Plantron, and Fruit of the Month Club. I also learned that people had good reason to be nervous about ordering anything from Owen; the older Mr. Owen was cracked on 17 counts of mail fraud in 1953 for sending out dead and mutilated plants (see adjoining story.)

We also did some other cute "fool the consumer" tricks--for example, labeling the same trees with two different name tags (probably different prices, but I don't know). Still, I kept working there--but hating it.

The final straw came when we were instructed to pack strawberry plants. The plants had to be packed 25 each in small plastic bags and to make sure that you weren't just guessing, every box had to be labeled with your name and clock number so they could do spot checks and be able to identify and fire the culprit who only put 24 plants in a bag. (It's funny, they could be so picky about the number of plants sent, but not care whether the 25 plants were alive or dead!)

The worst part was that nearly all of those strawberry plants were dead. They were completely frozen and we "root-wrappers" had to smash bunches of them against tables to break them up to be counted. They had to be counted while they were still frozen because when they thawed out, they were so rotted that they just fell apart when an attempt was made to separate them. I couldn't take it. I never went in again.

I hope that if you are looking for a job and are getting desperate enough to consider Owen Nursery that you will take my word for it that as a place of employment, Owen is "the pits" and save yourself the grief of finding it out on your own. And if you should ever consider ordering anything from Owen or any of the trick Owen companies, you are real crazy. If you've read this story and still order something from them, you're beyond hope and probably deserve the screw job you're gonna get!

--S.

I have to admit that I knew Owen was a crummy place to work even before I applied for and took a job there. I know that sounds crazy, but they had a few qualities as a part-time job that were important to me at the time. First of all, I needed the night shift because I have a regular job in the daytime, and I was looking for a second job because I needed the extra money. Also, I thought it would be easier on me to have a crappy job where I wouldn't have to think or anything. I thought it would be real simple to have a second job where I could wear ugly old clothes and go put in my time and never have to think about it or worry about it. It was also fast and easy to get hired there. All I had to do was pass two simple tests and have a short interview where Carolyn, the boss lady, explained the rules and hours. So getting hired was simple and fast--no waiting to be called or not called.

Now the pay at Owen was not particularly attractive because it's only the minimum wage, but I was surprised to learn during the interview that they were (I'm not sure if they are now or not) offering a special bonus of 70¢ an hour for every week between hiring and May 22 (six months) during which I worked a full 24 hours. The bonus was not to be paid until May 29, though, and the only way I got it was if I still worked at Owens on May 22. Twenty-three hours and 59 minutes worked during the week wasn't good enough and meant I would lose the 70¢ an hour for that whole week. Still, the bonus sounded neat and just in time for vacation. Of course, there was nothing in the deal saying they couldn't fire me or lay me off on May 21. But there aren't many people who could stand working there that long anyway.

The hours were the main reason for my taking that job. I had to work four nights a week and all day Saturday, but I could take off any night of the week I wanted and I could change my night off every week if I liked. I had only to give 24 hours notice to the boss Carolyn. (At least supposedly that's how it worked. A

The first thing I had to learn was the ridiculous rules they have for employees. Just to cover the worst: no talking, smoking, drinking, eating, or going to the bathroom. One of my favorites was, "Comments are always welcome from employees provided they are made in the proper manner of respect." To make sure that the rules were followed, there were cameras at each end of the room we worked in and from a small room in the back the workers could be watched on closed circuit television. Anybody seen talking or fooling around was reprimanded or fired. It was really an eerie feeling...like "big brother" watching.

There were no breaks on weeknights. Four solid hours of working steadily and without any cigarettes. That alone was almost too much for me.

The next thing I learned was that this "easy" work I thought I was going to do wasn't easy at all. As it turned out, my job was that of "root-wrapper." I love plants a lot, so it would seem that packaging plants would be an OK job for me, but it was because I love plants that I finally had to quit.

Plants (or small trees or bushes) were brought in by truckloads where they were stacked box on top of box even though the tops of most of the plants extended over the tops of the boxes, leaving many of the new branches broken or snapped off. The frozen roots had to be pulled apart and packed in bags or papers with enough moss to keep plants about a tenth of their size alive, stapled (a lot of times right through the roots) closed, re-packed into the boxes for another

truck ride (on top of each other again) and taken back to the unheated warehouses to await shipment in the spring.

Production is the main word at Owen. Everything done or not done there is for higher production. Every worker is expected to wrap about five trees a minute. And believe me, they count --every single paper. On some nights

Charges of getting rich selling dead plants are nothing new at Owen Nurseries.

James Owen, company president, was convicted on 17 counts of mail fraud for doing the same thing back in the 1950's. Owen did a year in jail and paid a \$17,000 fine.

Owen was convicted after a spectacular five-week trial in the summer of 1954. Over 200 witnesses from all parts of the country came to U.S. District Court in Springfield. Over the next two years, Owen appealed his conviction all the way up to the U.S. Supreme Court, with no luck. He was ordered to begin his sentence in 1956.

From what employees and other sources tell the Post-American, Owen didn't really change his tactics that much, though he may have scaled them down some. He still sells dead plants, and customers still have great difficulty getting refunds.

Owen's indictment in 1953 charged that he deliberately made false claims in his advertising while giving refunds to dissatisfied customers only if they complained through a Better Business Bureau, Chamber of Commerce, or newspaper. Owen Nurseries was the country's largest mail order nursery at the time. It was grossing \$3 1/2 million a year.

Money Tree Bears

The indictment charged that Owen claimed to sell dwarf fruit trees when they were actually seedlings and not dwarf fruit trees. He promised his trees would bear fruit in the first year, when they actually took two to five years.

One customer, who ordered magnolia trees, bleeding heart plants, royal red maples, persian violets, and tulip trees, testified that his first shipment was "small ... dried up ... stems and roots were dry ... and the roots had apparently been packed sometime previous to shipment." After complaining, this customer received second and third replacements shipped from Owens, but all the plants were "unlabeled and dead before arrival." The man wrote several letters demanding a refund, and even traveled to Owen's Bloomington office, but never got a refund.

Former Owen employees testified that they sometimes shipped out dead plants. When they called the supervisor's attention to it, the supervisor said to "ship it anyhow." Former employees also testified that the shipping boss would sometimes deliberately order employees to mislabel plants. Birches were shipped out with weeping willow labels, one employee testified.

Arkansas's chief plant inspector testified that he had many complaints from Owen customers who said they received plants that were dead upon arrival, had dead roots, or did not meet advertised specification.

An Arizona state plant inspector, who inspected incoming nursery stock, testified that plants he saw shipped into Tucson from Owen were dry and had little chances of growing.

4 WORKERS KNOCK NURSERY

Intensive research has shown that this year's award for the Worst Working Conditions, as well as last year's and probably next year's, should go solely to Owen Nursery, a place so awful that even the poor plants don't stand a chance of ever getting out alive!

This conclusion was the result of my interviews with 4 former employees, 3 of whom I will tell about here. The fourth one's story appears on the previous page.

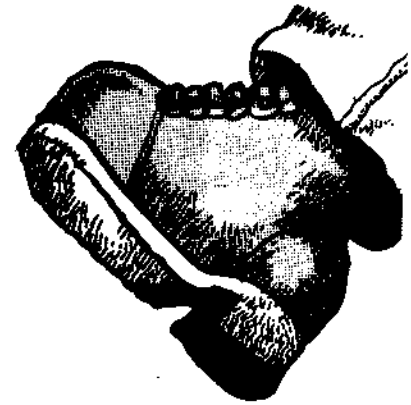
The first thing all 3 told me about was the really unbelievable conditions of the rooms they worked in. It seems that if you try to look at your feet you probably won't see them, because the floor of this place is covered with mud, slime, and long-deceased plants. Of course, this makes for a very slick health hazard, one that you'll have to discover on your own because the management doesn't bother to warn you about it. To make matters worse, one woman I interviewed described the rest of the room as being "piled so high with boxes and crates someone would have a broken neck if they fell over." She also went on to say the "mud" room was so cluttered and piled high with mud, plants, and garbage, that it was literally impossible to move anywhere or touch anything without getting filthy or all scratched up.

Because this place is so wet and cold most employees wear two shirts, long underwear, two pairs of jeans, knee-high boots and anything else they can fit on. Except gloves. Gloves are not allowed on most jobs because in the boss's words, "they slow down production." It's no surprise workers call in sick. And Owen gripes about that, if they don't fire you first.

"No talking" is another big rule in the swamp room. Naturally, like everything else, this is enforced to the extreme. One woman I talked to was assigned to a new job and because she didn't understand how it was supposed to be done; she began asking around for Carolyn, super boss. When she finally did find her, she was fired for "talking" to fellow employees.

Even more unfair and definitely not on the level was the promise of two 15 minute breaks during the 8-hour shift, which in reality turn out to be 11-minute breaks. There is a two minute "warning" bell both before and after break, so four minutes of your so-called 15-minute break are spent standing in the slime waiting to leave your job or go back to it.

If you aren't sick yet, there's more to come. Ann Lewis, another former employee, noted there were various cameras on the ceiling of the "mud" room. Now we all know those cameras weren't put there to watch the plants grow. Those cameras are there so the bosses can sit in their comfy heated little offices, watching their employees turn to



CURRENT AND FORMER OWEN NURSERY WORKERS: What are your opinions? Send your comments to Box 3452 Bloomington

At times, she said, the dust in the air was so thick that you breathed it. Which could prove to become quite uncomfortable, especially considering that one of Owen's fabulous rules is "no drinking." Another terrific feature of this hole is that it has little or no heat. In the dead of winter the huge warehouse door is kept wide open, allowing subzero winds to blow right on workers with their hands and feet submerged in water. Apparently their superiors are either either oblivious or just don't care at all about the welfare of their employees.

Mary Williams, who worked there in the coldest months, told me of an incident which properly characterizes the mangement of Owen's. On a day when the temperature hit below zero, Mary turned on a small heater-blower she discovered off to the side. Several other fellow workers also squeezed in close to the heat and continued to work, but pretty soon one of the more "compassionate" bosses (Owen is overstocked with them) in his fancy suit strolled in from his heated office and promptly turned off the heater. Then he turned to the freezing four and explained "Don't turn it on, it doesn't work." If that heater didn't work then all four must have been suffering from illusions. As far as I can see, the only thing that didn't work was him.

icles, and make sure there's no "talking or goofing off". It's truly wonderful that the superiors share such a wonderful one-to-one relationship with their employees!

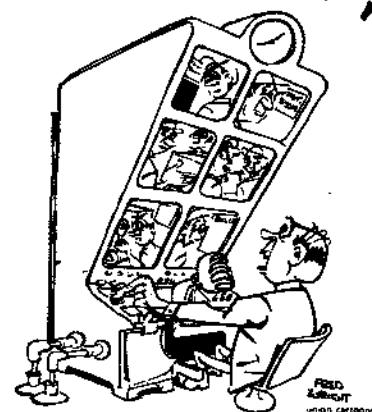
One of the most sickening things my 3 informants all told me was that there are no eating facilities, and that the employees actually have to eat in the same filth they work in. And the other alternative is to eat in the ice house. I doubt that too many employees have much of an appetite come lunch break.

Again, I come to the subject of Carolyn. Just to clarify things, she is the boss who does the most dealing with employees, and she is also very unpopular. It comes as no surprise, as her judgment is just as bad as her sense of organization. For example, if an employee is to work a job that requires gloves, they are supposed to be told a day in advance so they can bring them. More than once Mary Williams was the victim of Carolyn's "last minute changes," and was left doing such jobs as unloading trees from a semi, or working in the ice house all day - with no gloves. When Mary questioned Carolyn about her dilemma, Carolyn said,

"I'm sorry, Mary, but that's the job we need you on today." What she was really saying was, "It may be my fault, but it's your tough luck." Because of the management's indifference to their employees' needs, Mary is far from the only one to go home night after night with cuts all over her hands. If Owen would let people wear gloves when handling these plants this wouldn't happen, but Carolyn won't allow gloves because in her words, "They slow down production."

Which brings me to another discovery. Apparently Owens only checks for quantity and not quality, because their main concern is how fast an employee works. They even keep a record of each person's output in order to increase the competitiveness. One woman who no longer works there said that in order for employees to reach just the "average" daily quota, there was no way they could take the time to do a good job or handle the plants carefully.

Because of this, and a few other reasons, many of the plants were badly handled and even destroyed, all because the bosses didn't care about the shape of the finished product, as long as there were enough to meet their order.



cont. on
next
page

"Smile! You're on Candid Camera!"

cps

Lemons In '53

A California inspector testified that Owen Nursery tried to evade the California plant quarantine rules with tricky mislabeling. He said gardenias and walnut trees--not allowed into the state--were shipped under a different label.

Of 45 consumers who testified that they had complained about their Owen Nursery purchases, 31 failed to get a refund or credit on another purchase, according to the prosecutor's closing argument.

Testimony in Owen's trial revealed that the company charged \$2 for lily trees that cost Owen from 3¢ to 5¢ each. The trees were advertised at three to five feet tall, but actually grew only 8 to 18 inches, testimony said.

This is only a portion of the total testimony at the 5-week trial. This information is taken from the news clipping library at the Daily Pantagraph. The envelope they keep on Owen Nursery is fat with stories about the mail fraud trial.

Since employees report that Owen Nursery still (or maybe again) mails out dead or mislabeled plants, I called up a few complaint-receiving agencies to see if customers are reacting.

The Peoria Better Business Bureau sent out a pre-printed report on Owen Nursery and its other companies: House of Wesley, Plantron, and Crown Galleries. The Bureau reports that complaints allege delays in delivery, receipt of unsatisfactory nursery stock, and company failure to answer customer correspondence. When the Better Business Bureau presents these complaints to Owen, the complaints are handled satisfactorily, according to the printed report. This fits in with Owen's 1950's policy of responding only to complaints presented by a Bureau, Chamber of Commerce, or newspaper; complaints from individuals may still be ignored.

Dale Foster writes an Action column for the Danville Commercial News. Foster told me that his column used to receive "a lot" of complaints about House of Wesley until about a year ago. Foster said that customers complained of not receiving what they ordered, and not receiving satisfaction when they complained directly to the company. Foster speculated that the complaints stopped possibly because people in the Danville area stopped ordering from House of Wesley after seeing the company's name in the complaint column so frequently. House of Wesley responded to customers' complaints when they were presented directly by the newspaper, Foster said.

Mr. Stubblefield, who comes to Bloomington once a week to staff the Attorney General's Consumer Protection office, says he gets about 2-3 complaints a week about Owen Nursery during the Spring. (His total volume of complaints for everything, he said, is about 25-30 a month.) Stubblefield said that the main complaint is slow receipt of merchandise, and he felt that was a common problem with mail order business. Stubblefield said things were usually worked out with a phone call to the Nursery.

knock nursery cont.

Many plants also become frozen, and in order to separate them for packing, it was necessary to slam them up against the nearest wall. Many strawberry plants were done this way, and the irony was that they were already dead. But even worse was the lack of decent cutting tools, and many times Mary W. recalled having to use rows of staples to cut wire and rope off bundles of trees and many other plants. Because of the high speed at which people are supposed to work, they just don't have the time to handle plants carefully or properly. The result is broken, mutilated, and even dead plants being packaged and sent out to the buyer. Not only are the bosses aware of this, but they are also responsible. One woman said that while bagging plants, she noticed many of the bags were torn. This would, of course, allow excess air into

the bags, thus killing the plants. But when she brought this to Carolyn's attention, Carolyn instructed her "not to worry about it and just go ahead and bag them up." Sending dead plants didn't seem to bother the ever-conscientious Carolyn. And according to various other former employees, this is quite a common occurrence. Carolyn also instructed people to pack up frozen and molded plants for mailing. Mary W. was at one time separating pear trees and on discovering mold all over them, brought this to Carolyn's attention. But Carolyn, again, gave instructions to go ahead and pack them because, she said, "Mold won't hurt them." So Mary got to spend the rest of the day shaking mold off pear trees. The other people I talked with recalled finding mold on many plants and also witnessed the shipping out of dead plants.

In another incident, Ann Lewis was told to pack waffle plants in boxes meant for and pre-labeled "Purple Passions." Mary W. was told to pack up lemon trees in the place of lime trees many times. When she questioned Carolyn about this she didn't answer, but she just told Mary to "make the switch." Period. I asked Mary if the buyers were told of the substitution and apparently they were not as the box labels plainly read "Lime Trees," when in fact there were lemon trees inside. Label switching and plant swapping, no matter how discreet, is an outright act of fraud! It seems that Owens didn't learn anything from their "little" mistake many years back (see adjoining article). Did the management of Owen Nurseries actually think their employees didn't know what was going on?

Maybe James Owen had to go to jail for a year, but as one former employee said about working at Owens, "It was like going to prison every day."

-- Lisa

GRENDDEL

Coming to Bloomington May 22 at the Lazy-J

Presenting the finest in a
blend of country and rock,
both electric and acoustic.



Larry Roberts John Blesse Steve Woods Lynn Ruby Rob Killiam

a good-time, honky-tonk band

- ▶ Refreshingly Casual Spontaneous Gigs
- ▶ Totally Open To The Audience

(No Rehearsed
Choreography)

"We like to boogie as much
as the audience does."

For Bookings Call (217) 243-4719 or (217) 245-9727
(also concerts, receptions, private parties)

POSTAL WORKERS

Something is going on at the Bloomington Post Office.

Nationally, the public hears of poor service, damaged parcels, and possible service cutbacks.

Management blames rising costs and budget cutbacks.

To hear Bloomington postal workers tell it, management spends more time harassing employees than getting the mail out.

And the workers are angry.

The last two issues of the Post-American have included letters from anonymous post office workers complaining of unjust harassment by management types.

Since then, Post reporters have met with several post office workers on two occasions.

At War

They sound like they are at war.

One worker who has been there since the 1950s said, "It's really bad out there now. I've been there over 20 years and never seen it this bad. It's getting worse."

Another worker said that speaking out has its risks: "We know the place ain't working right, but we're worried about losing our jobs. We're all family men and we got to watch out for our wife and kids."

What is the war about?

It's hard to put your finger on exactly what's going on. Some workers think that management is out to break employee morale, bust the union, maybe get some people fired.

An April 4 Pantagraph quotes Postmaster Buhrke as saying he will not refill positions vacated by retirement or quitting. It's a cost-cutting plan, the Postmaster says.

So what form does the harassment take?

Two postal employees took time out for a cigarette. The Postmaster caught them. "A smoke break," the Postmaster was quoted, "Why, I never heard of such a thing."

The postal employees were taken into a closed office, where they were lectured by Postmaster Buhrke.

Stealing

"Now if you are getting paid for eight hours work, and you don't work a full eight hours, the Bible says: that's stealing."

After the moral lecture, the employees were turned over to Tom McGill, Director of Mail Processing.

Workers save most of their wrath for McGill. He is 2nd in command at the Post Office. He makes \$22,000 a year. Workers say he does about 10 minutes of work a day, spending most of his time, if he is around, dreaming up ways to harass workers.

McGill screamed at the smoking employees so loudly that people could hear through the closed doors.

The March Post-American printed a worker's letter which said that as of January, all postal clerks and maintenance workers no longer could take coffee breaks. Supervisors could have all the coffee breaks they wanted. Postal employees could drink 2 cups of coffee for each 8 hours, but they would have to drink them while working.

"That damn fool is lucky to get his mail at all. I've got the only Post Office in town."

--Tom McGill, Director of Mail Processing, after hearing a customer's complaint about late mail delivery.

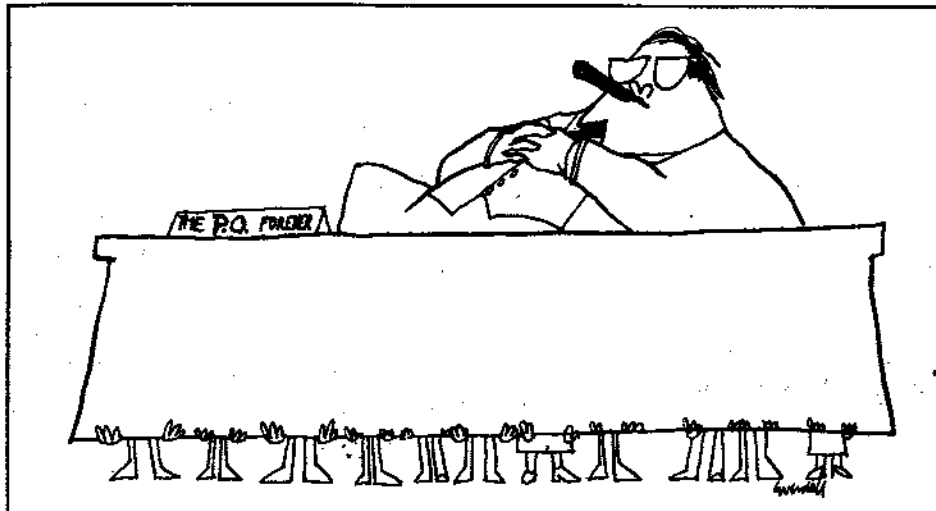
Postmaster Buhrke has been in Bloomington 3 years. During that time, workers say, the number of management positions has tripled, while the volume of mail has decreased. Workers furnished the Post-American with a list detailing job titles of seven office positions prior to Buhrke's arrival. The same basic duties are now covered by 25 job titles for office clerical positions. While there is some possible inaccuracy in the comparison due to changes in how the work in the post office is arranged, the trend is indisputable: ever since Congress directed the Postal Service to act as a profit-making corporation, the ranks of management have swelled. And the volume of mail has gone down. When the time for cost cutting comes, management tries to get rid of regular employees. Managers don't lose their jobs.

