

Eastern Illinois University

The Keep

The Post Amerikan (1972-2004)

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Post Amerikan

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BLOOMINGTON NORMAL

10¢

POST-AMERIKAN

VOL 1 NO 12

DEC. 1972



INSIDE:

**VIDETTE
EXPOSED**

**GYNECOLOGIST EXAMINED
AGAIN**

Women's Place at ISU

**CROSSWORD
PUZZLE**

CULTURE COUNTER

Local Citizens Honored

AND MUCH MORE...

THE Post

The Post-American comes out every third Friday, except the next one, which will come out four Fridays after this one. The paper is put together at 114½ North St., in Normal.

Policy of sorts: All material in this issue is the product of individuals who argue and differ with each other, so no one article should be construed as representing the paper's line (we don't really have one.) This includes the regular columns, which aren't

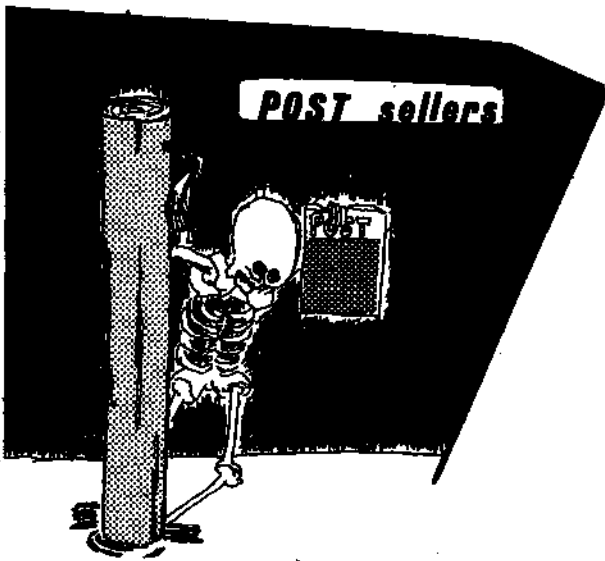
HELLO--I'M A POLICY. I GO AS FOLLOWS: "MOST (OR AT LEAST SOME) OF THE STUFF IN THIS PAPER IS WRITTEN BY PEOPLE-- PROFESSIONAL BEINGS!" THERE'S MUCH IN THIS SHEET ALL OF THEM AGREE ON (AND WHO WOULD EXPECT THEM TO?) AS SUCH, THE PAPER HAS NO LINES CEPT FOR IT'S BORDERS. OKAY?

that regular anymore, as several won't be found in this issue.

Send all news articles, book and record reviews, how-to-do-it articles, information, commentary, cartoons--ANYTHING--to the office. This includes letters to the editor, which we welcome, even though we don't have an editor.

Classified ads are free and should be sent to the office. Regular advertising costs 30 bucks a page, 15 for a half, etc. Call 828-7026.

You can make some bread hawking the Post--up to .5¢ for each copy sold. Call 828-7026, 829-3701, or 828-7944. Call today! Hawk this issue!



Normal

Apple Tree, 117 E Beaufort
Fritz Pretzels, 115 North St.
Caboose Records, 101 North St.
Omega Shop, 111 E. Beaufort
Mr. Goodbar, 111½ North St.
Student Stores, 115 North St.
Minstrel Record Parlor, 311 S. Main
Mother Murphy's, 111½ North St.
Budget Tapes and Records, 111 E. Beaufort

Bloomington

The Joint, 605½ North Main
McLean County Pant Co., 601 N. Main
DA's Liquors, Oakland & Main
Al's Book World, 111 W. Front
Book Bazaar, 205 N. Main
Maple Grove Trading Co., 310½ N. Main
News Nook, 402½ N. Main
Book Hive, 103 W. Front
Bottle Shop, 1201 E. Oakland
Gaston's Barber Shop, 212½ N. Center
Book Bazaar, Eastland Shopping Center

RENTAL BLUES

On Saturday, November 18th the Pantagraph ran an article in which Mr. Donald L. Jones of 805 E. Bell reported the theft of furniture valued at \$200 from an "apartment building" at 903 W. Mulberry, Bloomington. Mr. James L. Miller of 202 N. Grove, Normal was given as the owner of the furniture and Mr. Jones as owner of the home.

We have been renting the house at 903 W. Mulberry since September and we were rather shocked the morning that the above described article came to our attention. For starters, Mr. Donald Jones does not own the house, rather his wife Evelyn is buying it from Mr. Miller. Furthermore, Evelyn Jones handles all of the rental procedures.

Secondly, we did not live in an "apartment" house and we feel this was contrived on the part of the Jones' to circumvent a recently passed Bloomington ordinance requiring all non-family dwellings of more than five persons to file for a license and for the landlord to provide clean linens and washroom facilities on each floor, among other things. Did Mr. Jones list the building as an "apartment building" by error or to prevent legal reprimand?

Oviously our major concern was in dealing with the stolen articles, though we were somewhat distraught since no articles from the house were missing. Immediately after reading the article, we called Mrs. Jones (since she owns and rented the house to us) and she hung up on us after telling us that her husband is handling the matter, and she knew nothing whatsoever about it. We then went to the home of Mr. James Miller and he was as confused as us. First he pointed out that there was not \$200 worth of furniture in the house to begin with, and that Mr. Jones had not contacted him about the alleged robbery. He came to our home and proceeded to check out the robbery report, and after careful inspection, his conclusion was that nothing, with the exception of a \$5 garbage carrier, was missing.

Since the furniture which Mr. Miller owns was not stolen, since Mr. Donald L. Jones of 805 E. Bell does not own the home, and since the house was rented as a complete unit and not as apartments. just what are Mr. and Mrs.

Jones trying to accomplish?

These are but a few examples of the rather bizzare treatment we have received from Mrs. Jones. We rented the home beginning the first of September of this year for \$250 a month plus all utilities. We immediately reported to Mrs. Jones that a number of repairs should be made on the house and she agreed to 1) Supply us paint and brushes to paint the rooms 2) Put a shower in 3) Provide an "oriental rug" for the living room 4) Allow us the use of one of the two refrigerators in the basement. She refused or in other ways evaded 1) correcting the poor water pressure 2) fixing the bannister railing leading to the second story 3) replacing the chimney which had allowed water to spot walls in the two upstairs bedrooms 4) Repairing floor tiles which were missing and corroding in the dining area 5) Fixing a cabinet door in the kitchen.

We never got the shower. She took both the refrigerators from the basement. Our "oriental" rug turned out to be an old rug which we had to pick up from the front porch of a house where the tenants were throwing it away.

And still this is not all. On October 14th, the ceiling in the living room collapsed. We immediately went to Bielfeldt Realty where Mrs. Jones works to report it. She was not there so we left word that she should contact us immediately since the situation was dangerous. Two days later she showed up with her son and told us that a little glue and some tiles would repair it as good as new and added that the ceilings of all old homes fall in. We then told her that we did not feel that her measures would provide safety to the members of the household, that she had been negligent in her position as landlady and that we felt the housing authority should supervise the damage correction. Upon hearing this she split (without cleaning up the piles of plaster) and the next contact we had with her was through innumerable other persons, prospective buyers of the house, another real estate agent handling the attempted sales, Mr. Miller and her husband, who allowed himself in at 9:00 on a Friday evening with a friend, each carrying a can of Pabst and proceeded to inform us that he was removing furniture, two refrigerators, and the stove before noon the next day. To say he was belligerent is a gross

understatement. We told him that we were still renting the house and he said that he didn't care, that he had purchased the items from "this Mrs. Jones" and since a "colored lady" would take possession the next day, he was going to remove the furniture regardless of what we said or did. We told him we were going to contact the housing authority and a lawyer. Before he left, he claimed there had been a refrigerator in the basement two weeks previously which was rather strange since Mrs. Jones had the refrigerator removed a good three weeks before. When we questioned Mrs. Jones about the whereabouts of the refrigerator, she claimed she had given it to a friend so that she might keep her baby's milk cold, but after it had been brought to her friend's home, it wouldn't work, so it was now at a junkyard.

The day after the two men came to our home, the article about the stolen furniture appeared in the Pantagraph. We do not know for certain to this day whether one of the men was Donald Jones, but if neither was, how could Mr. Jones file a theft report when he hadn't even come to the house? On reflection though, it makes more sense that he filed a false report without having been to the house, though this would seem to be a rather obscure practice. Regardless of the identity of the two men, the false theft report did appear and while most of the household was on Thanksgiving break, an investigator came to our house and named two of the members of the household as robbery suspects, that is, suspects for a robbery that had never taken place. We are waiting for more info on the situation and when we do get some, we'll let you know. For the meantime, the house will be condemned, since Mrs. Jones made absolutely no effort to clean up or fix the ceiling for over a month in which we were still occupying the home.

NOTE: Hopefully this will be the first of a series of articles written by persons who have had dealings with Mrs. Jones or others who feel their rental situation with other landlords is or was unfair.

Paul Potocky
Steve Folkers
John Peterson
Jeri Light
Mike Patrick
Roger Svenhaugen

AGAIN!!

By Popular Demand!!

ANOTHER

NEW, GUP,

COUNTERCULTURE and

=REVOLUTIONARY...

CROSSWORD puzzle!

ACROSS

- 1. What you have to watch out for
- 5. Tools for pleasure
- 14. What nervous hippies have in their pants.
- 15. Poor people's butter
- 16. Semi----; tribe victimized by Amerikan imperialism
- 17. You don't want a bald one
- 18. "Will you still need me when I'm _____?" --Beatles
- 20. What birth control pills stop from becoming babies
- 21. Two words for shit; one English, the other French (two words)
- 22. What life under the oppression of Amerikan pig capitalism breeds
- 24. a right-on Vietnamese group (abbr.)
- 25. D-- of iniquity--hippies' home
- 26. A----; a good way to hit back at the pigs
- 27. What National Lampoon makes money from
- 29. What you should get in gear, you lazy hippies!
- 30. poisonous weed capitalist pushers want you to smoke (brand name)

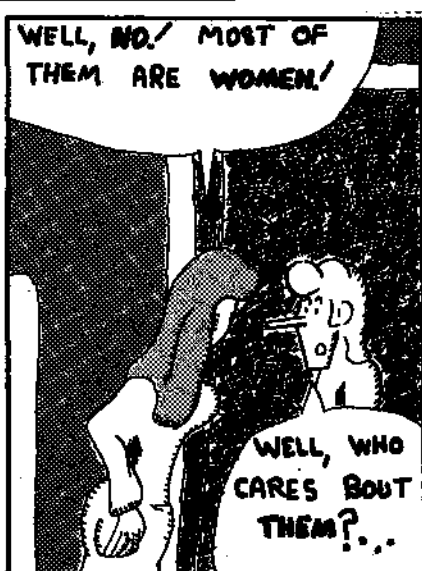
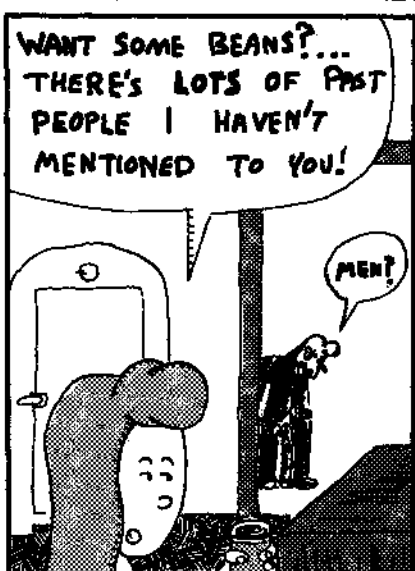
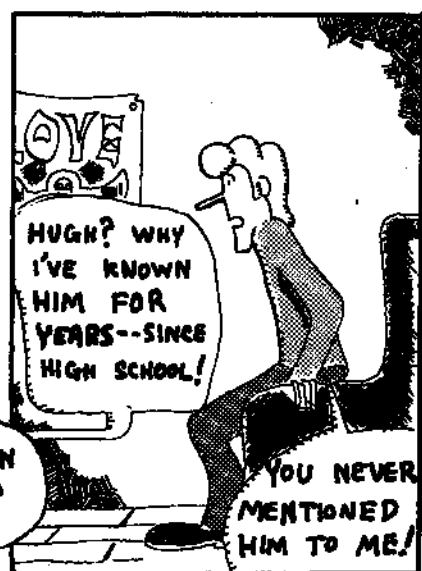
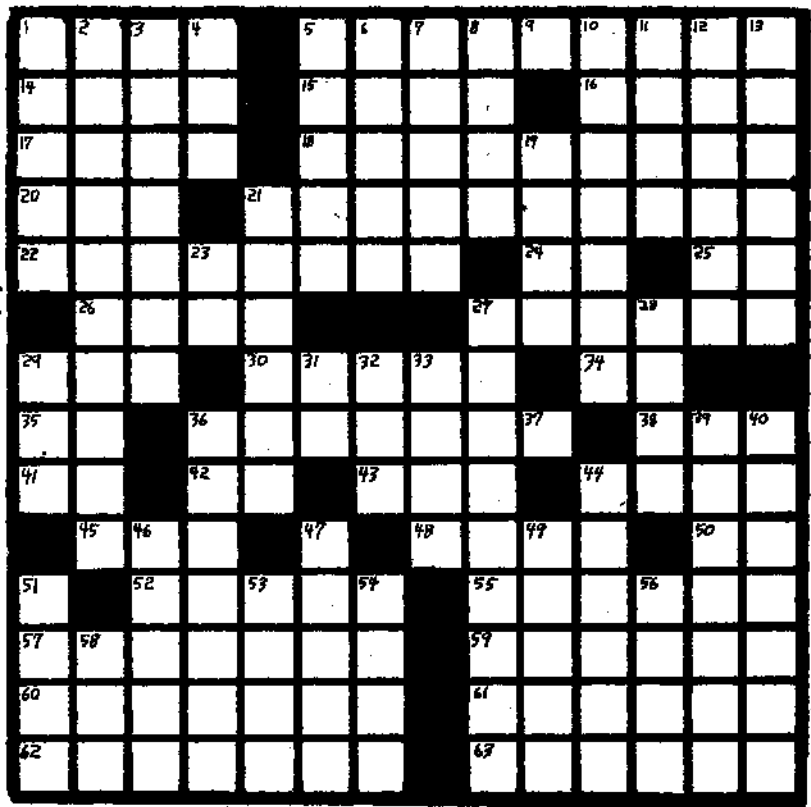
- 43. --CC; abbreviation for Stokeley Carmichael's organization.
- 35. --G; type of plane used by the North Vietnamese
- 36. What half the things you do probably are, with all the repressive laws lately
- 38. object of imperialist greed
- 41. Where it's _.
- 42. Who Tommy wanted everyone to hear, see, touch, and feel.
- 43. What greasers do to their engines at stoplights
- 44. We must ---- our critical revolutionary consciousness until it is sharp enough to discern racism, sexism, and elitism wherever it may exist.
- 45. You're my sweet potato, and I --- yours.
- 47. middle initial of Dogpatch Congressman
- 48. "What are ---- damn hippie punks trying to prove?" --Archie Bunker
- 50. fairly cheap automobile
- 51. A one-letter word
- 52. Al's specialty
- 55. scene of famous WWII ghetto uprising
- 57. What unwed mothers aren't
- 59. Imperialist invasion fleet defeated in the 16th century.