Should they be, or become, bad managers, they are not fired from their high-paying positions. They are simply transferred to another office.

When a Pantagraph representative phoned the Post Office to find out why they hadn't received more entries, the answer was soon found lying in a corner. Tom McGill's "mail processing" had stashed the Pantagraph's mailing out of sight with the other "we'll-do-it-when-we-get-time mail."

Poor postal service--like bungling the Wards and Pantagraph mailings--worries far-sighted postal workers. They realize that their jobs become endangered as firms decide to rely on delivery systems other than the United States Postal Service. The less mail there is to handle, the fewer handlers will be needed. (Supervisors of mail sorters will keep their jobs, workers feel sure.)

Workers know that Tom McGill, the Director of Mail Processing, doesn't care how much business the Post Office loses. A worker once overheard McGill talking with a subordinate supervisor who was concerned that the mail would not all get dispatched on time.



Bungled Mailing

On March 28, 1976, workers say, Wards mailed out thousands of catalogs advertising a sale on April 6th and 7th. The earliest arrivals, to some rural areas, were on April 6th, the sale's first day. In Bloomington and Normal, most houses did not receive the catalogs until after the sale was over. Some people received them as late as April 10.

Why weren't the catalogs delivered, when they were mailed with plenty of time allowed for delays?

Management had just finished cutting the hours of its force of "flexible" hour part-time employees. Management cut these hours, according to the Postmaster's explanation in the April 4th Pantagraph, to lower the Post Office's costs in mail processing due to a national budget cut.

Postmaster Buhrke said he was "cutting out everything unessential" to cut costs. But instead, he cut out essential mail handlers, thus delaying delivery of the Wards catalogs, while keeping all managers and supervisors, people who cost the Post Office more money while doing virtually nothing to move the mail.

Lost Mail

The Pantagraph, too, is a recent victim of P.O. cutbacks. On April 1, a worker says, the Pantagraph mailed out thousands of solicitations for people to enter a bicentennial essay contest. On April 18th, the paper ran an article saying only seven entries had been received.

"I don't care if the f---ing mail never gets out as long as we look good on paper," McGill was quoted as saying.

Another time, McGill had just finished a phone conversation with a citizen who was complaining about not getting mail on time. After hanging up, McGill said, "That damn fool is lucky to get his mail at all. He don't realize that I've got the only Post Office in town, and that dummy can't take his business anyplace else."

Lost \$1 1/2 Million

Businesses, though, are learning that McGill's isn't the only game in town, at least for packages. Owen Owen, one of Bloomington-Normal's largest package mailers, recently shifted its \$1 1/2 million account to United Parcel Service, a private company. Part of the reason, Owen Vice President told postal workers, was what he called the "personnel problem" of Tom McGill.

While workers admit that Owen's primary reason for going to United Parcel Service was the lower cost, they feel that Tom McGill's arrogance in dealing with Owen helped lose the \$1 1/2 million account.

When two Post Office Union officers conferred with Owen's VP Richard Owen, they were told that they were the only people from the Post Office who had seemed concerned about losing Owen's business.

That lost \$1 1/2 million account will mean lost jobs at the Post Office. And that's the goal Postmaster Buhrke and his hatchet man McGill are work-

Postal Workers: What are your opinions?

Send your comments to us at Box 3452, Bloomington.

SPEAK OUT



ing toward; fewer employees. The managers have to make a 2 1/2% budget cut, according to the April 4 Pantagraph.

The national contract with the postal workers' union has a no layoff clause. Management has to get workers to quit. That may be the reason for management's harassment; to get workers to quit. As the Pantagraph quoted the Postmaster, positions emptied due to resignation will not be refilled.

One of the methods used to get employees to quit is called "surplusing" or "excessing."

Management is not allowed to directly lay off employees. But it retains the right to transfer "excess" or "surplus" employees to another post office. Workers thus "surplused" are given three options:

ances--literally. Workers told the Post Amerikan that the number of filed grievances has soared since McGill arrived at the P.O. One worker bet that there's been more grievances filed in the last year than in the last 25 years combined. Another worker estimated the change more conservatively. He said before McGill, grievances used to number between 8-10 a year. Now, he said, they number about 15-20 a month. The maintenance union, one worker said, has only lost 5 grievances in the last year, and they were lost due to technicalities.

Workers speaking with Post reporters feel that McGill and his supervisors deliberately violate contract rules, not caring that they are later overruled by the grievance procedure. The grievance procedure is a long bureaucratic process. By the time McGill is overruled, he has already had his

management doesn't like ("the bad guys.") The "good guys" are referred to as the "brown noses" in the union newsletter.

Some of the complaints voiced in the union newsletter charge that management discriminates against union officers in dispensing apparently discretionary privileges like extra job schooling. One complaint charged that a union official was denied a proper uniform, while the "brown noses" he worked with at the same job title level got uniforms.

Post office workers feel that management especially harasses union officials who are filing too many grievances. One union person was sent to outlying towns to work as retaliation for his grievance filing. This kept the union official from observing further incidents which could have led to more grievances filed. A grievance currently pending charges that management deliberately sent the Vice President of the letter carriers union out on a run just before a labor-management meeting was to start. As a union official, this letter carrier was supposed to attend the meeting, but missed it because of this extra out-of-the-ordinary work assignment.

"Chew Their Ass"

The following anecdote, written down by a Post Office worker, shows what kinds of things go on. The conversation described as taking place in McGill's office was actually overheard by a P.O. worker:

"A maintenance man was walking across the workroom floor when a clerk spoke to him and asked him a question. When the maintenance man stopped to answer the question being asked by the clerk, he was approached by Lowell Ballinger, clerk supervisor, who said in a very loud and snotty voice, 'You had better get your butt on the move and earn your pay and don't you ever let me see you bothering my clerks again or I will have your ass.' After Ballinger accomplished this act, he went immediately into Tom McGill's office to tell him what he had done. McGill at the time was sitting in a chair with his feet

Continued on next page

"Look at those lazy niggers coming to get their food stamps. They don't look underfed to me."

—Tom McGill, Director of Mail Processing, as overheard by postal workers.

1) quickly moving their entire family to another town, 2) leaving the family behind and coming to visit them just on weekends, 3) quitting. Management usually hopes employees will quit.

Rumors of impending surplusing help fuel the employee-management tension. Employees who don't know all the technical rules about surplusing--or employees who don't believe the union is strong enough to enforce all the technical rules about surplusing--fear that they may be surplused for simply getting on the bad side of supervisors and managers. And there's a lot of room on their bad side lately..

Devious Manager

Some union men feel management uses surplusing rumors to further destroy employee morale. They also feel management is devious about it.

At a recent labor-management meeting, the union asked about and was told that there were no plans for surplusing from the Bloomington Post Office. One week later, Postmaster Burkhe was overheard telling a worker that they were almost ready to start surplusing workers from the Bloomington Post Office. And in the April 4 Pantagraph Postmaster Burkhe was quoted, "If necessary, we can 'surplus' some full-time service employees."

Management's relation with union personnel is another source of griev-

way for months. He drains the energies of union stewards who must get everything down on paper perfectly in order to win their grievances.

Workers credit Tom McGill's tyrant tactics with building attendance at union meetings. "Used to be only 5 or 6 people went to union meetings," one member said, "Since McGill's been on the rampage, we're getting 25 or 30 men every meeting."

Maybe its increased member input helped the union get a monthly newsletter going. Its first issue--April 1975--came out at about the time workers say things began getting heavy at the P.O. That first newsletter contains a worker's thanks to Tom McGill for helping build the union.

Reading through a year's supply of union newsletters gives some hint of something going on at the Post Office. Workers, though, don't feel that the newsletter is capable of printing all that they would like to say. That's partly why they came to the Post-Amerikan.

Brown Noses

But looking through the newsletter, you can read frequent references to divisions among the workers, divisions between those management likes ("the good guys") and those

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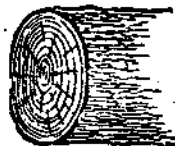
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Postal Workers cont.

propped up on his desk reading the morning paper. Ballinger was overheard saying to McGill, 'Damn, I just had to chew another man out. Those maintenance men must be the laziest people in the whole damn world. You always see one of them talking to someone. What do they think they are getting paid for?' McGill then praised Ballinger and said, 'Chew their goddamn ass every chance you get, even if you have to make up an excuse to do it.'

These methods are the ones Postmaster Buhcke must have been talking about when he said of McGill, 'He may be crude, but his methods work.'

Drinks On Duty.

Although maintenance and clerk employees are denied cigarette and coffee breaks, the P.F.'s number 2 honcho, Tom McGill, reportedly takes long and frequent alcohol breaks while on Post Office time. Workers say that different employees are frequently approaching stewards and union officials on the workroom floor and complaining that McGill reeks of alcohol. They say sometimes he acts half drunk.

The problem must be much talked about, as there are hints even in the union newsletter. The April 1976 issue includes an article telling what kinds of situations can be grounds for grievances. Included is what seems a reference to McGill's drinking. If 'your supervisor...gives you an order under the smell of alcohol,' that is a grievable situation, the union newsletter said.

Magill's A Racist

McGill is also a very vicious racist, not only in his attitudes, but also in his actions. In fact, Post Office workers believe that McGill was sent down here from Chicago because of the many discrimination complaints against him in Chicago; he reportedly got in trouble for vocal slurs against Jews and Blacks.

In Bloomington, McGill makes no secret of his racism. When black food stamp recipients come into the Post Office, McGill has been overheard saying, 'Look at those lazy niggers coming to get their food stamps; they don't look underfed to me.'

Following an interview with a young black man who had applied for a maintenance custodial position, McGill said, 'I sure ain't going to hire any more niggers here. We have too many of them lazy bastards working here now.'

Actually, Post Office workers have

pointed out, minority employment is very low at the Bloomington P.O. Only 2% of the workers are non-white.

Workers who spoke with Post reporters say that about 90% of the workers are against management's antics, but most are afraid to say anything.

And there is good reason for their fear.

Threats Against Free Speech

Last summer a one-page anti-management sheet circulated around the workroom. The content of this leaflet was mostly one-liners poking fun at management and the 'brown-nosers' among the workers. Many of the jokes were obscure enough to prevent an outsider from making any sense of them. It did, though, use plain language in accusing management of treating workers 'like a bunch of animals.'



Management reaction to this sheet was stiff and swift. Next pay period each worker found a threatening memo in his pay envelope. The memo, signed by Postmaster Buhcke, warned that anyone connected with the 'letter of disparaging remarks' could be dismissed. The memo further warned, in a threat like some police state, that anyone who knows something about the sheet and doesn't tell will be equally guilty and can also be dismissed. In other words, any employee who doesn't turn stool pigeon could be fired!

Here's that memo, reprinted in full:

A recent letter distributed on the workroom floor contained various disparaging remarks toward management at the Bloomington, Illinois 61701 Post Office. A letter of this type is most despicable because its intent to undermine man-

agement can only cause dissension and unrest between employees and management. It is believed that only a few persons were directly responsible for a letter of this nature. However, the seriousness of such an act must be stressed so that all employees are well aware of the consequences of being involved.

The non-disclosure by any employee of persons involved or information concerning the above mentioned letter will be considered as serious as persons actually involved in the preparation and distribution of this letter.

The involvement in a situation of this nature cannot and will not be tolerated by management. Therefore, persons directly or indirectly involved will be subject to disciplinary action and could even result in dismissal.

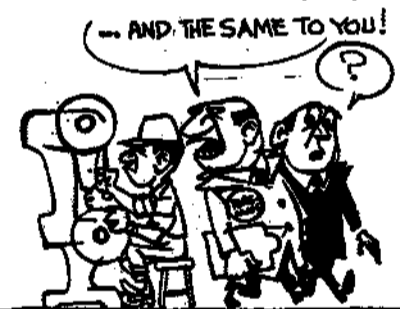
Robert W. Buhcke
Postmaster
Bloomington, Illinois 61701

The people we spoke with have a combined total of almost 70 years in the Post Office. They wish they could sign their names to this article. As one of them said, 'Now we shouldn't be afraid to speak up, we shouldn't be afraid to put our names on this. But our union is weak. They would trump something up to fire us, and they would get away with it.'

After the first letter from a postal worker appeared in the March Post-American, Tom McGill was overheard saying, 'If I ever catch the c--- sucker who wrote this, I'll have his goddamn ass.'

McGill will be watching for the men who provided information for this article. And so will the supervisors who work under McGill. So will the 'brown noses' who work with these men.

But they are used to it. As one of them said, 'I feel like I'm on candid camera. Every time I look up there's a supervisor over here, a supervisor over there, checking me out, just waiting to catch me slipping up.'



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POST POLL No 1

What's your opinion on these timely issues?

(Post-Note: We would like to commend the Pantagraph on one of their few ventures into the exciting field of humorous journalism, the questionnaire on "timely issues" in the Family Weekly section of the April 11th Pantagraph. One of the uproariously funny biased questions was "What changes in the world should trouble America most? Please number boxes in order of importance," followed by these choices: "Communist gains in Africa; increased Arab economic power; leftist regimes around the world; anti-Americanism in traditionally friendly countries such as Greece, Portugal, and India; the Third World alignment in the U.N."

So in support of the Pantagraph's daring attempt at humor, the Post-Amerikan offers you our version of the same poll.)

NATIONAL ISSUES

- | | YES | NO | NOT SURE |
|--|-----|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Should possession of hand guns, except, by police, be legal? | — | — | — |
| 2. Would mandatory castration of offenders substantially reduce the incidence of rape? | — | — | — |
| 3. Is Government doing enough to promote the revolution? | — | — | — |
| 4. If Government spending were to be cut to fight inflation, where should the ax fall hardest? | — | — | — |
| | | — Military spending | — Defense budget |
| 5. Which agency would you like to see abolished first? | — | — | — |
| | — | — | — |
| 6. Who is your choice for our next President? | — | — | — |
| | — | — | — |
| | — | — | — |
| | — | — | — |

WORLD ISSUES

- | | YES | NO | NOT SURE |
|---|-----|----|----------|
| 7. Should the PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organization) recognize the U.S.? | — | — | — |
| 8. Are we justified in using the CIA and military techniques to aid Communist takeover attempts abroad? | — | — | — |
| 9. What changes in the world should trouble Amerika most? | — | — | — |
| — Communist losses in Utah | — | — | — |
| — rampant biological destruction by affluent nations | — | — | — |
| — increasing white-collar crime | — | — | — |
| — the backlash against the gay rights movement | — | — | — |
| — Bourgeois feminism | — | — | — |
| 10. How do you believe the revolution will come about? (check any number of responses.) | — | — | — |
| — through emphasis on world-wide spiritual growth | — | — | — |
| — non-violently | — | — | — |
| — in our lifetimes | — | — | — |
| — through the efforts of the working class vanguard | — | — | — |
| — through application in personal life of feminist theory | — | — | — |

OUR LIVES

- | | YES | NO | NOT SURE |
|---|-----|----|----------|
| 11. Should parents be able to practice birth control or get abortions without their children's knowledge? | — | — | — |
| 12. Do Right-to-Choose movements have the right idea about the sacredness of women's rights? | — | — | — |
| 13. Should heterosexuals be banned from certain professions such as drag shows or the military? | — | — | — |
| 14. Should mixed female/male consciousness-raising groups be encouraged? | — | — | — |
| 15. Should scientists, through federal grants, be encouraged to find a method which would enable men to menstruate and bear children? | — | — | — |
| 16. Should capitalism be declared illegal? | — | — | — |

17. Should the portrayal of police as heroes be banned from:

- movies
- TV
- both

18. Which sections of the Pantagraph do you read regularly? (Please number in order of importance.)

- the comics (including the editorial page)
- Dear Abby
- weather
- help wanted
- none

THEIR PRESENT, OUR FUTURE

- | | YES | NO | NOT SURE |
|--|-----|----|----------|
| 19. Will problems such as racism, sexism, and Gerald Ford fade and leave a more free, utopian society? | — | — | — |
| 20. Is Children's Liberation given enough media exposure? | — | — | — |
| 21. With the maximum push from the Government, how soon could free health care be instituted? | — | — | — |
| | — | — | — |
| | — | — | — |
| 22. Upon which of these does the future survival and security of the human race most depend? | — | — | — |
| — long hair | — | — | — |
| — anarchy | — | — | — |
| — the abolition of sex roles | — | — | — |
| — 100% literacy in all countries | — | — | — |
| — transcendental meditation | — | — | — |
| — vegetarianism | — | — | — |
| — lesbian separatism | — | — | — |
| — the seizure of the power to make important decisions by the people | — | — | — |
| 23. Are the Fiji Islands the best place to live today? | — | — | — |
| 24. Will the Fiji Islands be the best place to live in the next half century? | — | — | — |

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FEARS & HOPES AIRED

Regular readers of this paper (meaning anybody who's stuck with us over two years) should recognize this article for what it is: the annual article on the annual Bloomington Township Meeting.

As such, you probably know what's in store: cheap snipes against sundry township officials and propaganda thinly disguised as description of what happened.

I love writing about township meetings.

The Bloomington Township meeting is a yearly event, required by law, that invites the people of the community to come to City Hall, listen to dull cloudy reports on how the Township is operating, and air their views on matters pertaining to the township.

This last is what makes the meeting fun. If you give people the chance to speak, some of them are bound to. For the past few years, the township meeting has been a hotbed of stirring debate initiated through the proposal of resolutions. And even if the resolutions carry no weight (for the township meeting is primarily for show, having no real power), the giving of opinions does.

Normal, incidentally, also has annual meetings, but they have proved only sporadically interesting. This year's Normal meeting only lasted 35 minutes, with no real confrontation or debate, while Bloomington's nearly lasted three hours. Perhaps this says something about the people who live in the two communities.

Perhaps not. Normal's meeting takes place at two o'clock; Bloomington's at 7:30. The time difference has a significance that will be discussed later.

NEW MODERATOR

In either Bloomington or Normal's meeting, the first big battle is deceptively ordinary. This is the election of moderator for the meeting. A sensitive moderator is essential to a good, discussion-ridden meeting; an insensitive one can stifle any sort of debate simply by refusing to hear any motions or by adjourning the meeting early.

Normal Township meetings in the past, as presided over by the blockish Louis Legg, have seen this happen too frequently.

Hence it's important from the start to get a reasonable (moderately reasonable) moderator, one who doesn't feel threatened hearing people speak ideas he or she may not agree with, one who's sensitive to folk's need to be heard.

Although not supported by nearly half those Bloomington Township citizens present (attendance estimated at 80), Roger Lapan, former Republican state's attorney candidate, made a respectable enough moderator for the meeting. He allowed people the chance to talk, which is really the whole ballgame.

BORING BEGINNINGS

Following Lapan's ascension to the moderator throne, Township Officials and County Board Members were introduced, a dull enough bit of business for anyone with as lousy a memory for names as this reporter. It's surpassed though in sleep inducing qualities by the reading of reports by the Township Supervisor that follows.

This reporter, a copy of the Supervisor's report in his possession, went down during the reading to get a cup of coffee. Maybe some people can get what's going on having a four page report (plus four page budget list) read to them, but this reporter needs time to figure the things out.

As he returned, several representatives of service agencies that are partly funded by the Township got up to speak. Not only were they brief, but clear. Things seemed to be picking up, this reporter thought.



If you were Richard Buchanan looking out over this crowd, wouldn't you be nervous?

Wrong. First, all attending had to listen to a bicentennial reminder, "A Citizen's View of Township Government," said citizen being Dorothy Stewart.

It was stultifying; filled with all the naivete of a fifties junior high civics book, the presentation made such incredible statements as this:

"I see ordinary people from all walks of life serving as township officials." (Underlining mine.)

That assertion was easily refuted by looking at the all-white, middle-class Township officials sitting before the meeting.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE CONSTITUTIONALIST

But let's skip away from Ms. Stewart's presentation before this reporter starts to get nasty and move to the meat of the meeting, that section on the agenda marked "Other Business." Here's where the people attending get to be more than passive audience; here's where those attending get to put forth motions that in turn spark discussion.

The first motion was a doozy.

Presented by Mr. Walter Heiber, who identified himself as a member of the Illinois Committee to Restore the Constitution, the motion was a long rambling rap tenuously linking subversion of the U.S. Constitution to a lot of ultraconservatively defined ills (such as "the destruction of private property rights and freedom of choice through the imposition of 'quota' economic, racial, and social integration in housing, education, and employment...") including as a kicker, mention of a "documented" plan to divide the U.S. into ten regions which would take power away from elected local governments.

Comrade Heiber, a rather toneless reader wrestling with the long, monotonous pseudo-legalistic motion, had a hard time keeping his listeners. The motion had far too many "whereases" to be comprehensible to anybody who didn't possess their own written copy--and maybe it was just as bad for anyone who had one.

The question is moot. Brother Heiber wasn't handing copies of his motions out.

To complicate matters, Comrade H. made a less than impressive showing when asked questions about his motion. For one thing he admitted that he really didn't know the Constitution all that well, only that it was being subverted. For another, he refused to explain about the "documented" attempt to subdivide the country.

"If you've been paying attention to what's going on," he said in a rather faulty display of conservative logic, "you know what I'm talking about."

Apparently most of the people present don't keep their ears to the same ground as Mr. Heiber (me included) because the motion met with resounding abstention; twice as many abstained as voted in the 13-7 Heiber victory.

In Normal, where the same motion was delivered by Violet Hamilton, well-known unwanted pregnancy proponent, it passed overwhelmingly. Sister Hamilton probably did a better job of reading aloud.

That's okay. Brother Heiber's second motion will be more energetically responded to.

SUNDRY HEALTH ISSUES

In terms of sheer numbers, the motion to receive the most support was one read by Bill Sherman of Bloomington. Written by Francis Irvin, the motion recommended establishment of a v.d. clinic by the McLean County Health Dept. to provide free or low-cost treatment.

Venereal disease is a problem, and nobody in their right mind would want to appear in favor of it. The motion passed 41-2.

General health care, though, is another matter. Apparently more people don't mind being in favor of ill health, for a similar resolution read by Dave Nelson calling for the establishment of a free or low-cost medical center met with resistance and derision from the likes of Auditor S.S. "Joe" Schneider.

"Where'll you get the money?" Auditor Joe sneered, as if somehow he controlled all the money in the country. Mr. Nelson answered that different sources could be looked into: the federal government, state, etc.

Members of the Heiber Collective, sitting in the back, could be heard tut-tutting over the word "federal."

Despite opposition, the motion passed at 33-19, Heiber supporters and township councilpersons joining in the negative side.

DOPE DEBATES

The dope issue first reared its ugly head in the hands of Mr. Fred Tepper, another well-known "moral policeman" best known for his efforts at ousting ex-Community for Social Action leader and "Forum" commentator Rev. Jack Porter from his ministerial position.

Tepper, ever the "moral" guardian proposed a motion endorsing "any alternative necessary" in dealing with the drug problem in the community, including use of the Multi-County Enforcement Group.

Many saw this motion as an endorsement of M.E.G., cited in this paper for a number of illegal and questionable practices. Some questioned Tepper's analysis of what constituted a "drug problem." Tepper said it involved use of "illegal and dangerous drugs."

AT TOWNSHIP MEETING

Mark Silverstein of Bloomington, after pointing out that cigarettes had been illegal in Illinois and that they had certainly been proven dangerous and that alcohol was rampant in the community, and asked if they were included in Tepper's motion. Tepper's response, if any, was unheard.

The point, Silverstein said, of his question was that the dangerous drug problem was selectively defined and enforced--and that this selectivity was wrong.

"I'm sure," he said indicating town-council people sitting up front, "some of you have been tempted to overuse alcohol, but I don't think you should be jailed for it."

"Why should it be so with marijuana use?"

Pete Black of Bloomington, citing widespread use of pesticides, wanted to know if they were included in Tepper's motion. Tepper didn't answer the question.

Despite unanswered questions, the motion passed, but only by close margin, 38-32.

That close margin was going to be seen in the next dope-related resolution, also. A resolution by Steve Miller of Bloomington calling for the legalization of possession of marijuana was defeated 37-33.

Very curious. Many of the same people seen voting for the Heiber motion (and "freedom of choice") were now voting against legalization of pot. Apparently freedom of choice doesn't extend that far.

DOPE DEBATES--2

One citizen, annoyed apparently at several inconsistencies arising out of the previous vote, walked to the rostrum with another drug-related motion. This one called for the criminalization of alcohol, in the motioner's eyes a much more dangerous drug than marijuana. "Since we voted against grass," motioner Bill Sherman stated, "we have to be consistent...we can't be hypocrites."

"What are we voting on?" one citizen said in the back.

"Why, we're voting against bootlegging," Harold Anderson, the booming second to the Heiber motion, said as he voted against the motion.

And of course he was right. Illegalization of booze did lead to bootlegging, much the same way today's grass laws have lead to underground dealing. That Anderson should see this and still vote against legalizing pot (as he did) seems incredible, but then who can comprehend the ultraconservative mind?

In any event the resolution which Sherman later admitted had been proposed more to catch Anderson and his ilk in contradictions than anything else, was defeated 17-16.

The final drug-related motion of the evening got a bit more response. This one directly spoke against that malignancy, the Multi-County Enforcement Group.

As proposed by Terry Corrigan of Bloomington, the motion called for a withdrawal of funds and support for M.E.G. (a day later the McLean County Board did withdraw support). Consequently, the motion was in support of an action most everybody present knew was coming; it had been reported in the Pantagraph for weeks.

Strange to say, those county board members present didn't appear very enthusiastic about supporting the motion, which cited M.E.G.'s legal and financial culpability. Some of the board members voted against the very motion they would uphold the next day.

Perhaps they didn't want to be seen supporting anything proposed by someone with long hair.

Perhaps our esteemed county board members don't really think all that badly about M.E.G., but about adverse publicity it's received.



Roger Lapan takes oath of office as moderator. He put up well with scruffy troublemakers.

Whatever the cause, votes on this motion after a little debate (characterized on one side by one gentleman's rather specious observation that only a drug-user would oppose M.E.G.) tied 27-27, which Lapan ruled a defeat.

HEIBER'S HOMOPHOBIA

If the Bloomington Township meeting had yet to perk up to heady intense levels of debate it had reached in the past, Wally Heiber's second motion pushed it to new heights.

"It is not," Heiber droned, "the function of government to ordain ordinances prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual preference," and he went on to move for a rescinding of a motion passed last year.

The motion which got Heiber heated had been passed at the last Bloomington Township meeting; it called for an ordinance prohibiting discrimination and had been substantially supported at that meeting.

Apparently, Friend Heiber was hot over the ideas that gays and bisexuals demand their freedom of choice.

This reporter did a flash to the days of ol' Lester Maddox who one recalls fighting legislation and court rulings prohibiting discrimination on the basis of skin color. Here it was again; the same tired phony libertarian rhetoric defending the "right" to oppress.

Harold Anderson seconded the motion, and with that second, the familiar battle lines were drawn.

No matter that Heiber's motion didn't really speak to the original motion (as was pointed out by citizen Andrea Bauer). The original motion had been a recommendation for an ordinance; no such ordinance had been brought up by township officials during the year, so the motion basically just stood as a statement of what people at last year's meeting wanted to see. Heiber's motion, even if passed couldn't change the fact that people last year supported freedom of sexual preference.

No matter. Heiber wanted to get a consensus this year, and everyone present knew what the motion spoke to; a put-down of "uppity" gays who don't see fit to cower in a hole somewhere out of sight, and their supporters.

Normal's Township meeting passed it.

"I don't know whether to laugh or cry," Marty Meketarian of Human Relations Commission said, "with regard to this motion and what we are trying to do in Human Relations." "Human Relations," he said, "is looking into this area with regard to discrimination and to support this type of discrimination is highly questionable."

One citizen, looking up at the township officials, attempted to find out where they stood last year in regards to last year's original motion. "Didn't you," he asked Auditor Walter Bitner, "speak out in opposition to discrimination at last year's meeting?"

Bitner hemmed and hawed and attempted to keep from explaining himself. Fortunately, he was saved by an explosion by S.S. "Joe" Schneider.

"I'm getting a little tired of all the things going on here," S.S.S. said; then he proceeded to make an ass of himself by stating that supporting gay rights is a violation of the Constitution. Citing the Supreme Court's decision which upheld Virginia's anti-sodomy law, F. Lee Schneider chided those present who opposed discrimination by asserting that the high court supported it.

S.S. "Joe" was wrong, and one citizen present pointed this out. Just because Burger's bund supported Virginia's right to legislate "morality" didn't mean, for instance, it opposed a state's right to legislate in the other direction if it so wished.

Andrea Bauer of Bloomington, however, agreed with Schneider on one point; the Heiber motion was assinine. "But for the 10% in this country who are gay," she said, "this is no farce."



Heiber reads reactionary motion. Note disgust on observers' faces.

Heiber's motion was soundly defeated 32-14.

Oh yes, remember Dorothy Stewart, she who saw people from all walks of life in township government? She voted in favor of the Heiber motion.

And this from a person giving presentations on "democracy".

BUCHANAN'S BLUNDER

If Ms. Stewart proved herself ill-equipped to speak on democracy, Councilman Richard Buchanan went one better. He came out in favor of abolishing it.

This startling revelation came out after moderator Lapan had moved the meeting to another agenda item, the setting of next year's meeting time.

Yearly date of the meeting is set down in statutes; only the time of day is up for vote. Buchanan proposed setting the time for 2:00. *cont. ->*

TOWNSHIP MEETING CONT.

If any motion got instantaneous reaction, this was it. Heiber's motions may have been inflamatorially oppressive, but they were covered with enough jargon to make those listening unsure in the first minute or so what the devil the point was.

Buchanan's motion was upfront. He wanted the meeting at two, when those with regular jobs couldn't attend. This was nothing less than an attempt at stifling the meeting. If the measure of a democracy is in the extent it allows people to speak their minds, Buchanan was proposing taking away its yardstick.

"My position on township government," Buchanan explained, "is as a function it's outlived its usefulness. It has no potential for positive results." (Underlining mine.) The statement was either a confession of Dick Buchanan's administrative impotence or a put-down of the township citizenry.

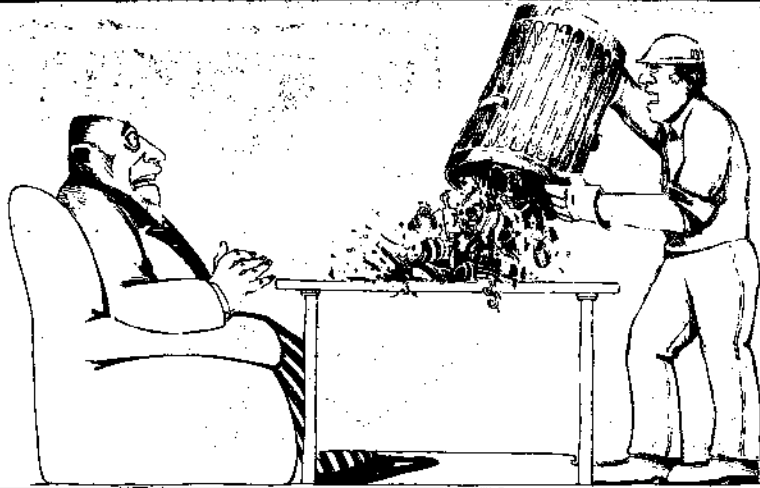
Either way it justly didn't sit well with those present. Buchanan's defense of his motion was met with loud jeers, and moderator Lapan found himself asking those present to give this man a chance to explain why he wanted to keep all from having a chance to speak.

Fortunately, the motion was amended by citizen Mark Silverstein, changing the time back to 7:30. With a sour look, Buchanan watched the amendment pass, 38-19.

Which means once again next year, regular citizens will get to annoy Councilman Buchanan with their presence, meet to argue and exchange views, and hopefully successfully to communicate their concerns to those officials less blindly insensitive than Richard Buchanan.

-- Denny Colt
with Phoebe Caulfield
and Bill Sherman

12



Township meetings give ordinary citizens an opportunity to communicate directly with city officials.

Town Viewer

Bicentennial Begins...

Past the newly installed sidewalk lamps they came, across deserted Olive and Main streets to City Hall for another Town Hall Meeting. It was not until the meeting was nearly over that I realized that Bloomington's observance of the bi-centennial year had begun. It was unofficial, and like many events in history, perhaps unrecognized by the participants at the time.

The Town Hall Meeting was a struggle, not a debate, between the young and the older citizens, between the liberal and the conservative believers, and it also appeared as a struggle between those who care for people and those who are afraid of government. Never, it seemed, shall the opposing views meet. If the meeting was to foster new ideas and not to initiate legislation, it was a success. As a safety valve to release pent up emotions, it was great.

Officials at the meeting wore two hats - they were city council members also working at being township officials. Obviously unhappy at the role they were playing, they plainly showed they did not represent or serve many of the people at this meeting and would rather be back at a city council

meeting dealing with members of their own class. The audience quickly perceived this and reacted with disrespect and dislike.

One large and important difference between this township meeting and a city council meeting is that this one became involved with people, their problems, and their hopes, while a city council meeting usually concerns itself with property of one kind or another.

S.S. Joe Schneider called some of the comments "asinine" and Dick Buchanan made a motion for next year's meeting to begin at 2:00 P.M., in effect a motion for not having a meeting at all.

That was when I knew our bi-centennial celebration had begun sooner than planned - but in an unexpected place. Can't you just hear King George back in 1776 calling those American rebels asinine? And when the citizens voted overwhelmingly against Buchanan's motion to end the meetings, then I knew we would have another meeting next year and that the people's faith in each other and their country had been reaffirmed this bi-centennial year.

"An Observer"

looks like a sleepy, serene community.



look again.

If you listen to the city fathers, the Pantagraph, the civic boosters and the phony speechmakers, you would think we lived in a 1930's Hollywood set. But let's look behind the scenes. Each month since April, 1972, the Post-Amerikan has been denting that serene facade, printing the embarrassing truths the city fathers would rather overlook. Take another look at Bloomington-Normal. Subscribe to the Post-Amerikan.

For the next 12 monthly issues, send \$2.50 to Post-Amerikan, P.O. Box 3452, Bloomington, Illinois 61701.

POST AMERIKAN

Enclosed is \$2.50 for the next 12 issues.

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Vinyl Economy

Dear People,

For over six months, the non-profit music store, Divinyl Madness, Inc., has been operating at 115 North St. in Normal. Since it replaced Student Stores, it has managed to offer the lowest prices and fastest order service in Bloomington-Normal. The best buys, however, are from the used record sales that Divinyl Madness, Inc. occasionally sponsors. Anyone who wants to can take their used records to Divinyl Madness for the used record sale. The seller sets his/her own price, and Divinyl Madness takes a minimal 10% per record sold to cover costs. It has not been unusual for top name records in good condition to be sold for \$1.00-\$1.50. Both the seller and the buyer get a good deal. The next used record sale is May 7-9, and used record sellers and buyers are encouraged to take advantage of this definitely non-ripoff affair.

--Dave Burdette

Post Note: We've decided to print this letter, even though it gives a free plug for Divinyl Madness, because Divinyl Madness is a non-profit store. Also, the letter is informative. But don't you all start writing in letters about your favorite stores, because we won't print them.

Likes Gay Conference Coverage

Dear Post,

Concerning your coverage of the gay sexuality convention at the Illinois State University, Normal, Ill. on the weekend of April 2, 3, and 4th:

I admired your coverage and fair-mindedness and the manner in which you handled the issue. The world is so homophobic as to border on unreality. Most of the so-called "straight" people, considering us some sort of monster, don't realize that we are ordinary human beings just as they are (in fact, in their hatred, they are made extraordinary).

There were 2 of us from St. Louis--Lisa, from Metropolitan Community Church, and myself, from "Dignity," the Catholic gay liberation group.

Your cover was excellent and I marvel at your empathy. And your cover pronouncement, "Welcome Gay Sexuality Convention" was overwhelming. As a gay person, I have never been welcomed anywhere except by my brothers and sisters, other gays. Usually I am made to feel most unwelcome.

I have been in psychotherapy for 25 years because I was born gay in a world of straights. (Fortunately, other foreign cultures are not so unrealistic.)

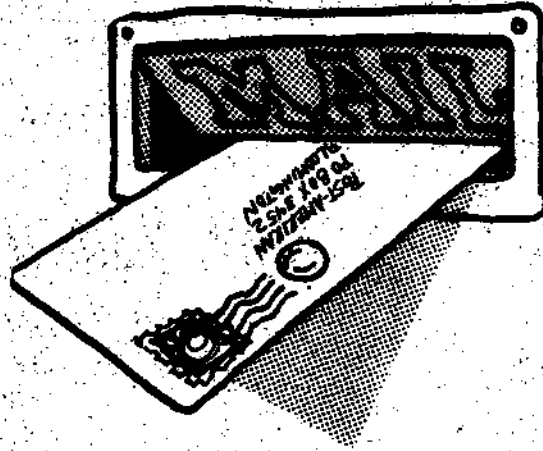
In St. Louis, both the Post Dispatch and the Globe-Democrat recently refused to use the word "gay" for homosexual, stating that the word "gay" is not permissible. I expected to find more prejudice, not less, in a city of smaller size. But your size has increased greatly for me!

No doubt you have received many protests or letters of condemnation. I can only say that this is nothing new to the gays, but I do sympathize with you. You are on the side of right, but it may be slow to be recognized as such.

I have never signed my real name as a known gay person, but I do so proudly now. I request only, that if you print my letter, you delete my name, for the company for whom I work has contacts in Bloomington and it could mean loss of my job for me.

Again, many thanks for your decent treatment of a highly inflammable subject. Your attitude and understanding will warm my heart for many a year.

Love in Christ,
(name withheld)



The Post-American more than welcomes letters from its readers. Send them to P.O. Box 3452, Bloomington, and don't worry about the word limit most newspapers have. When a letter is longer than the traditional letter-to-the-editor, we often give it a headline and lay it out like a regular article. So write to us!

How Irving Skool lost one student

Dear Post,

My daughter, Amy, had been going to Irving School since Dec. 1975 for Kindergarden. Her teacher's name was Mrs. Lockhart. She has been teaching at Irving School for 19 years. This is her last year teaching. Mr. Henderson is the Principal.

Sometimes I would bring Amy to school 5 or 10 minutes late, about twice a week. Mrs. Lockhart and Mr. Henderson questioned Amy and me about it.

I told them I was slow sometimes, so Amy would be late occasionally. Mrs. Lockhart said, "I am slow sometimes. I always used to be late for things."

Then Amy started to come to school late about once a week. Amy told me Mr. Henderson came to her classroom, saying to Mrs. Lockhart, "I won't have her late." Then Mrs. Lockhart started hassling Amy, like "Why are you late?" Amy would say she fell or overslept. Then Mrs. Lockhart said, "Be prompt and be here on time." This went on in the classroom. Amy said she didn't want to go to Irving School anymore.

Amy said Mrs. Lockhart always embarrassed her by saying, "Oh, you're on time today, Good girl" in front of the class.

I went to a conference in Mrs. Lockhart's class. I told her not to pressure my kid about being late. She said "We will pressure your child to be prompt and maybe you will want to please your kid and get here on time. I knew Mr. Henderson was behind this. Mrs. Lockhart had a chart with all the kids' name on it. They compared your kid with others. Kids had to know the alphabet, numbers to 20, numbers and letters at random, name, address, and phone number. And they had to know how to tie their shoes, say the days of the week, and begin learning how to count in tens to 100. They don't say anything about arts and crafts.

I told Mrs. Lockhart I didn't believe in making kids learn some of these things in Kindergarden. She said, "I agree. I don't want to teach some of these things."

Mrs. Lockhart said, "Your daughter has social problems, she doesn't get along with these kids." I told her she was upsetting Amy by pressuring her in the classroom about being late. I told

her, "Amy has been going to nursery school for 2 years, and gets along well with kids." She said, "Well, that's why Amy is unsociable," and walked out of the room.

I talked to another mother who had a child that went to the same nursery school and kindergarden with Mrs. Lockhart. Mrs. Lockhart told her that her daughter had social problems too. The mother said, "My daughter goes to nursery school and likes other kids." Mrs. Lockhart said, "I don't believe in nursery schools; they are bad for kids. All the kids that go to Bloomington Day Care centers have social problems."

Kids in Day Care centers learn a lot of things and are very stimulated. Mrs. Lockhart can't handle this. She likes the kids to be quiet and to boss them around.

There was another girl that went to the Day Care and then had Mrs. Lockhart for Kindergarden. Mrs. Lockhart said the girl was uncontrollable and wanted the Day Care to contact the mother for a conference. The mother went to talk to Mrs. Lockhart and she denied saying anything. She said, "Your girl is good."

Mrs. Lockhart had jelly bean games. She would tell 1 kid at a time to come to her desk and identify 6 letters at random. The kid would get one jellybean if all the letters were right.

I told her Amy knew about 19 letters of the alphabet and she never got a jellybean. I told her the games discouraged kids from learning. She gave Amy a jellybean that day.

I went to talk to Mr. Henderson about Amy being late. He said, "I will pressure any kid who is late in my school, and I will do what I want." He said, "You are not an educator; you don't have any right to say anything about my school. Kindergarden isn't mandatory, so take her out if you don't like it."

I talked to a teacher about the superintendent of schools. He said he was just like Henderson, so I didn't pursue the situation.

I took Amy out of Irving School. She's very happy. So am I.

Cathy



Merchants, Town Council, Fail To Suppress Post Distribution

At the request of certain downtown Normal merchants, the Normal City Council tried (and failed) to completely ban Post-American newspaper vending machines from the sidewalks of Normal.