- 60. Sometimes the hash you get is _____.
- 61. When a small country invites Amerikan investment, you can be sure the U.S. is the _____.
- 62. Star of Dr. Strangelove
- 63. When an FBI agent comes to your door, make sure he never _____.

DOWN

- 1. The thing those wierd-o's twirl during football half-times.
- 2. Frequent setting for political disruptions
- 3. Who makes those Levi bell-bottoms you're wearing?
- 4. Mao's middle name
- 5. What pigs sometimes use to fight crowds of citizens
- 6. She'll let you get anything you want at her place of business.
- 7. Most people only have one of them, but Christine Jorgenson had two.
- 8. A guy trying to pick you up has the ---- for you.
- 9. Papa Kennedy's middle initial
- 10. Silent and insidious, the clap ----- women without their knowing it.
- 11. What hippies with no money are
- 12. Someone who escapes from the pigs is an -----.
- 13. Acid can help bring a more _____ vision of things.
- 19. Young Marxists for a Vital America (abbr.)
- 21. One way of dealing with a breast is to ----- it.
- 23. --t; What the very fabric of Amerikan society will
- 27. What you probably work for if you have a job
- 28. Hippie slang for "interested in."
- 29. pig doktor organization (abbr.)
- 31. --d; what none of us wants to be
- 32. Revolutionary Environmentalists' Retreat (abbr.)
- 33. The Grey Panthers fight for the rights of the ____.
- 36. What straight people think you are
- 37. First initial of a prime slab of Texas pork.
- 39. What the U.S. really is, but claims North Vietnam is
- 40. We can be sure that the structure of international capitalism will continue to generate ----- in the future (two words)
- 44. What you might want to be if you got really sick of everything being so fucked up.
- 46. When the Berkeley City Council may have a radical majority. (This is a trick to get you to read the rest of the paper.) Also: "the coolest month" (a trick to get you to read "The Wasteland")
- 47. What you'd feel like doing if you heard Nixon or Agnew talk.
- 49. a transparent rap
- 51. Andy's partner
- 53. Weird hippie ceremony
- 54. What gamblers give you before they take your money
- 56. What Ezra Pound wasn't
- 58. Desmond Morris is a naked one.

SOLUTION P. 17



4 DR. RUDNICKI EXAMINED AGAIN

by Phoebe and Holden Caulfield

In our last article (Post-American #10) we reported on our interviews with several of Dr. Rudnicki's ex-patients. There were two false diagnoses reported, one of gonorrhea and one mistaken pregnancy diagnosis. Two women were told by Rudnicki that they had cysts, and had to have extra appointments scheduled; the cysts disappeared spontaneously. Another woman complained of headaches, and was given three separate pelvic examinations. We also reported speaking with two women who were not at all displeased with Dr. Rudnicki.

Since that article, we have conducted interviews with two more of Rudnicki's ex-patients.

BARBARA'S STORY

Barbara went to Dr. Rudnicki in the Spring of 1971. She wanted to renew her prescription for birth control pills. After sitting in the waiting room for two hours, she finally got to see Dr. Rudnicki.

Barb told us that a nurse was present all during the examination, but that she was alone with the doctor during the pre-examination interview.

"It was his rap that got me," Barb told us. "Questions totally irrelevant to my method of birth control, such as how often do I have sex? Do I ever plan on getting married?" "He said, 'Don't you think you ought to take a break?' and that's verbatim."

"I inferred that he considered me to be promiscuous," Barbara told us. "I had some bruises around my collar bone, and he said, 'You two must really go at it.'"

Barb said that Rudnicki wanted to know about periods as they were before she started taking the pill. According to Barbara, after telling Rudnicki of her highly irregular periods, the doctor said "Well, you're probably sterile." "He really hit me in the face," she told us, "I was really shaken."

Dr. Rudnicki didn't want Barb to continue taking the pill. Barb said he told her that if she was sterile, there was no need to worry about birth control. But, Barb said, Rudnicki warned that if she wasn't sterile, the longer she took the pill and suppressed ovulation, the less likely it would be that she could ever conceive.

This really put Barb in a bind. She had to make a decision soon, as her pills were almost gone. If she was going to continue on birth control pills, she had to renew her prescription within

a few days.

Though Rudnicki had told her the pills were unnecessary, she doubted his claim that she was sterile. Barb told us her family doctor, a gynecologist, knew of her irregular periods but never had said anything about her possibly being sterile. And she said she felt sure he would have mentioned it.



But she said Rudnicki's warning worried her. She didn't want to impair her capacity for having children.

Barb finally called Planned Parenthood for advice. They referred Barb to a place in Peoria, and she went.

Barb told us that the people in Peoria couldn't imagine why any doctor could say, from a simple interview, that she was sterile. Barb got her prescription for pills renewed.

JEAN'S EXPERIENCE

Jean first went to Dr. Rudnicki in the Fall of 1971. She had a rash around her vulva, and also thought she had a yeast infection

Dr. Rudnicki gave Jean some medicine for her rash. After the examination, the doctor said he didn't know if Jean had gonorrhea or syphilis, or both.

According to Jean, Rudnicki said the test for gonorrhea was too difficult and expensive. Instead, he gave her some antibiotics, just in case she did have it.

Jean said Rudnicki took some blood for a syphilis test, and told her to come back in a week.

When Jean came back, Rudnicki said the blood test was inconclusive. Jean said he took another blood sample and scheduled another appointment.

According to Jean, when she saw the doctor again, he told her she had syphilis. Yet, for some reason, Jean told us, Rudnicki took a third blood sample. This one was to be sent to California for analysis.

All this waiting made Jean upset. The month's uncertainty about whether or not she really had syphilis weighed on her mind. The worrying began to interfere with Jean's school work. Jean said she was also very concerned about how to pay for all these blood tests, let alone the expense of treatment, if she needed it. She finally had to take time from her studies to get a job.

After another two weeks, Jean got the results of the California analysis. She told us that Rudnicki said the test was "negative with some positive factors." Jean said she was told that there could be something "seriously wrong" with her and that she should see an internal medicine specialist.

Jean endured the further expense of seeing an internal medicine specialist. She said he did not report anything wrong with her, but he did give her a lecture on the VD epidemic and the morals of today's youth.

By this time, Jean told us, her original reasons for going to the doctor were gone. Her rash had cleared up, and whatever she had thought was a yeast infection had gone away by itself.

When Thanksgiving vacation came, Jean went home and saw her family doctor. She said she described the symptoms that had first caused her to see Dr. Rudnicki. Jean's family doctor said it was probably a yeast infection.

We will continue to report on Dr. Rudnicki as we talk to more of his patients. Also, we encourage women who have had experience with this gynecologist to write to the Post-American. All that protects the privacy of the examining room is your silence.

More Letters on Dr. Rudnicki

5

Editor:

I'm writing this story concerning Dr. Richard Rudnicki. I can't really believe what I'm reading as I've been going to this doctor for almost two years and he has never said or done anything out of the way. These ladies say he has touched them too long, and stood too close. First off, how in the heck is he supposed to examine a person if he doesn't get at a position to see them? He sure can't do it across the room. If the patient has or seems to think she has a lump in her breast or whatever, well he has to feel around it to see if it's spreadable or not. If a person wants a good complete examination they are going to have to go through this. Who wants a doctor that takes one look at you and that's that?

Now his detected sexual overtones, what is that? A low, soft, sweet understanding voice? I'd rather hear that than to hear a yelling, screaming, shouting voice. Sure he has moods, as he is on call twenty-four hours a day and then has maybe 25 to 50 patients a day at his office plus the ones at the hospital and deliveries. Who wouldn't be moody? I know I sure wouldn't want to be in his shoes. His questions? Well I don't know this Carol's situation, but it may be that he had to dig deep to find out. You just can't tell an illness from looking, that's for darn sure. That's what he is there for--to find out what the ailment is all about, and he should know what he's doing. If the patient knew different then she shouldn't have been at his office in the first place.

I can't really believe that he would proposition anyone in the examining room. First, because there is a nurse in there with him--unless you ask to see him privately. I can sure see why the doctors have the nurses in there now with the accusations that can be brought upon them. They really go through a hell of a lot to and help people and then see what they get in return. Doctor Rudnicki has always been a perfect gentlemen to me. When I would be upset and crying he always knew the words to help me and they were not dirty ones. Anyone can exaggerate a word, touch, or feeling. I went to another doctor before Dr. Rudnicki came to town and this doctor understood real well that I was having problems and he tried very hard to help me. He knew I could not afford birth control pills so

Warning

NARC DEALT WITH

On Monday, November 27, an Illinois Bureau of Investigation narcotics agent got what was coming to him.

He was beaten, stabbed, and had his throat slit.

Aptly named, Peter Lackey was working undercover trying to bust dopers.

And the people caught up with him, as they hopefully will catch up with all running dog lackeys who fuck around like that.

Lackey got away a year ago when some people he was trying to buy dope from were shooting at him.

But for Lackey, as for the rest of his despicable kind, it was only a matter of time.

Whoever it was who successfully dealt with this Lackey ought to get a medal. But the way things go, he'll probably get only a lot of heat.

But to whoever it was, we all say right on!

And all you other stool pigeons and pigs around better check this out and think again. We'll be after your ass too, and we only have to catch you off guard for one second and it's all over.

--John Q. Public

RIP-OFFS

Student Stores, for the first time, noticed a rip-off. Someone got a free TOMMY. That was stupid. Any ripping should be done to the big cats who deserve it for their price screws. Student Stores is getting fucked over enough by the university without others aiding and abetting. Let's readjust our priorities.

--John Q. Public, Jr.

he gave me some that said "samples." Is that a crime, to help someone that does not want to have a child?

Dr. Rudnicki likes his patients. What kind of a person would he be if he didn't? A doctor that doesn't like his people had better get the heck out of that profession. As for his telling her how good-looking she was, well to me that is a compliment. She should have enjoyed that. A lot of people give compliments everyday. Are they supposed to be some kind of maniac just for that? My God, what is this world coming to anyway? I feel real good if I go somewhere and a man says my your looking good or how pretty you look today. Wow someone needs help and not from a gynecologist either. You are picking on one doctor. You can't tell me that there aren't other doctors in this town that doesn't get close or say something nice about their patients. What about them? Are you going to spread their name all over town? You know I sure feel sorry for men, any man, doctor or not, these girls, women, whatever go around town with their skirts and dresses and swim suits that look like they have nothing on and really expect a man to keep his eyes closed. I have more respect for these teenage "hippies" as people call them because they are open with everything. I'm

all for sex and this person or any other who is not married and goes to this sort of doctor specialist must like it too.

There are two sides to every story, so far I've only heard one. If a man looks at these girls in their short dresses, the first thing they do is yell "cops." If they don't want to be looked at then, for pete sake, put some clothes on. I'm no angel--God in Heaven knows this--and I've seen several doctors that I wouldn't mind flirting with including Dr. Rudnicki. But that does not make me some evil person, and I sure am not going to stop looking at anyone. I could also say a few things about one of these women, but I'll keep my mouth shut as I can't afford a law suit right now. I guess that's why I like Dr. Rudnicki so much. He doesn't care what kind of person you are or how poor you are. He takes all kinds of patients and I thank God that he is available when I'm sick and need him.

--Sharon Hamilton,
Sunnyside Court

P.S. I'm not the only person that feels this way. Who are we to judge another human being when we had better take a look at ourselves first.

ANOTHER OPINION

(The following letter was mailed to the Post-American office. The author requested that her name not be printed.)

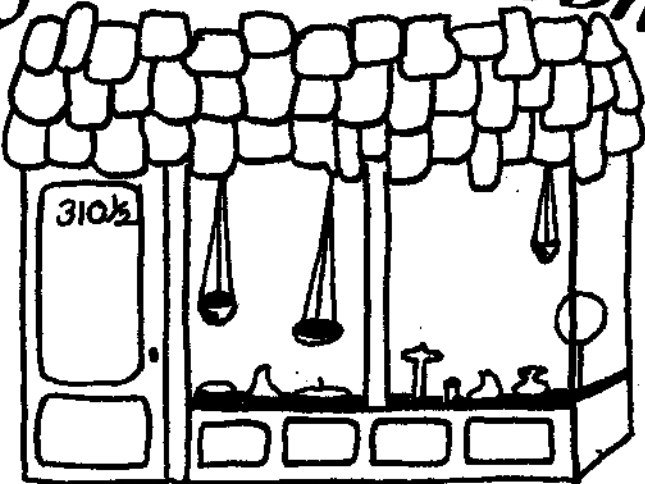
I read your article about Dr. Rudnicki. I had similar experiences when I went to him. I first went to him for birth control pills. He was very rude and tried to make me feel ignorant. He made remarks about my single status, questioned me about my sex life, and wanted to know how often I had relations, if my "boy friend" was faithful, and even if my sex life was satisfactory. I told him that in the past pills made me very ill, but he didn't seem interested.

These pills made me sick too, so I just quit taking them and became pregnant. I was very sick during the early part of the pregnancy. His inability to diagnose my problem correctly re-

sulted in my being hospitalized twice. I still have extremely high hospital bills because of this and the bill he charged me. I then got married, which should have been insignificant to him. However, he often made remarks--or his attitude seemed to degrade me because at first I was single. He blamed all my vomiting on nerves, and went so far as to recommend a psychiatrist. I left his office crying two different times. He gave me strong medication which didn't stop the vomiting, and could have been harmful to the baby.

During my 4th month we moved. My new doctor diagnosed my problem immediately as a hormone reaction. Proper medication was prescribed and I made it through my pregnancy much easier. I was still somewhat ill but everything was under control. In June I gave birth to a healthy 8-lb. boy, no thanks to Dr. Rudnicki.

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310 1/2 N. MAIN, BL.
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STOP GEN TEL AGAIN

by Citizens Committee Against Monopoly

Several months ago (Post-American #8) we urged the community to sabotage General Telephone Company's directory assistance survey.

For several weeks, operators were asking anyone who called directory assistance (13) to report their own phone number. The company was trying to find out if use of the service was random or dominated by a small group of frequent users. If the use distribution was skewed, the company was planning to establish a charge for calling the operator.

This type of charge has been suggested in other cities.

In a September 26 AP release, AT&T's president was reported to be seeking to impose a charge for calling directory assistance. The report cited a survey conducted in New York City: 50% of directory assistance calls are made by 5% of the company's customers.

When we urged non-cooperation with Gen Tel's survey, we hoped that the use pattern could artificially be made to appear random.

And some inside information recently obtained from a Gen Tel employee indicates that we were somewhat successful.

According to the company's employee, a lot of the computer cards showed either outright refusal to reveal a phone number, or an attempt to fabricate a number.

The operator can detect a fabricated phone number only if the prefix is wrong. If you're calling from an 829 prefix, you can get away with using a fake number as long as it, too, has an 829 prefix.

Although a lot of the fake numbers were detected, probably an equally large number of fabricated phone numbers, all with the correct prefix, went through without calling attention to themselves.

And every one of those fake numbers helped screw up the company's attempt to charge us for using directory assistance.



Actually, General Telephone Company deserves a more devastating blow than a few messed-up surveys. The company is one of the most important producers of the electronic battlefield.

Sylvania is a subsidiary of the General Telephone and Electronics Corporation. According to the 1972 Moody's Public Utility Manual, Sylvania's products "include military electronic systems and equipment; electronic countermeasures, counter-countermeasures and weapons systems including missile and anti-missile systems; reconnaissance, data processing, communications, radar, antenna and navigational systems, and support equipment, installation and maintenance of such systems and lasers and special communications and detection systems for police and industrial use."

Another General Telephone subsidiary, the Lenkurt Electric Co., produces "complex specialized military equipment," according to Moody's.

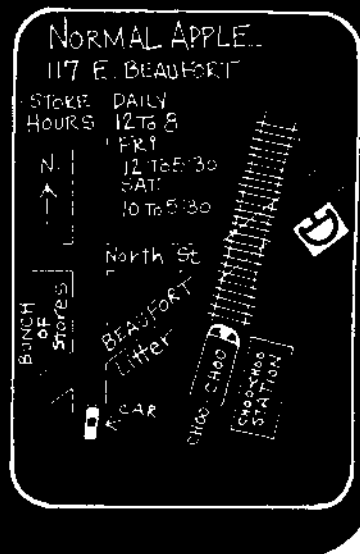
So whatever we do to General Telephone Co. doesn't match what it does to others.



Red Lion brothers and sisters expressing their unrelenting determination to overthrow the oppressor. They say "Right on! Smash the State, today!"



THE APPLE TALKS:



Choosing a good stereo component system involves a lot more than simply shopping for the best price. Although price is important, too often one thinks that the biggest savings on every well-known component is the best deal.

A much surer way to evaluate stereo components is to shop for value...in other words, ask, "What total sound am I getting for my money?" When you spend wisely, there will be NO OTHER possible system that you could purchase that will give you as much sound for your money.

At Appletree Stereo, we have the interest and the honesty to point out the better values in stereo equipment. You'll probably find (like all our customers have) that we can sell you a more reliable, better sounding and more satisfying system than any of our competitors can offer.....including the big chains that sell you whatever they have the most of.

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LOCAL CITIZENS HONORED

Horatio Alger may be dead, but the Great Amerikan Dream is not so elusive as one may think. Yes, folks, as this testimonial will show, Amerika is still the land of opportunity it always was. Lots of opportunities here. And any boy or girl can grow up and make the Big Time--status, prestige, recognition, fame and fortune, all these and more are yours if you just stand up and be counted!

And two Bloomingnorm people who stood up have now got themselves counted.

Yes, two of our very own local people, now enjoying the envy of the community, recently received recognition and honors from the hallowed halls of the US Congress itself.

Officially entered in the Congressional Record as dangerous subversives and threats to national security were Kathy Cox and Phil Dick, two honored and respected citizens of our community



Cox and Dick say "Right on! Support the Cuban people in their struggle against U.S. Imperialism!"

Senator Eastland, one of the upper house's most prominent reactionaries, bestowed the honors.

Eastland has always believed that the Venceremos brigades--groups of USA youth who spend several months working in Cuba--merited more attention than they were getting. Accordingly, in a speech several years ago, Eastland scolded Amerika for not taking note of and rewarding subversion like the Venceremos brigades. Eastland then read into the Congressional Record the names of all travelers in the first two trips to Cuba.

Recently, Eastland discovered that the Venceremos brigades were continuing, but still without the national acclaim their efforts merited. Eastland proclaimed that the brigades deserved praise not only as subversive activities, but also for the other worthwhile pursuits they stimulated. Perhaps exaggerating their virtues, Eastland extolled the brigades for bringing about bombings, sabotage, and disruption. So Eastland honored the members of the last four Venceremos brigades by reading their names, too, into the Congressional Record.

Eastland himself is no loafer--he does his part in subverting the free enterprise system. Every year he receives hundreds of thousands of dollars from the federal government for leaving idle his Mississippi farmland.

When you hear that Alger is dead, remember that his spirit and example live on. A few years ago Kathy Cox and Phil Dick were only average people just like you and me. They might even have lived next door. But their model stands as an example to all of us that diligent effort can still be rewarded with all the prestige and honor bestowed on the better born.

--James Hasbrouck

CUBA

Cuba. How little most of us knew about this country just 90 miles off our coast.

In the fall of 1970 I went with the Venceremos Brigade to spend 6 weeks working and traveling in Cuba.

In early 1969 people from various movement groups got together to organize Americans into Brigades to visit Cuba. They wanted to help the Cubans achieve their goal of 10 million tons of sugar in the 1970 sugar cane harvest.

I went on the Third Brigade after the sugar cane harvest was over, so we worked with citrus fruit on the Isle of Youth. We were divided into 15 work brigades. In each work brigade there were about 25 Americans and six to ten Cubans. At times groups from other countries such as Vietnam, Cambodia, Brazil and other S.E. Asian and South American countries would come to work and talk with us while they were visiting Cuba.

After four weeks of picking fruit and fertilizing fruit trees we got a vacation, two weeks of traveling in Cuba. We visited many different places and talked to many different people and learned a lot.

Senator Eastland in his continuing crusade for Freedom and Democracy has just introduced the names of the members of the last four brigades into the Congressional Record. He felt that these subversives and bombers ought to be known by all. He gave a somewhat impassioned speech on this threat to national security and the American way of life. He also mentioned the training in guerrilla warfare we were supposed to have received.

Senator Eastland is off the wall. I think his idea of a threat to national security wears a trench coat and sunglasses and divulges military secrets. He's having unnecessary nightmares. We've seen the lies about Cuba laid bare. While still very poor this country can feed all the people. Illiteracy has been nearly eliminated. Parts of Cuba where doctors had never been now have complete medical care. We saw that there is a real alternative to capitalism.

As to our having received guerrilla training; it might have been useful but it was not provided. We can work out our own ways of dealing with this social order.

Kathy Cox

WAR REVIEW

In four years Richard Nixon has spent over \$62 billion dropping more than 7.7 million tons of munitions on Indochina, obliterating a quarter of South Vietnam's hamlets, and reducing cities like An Loc and Quang Tri to rubble. Four and a half million Indochinese civilians have been killed, wounded, or made homeless during Nixon's administration. Over 40,000 South Vietnamese civilians have been executed without trial under the CIA-sponsored Phoenix Program.

But the U.S. has never found a way to eliminate the People's Liberation Armed Forces, who this year are staging their biggest offensive since Nixon took office.

ILLEGAL CLOTH

Things are closing in on Thieu, who has been forced to eliminate all pretenses to democratic rule.

Displaying or even possessing an NLF flag is punishable by death.

Every Vietnamese over 15 must have an identification card and a South Vietnamese flag in his possession. 120,000 police regularly stop civilians to check for ID's and flags.

Thieu has abolished trials for all those suspected of Communist leanings. Local elections of hamlet chiefs, for those hamlets that still exist, have been abolished.

Red and blue cloth, the materials for NLF flags, have been outlawed.

Thousands of Thieu's political opponents, including non-communist neutralists, languish in prisons where torture is common. The New York Times reports that the unofficial slogan of Thieu's police is "If they are innocent, beat them until they are guilty."

In October, Thieu said that "anyone promoting a coalition with the communists" would not be allowed to live "more than five minutes."

UNPLEASANT MILITARY SURPRISE

But how are Thieu and the U.S. going to stop the liberation armed forces?

The liberation forces don't fight for real estate, which the U.S. could bomb off the map.

Instead they are fighting to destroy the Saigon Army.

The NLF's press agency claims that the seven-month offensive resulted in capture, death, or injury to almost a third of Saigon's million-man army, and caused severe damage to eight of Thieu's thirteen divisions.

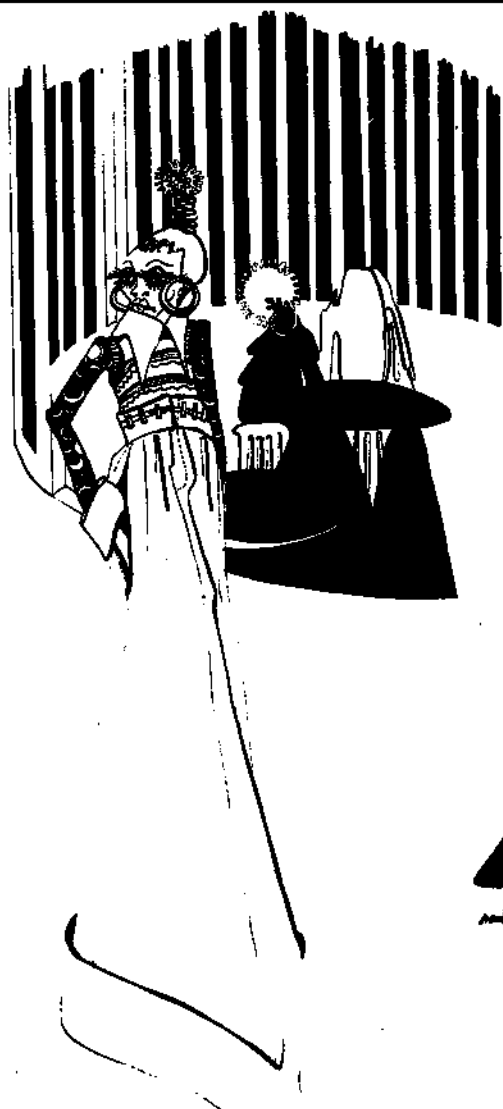
The New York Times reported six Saigon divisions badly damaged or completely put out of action.

Though the American military has been saying that the liberation offensive is "blunted," "bogged down," or a "failure," this is not the case.

The People's Liberation Armed Forces are now executing over 100 attacks a day, including many near Saigon.

And these attacks may well be only a prelude to the "unpleasant military surprise" Nixon was promised if he backed out of the recently negotiated peace settlement.

--LNS, condensed and re-written



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CULTURE

COUNTER

FILM

SLAUGHTERHOUSE FIVE

(directed by George Roy Hill)

Slaughterhouse-Five begins with its hero Billy Pilgrim sitting in his study, typing a letter telling of his experiences when suddenly the whole scene is interrupted by a

flash in time. Billy Pilgrim, so he says, is unstuck in time. What this really means is a subject for debate and confusion. (Debates always create confusion.) In the Vonnegut book and the movie of the book he shuttles back and forth and sideways in time in his life, and evidently he has no control.

High school, then, was a strange time to be reading Vonnegut--science fiction absurdity. He wasn't a best-seller then. Peer response (negative) became an exercise in bizarreness.

My first Vonnegut novel was read in high school. I remember being uncomfortable reading about Eliot Rosewater in one scene playing with a foot-long pubic hair. Then wondering about feeling uncomfortable.

Billy P. survived the fire-bombing of Dresden in WWII, and so in real life did Vonnegut. The act of war was a stupid and brutal one, by the way, as Dresden wasn't a militarily valuable city. It was a test, really.

There's a general in the film (in a scene that's a bit overdone) who is writing a book on Dresden, having never been there. Naturally it is a defense of Allied policy.