The "Co-op" Bookstore, a frequent subject of Post-American articles, initiated the request. Post articles have concentrated on the store's ownership by an ex-CIA agent, the store's super-capitalist policies, and the privately-owned business's fraudulent use of the name "Co-op". New residents frequently believe they are supporting an alternative economic institution when they patronize the "Co-op," solely because of its name.

Last winter the "Co-op" owners tried to get rid of the Post-American machine in front of their store by allowing it to be plowed into the street by the snow shovelers.

Then the "Co-op" complained to the city about the "problem" of vending machines on the sidewalks. (Addressed to the City Manager, the "Co-op's" written complaint begins, "Dear Dave.")

City Manager David Anderson responded quickly. He put the "problem" on the city council agenda.

The council voted to instruct the City Attorney to draft an ordinance eliminating all vending machines from the city's sidewalks.

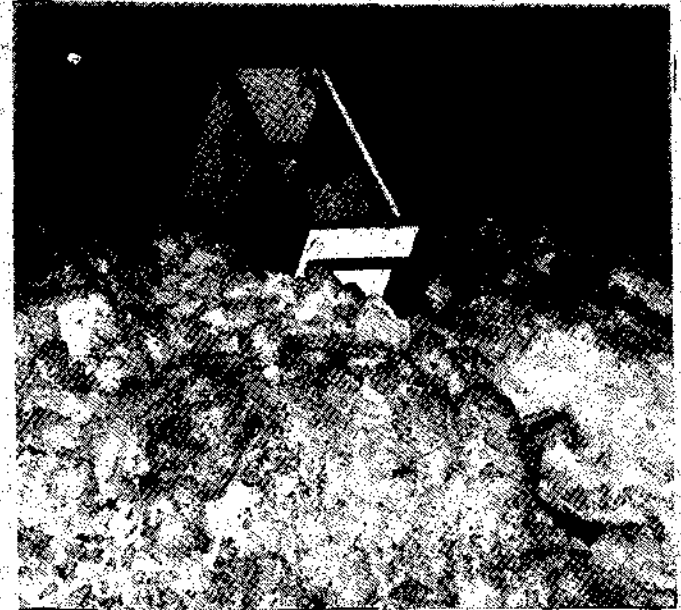
Such an ordinance would be unconstitutional. Freedom of the press, court decisions say, includes the right to distribute on the public right of way. That includes newspaper machines. Cities are allowed a limited right to regulate some minor aspects of the placement of newspaper vending machines.

City Attorney Frank Miles knew that eliminating newspaper vending machines was unconstitutional. The ordinance he drew up merely regulated newspaper machines. It is an almost perfect duplication of Bloomington's ordinance, which was passed in 1975.

(Before 1975, Bloomington's sidewalk ordinance made no mention of distributing newspapers, but it banned selling things on the sidewalks. The ordinance was never enforced, until 1974. Stores had soda machines on the sidewalks; Produce-a-Plenty had half its wares on city property. Even Post-American machines went unpunished. But when Post-American criticism of City Councilman S.S. "Joe" Schneider became intense, the official ordered the sidewalk ordinance enforced against Post-American vending machines. We started getting calls from the police ordering us to remove our machines. We were told a "citizen" had complained, but they wouldn't say who it was. The Post complained to the American Civil Liberties Union, which threatened to take the city to court. The city backed down. In 1975, the Council passed a new ordinance allowing newspaper machines on sidewalks. The only restrictions have to do with how much sidewalk space must be left for pedestrians, where the machines can be chained, etc.)

So the Normal City Council, blocked by the U.S. Constitution, couldn't ban our vending machines from the sidewalks, as they had intended. They passed the ordinance similar to Bloomington's.

That won't make the "Co-op" Bookstore happy. The Post machine in front can stay there. So can the machine in front of Kosher Chuck's Deli. (David Anderson says that business complained, too.)



A CHILLING EFFECT on First Amendment rights. Employees of the "Co-op" plowed this Post vending machine into the street into a frozen ball of snow last winter. "Co-op" Bookstore owners "predicted" (they didn't threaten) that similar "mistakes" would be repeated if the machine remained in front of their store. When such "predictions" had no effect, owners tried to get an ordinance passed against the machine.

Ironically, during the Council's initial discussion on how to fight the vending machine problem, Council person Bell moved that Normal regulate vending machines with an ordinance similar to Bloomington's. Her motion died for lack of a second. Yet Ms. Bell's proposal ended up being the only one the City could legally carry out.

A few days after the Council first voted to eliminate vending machines, I interviewed Normal City Manager David Anderson. I asked him why the Council was trying to eliminate the vending machines. Anderson told me that they weren't trying to eliminate them. He said they were just trying to regulate the machines, in a manner similar to Bloomington's ordinance. I replied that I knew that was all that the Council could constitutionally do, but that I had thought the Council voted to have the City Attorney draw up an ordinance eliminating the machines. Anderson said I was wrong.

So later when I got a copy of the Council minutes, I found out Anderson wasn't telling the truth: the council had said "eliminate," not "regulate." The council had even specifically rejected Ms. Bell's proposal to have an ordinance similar to Bloomington's.

Councilwoman Bell told me she didn't think Anderson was deliberately trying to mislead me. She said it's hard to keep track of what's going on in a council meeting.

But I started wondering. The last few months, David Anderson has made a practice of getting things wrong when talking to the Post-American. If these are honest mistakes, then he must be making about the same percentage of such honest mistakes all day long, all week long, with all the other people he talks to. They must be kind of frustrated.



"The secret of my success, Henry, lies in the very sound advice my father once gave me. 'Son,' he said, 'Here's a million dollars. Don't lose it.'"

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105 E. Beaufort, Normal

Sink or swim tenants...

Absentee Landlords Provide Indoor Pool

"It smelled like every animal in Miller Park Zoo was in here peeing." That's how Pattie Gilmour, one of three tenants at 404 Broadway in Normal, describes their apartment. The half-basement apartment has flooded five times in the last eleven months. I spoke with Ms. Gilmour and Carol Smart, also a tenant, about the damp drama that has unfolded during their stay at the aquatic apartment.

Three women moved into the Broadway apartment, which is under the Jack and Jill Day Care Center, in June 1975. One week later, there was a heavy rainstorm, and soon the kitchen/living room and hallway were under six inches of water. You can still see the watermarks on the wall testifying to this depth.

The managers of the apartment, who live upstairs and run the day care center, brought down a watervac and two dehumidifiers and a fan and tried their best to clean up the water. Since the apartment floor is completely covered with shag carpeting, though, and there's a foam pad underneath, the floor stayed wet for about two and a half weeks. Smart said that during this time the inhabitants frequently got shocked—you could get a shock just walking across the floor sometimes. They couldn't use the electric refrigerator and stove, and their books got damp and moldy from the humidity.

Later in the summer, the owners had someone come in to clean the carpet, and the tenants had to move the furniture and their positions out to the back yard and then back again. The owners, Sam Redding of Lincoln and Dave Hawkinson of Lake Zurich, claimed that flooding had never happened before; however, the tenants found out from previous renters that the apartment had flooded while they lived there, too.

Clandestine Laundry

The tenants thought everything was going along smoothly until Feb. 11, 1976, a Wednesday, they got a mysterious letter from Sam Redding. The letter was addressed to "Tenants: Downstairs Apartment" and began thus:

Dear Ladies:

At the time you leased the apartment at 404 Broadway, it was understood that you could use the washer and dryer in the nursery for your laundry. It was further understood that such use should be infrequent, discreet, and after business hours. It has come to our attention that your use of the nursery has exceeded the restraints of our original agreement. Because of this, I must insist that you make other arrangements to do your laundry, and that the nursery no longer be considered available for your use."

Now first of all, the tenants never leased the apartment. They met with the owners in March 1975, before they moved in, and although the owners said that they would have a lawyer draw up a lease for them to sign, no lease ever appeared.

They also felt that Redding should have at least known their names.

At the March 1975 meeting, too, the owners said that the \$70 a month per person rent included laundry privileges. They said the previous tenants had been given certain nights to do their laundry upstairs, and the new renters agreed that this arrangement would be OK. However, the managers (Ed and Pam Moore) never assigned the new tenants specific nights, so the tenants went ahead and did their laundry about one evening a week on whatever day was convenient. The managers had never complained to the tenants about their use of the laundry, so the letter was really a surprise.

Now for the second paragraph of the letter:

"It will also be necessary that future rent payments be made on time. At the end of the lease, a thirty day notice is required to terminate your lease. This thirty day notice must be accompanied by the final month's payment. The security deposit we hold will be returned at the time you might decide to leave."

Smart and Gilmour say they were never late with the rent. But what really upset them was the part about the security deposit. At the March 1975 meeting, they agreed to pay \$140 each for the first month, and the extra \$70 was to be the last month's rent payment. Now Redding was calling that extra \$70 a security deposit, and demanding another \$70 for the last month's rent. The owners had specifically said in March that they weren't charging a security deposit.

The tenants began trying to contact the owners and find out what was going on. They made nine long distance phone calls to Lincoln and Lake Zurich on their own phone bill, and then began charging the calls to the owners' business phone upstairs, but had no luck in contacting their landlords. Soon they had even more reason to talk with the owners, because their apartment was underwater again.

Sludge

A winter snow had melted, followed by a heavy rain, and on Monday the 16th the kitchen/living room and hall were three to four inches deep. Again, the Moores came down and tried to clear up the water; again, the tenants sloshed around not using their stove and refrigerator, and again on Friday, the apartment flooded.

Gilmour said that she could open the pantry door and "hear the water running in like a faucet." She ran around and took up all the books and records to prevent their ruin. A friend of Carol Smart's looked the situation over and said that in the pantry he could see where the floor and the foundation were broken apart, and the water was coming in there.

Mrs. Hawkinson told the tenants that the owners weren't going to fix anything in the apartment because they had built the addition three or four years ago for \$30,000, and the contractor has been back to fix it and didn't do it right, and the owners are waiting to complete a suit against the contractor before they put any more money into it.

The tenants, meanwhile, were getting pretty nervous because they heard that some of the flooding in Normal was sewer water, and that's sure what it smelled like in their apartment. They could see dirt and junk floating on top of their living room pond. Their friends gagged when they came in. They couldn't eat in the apartment because of the odor, which even

clung to their clothes. And remember, this time it was cold out. Unless they turned the thermostat up to 90, they couldn't open the windows to air the place out. And the carpet oozed ice water wherever they walked.

On Dry Land...

Meanwhile, the landlords were being hard to pin down. Each one, when contacted, said he couldn't make any decisions about what to do until he checked with the other one, so the tenants never could get a straight answer. Hawkinson said that he didn't know anything about the mysterious letter, either, and that he'd ask Redding about it, but of course neither landlord was in a hurry to call the tenants back. They kept getting the runaround, so they started calling in outside help. The apartment flooded again.

Gilmour called ISU Legal Services, which referred her to the ISU Tenant Union. The Tenant Union said that they could threaten to move, and then move if things didn't improve. The tenants already knew that. Calls to the McLean County Board of Health and the Department of Urban Renewal didn't produce anything but sympathy, which is nice but has no drying effect.

The Tenant Union suggested calling the Normal Housing Inspectors, who did respond. Bruce Miller, a housing inspector, came around that same afternoon. He was especially concerned about possible dangers to the children at the day care center. He said that he would call the landlord himself about the situation, but the tenants never saw any results from this. Perhaps Miller had as much trouble contacting the owners and getting them to commit themselves as the tenants did.

During all the February floods, Redding and Hawkinson never came to look at the apartment's condition, as far as the tenants know.

Clearing Out

About a month after the last flood, the apartment finally dried out. The carpet hasn't been professionally cleaned again, and it still has a musty smell and is unnaturally stiff. Gilmour says that no one lies or sits on the floor anymore. Altogether, the tenants lost full use of their apartment for about six weeks and were inconvenienced by dampness, smell, and frustration with their landlords for about six other weeks. They spent extra money doing their wash at a laundromat, eating their meals out, and making long distance phone calls. All this time, the managers were having to clean up the messes every time the apartment flooded. And all this time, Redding and Hawkinson were dry and cozy in Lincoln and Lake Zurich, collecting \$210 a month rent on the apartment and talking on the phone once in a while.

The tenants are giving their thirty days' notice and have sent a letter to Redding and the Tenant Union declaring that they're proceeding according to the original agreement, considering the \$70 apiece paid in June 1975 as payment for the last month's rent. The Tenant Union will support their action.

Sam Redding and Dave Hawkinson will probably be able to rent out the apartment again right away. They haven't lost anything.

Phoebé Jaulfield

INDUSTRY DOWNPLAYS CANCER'S EFFECTS

(LNS) The record of the National Center for Toxicological Research (NCTR) in Pine Bluffs, Arkansas, reflects the political and economic pressures that determine the direction of cancer research. The NCTR was created by Presidential order on January 27, 1971, and is operated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), a major source of research on the regulations on drugs, food additives, pesticides, and other consumer products.

It has become clear, however, that the FDA is using the center to develop data that would invalidate the 1958 Delany Amendment which instructed the FDA to impose zero tolerance levels for carcinogenic food additives. The FDA's goal, at the urging of industry, is to establish "safe levels" of exposure to chemical carcinogens.

Recently there have been attempts to rewrite established principles of chemical carcinogens on the part of the Carcinogenic Assessment Group (CAG) of the Environmental Protection Agency, and a subcommittee of the National Cancer Advisory Board. These bodies were given responsibility by the NCI to recommend regulations for environmental carcinogens.

CAG draft documents propose a hard look at the "socio-economic consequences and costs of regulation," and "benefit-risk" considerations, and maintains that regulation of chemical carcinogens should be evaluated in the light of these "considerations"

"BENEFIT-RISK"

Industry has used such arguments as a scare tactic. For instance, a report in the summer of 1974 sponsored by the Society of Plastics Industry, warned that proposed occupational standards for vinyl chloride (a known carcinogen) would cost as much as \$65 billion and 1.6 million jobs. A recent study by the AFL-CIO pointed out that not one job was lost since polyvinyl chloride standards went in effect in July, 1974. And the cost for B.F. Goodrich, a major vinyl chloride producer, in meeting the new standards was only \$34 million.

In fact, industry officials often have reports which they refuse to release that prove that particular chemicals are hazardous. A committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science found that the Manufacturing Chemists

Association, an industry group, had data on the cancer-causing properties of vinyl chloride for a long time but suppressed the information. Tens of thousands of workers continued to be exposed to vinyl chloride without warning, as a result.

"Once a chemical is marketed and produced in large amounts, the claim is often made that its withdrawal would be an economic disaster and that the reshaping of the manufacturing processes in order to protect workers would increase the cost of production to impossible levels," Dr. Lorenzo Tomatis of the International Agency for Research of Cancer in Lyon, France, said.

\$\$ BUT NO SENSE

"Of course people who use these arguments forget about the profit that is already made with the chemical," he continued.

Tomatis added that changes in Europe designed to improve the occupational safety of manufacturing plants, "do not represent in general too severe a blow to the economy of the factory, but just a marginal loss of profit."

CANCER RATES HIGHER IN INDUSTRIAL AREAS

(LNS) Studies conducted in a large community over an extended period of time have revealed a remarkable geographic clustering of cancer rates in industrial areas. Because these studies have also shown correlations between various types of cancer, they have been valuable in pinpointing which industrial chemicals are the most carcinogenic.

In the January, 1974 index of current U.S. National Cancer Institute (NCI) grants, only one page of 307 deals with these "epidemiological studies," which examine the incidence and distribution of the disease in a population.

Nobody who sits on the 3-member President's Cancer Panel nor the 23 member National Cancer Advisory Board has any experience in epidemiology or preventative medicine, and only one is even authoritative in chemical carcinogens. Industrial representation on the bodies is disproportionately strong while labor and consumer representation is entirely absent.



CANCER & DIET



(LNS) The link between cancer and diet was the subject of much scientific research and several popular books during the 1940s and 50s, but the research fell by the wayside in recent years as the U.S. Government made its funding priority finding a spectacular cancer cure rather than encouraging cancer prevention.

Recently, a report released by the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress charged that 70 to 90 percent of all cancer in the U.S. is at least partially caused by industrial produced chemicals.

Despite this evidence, the U.S. National Cancer Institute (NCI) spends only 10% of its budget on research concerning environmental carcinogens (cancer forming agents). Almost all of the rest is spent on finding a link between viruses and cancer.

Many scientists point out that almost nothing is known about viruses concerning this matter, and current research toward finding a "cancer cure" is politically motivated and has no scientific basis.

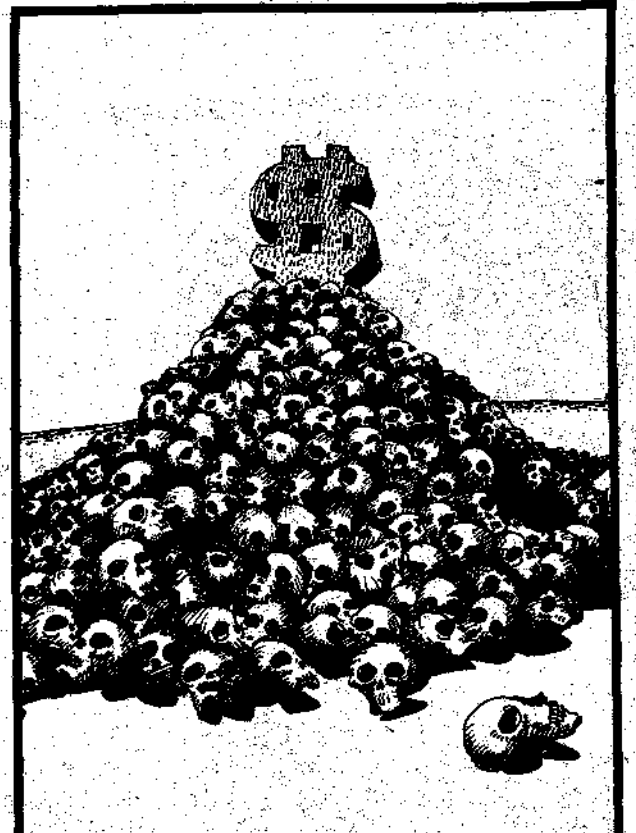
WHO DOES EPA PROTECT?

"Air quality alone should not dictate entire patterns of economic and social growth."

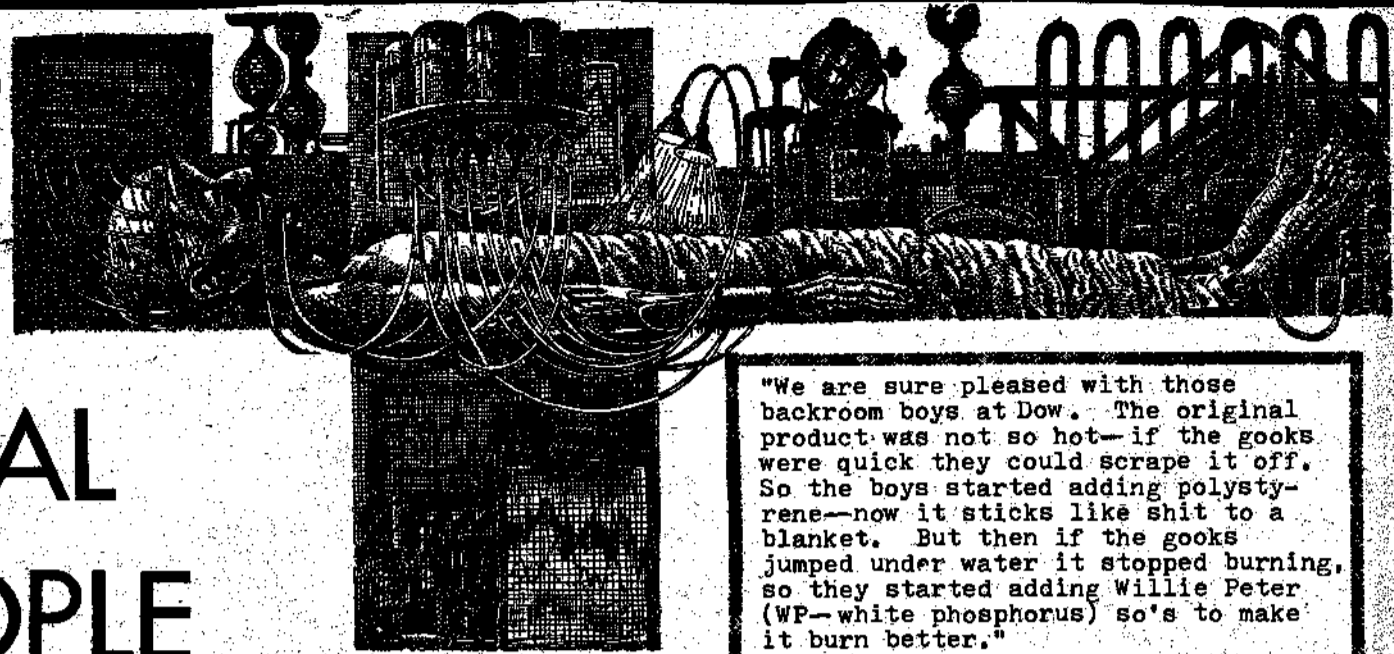
--John R. Quarles Jr. of the Environmental Protection Agency in a speech advocating the weakening of air pollution regulations, August 16, 1974.