One person I know responded to the scene by calling it unfair. The general is made to be a greater caricature idiot (than the book could have done him) by spouting cliché nonsense about the German's atrocities as if it

Last spring I wrote a column about the bombing in Vietnam. It dealt with the use of self-righteousness as a tool to justify gov-

ernment policy. It dealt with the misuse of language (bombing called "pacification.") It wasn't particularly heavy, I thought.

One partial paragraph read: "Which is why the killings reported on the North Vietnamese attacks are such atrocities and Lieutenant Calley is an American hero..."

A movement person told me afterwards I was incorrect in writing the article the way I did. The Vietnamese, he said, had never committed atrocities--merely acted in defense and for liberation.

excused similar acts of horror on our part.

(As a movie, Slaughterhouse-Five is slickly done. George Roy Hill is a competent director who does right things, if not particularly startling things. All the characters look exactly like they are supposed to, even if I hadn't thought of them as looking that way before.)

(All the scenes reconstructed from the book are done well to beautifully. The film presents less of Vonnegut's conflicting possible philosophical conclusions. It is satisfied instead to concentrate on presenting the situations of the book. This creates risks. One film critic, who apparently hadn't read Vonnegut, criticized the novelist's "dreary fatalism." On the basis of a film Vonnegut hadn't done.)

The film is important, then, for its events. Billy P. goes everywhere he can in modern American history, including a planet called Traifamadore. Much of his life is in WWII and a New England su

The film hasn't come to Bloomington-Normal, yet.

suburb, alternating satire of heroics (in the American sense) and of bourgeois life (in the American style, with the French meaning to the word.) Neither, we are shown, is an adequate defense against life.

Its meaning, for me, is divided among the political, the social, and the cosmic. It may not be so for you. The film is a depiction of absurdities that kill in the name of a lack of a sense of their own ridiculousness. The importance of such literature is to prevent us from fostering delusions about ourselves. For our own protection.

--BSherman

Poem From Prison

Ever imagine yourself on a bad trip; acid conscience burning out--busted--brought down--jailed--losing touch with the cosmic consciousness? Branded for life with the official USA stamp--BRAND-X.

All I can say is that I was there and so was David and so were about 50 other people who enjoyed getting high. So we arrive at a poem by David written in prison and directed to whom it may concern. Grok isolation, awareness, despair and hope.

Paul

A Sequel to Ribald In the Flight of J. S.

i am yellow
like sundown haze
prostrate, on stretches of trodden sand
like tired dust, dead asleep
on rusted red mirrors
and cracked window panes
i am the ghost of black winter roofs
and cold shadows
i am the storm spirit
the acid portrait
no hope
each silent stone screams... dream
patterns
patterns lost in certainty
tin-canned and kicked right through the
NO HOPE WORLD BANK
i am the lunar madness
the neon regalia blinking somnolent
insanity signals
i the wasp
the white/coke heap of cosmic ruin
my face splits into hideous laughter
can you hear the sound dying to death
in the dried stains of seaman's swamp
i am here
without the light or the way
i am the ATMAN-MARA
more nights of blood and pain
i am the manila envelope marked:
to whom it may concern

----DAVID C. WEID

Record Reviews

Dealin' Blues

"I made my money dealin'
Started out on the street
.....
I'm doin all this dealin'
Just to keep myself high."

P. Kelley

Words a lot of people should be able to relate to, but not everyone of course as music rarely achieves universal appreciation, each listener has his or her own preferences. However Kelley has produced a unique and worthwhile album. Overall I would call it the musical autobiography of the philosophical mind trip of a dealer--interesting, sentimental, reflective, blue, and very real. Mind trips which encompass the entire 'counter culture'.

Highlights of the album take ones moods on a journey across rugged mountains and placid valleys. Kelley lifts the spirit with "I've Been Told", "Well I've been told and it's been said/Everything is in your head/The total man by living free/Creates his own reality"; and "Inspiration"--mountain climbing music. Then he returns us down the perilous slopes to the shadowed valleys with "Heather"; "You say you want to go back home/Wall you never can/Your mother is embarrassed and/Your father is the man." And across the barren valley floor with "He Could Never Feel". As Kelley leaves us he is once more on his way upward with "Don't Turn Around."

"Time is running out
And without a doubt
The end's getting nearer
Understand the rules
Recognize your tools
Your pathway is clearer."

So for those of you who feel you can dig it--the first (to my present knowledge) album of white dopers blues; old blues if you please with age being a state of mind.

P.S. Not recommended for young heads.

Virgo

The Ship

The Ship is a folk odyssey with weak and good spots, nice harmonies and instrumentation, and a sporadic set of lyrics. Credit for the composition goes to two guitarists of the group (6 and 12 string), Steve Melshenker and Steve Cowan. The musical expertise of the other players makes me wish they'd had more of a hand in the actual writing. Certain songs sound too much like others--in chord progression, particularly. Some groups can get away with that sort of thing. The Ship almost doesn't.

I haven't listened to the album as much as I'd like. It's a debut work and interesting enough to warrant more playing, but somehow I haven't found it in me. The group treads a dangerous line with the sort of harmonies they do, minus any particularly memorable soloist. It takes a peculiar sort of energy w/slickness to pull off mellow high-voiced male harmonies. (Think of the Beach Boy singing "Sloop John B.") When that sort of thing comes off--and it does enough times on the album to make me want to hear their next album (and see them in NFOTM's concert)--it can be an energizing thing.

The album is about one male's desire to go to sea, the experiences of calm and storm and of being lost at sea, and the desire to go out again when he gets back. I suppose the whole thing can be taken metaphorically; as an allegory of life, et al. But I don't want to. I just want to listen to the singing again.

BSherman

Spread the Word

The Persuasions' second a capella album for Capitol, SPREAD THE WORD (ST-11101) grows on you like ergot. I hate to say it, but my dad, an old SPEBSQA freak, could dig it despite the culture gap, as the arranging and harmony are flawless. Meaning its fine stoned tunes.

Of the barbershop/spiritual/male vocals school, the Persuasions keep the religion down to a bouncy "Lord's Prayer" and a bluesy "When Jesus Comes", but other tunes remind one a little too much of the ol' all-persuasive Judeo-Christian Ethic. Namely "T.A. Thompson", the capitalist Rev. of the Upstairs Baptist Church; the recent "Heaven Help Us All"; the overpolished "Ten Commandments of Love", which I feel was written to be ragged-grease; and Dylan's "Three Angels", which begins and ends the album. The last takes getting used to ("A truck wif no wheels/an' the Tenth Avenue vus going wes"), having gone from Northern Jewish poetry to black Chicago spiritual, but it leaves you vibrating.

The other tunes are from all over. Bill Withers' "Lean on Me" is a living, breathing bird released from the cage of AM radio. The album's most forgettable tune is "Without a Song"; one of the best is "When I Leave These Prison Walls", a slick big-city prison blues;

"I'm gonna catch the first thing smokin'
Chicago way/Ever'thing is gonna be OK/But you can dig me anytime on the block/(Do-wop) Forty-Seventh Street, baby (do-wop) is really my block (oooo)!!"

My favorite is "Hymn #9", a well-done version of the popular but true junkie-veteran theme. "But I didn't know when you send a boy off/to serve his country/That you would send my son back to me/a stoned junkie/Now, can't you see what you done done/to my only son. . . / while he was fighting in your war. . ."

I rate the album M for mellow. The Persuasions are: Jerry Lawson--lead, Joseph Russel--lead and second tenor, Jimmy Hayes--bass, Herbert Rhoad--baritone, and Jayotis Washington--first tenor.

Fogo



"The human turns to drugging, as to nursing from the breast, coming to the age of weaning, only when he's put to rest."
---Kahlil Gibran

WHITE CROSSES--scarce--hundred lots run \$15 to \$20 when available. KNOW YOUR HEAD.

GRASS--good Mexican pounds \$150 and up to \$200. Commercial (U.S. grown) pounds \$90. good weight, decent stone.

HASH--WHERE???:!

FUCKERS--pinktabs, Coke and Demerol, 6 hour trip at \$1.50 a hit. Mellow if your head is there.

CHIVA--Brown Mexican Heroin priced high, \$100 to \$110 per gram. 2 to 4 hit dimes. BAD KARMA

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Note--Dealers--send (anonymous) letters concerning prices to Street Scene c/o Post-Amerikan--help establish community unity.

Puff the Magic Dragon

CULTURE



"Build revolutionary consciousness in the masses," said these brothers and sisters after an evening at the Red Lion.

CONTRIER

The WALRUS\$ and the CARPENTER

Without apology to Rev. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, as we are all his children.

"You like poetry?"

"Ye-es, pretty well--~~some~~ poetry," said Alice doubtfully. "Would you tell me which road leads out of the wood?"

"What shall I repeat to her?"

said Tweedledee, looking round at Tweedledum with great solemn eyes, and not noticing Alice's question.

"The Walrus and the Carpenter is the longest," Tweedledum replied, giving his brother an affectionate hug. Tweedledee began instantly:

"Elephants were shining--"

Here Alice ventured to interrupt him. "If it's very long," she said, as politely as she could, "would you please tell me first which road--"

Tweedledee smiled gently and began again:

"Elephants were shining on the sea,
O'er armored naval might,
O'er carriers and cruisers there
To prove that wrong was right,
And that the sun could damn well shine
In the middle of the night.

The jackasses left sulkily
Because they thought the sun
Had got no business being there
After the damage done--
'It's very rude of him,' they said
'To deny us of our fun.'

The sea was dark with oil slicks
The beach, a porcine sty.
You could not see a cloud because
Of bombers in the sky;
No birds were flying overhead--
There were no birds to fly.

The Walrus and the Carpenter
Were walking on the right
They laughed like anything to see
Such proof of national might.
'If this were only every day,
The world might see the light.'

If seven John Waynes with seven-shooters
Shot for half a year,
Do you suppose,' the Walrus said,
'That it would be perfectly clear?'
'I doubt it,' said the Carpenter,
And shed a tiny tear.

'O, Oysters, come and walk with us!'
The Walrus did beseech,
'Conservative walk, conservative talk
Along the grimy beach;
We cannot bore more than before,
Come, clap your hands for each.'

The hippie Oysters looked at them
But ne'er a word they said;
They were too stoned to organize,
Too fucked-up in the head--
Too wearied of the struggle
To leave their oyster-bed.

But four old Oysters hurried up
Despite acute chillblains;
Their heads were cropped, neat, show-off
heads,
'Twas clear they'd taken pains,
And this was odd, because, you know
They hadn't any brains.

Four other Oysters followed them,
And yet another four,
And thick and fast they came at last,
Ignorant as before--
A neatly ordered march of death
Along a polluted shore.

The Oysters walked, and walked, and
walked,
And walked with growing fears.
'Much longer must we walk
So, through this vale of tears?'
'Oh,' replied the Carpenter,
'Three or four more years.'

The Walrus and the Carpenter
Walked on a mile or so,
And stopped at a Howard Johnson's priced
Conveniently low;
And all the little Oysters snapped
To attention in a row.

'The time has come,' the Walrus said,
'To talk of many things:
Of communists--and dominoes--
Of lettuces--and...uh,kings...
And why the city's boiling hot--
And whether doves have wings.'

'But wait a bit,' the Oysters cried,
'Before we have our chat;
For some of us are out of shape,
And all of us are fat!'
'I know,' replied the Carpenter,
'You may thank me much for that.'

'A lot of bread,' the Walrus said,
'Is what we Chiefies need;
Some pepper-gas and napalm-balm
Allows our kind to breed--
Now, if you're ready, Oysters dear,
We can begin to feed.'

'But not on us!' the Oysters cried,
Turning a little blue,
'We built your tanks and planes and guns,
And...and voted for you!'
'The war is fine,' the Walrus said,
'Do you admire the view?'

'We've been far too permissive,
Allowing you to get fat.'
The Carpenter pulled out a butter-knife
And a butter-pat,
And picking up a tender young Oyster
Lightly daubed the Sprat.

'I weep for you,' the Walrus said,
'I deeply sympathize.'
With sobs and tears he sorted out
Those of the largest size,
Holding his pocket handkerchief
Before his streaming eyes.

'O, Oysters,' said the Carpenter,
'We've had a pleasant term!
We'd like to thank you one and all,
We'd like to thank your firm.'
But none were there to feel afraid
None were left to squirm.

The Carpenter had ceased to sob,
The Walrus seemed dejected--
'We've finished them all, how ever will
We become re-elected/'
They trotted back to the oyster-bed;
The others had defected!

The Walrus on an ice-floe set to sea
Making ugly sounds,
The Carpenter is left alone
Hoping that he drowns,
A saviour woodless by a dirtied sea,
Await to buy the rounds."

"I like the Walrus best," said Alice,
"because he was a little sorry
for the poor oysters."
"He ate more than the Carpenter,
though," said Tweedledee. "You see he
held his handkerchief in front, so that
the Carpenter couldn't count how many
he took: contrariwise."

"That was mean!" Alice said indignantly.
"Then I like the Carpenter
best--if he didn't eat so many as the
Walrus."
"But he ate as many as he could get,"
said Tweedledum.

This was a puzzler. After a pause,
Alice began, "Well! They were both
very unpleasant characters--"

WOMEN'S PLACE AT ISU

As a woman graduate student at ISU, I sometimes look around my classes and see with shock and sadness that there are only two or three feminine faces among a total of fifteen or twenty students. I wonder what happened to that three-women-to-one-man ratio back in the 101 classes. And I wonder, if I ever go on to get my PhD, will there be even fewer women at that level? What will that feel like? How will people look at me then? And then I wonder, what if I make it, write my dissertation, and go boldly out to teach at a University? What then?

Rose Marie Bank knows what then. She started teaching at ISU this fall in the Theater department. She has her PhD from the University of Iowa, where she was politically active for five years. I was interested in her impressions of ISU, knowing that she would have a fresher view of the situation of women here than those of us who have settled in. She told me that what she sees here at the University is the same sad thing she sees nation-wide--that "there is an outward appearance of progress being made, while in actuality there is none."