CANCER A SOCIAL DISEASE

"Cancer--in the last quarter of the century can be considered a 'social disease,' a disease whose cause and control are rooted in the technology and economy of our society."
--Dr. Umberto Saffioti of the National Cancer Institute.



MAYBE WE SHOULD ASK THE CHEMICAL PEOPLE



"We are sure pleased with those backroom boys at Dow. The original product was not so hot—if the gooks were quick they could scrape it off. So the boys started adding polystyrene—now it sticks like shit to a blanket. But then if the gooks jumped under water it stopped burning, so they started adding Willie Peter (WP—white phosphorus) so's to make it burn better."

-- A U.S. Pilot Speaks of Napalm

I got my first practical lesson about herbicides in 1972 when I tried all summer long to grow marijuana in a cornfield. "The smallest sprout shows there really is no death," says Walt Whitman in *Leaves of Grass*. But there were no small sprouts. Come fall, I started college. My Biology teacher was Arthur Westing. The first day of class he showed us some slides. The first slide pictured a beautiful, green terraced rice field, trees and some small dwellings.

THIS IS VIETNAM

"This is Vietnam," he said, "and believe it or not you can still find parts that look like this." The next slide showed us what a defoliated rice field looked like. The next showed us what a defoliated mangrove swamp looked like. The next showed what a defoliated rubber plantation looked like. The barren trees were covered with grey lichens. "These are color pictures," he reminded us.

The other day I went to an informal discussion featuring a geneticist, James Gentile, and an agronomist, Michael Plewa. They have been conducting research into environmental mutagenesis. Mutagenesis is a form of poisoning that comes from changing the structure of DNA, the substance that enables you and all other organisms to make new cells from old cells. When DNA is changed, mutated, cells can't reproduce right. You get cancer.

ATRAZINE LINKED TO CANCER?

What Gentile and Plewa have discovered is that when corn plants absorb atrazine, a potent and persistent weed killer, the atrazine changes into a substance capable of causing mutations in DNA. This happens to be bad news for you if you like to eat popcorn, cornflakes, fritters, grits, Doritos, candy, hamburgers, bacon, or eggs. Atrazine is used almost universally in cornfields at about 3-6 pounds an acre. Each year, the U.S. has about 65 million acres in corn. A conservative estimate of the amount of atrazine sprayed on the U.S. each year would be about 100 million pounds.



Atrazine, of course, is only one of the many chemical pesticides used in agriculture, none of which, incidentally, have been tested for mutagenicity using Gentile and Plewa's method.

HAZARDOUS ENVIRONMENT

About 70-90% of all cancers probably are due to human-made chemicals in the environment. Gentile and Plewa grew corn without atrazine in Champaign and Chicago, Ill. The mutation rate in the corn plants was about 5 times greater in Chicago. (Still not nearly as great as when the plants were grown with atrazine.) The incidence of cancer is clearly higher in urban areas, like Chicago.

That atrazine may be an indirect cause of cancer doesn't scare me nearly as bad as what Dr. Plewa said before he told us of his discovery. He said that to suggest not using chemicals to control weeds would be preposterous. He said that we should find safe chemicals. Atrazine, up until Plewa's and Gentile's work, was, of course, considered safe.

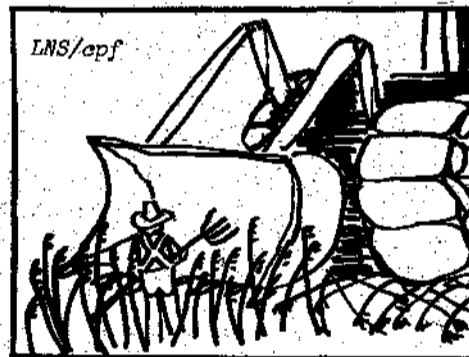
The same corporations that make agricultural chemicals make the chemicals used in ecological warfare. The same ideology that allowed us to devastate Vietnam allows us to pollute our own environment with the same chemicals. Chemical agriculture is at best a cosmetic solution to a complex ecological problem. I don't know where people got the idea that unwanted plant and animal pests should be controlled by introducing poisons into our environment. Maybe we should ask Monsanto, Dow, DuPont, Ciba-Geigy--the chemical people.

DuPont Helped Build Nazi War Machine

New York (LNS) According to recently declassified government documents, DuPont, one of the nations largest chemical companies, worked with Hitler and the Nazis in building the German war machine.

A Czechoslovakian firm owned by DuPont, the Bata Corporation, produced over 442 tons of synthetic rubber for the Nazis. DuPont also owned substantial stock in the firm of I.S. Faben, the German chemical giant that manufactured the poison gas used to kill millions of Jews in World War II.

Other recently declassified government documents show that General Motors, Ford, and Exxon worked in a similar way with the Nazis.



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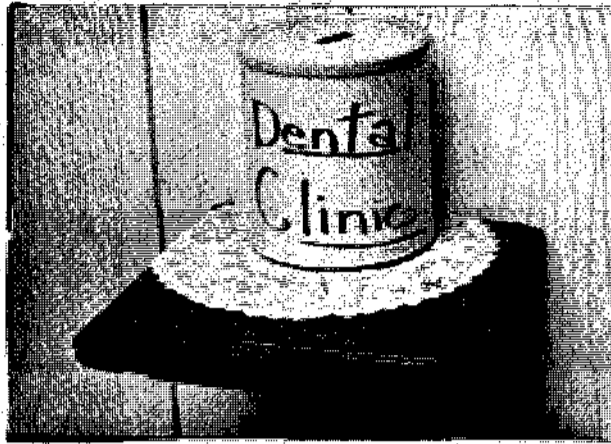
EOC Asks Health Board

At the end of March, McLean County Economic Corporation director Francis Irvin approached the McLean County Health Board with a request to begin a full-time dental service for public aid recipients and low-income McLean County residents.

Irvin told the Post-American that the request was made on behalf of public aid recipients who are stuck in the middle of a lack of dentists in the county and the State of Illinois' timing in reimbursing area dentists for treating public aid patients. Irvin explained that as the end of the month approaches, the State owes most dentists who accept public aid patients a great deal of money, and the dentists turn down public aid patients. Usually after the reimbursements are made, the dentists begin accepting ADC patients again.

The McLean County Economic Opportunity Corporation was prompted to action, Irvin said, because the adequacy of the health board's present once-a-week dental program came under question. Irvin said he "knows there are many elementary children with dental problems" just from his own contact with them as a school teacher. "As long as the child isn't complaining, most parents won't bother with check-ups,"

he explained. "That way, any dental attention they need can be easily delayed."



Is Diddams Blind?

Following the introduction of Irvin's request at the Health Board meeting, Health Board director E.E. Diddams, plus most of the health Board, said the need for such a special service would have to be "carefully documented" before the Health Board could act.

Later, Board member David Hume, a county dentist, supplied the needs analysis Diddams wanted. "...there's much more demand for dental care now," the Pentagraph quoted him. "It's gotten to be a real fight situation just to handle our regular patients. We can't handle it." Hume then admitted that public aid patients usually are the last to get dental care. Hume tried to brighten the gloomy picture with the announcement that maybe "six or seven" new dentists will come to the Twin-Cities to practice this summer.

But what EOC director Irvin tried to make clear seemed buried at the Health Board meeting. Speaking with this reporter, Irvin said that a dental clinic such as the one the EOC proposes would handle not only ADC recipients but also low-income persons who would be practically bankrupted by extensive dental care. And if dental needs of the community need to be documented, shouldn't such a project be E.E. Diddams' responsibility?

A Suggestion

Following Rev. Roger Zimmerman's remarks at the Health Board meeting, the costs of operating a full-time clinic were kicked around. Diddams said the cost of operating a clinic would cost

Dental Health

Nowadays, if you have the money, modern dental care can save your teeth. Oral surgeons can correct upper and lower jaw deformities; by using quartz crystals as filler for acrylic (a very hard plastic), decayed teeth can be restored to an abrasion-resistant state; and broken teeth can be restored using an acid-etch technique which allows acrylic to lock into the remainder of the tooth and rebuild it.

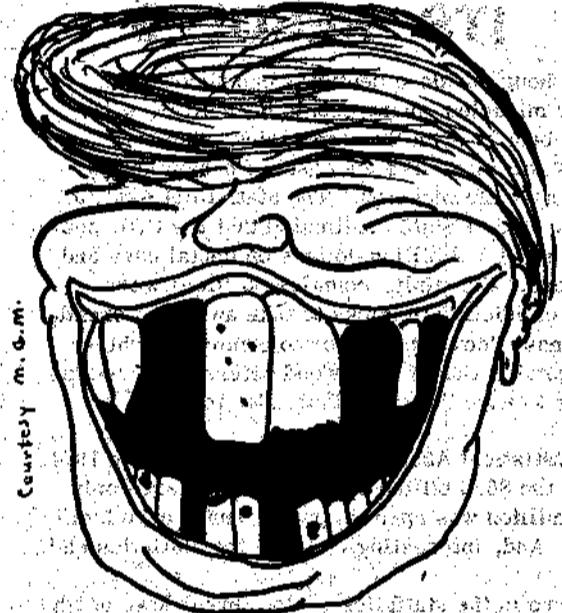
New breakthroughs for denture-wearers are available, too. Snap-on dentures (overdentures) can be fit onto metal crowns attached to roots of removed teeth, giving the denture-wearer a sense of feeling when using the dentures. But the fact that dentures are necessary seems to say something about the state of dental care in the U.S. Adelle Davis, in *Let's Eat Right to Keep Fit*, estimated that as many as 35 million Americans wear dentures. At some point in these people's lives, some sort of breakdown in diet, personal care habits, or something happened which forced so many people to forfeit

their natural teeth. And, given the high costs of obtaining dentures, many millions of U.S. citizens have simply gone without adequate dental care.

NUTRITION

The American Dental Association and other public health services stress the importance of maintaining an adequate diet so that natural teeth can remain healthy. Adelle Davis tells about an old Methodist minister who was so malnourished (from a lack of Vitamin D) that after being fitted for dentures, his jaw bones lost their structure. At an emphatic point during one of his sermons, his upper denture was propelled into the congregation. Davis says that if diet isn't properly maintained, dentures won't fit even six weeks after being fit for them.

Adelle Davis further points out that there is a clear connection between calcium and magnesium in the diet. The connection is that if there is



Courtesy M. G. M.

Carter's big smile is really good P.R. Imagine his self-consciousness if he didn't have the money to maintain his grin!

insufficient magnesium in the diet, any calcium which might have been absorbed into the body is passed out of the body in urine. The condition which is set, therefore, is one which allows for rampant decay of teeth. Even if one has the money to have teeth regularly repaired, if eating habits remain poor, decay will continue.

Problems in nutrition still go widely unnoticed. McGovern's Senate Nutrition subcommittee has pointed out time and time again that millions of Americans sustain themselves day to day on largely high starch, low protein diets. The vitamin contents of a can of Pringles isn't even worth mentioning, but Pringles will do for a meal if one doesn't know any better.

Highly refined foods like white bread, white rice, white sugar, most breakfast cereals, all Hostess snacks, etc., have little or no food or nutrition value. IIT Hostess' TV commercials with smiling children pursuing talking Twinkies never show the end result of such mass suicide--rotting teeth, high dental bills, and unhealthy bodies.



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between \$75,000-\$80,000, including dental equipment and a full-time dentist and a full-time technician.

Equipment and clinic space already exists. According to Linda Harpman, a staff member at the Western Avenue Community Center, the dental clinic which operates there is open only twice a month. The clinic, which has been operating for the last four years, now treats patients every other Thursday night. Harpman told the Post-American that the clinic used to be open once a week in the evening, but its operation was cut back in the fall of 1975 because of a lack of dentists to staff the clinic. She said about eight patients are treated by the clinic every two weeks. Bill Phillips, staff director at the Western Avenue Community Center told the Post-American, "I'd like to see it (the dental clinic) used more than it is now."

There's no counting on more dentists to serve the Twin-Cities this summer. Even so, if those dentists choose private practice, ADC clients may very well be stuck in the same hopeless jam. Expanding services at the Western Avenue clinic seems to be a viable answer to the problem, if only the McLean County Health Board is willing to act on behalf of the people.

Post Note: Even though the dental needs of lower-income McLean County residents won't be resolved right away, there is something folks over the age of sixteen can do. Call the Western Avenue Community Center at 829-4807 or stop in at 1300 W. Locust to make an appointment for dental care. You'll be asked to fill out a dental application form, the form will be reviewed to determine financial need, and you will be notified of when you can come when the clinic is open for dental care.

---Jeremy Timmens

Dental equipment at the Western Avenue Community Center is used once a night every two weeks. Once the county health board can accept the fact that low-income people need dental care, maybe this equipment can be used on a full-time basis.



NOW!

DENTAL CARE AND ITS RESULTS

Even though modern dentistry can accomplish minor miracles, many people in the U.S. will never benefit from these miracles. Costs of dental services, like the costs of non-nutritious food, have skyrocketed. The Statistical Abstract for the United States estimated that the U.S. public spent about 6.2 billion dollars on dental care and services. Certainly, countless billions were spent on idiotic gimmicks to take away bad breath, give mass "sex appeal," or to generally achieve the dental status of Hollywood actors who have the money to have their teeth attended to.

The Statistical Abstract also revealed that in 1974, out of the \$6.2 billion spent on dental care, only \$342 million was spent in public dental care facilities. And, interestingly, there the statistics end.

Nowhere in the statistics could a breakdown of who used the dental services be found. Most public schools require a dental report before a child is allowed to go to school, but what happens after the person leaves the school system? There isn't any mandatory policy for having teeth checked. At that point, myth intermingles with reality in people's concepts of dental health care.

How many times have you heard, "I don't trust dentists because I anticipate the pain"? Or maybe a million other excuses are offered for not wanting to see the dentist. Usually a pragmatic voice can be heard in the background: the voice that says s(he) won't go to a dentist because the cost is too

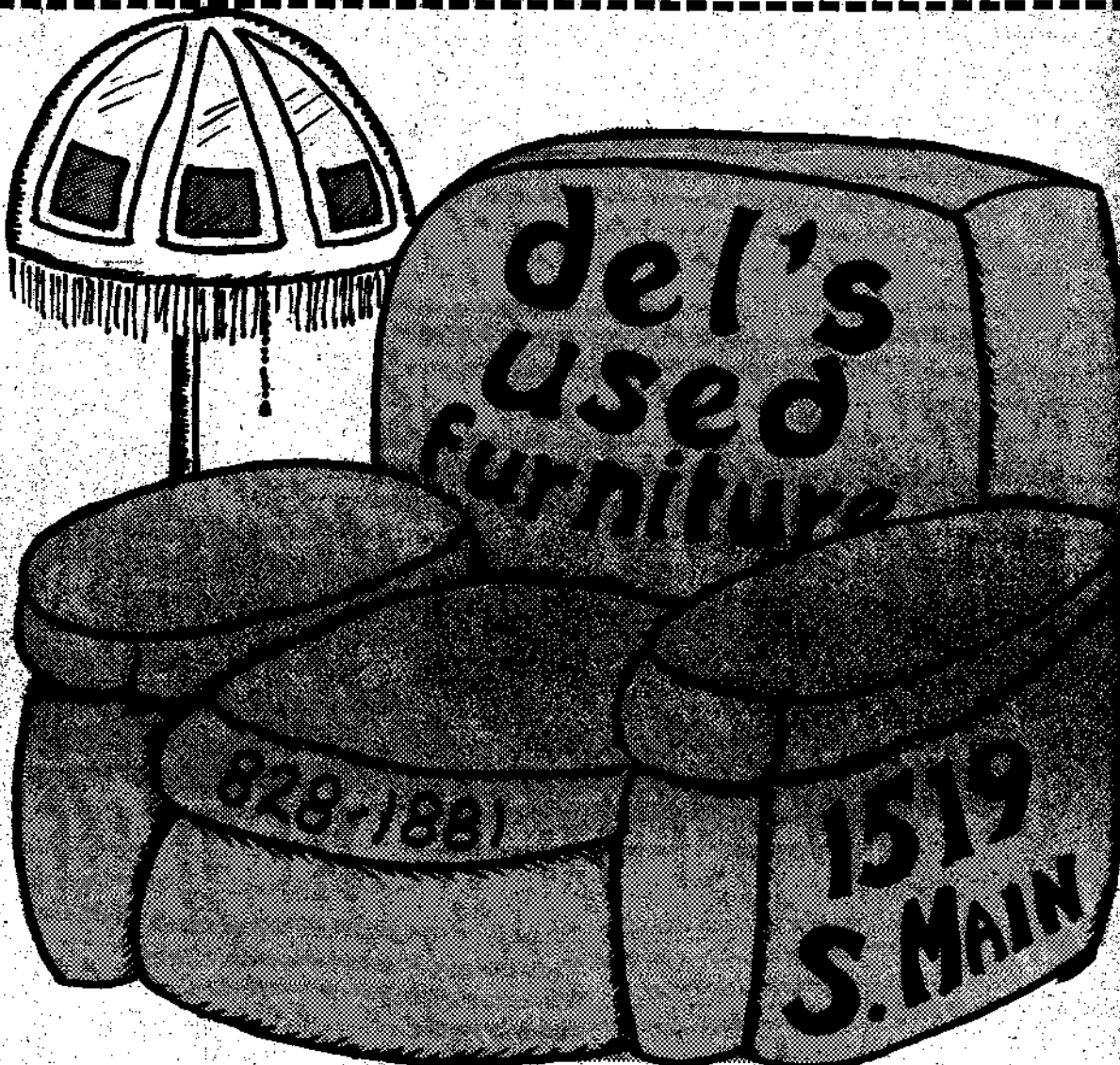
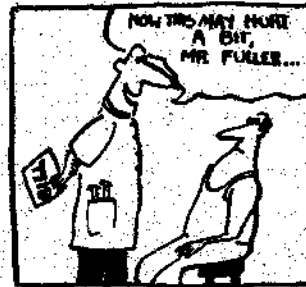
high, and the pain will just go away after a while or after a few aspirin.

It is impossible to find out who really needs the services, because the studies simply haven't been done, or else the information has been suppressed. One anonymous dentist, called "Paul Revere, D.D.S.," wrote a book entitled Dentistry and Its Victims in 1970. In it he examined and exposed the fact that the American Dental Association purposely keeps the U.S. public ignorant about proper dental care, and any statistics related to dental care are similarly suppressed. What Paul Revere DDS ignores, though, is the fact that many cannot afford comprehensive dental care. Revere blamed the problem on the poor work of some practicing dentists and justified the high costs of "good" dental work.

What is ignored in the U.S., largely through monopoly control of the medical and dental professions, is that health care can be achieved at a low cost if

people who need it claim it (or reclaim it). The Women's Movement has tried to throw off the myths of gynecology and obstetrics, and has encouraged women to practice self-help. The idea is that if organized medicine is unresponsive to communities of people, then the communities themselves must organize to reclaim health and dental care which is rightfully theirs.

---Jeremy Timmens



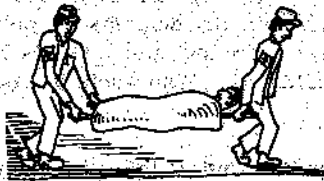
Post Note: The information below assumes that the person afflicted with an acute dental problem will see a dentist. Even though dental care is a costly proposition, putting the problem off or trying to suffer the problem through to a later date will only compound the pain and will probably lead to more costly dental services. An out-patient dental clinic would help resolve some of the anxiety people face when they must have dental care. A clinic which has costs for dental care tapered to people's ability to pay would even further take the worry out of seeing a dentist when one is faced with the following emergencies:

KNOCKED OUT TOOTH--When a tooth has been knocked out, speed is essential to save it. If at all possible, get to a dentist within 30 minutes. Otherwise, chances that the tooth can be replaced will be reduced. Wrap the tooth in a clean wet cloth or put it in a glass of weak salt solution. Never clean it--what looks like dirt to you may actually be tissue needed for replantation.

TOOTHACHE--A toothache is usually a sign of a cavity. You should see your dentist as soon as possible; even though the pain may subside, the relief will only be temporary. In fact, if a cavity is not treated at the first sign of trouble, it will worsen and cause the nerve in the center of the tooth to become infected. Then, if food gets impacted in the cavity, the tooth can be even more painful. Until you do get to the dentist, rinse out the cavity with lukewarm water. Keep the area free of food. A few drops of oil of cloves (available at drugstores) on a cotton pellet placed over the cavity can temporarily relieve pain. Taking aspirin can also help. (Never put aspirin directly on or near the tooth; it can burn surrounding tissue.) If needed, call your dentist and ask him to prescribe stronger medication over the telephone to your druggist.

BLEEDING AFTER EXTRACTION--If you have a tooth extracted, ask your dentist for instructions on what to do when you get home. Usually, you will be advised to put pressure on the area for about two hours, either by biting down on gauze pads or on a soaked tea bag. Try not to talk, since mouth movement could hinder the formation of a healing blood clot. If bleeding continues without diminishing, or if it becomes excessive, call your dentist.

20



DRY SOCKET--When a tooth has been extracted, a blood clot normally forms to heal the wound. If this clot dislodges, the exposed bone can become inflamed and cause what is known as a dry socket. This condition is extremely painful and must be treated by a dentist. The area is first irrigated (cleaned), then packed with medicated packing. Sometimes this procedure must be repeated two to three times before the tissue begins to heal.

BROKEN DENTURE--If a denture breaks, do not try to repair it yourself with an over-the-counter product. If you don't do it properly and wear the denture too long before seeing a dentist, mouth tissue can be damaged. Let the dentist repair dentures to ensure proper fit.

As you can see, in all emergency situations dental care is needed. Extremely high costs discourage low income people from getting such care. There are too few dentists, so everyone suffers. Medical and dental care is a human right, not a privilege for the well-to-do!



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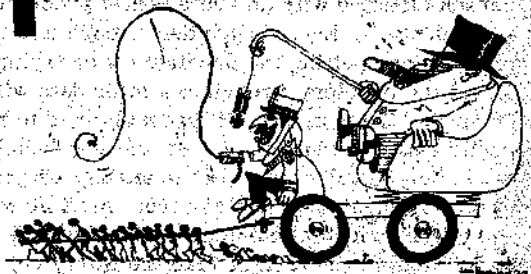
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So-Called Pantagraph 'Newspaper' Allegedly "Reports" Protest



The photo and caption below are taken directly from the Sunday March 28 Pantagraph. They show, even more clearly than usual, that Pantagraph claims of "objective" reporting are lies.

The writer of the caption clearly thinks that the picketers are some kind of outlandish malcontents trying to ruin the pretty fair.

The quotation marks around the words "denial" and

"repercussions" are supposed to be a cute way of showing that the claims of denial and the repercussions are to be taken with a grain of salt.

Really, there is no question that the students were denied the right to display political posters at the International Fair. Sponsors of the fair admit it. The Pantagraph just threw those quotation marks in to make the protest look questionable.

Similarly, by using quotation marks in describing students' fears of repercussions in their home countries, the Pantagraph implies that these repercussions are not real.

If Pantagraph reporters kept up on the news they'd know that Iranian students all over the world are forced to demonstrate with covered faces because of the vicious Iranian secret police force, SAVAK. Political executions are frequent, and political imprisonment is commonplace in Iran. The possibility of repercussions in Iran is real, if you demonstrate opposition to the Shah's rule. In the Feb. issue of the Post-American you can see a photo of Iranian students in Rome protesting the Shah and his regime. They are wearing masks to avoid identification by SAVAK.

What would it take for the Pantagraph to drop the "alleged" from its mention of repression in Third World dictatorships? (See last line of caption.) For two years, the United Nations Human Rights Commission has named Iran as one of five countries to be investigated for systematic violation of human rights. And any country which holds over 40,000 political prisoners in its jails surely deserves to be called repressive.

And President Marcos of the Philippines in 1972 openly abolished the freedoms of speech, press, assembly, and the right to strike. Doesn't the Pantagraph call that repressive? How about the ban on all political parties in Chile?

Of course, lots of people who went to the International Fair to dig on quaint costumes and curios didn't want to hear about politics. They probably didn't want to hear that poor Iranian women, getting paid slave wages, become crippled and half-blind by the age of 30 from sitting cross-legged turning out those luxurious Persian rugs. The cross-legged posture also eventually deforms the pelvis, and tips the uterus, causing miscarriages and complications in childbirth. Who wants to hang that on their wall?

Yes, these politics might "turn buyers off," as Fair officials said. And the Pantagraph's ill-informed and stupidly biased reportage turns us off.



Pickets

Illinois State University students protested outside the International Hall Saturday against the "denial" of their attempts to display political posters at the ongoing International Fair. The

foreign students hid their faces from a photographer to avoid "repercussions" from their home governments. The posters spoke of alleged repression in certain countries.

Tough Times in Motown

Would you like to compare your salary to the chairman of General Motors? Read on.

Last year Thomas A. Murphy, chairman, received a salary increase and a bonus, giving him total 1975 compensation of \$574,956, compared with \$272,500 in salary, alone, a year earlier. GM president Elliot M. Estes earned a total of \$519,985 last year, up from \$236,250 in 1974. Vice-chairman Richard L. Terrell got \$499,953 in 1975 compared with \$228,750 a year earlier.

Now if you think those figures represent a large percentage increase, that's only because you don't know how much they hauled in in 1973. Please read on. Mr. Murphy took in \$832,997 as only a vice-chairman. Mr. Estes pocketed \$758,976 as an executive vice-president. The 1973 chairman and president received \$923,000 and \$833,000 in that far away year.

Total compensation for the 65 officers and directors last year was \$11.4 million. Try not to cry.

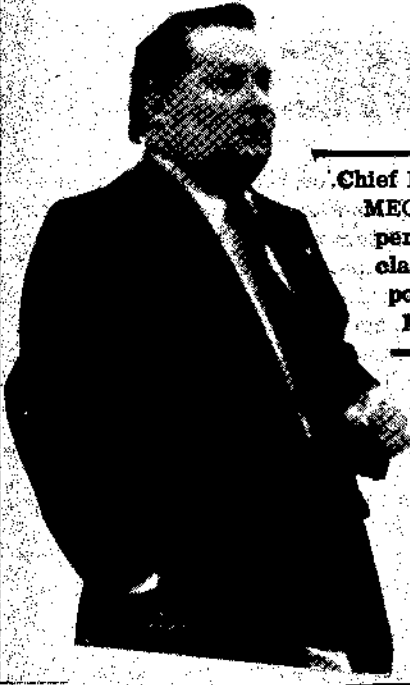
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Chief Bosshardt, MEG Board Chairperson, falsely claimed IBI report cleared MEG.

MEG Board proven liars;

An IBI investigation of ACLU charges against the Multi-county Enforcement Group does not clear the undercover drug squad, as its board of directors claims.

The 141-page IBI report is still secret, but a 12-page condensed, censored, laundered version was released in April by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. The report investigates charges ACLU leveled in an 8-page letter sent last fall to the 12 governmental units comprising MEG.

Even the censored 12-page version of the IBI report shows that the MEG board lied when it claimed publicly that the IBI report cleared them of all the charges made by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The Pantagraph wrote 3 stories on April 12 based on their reading of the full 141-page IBI report, which they somehow obtained. The Pantagraph

wrote that the investigative report "does not absolve the undercover police unit of wrongdoing."

In December, the MEG board of directors had reviewed the IBI report, claimed it cleared them, and then voted to keep it secret. The American Civil Liberties Union has filed a suit under the Freedom of Information Act to force release of the full IBI report. The Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (ILEC) had sustained the MEG board's request to keep the full report secret, but ILEC authorized the IBI to come up with a laundered summary for public consumption. The date for release of this censored version has been postponed several times, as the ILEC staff has had to keep changing what it wanted the public to see.

ILEC Staff Lies

ILEC staff member John Fahnestock designed the whole statewide MEG system. He told the Pantagraph on January 21 that "there is nothing in the report to indicate there has been any criminal activity" by MEG agents.

However, the Pantagraph's April 12 article based on the uncensored IBI report shows that Fahnestock is a liar. The Pantagraph quotes directly from the IBI report of an interview with McLean County Assistant State's Attorney Ron Dozier: "Under strict interpretation of the law, Conley's actions may have been a criminal act." (Dozier's quote is eliminated in the censored IBI report.) Dozier was referring to MEG agent Ford Jonathan Conley. The criminal action was delivery of a controlled substance. According to the Pantagraph, Conley had used his girlfriend to make a drug buy. She had bought 100 tablets of speed for him with \$15 Conley supplied and \$2 of her own money. After she gave Conley the bag of 100, he gave her 16 pills back, as that was her share for the money she had put in.

This woman was later charged with delivery for handing the bag of speed to Conley. According to the Pantagraph article on the IBI report, Conley was dating this woman when he set her up, and even spent a night in her bed. He denied having sexual intercourse with her. The State's Attorney's office threw the case out of court.

Bosshardt Lies

On December 24, 1975, MEG Board Chairman Harold Bosshardt wrote to ILEC and said that on the basis of the 141-page IBI report, the MEG board "hereby denies all of the material allegations made by the ACLU."

Here are some of the material allegations made by the ACLU which were completely substantiated even by the 12-page censored version of the IBI report.

1.) The ACLU charged that a MEG agent obtained a forged high school transcript in order to enroll an informer in Pekin High School. The laundered version of the IBI report agrees.

2.) The ACLU charged that "Through the statements of executive director Jerry LaGrow, MEG has made irresponsible threats against advertisers in the Post-American... Specifically, the Pantagraph of Saturday, July 12, 1975 reports Mr. LaGrow saying that 'if any harm comes to any of his men he will look to the advertisers in the underground paper as prospects for a lawsuit.'"

The laundered version of the IBI report says: "Interviews conducted with the Director of the Peoria MEG and reporters for the Bloomington Daily Pantagraph revealed that the Director did make

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MEG Agent Posed As High School Teacher

Undercover MEG agent Roland Inskeep posed as a teacher in Pekin High School, West Campus, solely in order to spy on students' activities, according to a long-awaited IBI report on the Multi-county Enforcement Group.

Inskeep went to work immediately after Miss Susan Gidner Sutter was fired as an informer and sent back to Pennsylvania. A MEG-supplied informer on loan to the Pekin police, Miss Gidner had been posing as a student at Pekin High, and was spying on real students. She had enrolled with a MEG supplied falsified transcript.

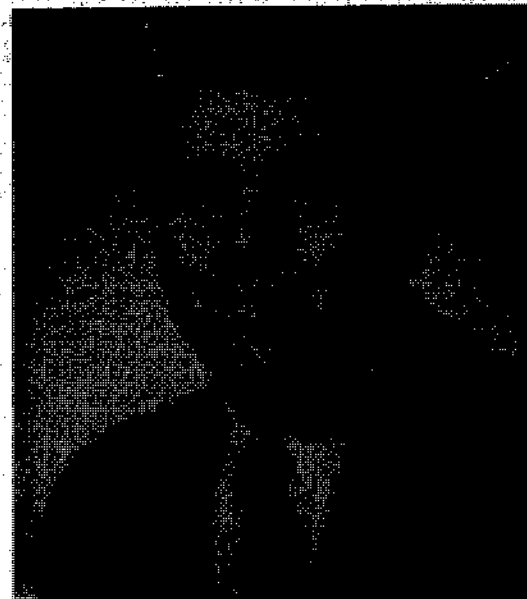
When the School Board found out about Miss Sutter's infiltration into the school, the principal responsible for it--Ray Morrelli--was fired. There ensued a major furor, and an 8 day long School Board hearing on whether the principal's firing was justified.

Throughout it all, a full-fledged MEG undercover agent in Pekin High under the guise of being a study hall teacher went unremarked.

The IBI investigation of MEG came in response to numerous charges that MEG has acted illegally and unethically in its undercover investigations. The charges were aired by the American Civil Liberties Union in an October press conference.

ACLU blasted MEG for supplying the undercover informer work in Pekin High. At the School Board hearing, informer Sutter testified that she was told to spy on faculty teaching practices in addition to student drug use. Specifically, she said she was asked to note which teachers taught about homosexuality or communism. Such spying was particularly abhorrent to the ACLU.

At its press conference, the ACLU demanded to know whether there were similar spy operations in schools in the MEG 6-county area. They pointed out that the Pekin High spy operation became public only by accident.



MEG Agent Roland Inskeep, above, got a job as a high school teacher so he could spy on students. This photo was taken from an old yearbook from a high school where Inskeep was once a coach.

The IBI investigation mentioned at least one such operation: MEG agent Roland Inskeep's posing as a study hall teacher. According to the IBI report, Inskeep worked one hour a day monitoring a study hall. The IBI report quotes MEG director Jerry LaGrow saying that Inskeep was pulled from the school assignment after 5 days, when he didn't learn of any narcotics violations.

Another operation similar to the Pekin High spying was apparently not mentioned in the IBI report. At least The Pantagraph, which had access to the still-secret IBI report, did not mention it. Nor was it mentioned in the 12 page laundered version of the IBI report, a version the Post American has. (the full IBI report is 141 pages.)

The main figure in this spy operation is MEG agent Bill Stephens. Last fall, the Post American took pictures of Stephens driving a school bus. He drove two high school routes and two grade school routes. He was in plain clothes while driving. In fact, he was wearing the "hippie clothes" he bought with his \$200 clothing allowance provided by MEG. While Stephens may have been moonlighting, he was also spying on the school kids he drove. No doubt he wrote reports for MEG on drug-related conversations he overheard while driving.

Stephens was still driving school buses as late as March 1976, according to another bus driver.



In another undercover spy operation, MEG Agent Bill Stephens (above) drives a school bus so he can keep track of high school and grade school kids. Photo taken Fall '75.

IBI report doesn't clear MEG

the following statement, "If any harm comes to any of my men I will look to the advertisers in the Post-Amerikan as prospects for a lawsuit."

(The Pantagraph was writing a story about the Post-Amerikan's campaign against MEG. LaGrow was referring to the Post's printing of narc pictures.)

3.) The ACLU also charged that "MEG recruits some of its agents and informers through a kind of extortion, or blackmail. The typical pattern is this: a person is arrested and charged with possession or selling of drugs; faced with prosecution, that person is then offered a 'deal'--prosecution will be light, or deferred, or charges will be dropped in exchange for that person's becoming an agent or informer for MEG."

The shortened IBI report released to the public says, "The Director further reported that the unit did not use blackmail or extortion to obtain informants, but in some cases did give defendants an opportunity to help themselves by assisting the unit with information and services."

These three examples are only the most blatant proof that the MEG board lied when it claimed that the IBI report showed that all of ACLU's charges were false. After reading the rest of the 12-page censored IBI report, I know that it confirms even more of the ACLU charges.

MEG Entrapment

4.) For example, the IBI investigated the allegations ACLU made in its \$1 million entrapment suit filed on behalf of Sammy Neal. Neal claimed he had been entrapped by MEG. He said a MEG informer had supplied drugs to him and told him to deliver them to a MEG agent. Neal was then arrested for doing as the MEG informer told him.

The IBI investigation confirms all of the facts ACLU alleges. However, because the original supplier of the drugs was a MEG-informer, not a MEG agent, law enforcement officials are trying to slide by, saying that "MEG agents did not know of the entrapment." Whether MEG is responsible for the action of its informer will be decided in court through the outcome of the ACLU suit.

High School Informer

5.) The IBI report also confirms ACLU charges that "MEG entered into a conspiracy with Principal Morelli and local police to place an undercover agent in Pekin High School's East Campus without

the knowledge of the school's administrators or of the Pekin School Board. This act subverted the authority of the School Board as an elected body..."

Again, the IBI report confirms the facts ACLU alleges. But the report is written in a manner intended to suggest that ACLU's charges are false. It does this by including an interview with a state's attorney who says that "there was no criminal conspiracy." (ACLU did not charge criminal conspiracy.) Also, the IBI interviews a law enforcement official who says the undercover investigators have no legal responsibility to notify the School Board of the placing of an agent in the school. But ACLU merely implied an ethical responsibility.

Fabricated Testimony

6.) The IBI report also confirms ACLU's allegation that MEG agents had so poor a case against Edward Cotton that the presiding judge was forced to direct a verdict of innocent. The IBI report verified ACLU's allegation that presiding judge Heiple had criticized MEG agent's "poor and unprofessional police work." ACLU's charge that MEG agents presented fabricated evidence was backed up by the IBI's interview with Judge Heiple. Even in the censored report the Judge describes the agents' testimony as "preposterous and fantastic."

The MEG board claims that this ACLU charge, too, is proven false in the IBI report. Their only basis is that the IBI report also includes an interview with the State's Attorney's office, which prosecuted the Cotton case. The State's Attorney and his assistant don't agree with Judge Heiple's condemnation of MEG's police work. However, even in their interview, there is some indication that they are aware of certain irregularities. At any rate, the IBI report merely presents two opposing viewpoints: one supports ACLU; one disagrees.

LaGrow's Libel

7.) The IBI report also very clearly confirms ACLU charges that MEG director Jerry LaGrow declared Ed Cotton guilty in the press after Cotton had been found not guilty in court. So what possible basis could the MEG board have for claiming that the IBI report proves this ACLU charge to be false? It could only be that MEG decided that LaGrow did not act improperly, even though MEG got slapped with a still-pending \$7.5 million libel suit for his comments.

In the IBI report, LaGrow admits making most of the libelous statements to the Galesburg Register-Mail. After Ed Cotton was acquitted, LaGrow admitted telling the paper that Cotton was really guilty, that MEG had a statement from a 17-year-old saying that he bought drugs from Cotton, and that MEG had Cotton's statement saying that he (Cotton) had been into drugs for 8 years and knew 25 dealers. In the IBI report, LaGrow claims that he released these statements to defend MEG against Judge Heiple's charges that MEG was guilty of "poor and unprofessional police work." LaGrow claims that he checked first with the State's Attorney of Tazewell County, and they saw no reason why he shouldn't release the statements to the press.

The IBI report, in its edited version, contains no statements from either the Tazewell County State's Attorney of Assistant State's Attorney verifying LaGrow's claim of having checked with them first before releasing the libelous statements. The IBI report, however, does contain other information from these Tazewell County officials. Did IBI neglect to ask the crucial questions to check LaGrow's story? And even if LaGrow is telling the truth, that's still no valid excuse for proclaiming in the press that an acquitted defendant was really guilty.

LaGrow claimed in the IBI report that he did not make the statement that "Cotton felt safe selling to a 17-year-old because he knew he couldn't be a narcotics agent." Norma Cunningham, the Galesburg Register-Mail reporter, insists that LaGrow did make the statement. In the IBI report, it's LaGrow's word against the reporter's. Yet the MEG board claims that the IBI report proves the ACLU and the reporter wrong.

Self-Serving Editing

There is more. But this article is getting long. And I didn't even get a copy of the IBI edited report until after the Post article deadline, anyway, so this story is rushed.

There is some evidence that at least part of the laundering of the IBI report serves to make MEG look better. For example, the Pantagraph (which based its article on the uncensored IBI report) said that Ford Conley, after hounding a suspect to sell drugs, finally nailed a guy on a \$1 purchase. By the time the story made it into the censored IBI report, the \$1 purchase became "purchased a small quantity."

MEG Chief LaGrow LOSING GRIP

Jerry "Superspy" LaGrow, the undercover head of MEG, is getting a little paranoid lately.

According to articles in the ISU Vidette April 20, LaGrow refused to answer directly a simple question over the phone about whether the City of Bloomington will be able to remain in MEG after McLean County's withdrawal is effective.

LaGrow accused Vidette reporter Jerry Memenga of being with that "freaky" newspaper, and being out to print more negative comments about the undercover drug unit.

Are too many negative comments in the press making LaGrow weirder?

LaGrow began to question the Vidette reporter, asking for his physical description (height, weight, eye color). Then LaGrow wanted to know what the Vidette editor thought of MEG.

All the Vidette reporter wanted to know was whether the City of Bloomington would remain active in MEG.

LaGrow wouldn't answer. He insisted that Vidette editor Brian Adair would have to telephone the MEG office.

So Adair telephoned the MEG office.

The secretary told Adair that LaGrow had been out of town all day, and the office had received no calls from the Vidette all day.

In an editorial criticizing LaGrow for this insanity,



Here's MEG's director, Jerry LaGrow, photographed at an April 23 MEG board meeting. LaGrow has been missing these meetings for months because of the attendance of Post reporters and photographers. Until the Post published LaGrow's photo and home address (666 S. 4th St., Morton, Ill.) last month, he was working undercover. LaGrow works out of MEG's secret Peoria office, located at 600 Abingdon, Room 204.

Vidette Editor Adair concluded, "If members of MEG can't tell the truth to reporters over the phone, how can anyone expect them to tell the truth in a court of law?"

ACLU STATEMENT

ACLU chairperson Tom Eimermann got a copy of the censored IBI report (see above) and made this statement during Post-Amerikan layout:

"Contrary to Chief Bosshardt's statement that the IBI report found no evidence of wrongdoing, even the censored version of the IBI report contains support for all of ACLU's major allegations: 1) MEG officials and agents were involved in placing an undercover informant in Pekin High School. 2) MEG actions in the Cotton case did constitute poor and unprofessional police work in that the agents gave 'preposterous and conflicting testimony!' Also, the MEG director did later make press statements which resulted in a \$7.5 million libel suit. 3) Prominent defense attorneys did believe that MEG had been responsible for adverse pre-trial publicity. 4) MEG's director did make irresponsible threats against Post-Amerikan advertisers. 5) Lie detector tests given to Sammy Neal and the MEG informant did show that Neal was indeed entrapped. 6) Finally, a MEG agent had given out substances represented to be drugs, and had allowed a defendant to share in the use of a purchased drug.