Magnificent Out

The theatre department has five new teachers this year. The first professor recruited is a man in Children's Theatre and Creative Drama, who was hired early last spring on a permanent contract. In April, a directive came down from Berlo that all new teachers be hired on what is called a "contingency contract." A contingency contract means that you are appointed for one year, with the University having the option of renewing your contract or not. In contrast to all other types of contracts, the contingency contract allows the University to let you go without stating any cause. The teacher on contingency contract is in danger every time (s)he makes a few waves or disturbs the status quo of the department. There doesn't even have to be any concrete evidence against the teacher for his/her contract to be terminated. The teacher is also not allowed to vote on Appointments, Promotion, and Tenure boards in the department--ever, even if (s)he stays here fifty years. The APT Board is the people who decide who's going to advance in position and who's not. (Remember the Carrol Cox thing? That was an APT Board investigation.) A contingency contract also allows the University to let go of a professor when (s)he is getting dangerously close to tenure, because they don't feel like paying more salary, or because they don't feel like having him/her around that long. Well, the next four appointments in the theatre department were on contingency contracts, and they were--guess who?--four women. Rose Marie calls the contingency contract a "magnificent out" for the University in a touchy situation.

This whole thing makes me wonder who this university is here for, when brilliant young teachers, who students like, are walking a tightrope between Hovey Hall and their department chairmen, while anaesthetized old fools whose minds stopped sometime back in the Middle Ages have comfortably sunk their roots into the school's budget and are sucking its blood. Sometimes I think that the people in Administration have wet dreams about what a great, smoothly running, nation-

ally recognized University they could create if only they could get rid of the damn students and faculty.

Disenfranchised

Rose Marie said that she felt "disenfranchised" here, not only because of her contingency status. She described ISU as working on a model in which, "The administration is the management, the faculty are laborers, and the students are cans of corn." She also sees that many department heads and chairmen are passing down the Administration's word to the teachers instead of representing the teachers' points of view to the Administration. There is an inevitable friction between administration and faculty when the University works on the managerial model, which Rose Marie says is a sad

thing when we should be pulling together against external forces which oppress all of us."

Ms. Bank has felt frustrated in several of her attempts at action within her department. In the fall, she was in charge of ordering the texts for the introductory drama courses. There were 450 students enrolled, and the books would cost about \$12.00 per student. She placed her order at the Coop for 450 sets of books, and the Coop in turn ordered 370 as a matter of policy.

Pissed

She was pissed off.

When it came time to order books for second semester, she suggested at the department meeting that they ask some Student Stores people to come talk to them.

They did, and the theatre department was favorably impressed. When making up her order, she went around to the people teaching intro courses and almost everyone said that Student Stores would be the best place.

Then she went to her department chairman and told him that she wanted to place the order at Student Stores. He said "Well, that matter is now out of our hands." The teachers are not allowed to decide where to order their books, no matter how much inconvenience the Coop causes--the Administration decides for them.

Rose Marie mildly suggests that "the University get out of the book business." She has written a letter to the Textbook Policy Committee, and is still waiting for an answer. Then she will have to decide whether to go against the ruling and place her order with Student Stores or to play it safe. (The APT Bylaws have four criteria to judge a teacher by--one of them includes "cooperation.")

Most of us have been here long enough that it doesn't surprise us that the Coop runs out of books and sets back teachers and students for a few weeks because some people just can't get their books, but Rose Marie had "never heard of such a thing!"

I think that we need to keep people like Rose Marie Bank around for a long time--people who can analyze a situation and its implications, and who will at least make some noise about what they don't like or what screws them over. Obviously, the University isn't that concerned about keeping such people around. Self-examination around here seems to mean examination-by-Berlo-or-the-state, and change around here seems to be quiet hatchet jobs on anyone who presumes to try to protect students from outrage.

--Melody Schwartz

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Liberated?

HOW CAN WE DEAL WITH YOU IF YOU'RE NOT DEALING WITH YOURSELVES?

Why aren't the men talking? If part of the movement's concern is to free ourselves from sex roles and games, certainly that freeing includes men. So where is the group of men dealing with their sexism and trying to liberate themselves and their brothers from sex oppression? Some men say they are dealing with it--but on a personal level. (Meaning they think about it in their heads--rarely does it show in their relations with women.) How can you do it alone? Men are constantly being reinforced to conform to their sexual role by other men, by everything in the culture (even hip culture). Anyone serious in changing his oppressive ways in relating to women and understanding his dehumanizing sexual conditioning would seem to need a male liberation group--if only for support. Even those who think they aren't sexist or male chauvinist (the "I'm already liberated" attitude). Isn't it a pain to try to be a Mick Jagger or a superstud? Wouldn't you rather be yourself? It is a pain



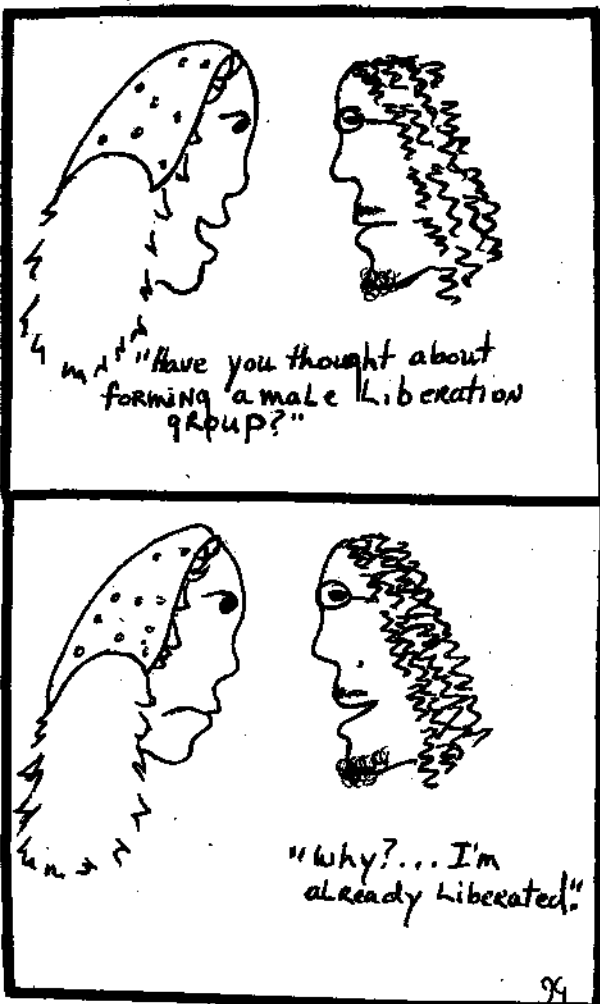
On Liberation

(NOTES TO THE RADICAL MAN)

You think in your wisdom
You can let her be free
Or maybe its your innocence you claim;
But then, freedom is not yours to give
That is, unless you've held her slave.
And if you've ever owned her soul
You will never be old enough

To feel the waiting of her life
To know the wishes unlive in her mind
To hear the silent scream for all those ages
That now rises unsilenced in her throat.
You will never know her
And she will take her freedom
And be born.

Ronna Case



for women to try to develop free, human relationships when men are still into "being men." In the last issue of the P-A, there was a far-out article on male liberation. In it, the author got the message: "...the battle of women to be freed need not be a battle against men as oppressors. The choice about whether men are the enemy is up to the men themselves." You give us little choice as it is now but to confront you as the enemy.

Jeanette, Linda

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- Dec 9--5:30, 8:00, 10:30--Capen Aud. The Boston Strangler
- Dec 10--10AM to 3PM--Stevenson Hall 101, ISU: Women's Self-Help Conference.
- Dec 10--8:15--Horton Fieldhouse--The Temptations
- Dec 11--8:15--Capen Aud. Jazz Ensemble Concert
- Dec 13--8:15--Centennial 121, ISU: lecture on surrealism by Barford
- Dec 16--midnight--Normal Theater: C.C. & Company
- Jan 3--8PM--Wesleyan Lounge--Duck Soup
- Jan 5&6--5:30, 8, 10:30--Capen Aud. Billy Jack
- Jan 5--8-12-- ISU Union Ballroom: "Black Society" Dance
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IN THE CAMPUS COURT MOTEL

OF WHAT PRICE PROFESSIONALISM?

at the meeting though no longer on the staff, that his firing was the result of a "personality conflict," and that these things "were a fact of life." Outside the meeting, he repeated his sentiments.

Ten: On being an editor/Changes

from the document of Steve Hendryx:

"I maintain that Carole Halicki has too much power. Inexperienced in financial matters, the budget she set has been over \$200 a week since September."

"And rather than shatter her dream of being a daily (which our ad director admits she can't handle), Ms. Halicki sought to cut salaries, not issues per week.

"And rather than confront us face to face about her oversight, she did it under the guise of time sheets. Insubordination?..."

It reminds me of last semester when the Vidette was reprimanded for having alcoholic beverages in the newsroom, and Ms. Halicki pointed her finger at Richard Limacher, then news editor, and Gene Bailey, publisher. There she sat in all her innocence, when in her desk lie a bottle of tequila with which we had spiked punch a few days before. Insubordination? Whose?

Eleven: Publications Board

Publications Board contains nine faculty and administrators to seven students, despite regulations to the contrary. Members say that there was a dearth of students applying for the Board last year and, consequently, the number is below what it should be. In an issue of the Vidette this semester, though, listing those University boards with vacancies, Publications Board was not there.

Chairman of Publications Board, for the period of Vidette editor selection was Gene Watson. Through his suggestion, neither the proposal nor Hendryx's letter nor a mysterious anonymous letter were going to be discussed. (The anonymous xeroxed letter stated that the author couldn't reveal a name "for fear of being fired," and that Carole Halicki wasn't a full time student.) Instead, the Tuesday, 8:00, meeting of Publications Board would deal only with the selection of next editor-in-chief.

The meeting was open to the public, with even a final question period open for the public to ask of candidates--after the Board got to question each candidate individually and provided the Board felt there was enough time to offer the public its due. Order of appearance was picked through a random decision: Butler, Baumann, Waters, and Pierce.

Twelve: On becoming an editor/Round one

Many of the questions were rather traditional. What were the candidate's plans? How did he expect to relate to pressure groups? How did he expect to relate to the president? Other questions were something else.

Ms. Halicki, knowing that one of the candidates was sweating out a 1-A, asked his draft status. Knowing that Mr. Baumann, the candidate she was favoring, had worked for Tazewell Printing, she made a point of asking other candidates detailed and trick questions about printing procedure. ("Can you describe the process by which a color photo is printed?") One of the other candidates, Mike Waters (who--remember--already was co-editor once) called Carole for it. Referring to the numerical code name for a headline machine, she'd asked him if he knew what its function was. "I don't know, Carole" he replied. "I haven't worked for Tazewell like Jim." The group laughed.

Members of the Board (usually Halicki) asked each candidate (except Baumann) what they would do when confronted with insubordination. Since the Board had already decided they weren't going to deal with the proposal or other documents for the present, the move on Halicki's part was surprising. Each candidate responded similarly--that a larger consensus would be needed, perhaps half that of the editorial board, before any extreme action could be taken.

All three agreed to a suggestion,

offered by Georgene Curry, staff member on the Board who had submitted the proposal, that an appeal process would be an important option.

Thirteen: Watchdogs

Two of the candidates for the position, describing the role of the paper, used the metaphor that the paper's editor should be a watchdog. No one said who the role of veterinarian would go to.

Fourteen: On becoming an editor/Round one continued

During the interrogation of Greg Pierce, the editor-in-chief asked how he intended to help the direction of the paper. "We're going beyond being a student paper to a university paper, you know," she said. "This isn't just a student newspaper, anymore." The paper, she stated, was moving towards "professionalism" and wasn't going to move backwards.

When the public session began, with all four candidates in the room, I asked if this definition of progress was something that had been agreed upon or voted upon by the Board or the staff. No, I was told, the direction of the paper was determined by each editor, for the duration of their term.

Following the public questioning (where Jim B. was asked what he thought "insubordination" was--rather than if he would tolerate it--and all were asked what they thought "professionalism" was,) the Board went into "executive session." Public was asked to leave.



With 13 voting members (two abstentions--the chairman and Baumann's girlfriend--and one member gone student teaching), the Board had decided a majority of 8 or more was needed for election. Public and candidates waited out in the hall for members to come to a decision. At 12:05, Watson, the chairman, came out and said a decision hadn't been reached. The eight majority couldn't be made. Executive session was to be reconvened next Tuesday, at 5:00, after Thanksgiving.

Fifteen: Inside the executive session

According to several members of the Board, primary conflict in the meeting took place between Carole Halicki and Georgene Curry. Ms. Curry, a signer of the proposal, had in the act announced her sympathies against present policy. Ms. Halicki condemned 1) the staff poll favoring Butler, 2) some of the letters of recommendation, and 3) some of the questions, all as attacks on her. "I love," she is reported to have said, "the paper and the kids working on it..." (A similar message is reported to have been given at the Vidette staff meeting.)

The vote that came to a standstill in the meeting tallied as the following: Butler, 7; Baumann, 6. Pierce and Waters were told they were out of the race. The one member of the Board out student teaching was going to be contacted and asked to attend next session.

Sixteen: On being an editor

"Knowing the foundation has been laid that will be the basis for building the full potential of this newspaper, and believing that you can build upon it, makes this last hard task a little bit easier.

"Be careful with it, because the concrete may not all be dry yet, and the foundation may need a little more time to become as firm as it needs to be to carry the weight of the future potential you can help this paper achieve.

"Good luck, Jim, and don't let the

magic die." Carole Halicki, open editorial to Jim Baumann.

Seventeen: On becoming an editor/Round two

Another Vidette staff meeting was announced for Thursday following the Tuesday Publications Board meeting. Several staff members were worried further, rumors spreading that those students responsible for the proposal and/or the poll were, in Carole H.'s words, "going to be dealt with."

Meeting of the Publication Board reconvened in executive session, so the public was kept out in the halls of Stevenson, again. Renee Spenser, Board member coming down from student teaching, was there. Both Baumann and Butler were asked to stay in session with the Board.

Two additional letters of recommendation were submitted to the Board in favor of Mike Butler. Greg Pierce's letter read: "While mechanics is Jim's greatest strength, it may also be his greatest weakness. During this semester, Jim has spent his time laying out front page and editorial page, while having little interaction with the rest of the staff. As Associate Editor he has not had to manage a staff or work closely with reporters. To my knowledge he has never worked with or offered assistance to the various departments as we ran into difficulties during the semester. In other words, Jim appears to be more concerned with mechanics than content..."

Mike Waters' letter read: "Butler has been an editorial staff member for four semesters. I believe that this type of internship is a vital necessity for anyone occupying the important leadership position of editor..."

After an hour and twenty-five minutes, the selection of next Vidette editor-in-chief was announced: Jim Baumann, with a vote of 8-6.

Eighteen: Outside the executive session

The group was leaving the first Publications meeting, and the next editor-in-chief was rather good-naturedly asking me why the Post-American hadn't carried any recent criticisms of the Vidette. I had told both him and Carole that I was doing a story on the selection of editor for the next issue. Carole said she was looking forward to it; she appreciated the humor.

Meeting time and place for the second session were announced in a memo sent out during vacation. In it chairman Watson included the suggestion that the issues raised by the proposal and other documents were wholly a matter for the next editor rather than the Board--including the suggestion of a checks and balances system. Georgene Curry never received a copy of the memo. The proposal was forgotten.

The group was leaving the second Publications meeting, and I went over to ask the next editor-in-chief for some quotes. He didn't have anything to say right then, he said, but if he could call me tomorrow.... Carole Halicki, smile on her face, raised her fist and said, "Long live the press!"

Nineteen: The second staff meeting

The second Vidette staff meeting was held that Thursday. In the tradition of bureaucratic anticlimax, nothing happened.

Twenty: Being an editor

Friday's Vidette contained an open editorial by editor-in-chief, Carole Halicki, congratulating Jim Baumann on his appointment.

"It seems a lot of people," she wrote, "were concerned about who this next Editor should be. They had all kinds of reasons for caring. There were many ways that caring was expressed. Whether all the ways were fair or not is debatable. Perhaps it's only important that at least people cared enough to care."

---Compiled by BSherman

I SHORE APPRECIATE THE HUMOR!!



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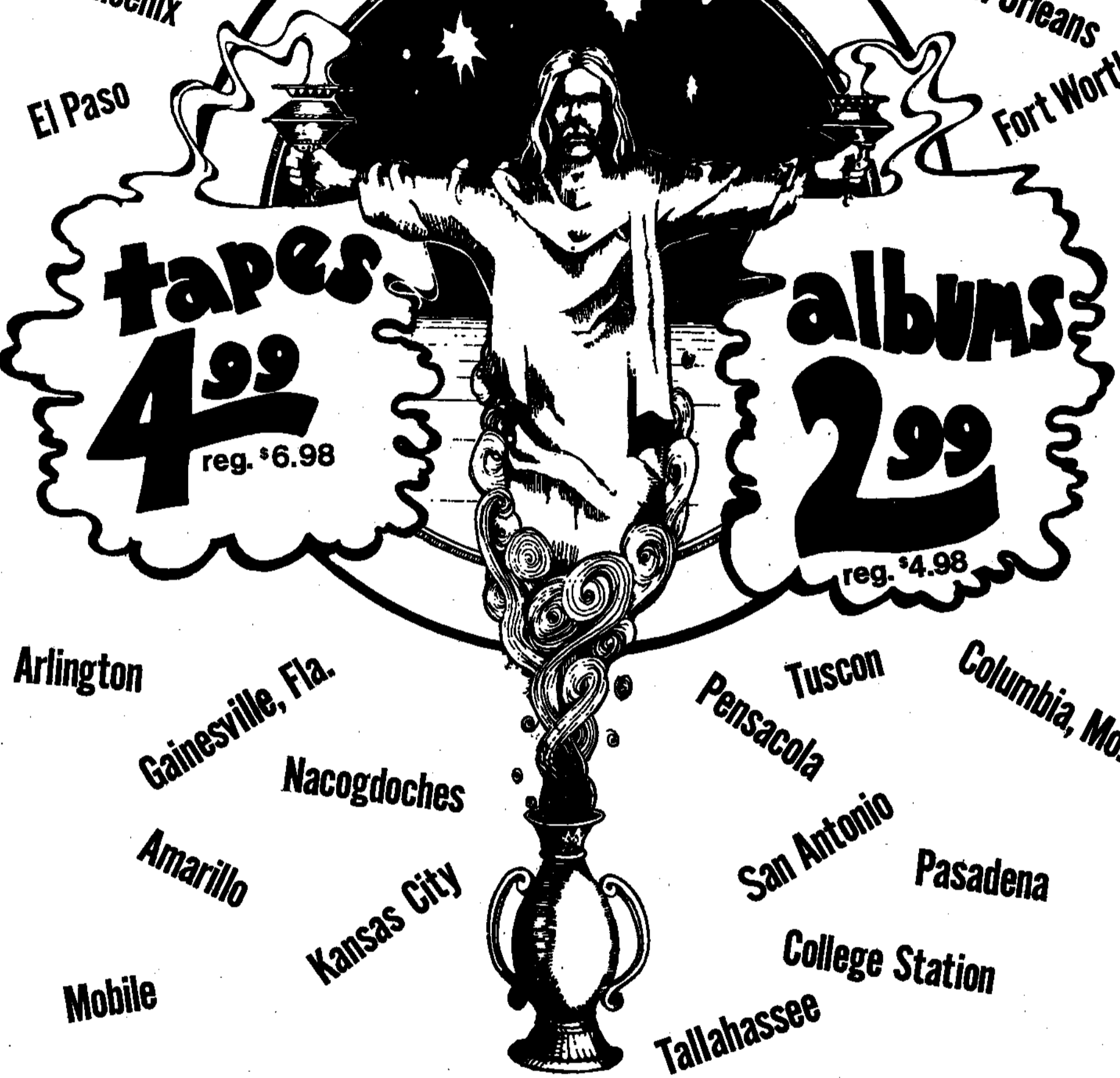
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Deputy Sheriffs Kill Black Students

15

At 4:30 AM November 16, four people active in the student movement at Louisiana's predominately black Southern University (S.U.) were arrested on various misdemeanor charges.

Later that morning three or four hundred students gathered at the school's administration building to demand an explanation.

A short while later, two of them lay dead of buckshot wounds in the head.

Build-up

The events leading up to the shootings began on October 24, when 1000 students marched on the State Capitol demanding that S.U. President, Dr. Leon Netterville, be replaced. The demands focused on the inferior education at Southern University compared to the state's white universities, especially neighboring Louisiana State University. More student control of academic affairs was also a demand. The march to the Capitol followed campus demonstrations in which over 25% of the 9000 students participated.

On Oct. 26, a small group of students representing the protestors took the demands before the State Board of Education, which named a committee to study the issues.

But on Oct. 31, when students marched on the administration building saying they were going to personally escort the President off campus, officials closed the campus.

New Orleans Campus

On Nov 1, students at the New Orleans campus of S.U. took the administration building and demanded that Dean Emmett Bashful resign. The campus was closed down. When it re-opened on Nov 6, students boycotted classes and retook the administration building. They held the building until Nov. 9, when Dean Bashful submitted his resignation.

Back at the Baton Rouge campus, students began a boycott Nov 10 in support of the original demands. It continued until the

killings on the 16th.

Conflicting Stories

Exactly what happened on the 16th is still a matter of much dispute. State, local and school authorities have been changing their stories several times to jive with the facts as they are uncovered.

Student leaders and non-activist students report that when the students gathered at the administration building on the 16th (to find out why the others were arrested) President Netterville told them to wait in his office and they would discuss the situation when he returned from a meeting.

Both Netterville and Louisiana Governor Edwin Edwards flatly denied this claim. Edwards claims that Netterville told him of the "planned takeover" as early as Nov 15th and that County Sheriff Al Amiss was asked to stand by. Edwards did not explain how the takeover could have been planned before the early morning arrests occurred.

Shortly after S.U. President Netterville left the students with his promise of a meeting, Sheriff Amiss and his deputies arrived with riot gear.

Sheriff Amiss claims he gave the students five minutes to leave the administration building. Many of the students denied hearing this warning.

But seven minutes after arrival, the deputies open up with tear gas. As some of the students fled, they returned the gas-cannisters to the deputies.

At this point, according to first hand reports, the sheriff's men lowered their riot guns and fired point blank into the crowd. Two of the guns contained buckshot. The last two of the students dashing from the building dropped to the pavement.

Number 3 Buckshot

Denver A. Smith and Leonard Brown died from pellets "consistent with #3 buckshot," according to the coroner. All the pellets recovered were nearly identical in size, shape, and weight.

The campus was searched, but the only weapon to be found among the students was "one long knife," according to Sheriff Amiss.

At first both the Governor and the sheriff stated that none of the deputies could have fired the fatal shots. But as the evidence began to mount, the Governor was forced to admit that "it is obvious that there are discrepancies and uncertainties." The sheriff still contends that none of his men fired anything except tear gas.

The day after the shooting, the Governor told reporters that the deputies were armed with both #3 shotgun shells and tear gas shells. He said the two were so similar that "if I held them up, you couldn't tell them apart." He said, however, that he was drawing no conclusions from the similarity of the two types of shells.

Two days after the shooting, the Governor had become more definite: "I have no doubt it was a deputy sheriff who fired," the Governor said in an interview with reporters and federal officials.

But why would the deputies have to have live ammunition at all? And why should tear gas shells and buckshot shells be made to look so alike that such a mistake could be made?

After the shooting, the National Guard came in and the campus was closed until after Thanksgiving. And the Guard, at the time of this report, was going to be on the campus after Thanksgiving. And so will the students' demands

The quality of education at S.U. is still inferior to that of Louisiana's white university. And the State Board of Education is still all white.

Members of Students United, the name given to the protest movement at S.U., say they expect future protests to be met with violence. However Fred Prejean, one of the students arrested in the pre-dawn hours of the 16th, said "The students have no plans to drop the issues or to stifle their demands."

--from LNS

BILLY DEAN SMITH FREED

(LNS)--Private Billy Dean Smith, the 1st GI ever charged with fragging his officers in Vietnam, is finally free after 20 months of pre-trial imprisonment.

His case, which attracted international attention as the symbol of GI resistance to the US military, ended in a resounding defeat for the Pentagon. A career-officer jury acquitted Smith of 6 charges, including the deaths of 2 white officers and the attempted murders of 2 of Smith's unit commanders at Bien Hoa, Vietnam.

"I am glad to be free," Smith said, "but I can't really be free until the war in Southeast Asia is over. The blood of 6 million Vietnamese has soaked the soil in that land."

Smith explained his prosecution as part of an effort to intimidate anti-war GIs and discourage the fraggings which have done in hundreds of unpopular officers. "The Army needed a scapegoat and singled me out because I was an outspoken critic of the war and was not afraid to expose the racism of the Vietnam War," he said.

EVIDENCE IMPLICATES ARMY

Billy Dean Smith's trial did produce a pile of evidence against the US Army. Aside from establishing Billy's innocence, the court heard testimony that vast numbers of GIs use heroin, that American soldiers drag women from Vietnamese villages onto US bases and rape them without reprimand, and that soldiers in Billy's unit frequently talked about killing the unit's commander.

Others testified that blacks had to band together for survival--white officers often order them to the front while assigning whites to the rear.

But the "case" against Billy spoke for itself: One early morning in March, '71,

a fragmentation device exploded in an officers barracks in Bien Hoa. Two lieutenants were killed and a third wounded.

When the commanding officers arrived on the scene, they figured Smith as a "troublemaker" who had it in for them. Agents of the Army's Criminal Investigation Division (CID) pulled Billy out of a lineup of his entire battalion. From that day on the Army brass worked diligently to build its sloppy case against Smith.

The Grenade Pin

A grenade pin was the only piece of hard evidence against Billy. CID agents said they found the pin in Billy's pocket after the fragging. An Army expert testified that it "matched" a piece of the grenade found at the explosion site.

The defense pointed out that the Army's "expert" was the first man in history to match a pin with its grenade. Defense lawyer Luke McKissack then called three experts who testified emphatically that there is no scientific way of matching pins with their grenades.

Other witnesses testified that many GIs collect the pins, much like matchbooks and bubble gum cards. After that, it was almost unnecessary to note that a man who committed a fragging would hardly want to hang onto the grenade pin. Billy himself insisted that the pin was planted on him.

The Prosecution Witnesses

When the prosecution called up its only eyewitness, the Army's case suffered a dramatic setback. Bradley Curtis shocked the courtroom by admitting he was "hostile to the government in this case." He said he had decided to tell the truth now that he was no longer in the army. In a pre-trial interview with prosecution law-

yers, Curtis had said that a man he saw running away from the fragging site may have been Billy Smith.

But Curtis told the court-martial another story: he was in his room at the base "reading a book and doing smack--smoking heroin" when he heard the explosion. "I sat there for a couple of minutes; then I went outside and saw a lot of people milling around, and a colored man running," Curtis testified. "The man I saw running was not Billy Dean Smith." Another "witness," who supposedly overheard Smith admit the fraggings while in the brig, was completely discredited. He had an extensive history of fraud.