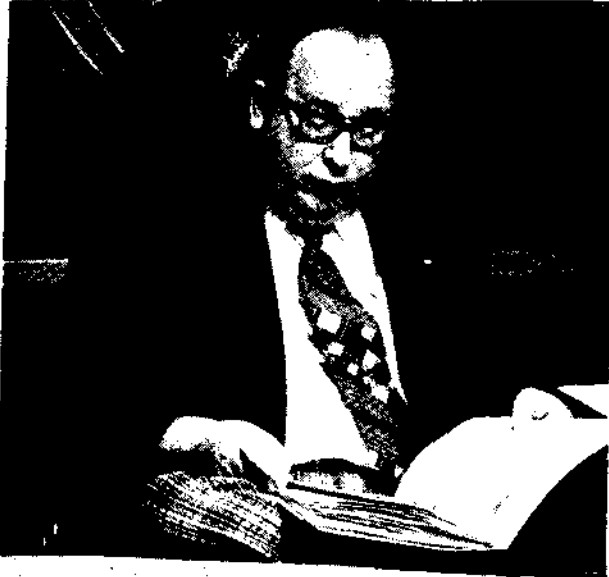
"The ACLU chapter believes that even this censored report provides ample evidence to justify the discontinuance of funding. We deplore the fact that members of the MEG board sought to misrepresent the actual nature of this report. We will continue to strive to obtain the release of the full uncensored report."

The continuing saga of

Sheriff King

WILL KING VIOLATE

CRIMINAL INFO REGULATIONS?



HOW MANY LAWS CAN THIS MAN VIOLATE?

New federal regulations to protect individual privacy recently went into effect. The Criminal History Record Information regulations, with the force of laws, were designed to make it difficult for non-criminal justice agencies, companies, corporations or individuals to obtain person's criminal record(s).

Only ten state agencies have access to these criminal records, and local

law enforcement bodies will have to, upon written request, receive their necessary information from the central repository in Joliet.

The Bloomington Police Department would, prior to the new regulations, make available criminal record information to persons or companies only by written permission of the person being investigated. All other inquiries were turned down. But now that the new law is in effect, Ernie Mountjoy for the BPD Records Division told a Post-American reporter that he is kept busy trying to keep all the requests for information in order. "I've even stopped giving information to the military," Mountjoy said.

Mountjoy also said that there is a lack of uniformity in information control from one county to another. The Daily Pantagraph reported that some departments, like Woodford County's Sheriff's Department, will release no information. Other police agencies, according to the Pantagraph, "will confirm or deny specific information"

ENTER KING

Unfortunately for McLean County residents, it's hard to tell what

Sheriff John King will be doing. Late last September King went on record saying that to curb rural crime, his department would release criminal information (if any) to rural landlords about their prospective tenants. King maintained, in an address to the Bloomington-Normal Agriculture Club, that rural crime seems to proliferate when young singles or couples rent houses in the county. Later King said, the owner is upset when the house becomes filled with many people "without visible means of support."

Trying to pin King down on what he meant last year was nearly impossible. When this reporter asked for some clarification, King snapped back, "I don't care to discuss this with you." At that point, it was next to impossible to ascertain whether King could be held to his word. One really doesn't know what kinds of information the Sheriff gives out or who the recipients are.

What seems apparent, though, is that with the confusion that reigns over the application of the CHRI system, King can supply information illegally and blame his actions on enforcement confusion. But King has bad rapport with the media, and any alleged violation of another federal law can only be discovered if people are willing to demand the truth.

--Tom Pain

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McLean County Pulls OUT Of MEG

At the urging of Sheriff King, the McLean County Board officially ends its participation in the Multi-county Enforcement Group June 15. That means MEG loses the undercover agent assigned to it by the McLean County Sheriff's police.

Bylaws of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (ILEC) --which funds MEG units throughout the state--possibly will force Bloomington to pull out of MEG, too. Some officials have said that governmental units comprising a MEG unit must be contiguous. Bloomington may have to pull out after its commitment ends December first.

MEG itself may go under in December, 1976, because that's when the funds from the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission stop. Local governmental units or the state legislature must pick up the tab. State funding looks

doubtful, even MEG officials admit. That's possibly because of the many accusations that the multi-county undercover unit has so often acted illegally and unethically that state legislators would rather let it die.

Some local police chiefs, especially in the Peoria and Pekin area, are committed to MEG's continued existence. The Pekin police chief, a member of MEG's board of directors, is trying to increase his city's contribution in order to keep the drug unit financially afloat. Quoted in the Peoria Journal Star, the chief said he would "beg, borrow, or steal to keep MEG in existence."

McLean County is the 2nd rat to leave MEG's hopefully sinking ship. Earlier, the city of Galesburg withdrew from MEG, citing problems in MEG's insurance policy. It seems that MEG gets sued so

often (and its policies create the risk of still more suits) that Galesburg didn't want to risk liability.

Sheriff King, in urging the withdrawal from MEG, said that he felt McLean County wasn't getting its money's worth. King wanted to see more busts in the rural McLean County areas. He said he wasn't satisfied with MEG busts on college campuses, as though that were MEG's primary focus. Actually, of the four major MEG raids in McLean County, only one has been campus-oriented.

In discussing the future of narcotics enforcement in McLean County, King has hinted at forming what he called an "intelligence unit" with men assigned from each of the local police departments. What he means by that will hopefully become clearer in the future. Post readers will be kept informed.



PUDGE # 2

By Lee Marrs

Pudge is one of three or four undergrounds I would use in any argument defending the aesthetic worth of comix.

Which is a pretentious way of saying: "Gee, but this book is good!"

For one thing, it's one of the rare comix titles built around a growing character rather than an icon. In addition, it's a genuinely funny book.

Pudge is a seventeen year old, overweight runaway from Normal, Illinois, (yes!) who goes to San Francisco primarily to get laid. Her quest is continually interrupted by the hassles of survival--getting a job, grudgingly adapting to responsibility and commune life--but she continues to plug ahead no matter how often she's thwarted.

Through her quest runs the conflict between Pudge's human need for dignity (which she inaccurately equates with getting laid) and

the abasing rituals so inseparable from getting to getting laid.

One scene illustrates the problem best. Pudge has been taken out by a plainclothes cop (also a virgin). While the two are messing around with each other's zippers in the cop's car, a regular cop comes up, flashlight in hand. Pudge's date averts embarrassment (for him) by showing the cop his badge, grinning knowingly, and saying he's "interrogating a suspect."

Pudge, angry, demands to be taken home. Then she immediately regrets her burst of anger. On one hand, she's justly riled by the way she's been dehumanized; on the other she still hasn't gotten laid.

Lee Marrs' drawing style takes some getting acquainted with--first time I saw it I was totally turned off, but now it makes a lot of sense to me. Marrs crowds her panels with life, does away with word balloons, placing dialog all over the panel, and forces you to pay attention to the whole.

engagingly funny and true (her dialog has the ring of a million nites spent in consciousness raising reminiscence.) Once you get hooked--remarkably easy once you start actually reading the stuff--you become anxious for more just to find out:

Will Pudge ever actually get laid?
What will she do when she does and is disappointed?
Will she, can she, go on to better things?
Will any of us?

Pudge is comix art potential realized.

Also included are two tv commercial parodies which are amusing, though one, with its use of Patty/Tania Hearst, is dated. Neither has the complexity of Pudge's tale.

If Lee Marrs doesn't watch out, Pudge could wind up doing a Sherlock Holmes to her Conan Doyle.)

--BS76

(Addition: Pudge #2 has a couple of other, shorter pieces that are quite good, but not up to Pudge's story in appeal or depth. "Mei-Lin Luftwaffe, Aerial Infant" is a comic super-heroine send-up for Leftists; what else can you say about a story concerning a "permanently 6 mo. old cosmic female" who destroys a corporation complex out to control the world with a "mind warp addictive developed by the CIA for use against Czech parking ticket violators"?)

Swine Fool

The so-called Protestant work ethic in America teaches us not to expect something for nothing. Captain John Smith told early American settlers, "No work, no food." Some of us in the U.S. can see how our government still operates on a similar premise. With taxes as high as they are, some citizens work hard and still don't have enough to eat. Yet, for some reason, the "Great White Father" in Washington, in his benevolent soul, has decided to give us the opportunity to receive free inoculations against a disease called Swine Flu, in order that we remain healthy and happy.


Why are we being treated so nicely? Why is the government so concerned with our health? For years it has done nothing to abate the flow of toxic chemicals into our rivers and into the very air we breathe. Why must we be protected against this particular strain of flu?

The flu epidemic threat is based on data accumulated during the Swine Flu epidemic of 1918-1920. During this outbreak, 500,000 Americans were killed. However, the government failed to mention the majority of these fatalities were not from the flu itself. Most were from complications, notably pneumonia... With today's modern drugs, the problem of pneumonia is by no means as severe as in 1918. So, many prominent non-government medical authorities say there really is no threat of mass deaths, even with a massive outbreak of Swine Flu. So why is the United States government spending over \$100 million for unnecessary protection? Over \$100 million in our tax money will be spent to inoculate every man, woman, and child by the fall of 1978, just before our Presidential elections.


Instead of spending all that money on national health insurance, day care, or a hundred other useful programs, we will all get a little needle in the arm, which, I guess, is better than the usual shaft we get in other parts of our anatomy. But what's in that little spike the government is loading for us? Will we be saved from certain death by our altruistic government or will we be inoculated for some other purpose? Super-patriotism? Super-susceptibility? Will we be tranquilized into submission during a time of national dissatisfaction, disillusionment, and disgust? Or is the government really concerned with its people's health?

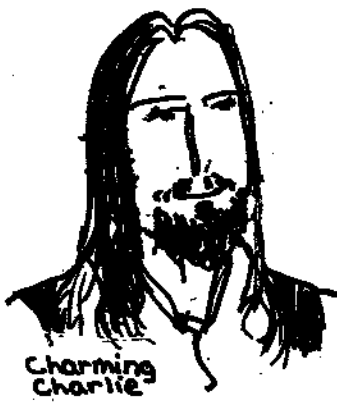
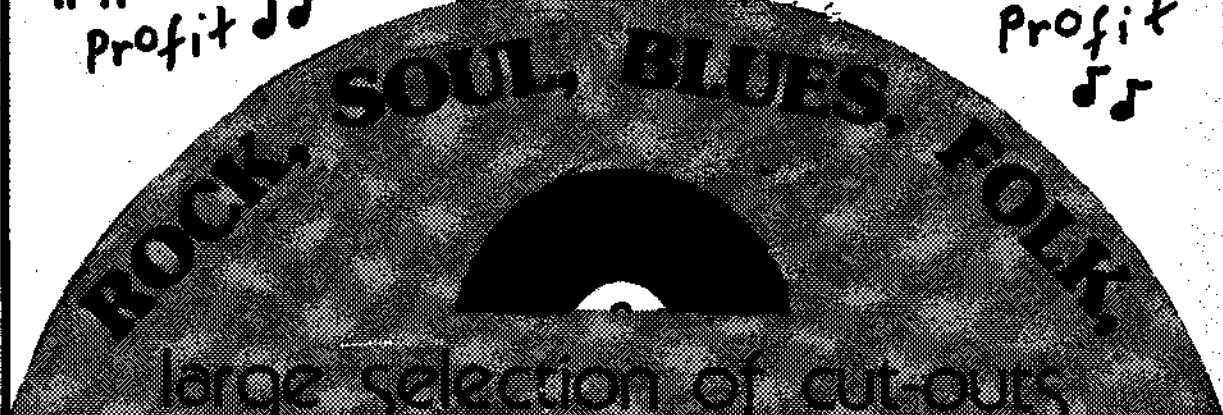
If there really is a Swine Flu threat, why are no other governments gearing up to protect their citizens? The British government, alarmed at America's unprecedented national preventive inoculation program, decided to research Swine Flu in order to validate the health threats. An experiment in which English volunteers were infected with Swine Flu virus from the United States yielded one case of mild discomfort for a 24 hour period. Other volunteers were able to function normally during the entire test period. These results lead British health authorities to conclude that Swine Flu is less virulent than most other strains of flu present in the world today.

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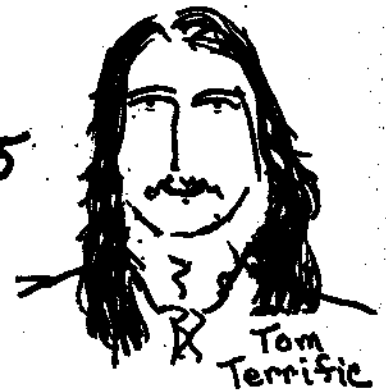
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Tom Terrific

If health is the main concern, why is the government encouraging farmers in Michigan and Wisconsin to sell contaminated cattle?-- Cattle which could be lethal! Thousands of head of cattle ingested feed accidentally contaminated by a toxic fire retardant chemical. For years, this poison has slowly and painfully accumulated and killed large numbers of these cattle.

Most of these herds are owned by conscientious farmers who would rather kill off the cattle and face financial ruin than pass off potentially lethal livestock on an unsuspecting public. However, most of these farmers have government loans backed by their herds as collateral. Instead of assisting these farmers to kill off contaminated cattle and financing new herds, the federal government has prevented them from destroying their collateral and encouraged them to continue selling contaminated milk or selling the sick cattle to slaughterhouses. In this manner, the farmers can raise enough money to pay off government loans.

At the same time, no one knows whether the beef from these animals will contain enough chemical residue to kill off consumers the way these chemicals killed off hundreds of head of cattle already. Fortunately, the farmers have enough moral responsibility

to buck government pressure and are withholding their contaminated herds; watching their cattle die, and facing the loss of their life's work.

Why protect us from flu and gamble with toxic beef? Why the inoculations when so many non-government medical authorities say they're unnecessary? Why is no other country bracing itself for the pig plague? Why must every man, woman, and child be inoculated before the upcoming fall elections? Why the concern over flu and not lethal beef? Will Americans be the only nationality untouched by the Swine Flu plague of 1976, or will America's Bicentennial be plagued by a totalitarian rule vaccinated into a naive public falling for another big government lie?

The program of national inoculation against Swine Flu may cost us more than just a pain in the arm and \$100 million plus dollars. Elections and mass inoculations are strangely linked here, like an Orwellian 1984 health campaign. Wouldn't it be uncanny if suddenly outbreaks of Swine Flu in certain areas caused voluntary inoculations to become mandatory? That would probably give us the answers to our questions, wouldn't it?

-- J. A. Kirschfield

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District 87 Schools Involved in Racist Cut-backs

The Bloomington Human Relations Commission heard a request from William O'Neal, Dean of Students at Bloomington Junior High School, to investigate the firings of four of the district's black teachers. District 87 employed only 11 black teachers.

The four teachers were a part of a total cutback of 75 teachers. O'Neal claimed that even though the firings were made on the basis of seniority, had there been equal employment opportunities for blacks in district 87 ten years ago, more black teachers would have survived the cut-backs.

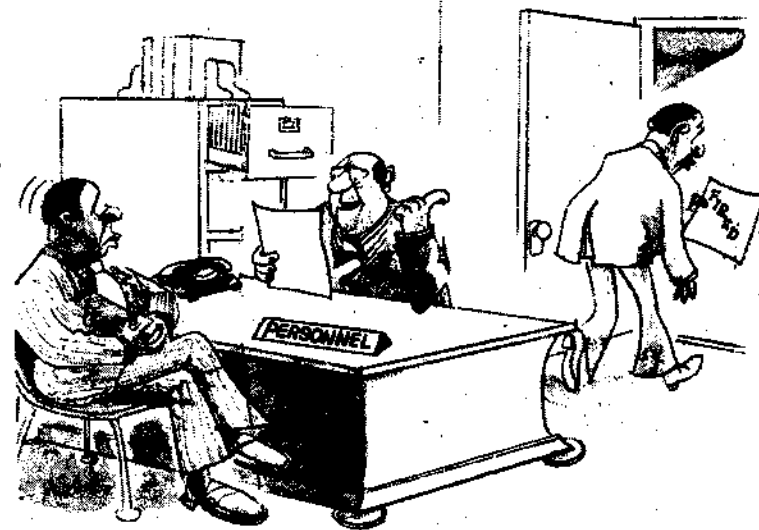
O'Neal was concerned about the effect of the lack of black teachers in district 87 schools. "The black youngsters at the high school won't have anyone to identify with," the Pantagraph quoted him. Such a situation will invariably affect the attitudes of white and black students, O'Neal said.

O'Neal, the four black teachers, a school board member, and district 87 superintendent George Stimeling met to discuss the cut-backs several weeks ago. Stimeling led the group to believe that district 87's options were closed because the Bloomington Education Association's contract stipulates that staff reductions be made on the basis

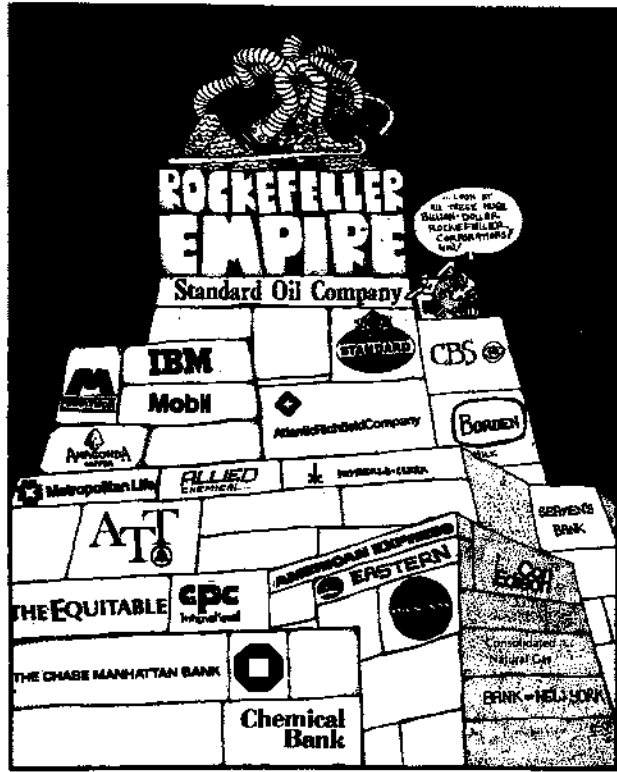
of seniority. Other HRC commissioners saw this as hogwash, stating that the BEA contract with District 87 should not "take precedence" over state and federal standards for minority employment.

Superintendent Stimeling seemed unconcerned about the problem, stating that the firing of four black teachers out of so many layoffs "doesn't seem unreasonable." "We've never felt that we discriminated or that we had a need for (an affirmative action plan)," the Pantagraph quoted him.

Marty Meketarian, Equal Opportunity specialist for the Bloomington Human Relations Commission, told the Post-American that the HRC has not yet begun its formal investigation, but expects that it will begin soon.



"By golly, you're right! You were the last one hired--Well, you won't be the first fired. There's one ahead of you."



Irony? What Irony?

"Some may think it ironic that one who has been blessed with a large measure of material resources should be advocating a simpler life-style. Actually, in my view, it is entirely consistent. The tradition of the value of work runs deep in our family's tradition. My father and grandfather taught us that waste was a sin no matter how great one's resources."

--Laurence S. Rockefeller, owner of \$250 million in resort developments in Florida, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, writing in an article entitled "Importance of a Simpler Lifestyle," in the Feb., 1976 issue of Reader's Digest.

Sexist Newspaper Exposed

NEW YORK (CPF/LNS)--The Boston Globe has refused to pay the Tufts University Observer for running a promotional ad because the student paper altered sexist language in the advertisement. The ad showed four Globe employees, three women and a man, and carried the headline, "Newspapermen." The Observer staff changed the head to "Newspaperpeople," to the displeasure of the Globe, which refused to pay the \$65 owed for the ad.

Fundraising Olympic Style

NEW YORK (LNS)--Next year's Olympic Games will be the most commercialized in history, according to the Wall Street Journal. Under a special corporate fund raising program launched by the U.S. Olympic Committee, any business that donates \$35,000 will be permitted to advertise that its product has "been selected for use by the U.S. Olympic Team." Presumably the team does not necessarily use the product, just the money. For \$70,000 a corporation will be permitted to use both the slogan and the famous Olympic symbol in all its advertising promotions.

ALTERNATIVE NEWS

A & P Harrasses Black Woman

NEW YORK (LNS)--A Gainesville, Florida group called Stop Violence Against Black Women has organized a boycott and daily picket of a local A&P store where a black woman was harrassed and physically attacked by a white male employee.

The woman, Barabara Stokes, was accused of shoplifting by the A&P butcher February 1, while at the store, then attacked by the butcher when she protested. Eyewitnesses reported the assault to police, who arrested Stokes for shoplifting.

Supporters of Stokes are demanding that the charges against her be dropped, and that the A&P and the butcher publicly apologize. Addressing other citizen grievances against A&P, the group is also demanding that the store stop selling scab-lettuce, grapes, Gallo wine, Sunsweet products and Sun Maid raisins, in support of the United Farm Workers; stop raising food prices on days when welfare and social security recipients receive monthly checks; and commence free food distribution to poor people.



Protest \$100 million For Yankee Stadium

NEW YORK(LNS)--About 1,000 demonstrators marched through New York's South Bronx April 15 to protest the opening of newly refurbished Yankee Stadium. The protestors, almost all residents of the Black and Latin community, blasted the city for pouring \$100 million into the ballpark while continuing to shut down hospitals, schools, drug programs and other essential services in the South Bronx.