Luther Howard, a friend of Billy's, was supposed to testify that Smith wanted to "get" the unit commander. But Howard did not go along. Instead, he testified that when he was questioned in Vietnam, he was told that Billy had implicated him in the fraggings. In return for a promise to testify against Billy, the Army promised it wouldn't prosecute Howard.

Alibi

The prosecution's case was such a farce that Smith hardly needed an alibi; yet he had one. Henry McClay said "I was in a bunker smoking dope with Billy Smith when we heard the explosion." McClay said he had never mentioned this before as he had heard that Billy had confessed and implicated many others. McClay did not want to be hassled as an "accomplice."

Rumors, threats, fear of reprisals--that is all the Army's case amounted to by the time the 9-week court-martial ended. For this the Army had constructed a special courtroom at Ft. Ord, and built it 3 times over. Twice it was burned when GIs stationed at Ord demonstrated against Smith's jailing.

Gulf Oil Company and

Last year, ten Harvard graduate students prepared a detailed pamphlet documenting the University's holdings in the Gulf Oil Company, a company very active in the Portuguese colony of Angola.

The pamphlet also reviewed the history of Portuguese colonialism in Africa, a history spanning five centuries of domination over Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea.

For years the people of these Portuguese colonies have been fighting a little-publicized but gruesome war against foreign control.

And Gulf Oil Company, along with the United States, has been active in that war.

But on the wrong side.

* * *

Although Gulf is currently prospecting for oil in Mozambique, its major operations are in Angola. In 1966 Gulf discovered its first Angolan oil in the Cabinda region, which is now the most profitable area in Portuguese Africa. Until Gulf discovered the Cabinda oil, Portugal relied on oil from the Middle East.

Portuguese Africa

For five hundred years, Portuguese have been in Africa, but only in the last century have they been able to solidify their control. While other European nations gave up their colonies in the face of powerful independence movements, Portugal merely changed its possessions' names to "overseas provinces," and claimed they were an integral part of Portugal itself.

Portugal's African colonies include Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, and the Cape Verde Islands. Portugal is the last European country still laying claim to major colonial holdings.

And since 1961 this small country has been waging a brutal war, attempting to maintain domination over the land, labor, and resources of thirteen million Africans.

Colonial Economics

During the first centuries of colonization, Portugal's primary economic interest in Angola was slave trading.

In the 19th century, the forced-labor system replaced slaving. Africans were put to work on coffee plantations and diamond mines owned by white settlers and foreign investors.

Years of colonial rule have provided Portugal with an external, non-competitive market for its exports, and a source of raw materials and cheap labor. The colony also provides vital foreign exchange through investors like the Gulf Oil Company.

Portugal itself is a poor, unindustrialized country plagued by unemployment and inflation. Economically, it relies heavily on its colonies.

Through land grants and other concessions,

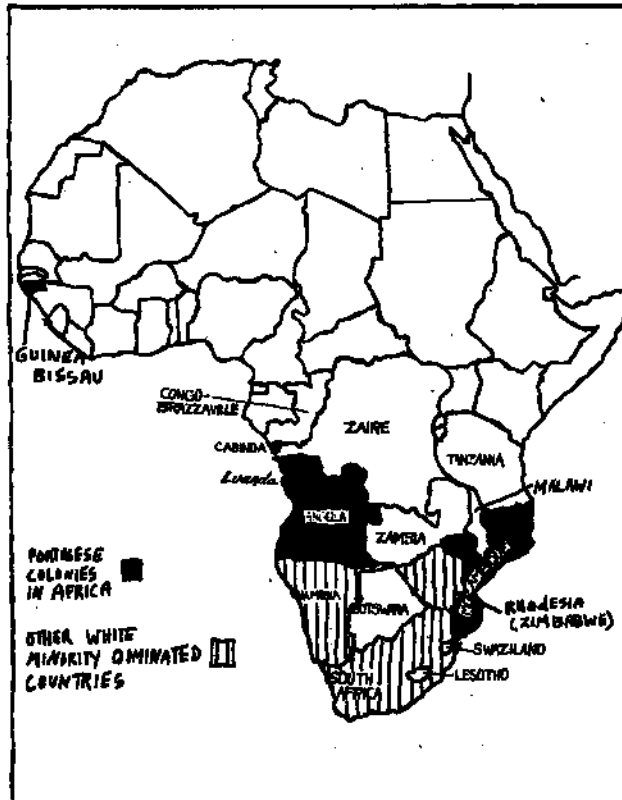
Portugal actively promotes European settlement in Africa. This not only helps solidify Portuguese control, but also helps alleviate the mother country's unemployment problem.

Social Conditions

Although 90% of the African people live and work on the land, the average European owns 60 times as much land as the average African. In Mozambique, the European farmer is given 125 acres while the African gets only 25.

Portugal claims to have a "civilizing" mission in Africa, but acknowledges as "civilized" only those Africans classified as "assimilados" -- those educated in the Portuguese language, religion and culture.

By 1960, Portuguese figures showed that only 15% of Mozambique's population could read or



write. In Angola, the literacy rate was only 10%. In Guinea, with a million people, only 11 Africans had a university education.

No Independence

All through the 1950's, while other colonies were moving toward independence, the growing peaceful protests of the Angolan, Guinean, and Mozambique peoples were met with increasing violence.

Each colony experienced police massacres which solidified opposition to Portuguese rule. Following a succession of popular protest and harsh repression, revolutionary movements developed in all three colonies: Angolan Peoples



Liberation Movement (MPLA, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC), and the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMBO).

These revolutionary forces now control large areas in which they have built their own schools, clinics, markets, local governments, and other social institutions.

They have pinned down an estimated 150,000 Portuguese troops. They have forced Portugal to spend half its national budget on military expenses. And now Portugal is faced with rising dissatisfaction within its own boundaries.

Gulf's Alliance

Gulf, through its subsidiary in Angola-- Cabinda Gulf Oil Co.--is the largest American operation in Portuguese Colonial Africa. The →

ANGOLAN COFFEE

One of the main causes of the African revolt against Portugal is connected with coffee. After WWII, world demand for coffee soared, and Portugal displaced Africans to provide land for coffee plantations in Angola.

Every African in Portuguese colonies must be able to prove employment--Western style wage labor. Africans are forced to abandon their traditional means of subsistence (living and working on their own small plot of ground) and work for subsistence wages on European coffee plantations.

Angola is the 4th largest coffee producer in

the world.

The American Committee on Africa has suggested a boycott of Portuguese coffee, which is used almost entirely for instant coffee.

Instant coffee brands of Angolan origin are: Maxim, Sanka, Yuban, Taster's Choice, Nescafe, and Decaf. All these brands are produced between only two firms: General Foods and Nestle.

A similar boycott was successful in Holland. Before the boycott, Holland bought a quarter of Angola's coffee. Now, the Dutch buy coffee almost entirely from independent African nations.

Community for Social Action...

CSA Graffiti

Relston Furina pollution hearing had last round, hopefully, on Nov. 28, in Bloomington City Hall. Pollution Control Board had rejected agreement made in Sept. by RP and Environmental Protection Agency. This time EPA simply said it had no further evidence and both sides asked Board to accept agreement. EPA guys still claim it is a good, strict settlement.

MIAHPCo still messes up local health planning. Petition and Complaint to State about MIAHPCo was printed in the last issue of Post-American, and covered events thru Oct. 24. Since then the annual meeting was held in Pontiac and more nonsense has occurred. Last year people attended annual meeting, complained about improper representation on the board, and got two elected from the floor. To prevent such improprieties this year, By-Laws Committee chairman Dr. Robert Chapman pushed a change thru requiring potential nominees to apply for board member-

ship 30 days before annual meeting. MIAHPCo membership wasn't notified of change. This time Nominating Committee chairman Dr. Robert Chapman presented his hand-picked slate for board. Members wanted to nominate 6 others from the floor. Chairman Dr. Robert Killough said by-laws require 30 days notice. These names had been given to Chapman 30 days in advance. But, he said, some aren't MIAHPCo members. Right, since Board closed off new memberships last March. (Some of Chapman's nominees hadn't been members either, but Board opened membership to them only.) Two extra nominees were definitely members, so why couldn't they be nominated? They hadn't applied, as the by-laws require. But they had applied orally to a board member who gave the names to Chapman.

Chairman: They have to apply in writing.

People: Why? By-laws say nothing about written applications.

Chairman: Because we require it. A personal letter shows sincere interest.

Chair's ruling appealed. Appeal beaten. Chapman's slate elected. Later a visitor to MIAHPCo office inspects these "personal letters" --most are one sentence long and amazingly, i-

dential: "In compliance with the by-laws I would like to be considered for nomination to the Board of Directors of MIAHPCo." Several were written on Chapman's office stationery. Of course, these application forms were not made available to the other 6 who wanted to be nominated.

The State is showing some interest in the Petition and Complaint, pushing some for negotiation of differences.

At Board meeting on Nov. 30, Killough named MIAHPCo representatives to the regional organization: 5 providers, 2 consumers, 1 phony "consumer", Paul Mitzner, State Farm executive. Membership freeze lifted slightly to allow some new members but not all McLean County applicants in yet. Interestingly, most Livingston County members favored admitting all McLean County applicants, but Bloomington-Normal doctors, hospital administrators, and Chapman's nurse opposed.

"I understand that there has been and continues to be opposition to the war in Vietnam... However, under no circumstances will I be affected by it."

--Richard M. Nixon

Portugal's Vietnam

company is unquestionably a mainstay of colonialism.

United Nations reports have stated that companies like Gulf provide direct aid to the colonial system "by giving financial, economic, and military assistance to administering powers which are engaged in suppressing national liberation movements."

And Gulf does pay plenty of money to Portugal. In 1970, Gulf was producing almost 90 thousand barrels of oil a day in Angola. Gulf pays \$45 million a year to Portugal, and the money is used to deny self-determination to Africans.

Gulf has contributed a large portion of the revenues necessary for Portugal's war against its colonies. In addition, Gulf provides the white-dominated regimes of Southern Africa with a strategically-located source of oil.

directed against the African majority which sees Gulf as part of the Portuguese enemy.

Dayton vs. Gulf

After the Harvard students published their pamphlet, the University was torn by demonstrations demanding a severing of connections with Gulf. (Harvard's Gulf stock is worth \$17 million.) Harvard finally sent an "investigator" to Africa, and he finally concluded that selling Gulf stock "would have no practical effect in advancing the independence of black Angolans."

But the United Nations, the World Council of Churches, and the governments of Denmark, Sweden, and Holland disagree. There has been continual pressure to halt NATO arms shipments to Portugal. Columbia University dumped its Gulf stock, and even the Dayton City Council has decided to quit purchasing Gulf products.

But Nixon provided Portugal with a \$400 million loan, and Gulf still pumps \$45 million a year into the Portuguese military machine.

But the liberation forces are still gaining in spite of the powers pitted against them.



Young Angolans learn in an outdoor classroom in a liberated area of Angola (credit: MPLA)



Portugal's receipts from Gulf amount to 30% of its military budget, hardly an inconsequential sum for a poor country.

Portugal's Alliance

Gulf does get something in return for its support of white hegemony.

When Gulf struck oil in 1966, Portugal moved additional troops into the area. Portugal also intensified its "resettlement" program, which closely resembles the Vietnamese "strategic hamlet" scheme.

Gulf's contract with Portugal stipulates that the government "agrees to undertake such measures as may be necessary that the Company may carry out its operations freely and efficiently, including measures to permit the Company the use of and free access to public land and such measures as may be necessary to prevent third parties from interfering with the Company's free exercise of its contractual rights."

Oil camps are surrounded by 8-foot barbed wire fences and spotlights. Gulf's facilities are in fortified isolation from the surrounding community. And this "defense," of course, is

GULF'S world-wide EMPIRE

Gulf is the 10th largest U.S. corporation and the 4th largest oil company in the world. Incorporated in 1922, Gulf is engaged principally in the production, transportation, refinement, and sale of crude petroleum products. The company is also in chemical manufacturing, coal mining, mineral exploration, and nuclear fuel processing.

Gulf, headquartered in Pittsburgh, Pa., has 219 subsidiaries throughout the world, 89% of which are wholly owned by the parent company. Most of the subsidiary drilling companies coordinate oil explorations with production, refining and marketing. Gulf's immense resources enable it to control all stages of oil production -- thereby lessening its dependence on the host country.

Gulf's annual sales in 1970 were more than five billion dollars, more than ten times Nigeria's national budget.

The largest importer of foreign oil in the U.S., Gulf produces crude oil from vast reserves in Kuwait, Venezuela, Canada, Iran, Nigeria, Co-

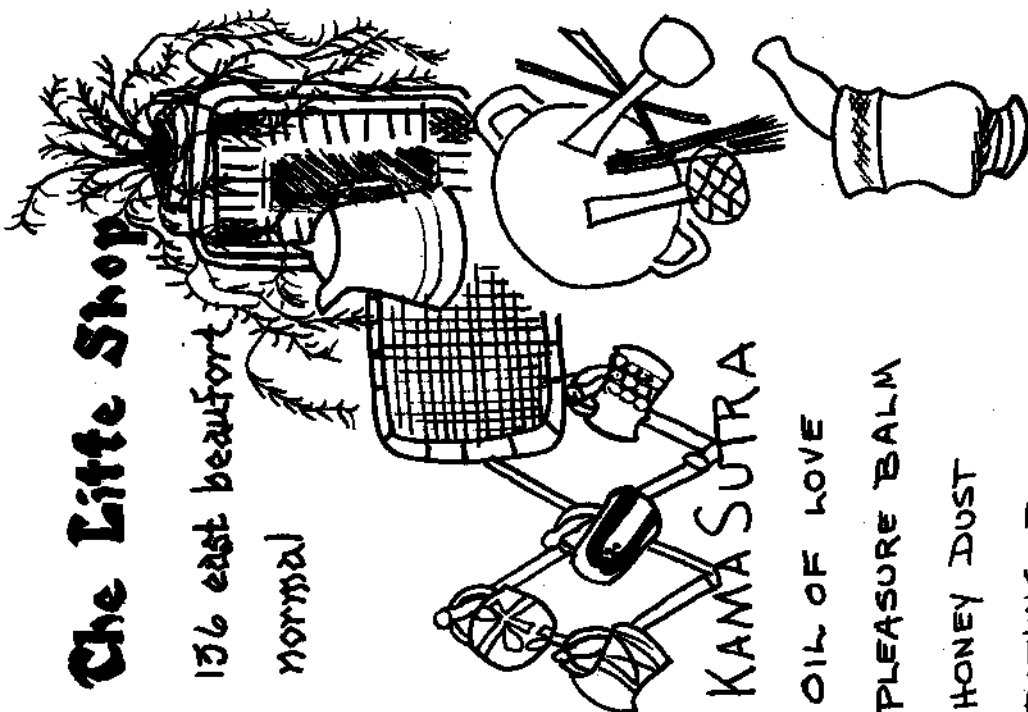
lombia, and Ecuador.