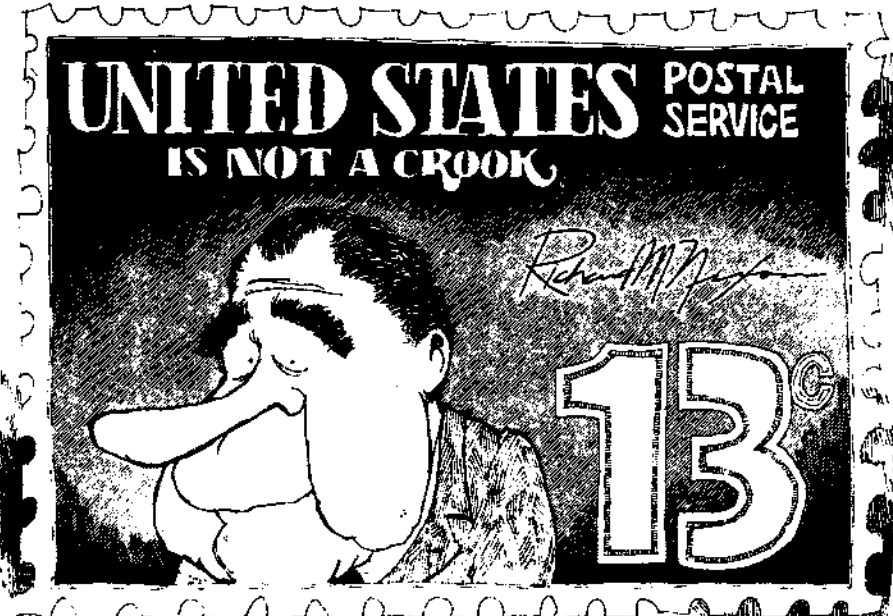
Chanting "The People United Will Never Be Defeated," and "They Got The Money, We're No Fools--Take It From the Banks and Give It to the Schools," the demonstrators marched for about two miles past the broken windows, vacant lots and crumbled buildings that are dominant in the area, finally ending at the shiny new stadium.

Postage Stamps Recycled

NEW YORK (LNS)--Some enterprising mail users have found a new way to save 13 cents--by erasing the cancellation marks off stamps and illegally using the stamps again, according to the Wall Street Journal.

The Postal Service has been using phosphorous on some stamps so that special machines can locate the stamp and properly position the letter for cancellation. But the inks used in the machine have not been aggressive enough to penetrate the phosphorous on some stamps, a spokesperson said, and the ink has been easy to erase.

The erasing doesn't work on every stamp, but the Postal Service spokesperson declined to list the troublesome ones. "If we told you which ones it works on," he said, "everybody would be out there erasing."



Unemployed? Check Out McClean County's CETA Program

The CETA program is involved in training activities and in public service employment preparing people for full time employment. The training activities include: (1) Classroom training--both pre-vocational and vocational (2) Work experience, and (3) On-the-job-training. All of this is provided at no expense to applicants. Wages and allowances are paid for participation.

Applicants must be residents of McLean County. They must have been unemployed at least 30 days or be underemployed as defined by poverty guidelines.

If you are interested or would like more information please inquire at 102A N. Main Street in Bloomington. Hours are 8 to 5, Monday thru Friday.

--Advertisement--

F-14 Top Flop

NEW YORK (LNS)--The F-14, the most expensive fighter plane ever built, is turning out to be a dud, the Navy admits. The plane, which costs \$22 million each (not including research and development), was first produced in 1973 and the Navy had plans to order 550 F-14's for their air-craft carriers. About 100 have been built so far.

The Navy grounded its entire F-14 fleet in late March after losing its second F-14 in three weeks. In the last two years, ten F-14's have been wrecked in crashes, mostly involving engine failures. The swing-wing F-14's are by far the most expensive fighters ever created, costing 123 times as much as World War II fighter planes.



SERVICE BRIEFS



Police Informer Spills Plot

NEW YORK (LNS)--For years supporters of the black revolutionary George Jackson have maintained that his 1971 death came as a result of a police conspiracy to murder the popular prison leader. A former Los Angeles Police Department undercover agent, Louis Tackwood, supported that claim on April 10 when he testified in court that as an undercover agent he was part of a two year murder conspiracy by police to kill Jackson.

Military Publicity--Deceptive

NEW YORK (LNS)--The U. S. military spent \$93 million for recruitment purposes and was given an additional \$37 million in free "public service" advertising in 1975, according to Pacific Stars and Gripes, a G.I. newspaper from Okinawa.

Capitalizing on massive unemployment in many areas of the country, recent recruitment pitches emphasize jobs and job training. These are highly deceptive, however. Stars and Gripes reports that 5000 soldiers were discharged from the service last year for "mistaken enlistment," a euphemism for fraudulent recruitment practices by the military.

For every G.I. who presses the issue and manages to be discharged, however, there are several thousand others who "just take their disappointment and stick it out, learning such valuable skills as paint chipping, lawn mowing and garbage collecting," the paper says.

Gay Group Sets Record Straight

NEW YORK (LNS)--The following statement was issued April 5 by the National Gay Task Force: "We wish to state categorically that to the best of our knowledge and information neither Pope Paul VI, Richard M. Nixon, Bebe Rebozo, Henry Kissinger, Scoop Jackson nor J. Edgar Hoover are or were at any time practicing homosexuals. It is our fervent hope that our information is correct."

\$4 Billion In Unnecessary Operations

NEW YORK (Feminist Communications/LNS)--According to recently released figures, an estimated 2.4 million unnecessary surgeries were performed in the United States in 1974. These unneeded surgeries took nearly 12,000 lives and cost patients almost \$4 billion. The most common of these surgeries were hysterectomies, tonsilectomies, and appendectomies.

MALCOLM X
MAY 19, 1925 - FEBRUARY 21, 1965

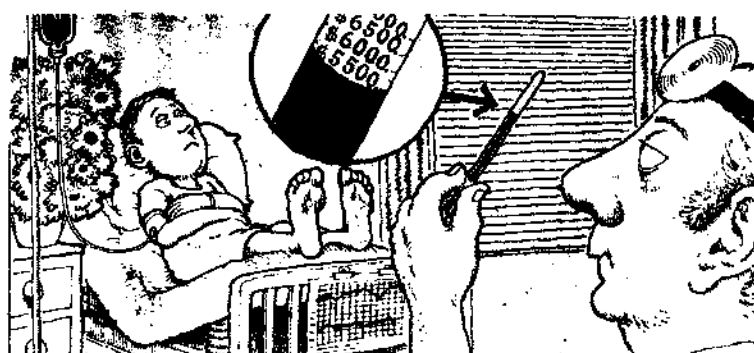
NO. I'M NOT an American-- I'm one of the 22 million black people who are the victims of Americanism. One of the 22 million black people who are the victims of democracy, nothing but disguised hypocrisy ... I don't see any American dream; I see an American nightmare.

-- Malcolm X, April 3, 1964

Rape Reparations

SEATTLE (OFF OUR BACKS/PANDORA)--Rape Relief, a Seattle based organization aiding rape victims, has recently received donations from some rather incongruous sources: a number of Superior court judges have demanded that convicted rapists make contributions to Rape Relief along with their prison sentence.

Judge Donald Horowitz says he regularly sentences individuals to make contributions rather than fining them and letting the money go to the "anonymous state". In the cases which resulted in donations to Rape Relief, he felt the offenses were "political acts against women and a product of institutionalized sexism". He thought the contributions would serve to "raise the rapists' consciousness."



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Man vs. Woman in Cuckoo's Nest

I'd like to talk about why Milo Forman's film One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest is so popular. It's a very effective movie, subtle but powerful. Audience response when I saw the film was loud and enthusiastic. Men and women in the theatre cheered McMurphy as if he were fighting their own battles for individuality and nonconformity in a restrictive society. But I don't think that the real popularity of the movie grows from its statements about freedom, the treatment of insanity in our society, or even the basic insanity of that society. The real popularity of Cuckoo's Nest is based on the film's assertion of male superiority, a concept which is so much a part of our lives that we don't even see, much less question, the basic assumptions that inform this film. I want to expose these assumptions, which are the ground against which we see and interpret the actions of the characters. It is to this ground, the conflict between Man and Woman, that we respond emotionally.

The basic assumption that informs One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest is this: any man, no matter how broken, is better than a woman. The neurotic, psychotic, violent, moronic, and childlike inmates of the ward are all better people than Nurse Ratchett. We like them. They are men who have simply forgotten their superiority until McMurphy arrives to remind them of it. Members of the audience, depending on their attitudes toward mental illness, may disagree about how crazy the various inmates are, but they are united in their hatred of Nurse Ratchett as an unnatural, castrating woman.

Even if we perceive McMurphy as a violent and adolescent asshole, and the other inmates as weak or stupid or just plain crazy, we must nevertheless hate Nurse Ratchett; she is somehow responsible for McMurphy's aggression and the inmates' craziness. The fact that she has real power over a group of men is a clear violation of what men call the natural order. Her appearance -- her slightly full figure and placid expression -- and her pretense to fairness are designed to remind us of Mother. The only people women have power over are their children, and that power only lasts a short time. McMurphy's arrival on the ward signifies the beginning of adolescence. Nurse/Mother Ratchett's period of domination is over, his actions seem to say. It's time to grow up and enter the real world, where women do not boss men. Nurse Ratchett, Jimmy's mother, and Mr. Harding's wife have upset the natural order. They are not just aggressive women, but Oedipal monsters, whose refusal to accept the law of nature makes everything their fault. They are not human beings, asserting themselves, but Mothers,

trying to extend their period of control beyond its implicit limits.

Look at the other women in the movie. The good woman is the proverbial Tart with a Heart of Gold. Candy, McMurphy's friend, is pretty, obliging, not too bright, and she smiles, smiles, smiles. She doesn't talk much and puts out cheerfully. Now that's a real woman! She adores McMurphy and is willing to let the other inmates slobber all over her at his say-so. (Her character reminds me of the happy darkies singing in the cotton fields of the south -- guilty projections of a ruling class.) Nurse Ratchett's assistant is even more passive than Candy. She barely opens her mouth throughout the movie, and looks like she's going to say "Duh..." when she does. This is also acceptable behavior in a woman. The night supervisor, a woman of some power in the hospital, is gratuitously made to look ridiculous by her corn-cob-up-the-ass walk. And we're shown what Billy's mother is, even though we never see her. The miraculous cure of his stutter after he sleeps with Candy makes it clear that mommy is a castrating bitch.

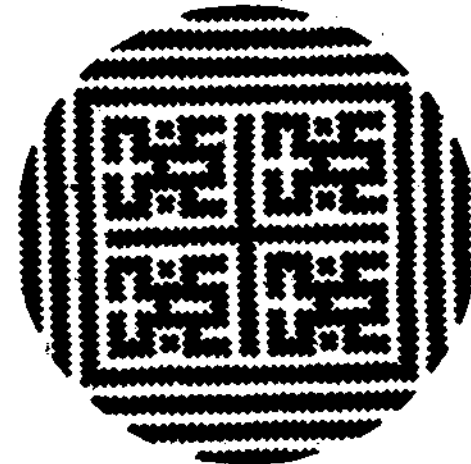
The movie tells us what a real woman does: she keeps her mouth shut and puts out. And the other side of the coin is McMurphy, a real man. From his example, we can conclude that real men fight and fight: they are active and aggressive and have implicit power over women. McMurphy and Candy are the ideal man and woman in the world of the film, and we can measure the other characters against them. When we do, the real appeal of the film becomes clear. Compared to McMurphy, none of the other inmates are real men -- they don't fight and they don't fight and they do take orders from women. Yet they are treated sympathetically. We feel pity, not hatred for them. It's not their fault. Nurse Ratchett, who does not keep her mouth shut and does not put out and does have power over men is not, to put it mildly, treated with any sympathy. It is not the System that oppresses the men in this movie, it's Woman -- the mother, the castrator. The applause and cheering in the audience when McMurphy attacks Nurse Ratchett tell the whole story. The movie tells us that while unnatural men should be pitied, unnatural women should be murdered. The ending of the film is anticlimactic; I think the audience completely blocked out McMurphy's failure and death. The real climax is his attempted execution of Nurse Ratchett for the unspeakable crime of not acting like a woman.

If you think I'm trying to defend Nurse Ratchett's character here, I'm not. I'm trying to point out that she's not a real character at all. The other

characters in the movie have human dimensions. They can evoke feelings of pity or affection or superiority in us; we can understand them. But Nurse Ratchett's behavior appears motivated only by a wish to control -- no complexity there. We are given no key to her personality. She has no human frailties and this makes her superhuman; since we can't know her or identify with her, we must fear her. In this way the movie makes her a symbol, an evil goddess who holds all the cards, and we respond to her on a different level than we respond to the more human, flawed characters. She touches our deepest feelings, molded by a male-dominated society since birth, which tell us that women must be denied any kind of real power. She is a projection of man's fear of women, the fear that she will gain power after a history of oppression and turn on him.

If the movie were really about institutions, or inhuman treatment of the nonconformist in our society McMurphy would be a more powerful and heroic character, motivated by more than his adolescent need for action; and his defeat would be the emotional climax of the movie. But that's not what the movie is about. It's a movie designed to put woman in her place, and show her the consequences of usurping the male role. I don't pretend to know what the men who made this movie thought they were doing, but I know what they have done. They have upheld, with passion and violence, the myth of male superiority at a time when women are beginning to successfully challenge that myth. As women become more conscious of the complete prevalence of this myth in all areas of life, we can expect to see more attempts, like this film, to put woman back in her place without acknowledging that she has broken out of it.

-- Alice in Navyland



Grain Dust Beneficial?

(Job Health News Service/LNS--A Ralston Purina official has concluded that grain dust is actually good for you. In a letter to the Wisconsin University School for Workers, the Ralston official wrote: "Although I cannot document it with specific reference, I think it has generally been held that grain dust may actually be beneficial to a normal, healthy pair of lungs."

Why? Because, he says, it causes a worker to cough up foreign material and thus clear the respiratory system.

WE WON

"The Vietnam War was not a military defeat. We won every battle. The American record of never losing a war is intact."

General William C. Westmorland, Retired U.S. Army Chief of Staff and top commander in Indochina at the height of U.S. troop buildup, in a statement made on March 31, 1976.

"Vietnam is one country, the Vietnamese people are one people. Rivers may dry up, mountains may be eroded, but this truth will not change."

-- Ho Chi Minh

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Poetry For People

Few people can honestly claim that they've never written poetry. However, poetry, like music, is an art that most people enjoy passively, if at all. A slick published book of "great" poetry is as intimidating to a notebook scribbler as a slick studio album is to a shower singer. Both the book and the album might lead you to believe that real music, real poetry, should be left up to a tiny group of uniquely gifted people, who probably live in New York.

If you read the McLean County Poetry Review you can see that this isn't true. The editors, Ruth Wantling and Terence Fitzgerald, have collected a whole bunch of great poems written by people who live in this area. The Review challenges the whole system of poetry-for-profit that big publishing companies perpetuate. This system often requires a poet to have "connections" and what the publishers perceive as "saleability." And poets, like musicians, can complain that too often they have to make too many compromises for the sake of "saleability".

Last year, at the People's Park alternative Rites of Spring on ISU's quad, we saw great music made by people who never cut a record or got mentioned in Rolling Stone. In my opinion, these unpaid musicians jamming together sounded better than any slick superstar ISU could have recruited for huge sums of money.

McLean County Poetry Review does the same thing for local poets that People's Park did for local musicians. These poets deserve to be widely read, and we deserve to read them. And even without the trappings of establishment critical approval, perfect typography, and a high price, the vitality of the collection shines through.

The current McLean County Poetry Review is the second issue. The first issue, printed last year, included a wide range of poems, from the simple to the sophisticated. The second issue contains what would probably be called "better" poetry, in traditional terms--perhaps because the editors had more poems sent in to choose

30

from. One thing I like about both issues is the large number of poets represented. The variety of subjects, styles, and forms (from traditional sonnet to free verse) shows that the editors are not pushing a certain brand of poem. The selection is well-balanced; I think that even if you claim that you don't like or don't understand poetry, you'll find at least one poem in here that is striking, that speaks to you in some way. Or, if you adhere to more rigorous literary standards, you will find poems that satisfy your critical taste.

The second issue also has some excellent black and white art. Wantling and Fitzgerald hope to collect more black and white drawings for #3, which they will put together as soon as they have enough material. Send your poetry and art to:

101 E. Sycamore St.
Normal, IL 61761

with a self-addressed stamped envelope.

You can pick up a copy of the Review at Divinyl Madness Record Store on North St. in Normal or at the above address. It costs \$1, which pays the production costs. The editors will also consider contributions from other parts of the U.S. and Canada.

--Phoebe Caulfield

B-N New School Taking Applications

The Bloomington-Normal New School is now accepting applications for admission in the fall, 1976. Interested parents are invited to call the school registrar, Mrs. Dorothy Berkson at 829-6777; or to visit the school at 320 E. Mulberry St., Bloomington.

The New School is a parent co-operative school for children 5-9 years old. The school, listed with the Illinois Dep't. of Public Instruction, opened in 1971 and enrolls approximately 35 children. It employs two full-time teachers, and is run by a Board of Directors elected from the parent body. The Bloomington-Normal New School admits students of any race, color, and national or ethnic origin. Classes are held from 9:00 until 3:00 each weekday from late August until mid-May.

The New School offers children and parents an environment that fosters child-centered learning. Its basic methods are those of the "open school" as pioneered in the British Infant

Schools. The child may move freely within the rooms assigned to his or her class from one learning center to another, each designed and equipped to accentuate an aspect of the school's curriculum. The child's teacher is his or her main guide, but the teacher's authority is established naturally, and his or her responsibility is to foster the child's total learning. The child's day is likely to be quite varied, but whatever the activity, he or she is encouraged to progress at his or her own rate and learn to direct himself or herself in a productive and self-satisfying way.

Parents contribute their time and their talents to the school and steer the school in the direction they want for their children.

For further news release information, contact: Carl Jensen
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AN EXPERIENCE YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO PASS UP

New Age Coop Sparks Local Music Scene

A lot of things get taken for granted in this community, and that can be deadly. Anything that gets taken for granted eventually must become meaningless or mediocre--and both can be devastating.

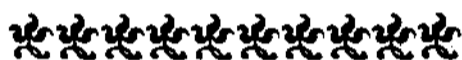
I don't know about you, but I've for a long time taken the music situation in Bloomington-Normal for granted. There was a certain level, I thought, of musical expertise in the area, certain places to go to talk above performers playing at this level--and that was that.

Only rarely did I find any kind of interaction between local musicians and an audience composed of more than just the musicians' friends and that interaction had to take place in spite of bar-type conditions working against it.

But that's all changing now: thanks in large part to the efforts of New Age Music Coop.

New Age is working to better the lot of the music community in the area. They're concerned with helping both musicians and audience, so that local music gets a chance. They are, for instance, designing the music set-up at the Lazy J bar with an ear for variety and good presentation. They're attempting to build up a booking system that does away with managerial ripoffs "that the musicians can run themselves."

"The concept behind New Age," says Denny DeBurbon, one of the coop's organizers, "is to develop a community of musicians, artisans, and audiences." "Some of the ways this will manifest itself will be in securing living quarters and food for travelling musicians, giving benefits for alling musicians and larger things, building a sound studio together, and setting up the cooperative booking system."



New Age started in fall of last year. Since then coop members have been touring local bars and other areas where musicians might play to get an idea of the set-up. Info pertaining to size, sound system quality, etc., has been put together in a file for coop members to read.

"We've also got a lot of promo junk on all the musicians," DeBurbon says, "for all to use." "We're working on setting up a publicity system."

New Age Coop boasts a current membership of 14 groups and 12 single performers. Member musicians hail from Champaign, Decatur, and Springfield in addition to Bloomington-Normal. There's variety in the group: from country to folk and blues to varied kinds of rock.



"We don't want to be limited," Denny says, "we want to encourage music." He cites a recent Rolling Stone article on the old sixties San Francisco music community as an ideal. "Competition isn't necessary. We intend to be supportive, complementary of those in the coop." This, New Age feels is what helps improve the quality of music in the community -- active commitment to your music and others' music.

In addition, New Age, which presently boasts of eight working members, plans to work with other types of area artists. A proposed light show is in the works; several people are talking about improv theatre.

"We're all pretty crazy," DeBurbon says. "It should add flavor to the area."

Bloomington-Normal needs more such craziness.

-- D. C.



VD Clinic

The Community for Social Action has been exploring approaches to encourage the Public Health Department to expand its services to opening a VD clinic.

At this time, CSA needs people who have been denied services (diagnosis or treatment) to come forth and be available to so testify to State officials. Anyone interested please call:

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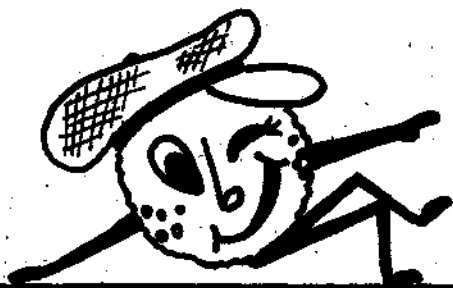
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