Gulf's oil and natural gas marketing system is also worldwide, covering North America, South America, Europe, the Caribbean and Asia. Gulf owns or has an interest in refineries in Canada, Venezuela, Kuwait, Denmark, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Taiwan, Korea, France, Iran, Puerto Rico, Ecuador, Spain, and Wales.

To move all that oil around, Gulf has its own marine fleet too--48 fully-owned and 29 chartered tankers. Since 1970, Gulf has received five giant 326,000-ton super-tankers.

Gulf is one of the top 100 defense contractors, supplying primarily jet and aviation fuel, fuel oil, gasoline and other petroleum products.

The people behind Gulf are not dwarfed by its grandeur. Gulf was started by the already wealthy Mellon family. The Mellons own a 25% controlling interest in Gulf. They also own controlling interests in ALCOA, the Koppers Co., First Boston Corporation, and the Mellon National Bank and Trust Co. The family fortune is estimated at between \$4 and \$8 billion.



The Little Shop

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PLEASURE BALM

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OVA	FECES	MERDE
NEUROSES	VC	EN
RSO	SATIRE	
ASS	DORAL	SN
MI	ILLEGAL	TIN
AT	ME	REV HONE
YAM	S	DESE VW
A	PORNO	WARSAW
MARRIED	ARMADA	
OPIATED	GAINER	
SELLERS	ENTERS	

The Red Flag

by Jan & Carol Cox

"Debrayism," the revolutionary theory worked out by Regis Debray on the basis of a limited account of the Cuban experience, is no longer taken very seriously, even by Debray himself. Variants of it can arise, however, wherever the organized left is reformist or class-collaborationist. Under such conditions Debrayism becomes an attractive shortcut for rebellious individuals unwilling to engage in the hard and error-strewn task of building a revolutionary party. Hence it seemed useful to reprint the following essay by Barry Rubin and Stephen Torgoff from the November 29 *Guardian* as a sort of epitaph to one of the political currents of the 1960's, useful at that time but destructive whenever it reappears.

Richard Gott, Latin American correspondent for the Manchester Guardian, has what may be considered the definitive book on that continent's guerrilla struggles of the 1960s.

Although published this year, the book covers the period from the triumph of the Cuban revolution in 1959 to the death of Che Guevara in 1967. It chronicles the successes and ultimate failures of the revolutionary guerrilla war waged by the groups which followed the political line made famous by Regis Debray--foquismo, or the theory that a small rural armed unit can set the masses into motion without the mediation of a political party.

Gott recites--and meticulously documents with much information up until now not available in English--the history of foquista groups in Guatemala, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru and Bolivia.

The ideological confrontations that led those who participated in the Debrayist groups to adopt the positions they did is also recounted, although somewhat more anecdotally than in ideological terms. The nature of the main force on the left against which they were reacting--and in some ways over-reacting--the traditional Communist parties, is presented in devastating scope and detail by Gott.

In the chapter on Guatemala, Gott follows the development of the guerrilla movement through its military successes, its following of the lines of first the Communist party and then the Trotskyists and its ultimate rejection of both. This chapter is, in some ways, disappointing since the material is out of date. One feels that a knowledge of more recent developments, which are very difficult to get information on, would be most-useful in evaluating the Guatemalan experience.

In Colombia, where the tradition of rural

war runs deep, the Communist party at first supported the policy of armed struggle but later formed their own guerrilla group with an essentially reformist line. Colombia is the only country in Latin America where foquista groups and ideology are still in operation.

The open split between the Communist parties and the Cuban leadership reached its widest point in 1966, when Fidel Castro found it necessary to lambast the Venezuelan Communist party for its class collaboration and opposition to the possibilities of revolution. Inter-party polemics are now conducted more quietly, but the study of this period reveals much about the real relations between the Cubans and the continental revisionist parties.

In Venezuela the guerrilla movement was nowhere near as important or successful as it was in Colombia due to some of the historical and class structure differences between the countries. Venezuela has a large, important and militant urban working class while in Colombia the peasantry and its political activity carries relatively more weight. An understanding of the differences between Latin American countries is important to analyzing the different forms and strategies of left groups in different countries. Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Chile have large urban working classes and relatively proletarianized rural inhabitants as opposed to countries where the peasantry remains by far the most numerous and economically important class--Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and the Central American countries.

One especially interesting aspect of Gott's reporting on Peru is his story, which might be amusing if it wasn't so tragic, of how the continental representatives of the Fourth International helped to turn Hugo Blanco's modest success in peasant organizing into a fiasco, resulting in Blanco's arrest.

The chapter on Bolivia is the most important in the book. Gott, who was there during much of Che Guevara's ill-fated guerrilla campaign, has written a detailed account of the development and destruction of guerrillas, detailing their relationship with the Bolivian Communist party, which failed to deliver on promised aid.

Gott, while an honest journalist who is very sympathetic with the Latin American revolutionary struggle, is no Marxist and much of his approach to history is pragmatic. Faced with the military defeat of group after group and the death of Guevara, Gott concludes that, for the foreseeable future, the revolutionary struggle itself is finished in Latin America.

IT WAVED ABOVE OUR INFANT MIGHT
WHEN ALL AHEAD SEEMED DARK AS NIGHT;
IT WITNESSED MANY A DEED AND YON,
WE WILL NOT CHANGE ITS COLOR NOW.

--James Connell, 1889

Part of this problem stems from the period about which Gott writes. After all, it was one which "ended" badly, although in reality the struggle did not end at all but was transformed to another level. Starting at almost the same time as Che's death, a new group of revolutionary parties began to emerge.

These new formations-- the PRT of Argentina, the MIR of Chile and the unrelated MIRs of Bolivia and Peru--have combined, with various degrees of success, the Leninist concept of proletarian leadership and a vanguard party with an acceptance of the need for armed struggle, even in the process of building this party and working class base, and a rejection of reformism and working-class support for a mythical national capitalist revolution.

Debrayism--or that theory which he once represented but now has himself rejected--was a phase through which much of the Latin American left apparently had to pass. The attempts to create a revolutionary crisis by rural clashes between the guerrilla band and the army isolated the left from the masses. It is important to remember that, whatever their errors, the guerrillas were revolutionaries while the Communist parties were committed to maintaining bourgeois society.

The revisionist Communist parties' concept of a two-stage revolution--of a bourgeois democratic stage with the workers and peasants following the national bourgeoisie to be followed by a long-term peaceful evolution to socialism--was decisively challenged. That this is the case can be seen in the evolution of the present Marxist-Leninist revolutionary parties which trace their origins to the Cuban revolution and not to the revisionist parties.

Still, as a historical book, "Guerrilla Movements in Latin America" is vital to understanding today's Latin American revolutionary left. It can be highly recommended to anyone interested in the continent or in third world revolutionary movements in general.

If the construction of the future and its completion for all time is not our thing, all the more certain is what we have to accomplish in the present, I mean THE RUTHLESS CRITICISM OF EVERYTHING THAT EXISTS, ruthless both in the sense that the criticism does not fear its own results and just as little the conflict with the powers that be.

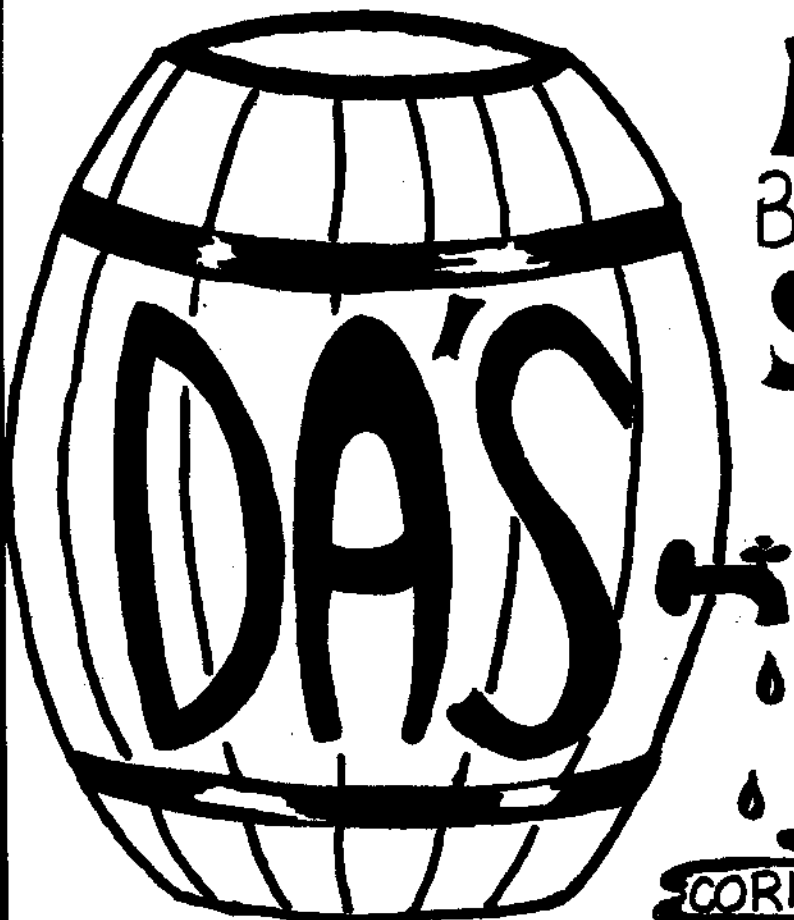
Karl Marx
Letter to Ruge
September 1843

"I am leaving Saigon optimistic as to the progress that can be made during the coming year."

--Robert McNamara, 12/20/63

"Current trends will lead to neutralization at best and more likely to a communist state."

--Robert McNamara, 12/21/63, to LBJ



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Christmas in My Soul

by LAURA NYRO

I love my country
as it dies
In war and pain
before my eyes

I walk the streets
where disrespect has been
The sins of politics
The politics of sin
the heartlessness that darkens my soul
on Christmas

Red and silver
on the leaves
Fallen white snow
runs softly through the trees

Madonnas weep
for wars of hell
They blow out the candles
and haunt Noel
The missing love
that rings through the world
on Christmas

Black Panther brothers
bound in jail
Chicago seven and
the justice scale

Homeless Indian
of Manhattan Isle
all God's sons have gone to trial
and all God's love is out of style
on Christmas

Now the time has come to fight
laws in the book of love burn bright
for thee America
People you must win
her dignity
for all the high court world to see
on Christmas

Christmas in my soul
Christmas in my soul
Christmas in my soul

Farmworkers Attacked

Financed by wealthy agribusiness interests, including the national farm bureau, legislation has been introduced in twenty states to outlaw the United Farmworkers' boycott of non-union lettuce.

The California proposal was on the November ballot. If passed, the proposition would have banned strikes at harvest time and also made it a felony to speak the words "boycott lettuce." In addition, the proposition provided for imprisoning anyone who crossed into California after uttering "boycott lettuce" in another state.

Large California growers carried on a massive and misleading campaign in favor of the proposition's passage. Billboards saying "Support Farmworkers' Rights" urged the public to vote "yes" on the anti-farmworker proposition. The proposition was defeated.

In Arizona, a new law provides for a year in jail and a fine of \$5000 for saying the words "boycott lettuce." Some farmworkers attempted to speak with Arizona's Governor Williams before he signed the bill. The Governor reportedly told his aides: "As far as I'm concerned, those people don't exist." The farmworkers now have enough signatures for a recall of the Governor.

A large grower in Poplar, California, is enlisting the aid of vigilantes, the federal government, and the local authorities in order to crush the farmworkers' union. Though the grower is importing illegal scab labor from Mexico, the U.S. Immigration Service regused a United Farmworker request for a credentials check. The Immigration Service has, however, been known to harass union workers in the fields, demanding to see citizenship papers. The local sheriff is so interested in helping the grower smash the strike that there are now more deputies than strikers. And in early October vigilantes invaded the Farmworkers' office, smashing equipment and terrorizing the staff.

--from LNS



Post-American workers say "Write on! The pen can be mighty as the sword!"



CARS WITHOUT DRIVERS?



The administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency made the following projection from current automobile statistics:

"Statistics show that the rate of occupancy of cars during peak loads is down to 1.2 persons per vehicle, and at the present rate of passenger decline by 1980 one out of every three cars will be tooling along without a driver. That wouldn't be much more absurd than the present practice of encasing one man in 5,000 pounds of steel, adding 400 horsepower and then making him creep along at five miles per hour breathing a combination of synergistic poisons."

PEACE IS INDIVIDUAL
SO IS

MOTHER MURPHY'S
111 1/2 NORTH ST. NORMAL, ILL.

YOUR COMPLETE "HEAD"QUARTERS

We Wish ^{you} PEACE AND HAPPINESS
THIS Christmas

16 political activists who are filing suit against NYC's "Red Squad" won a preliminary battle in court when the judge ruled against the Red Squad's motion to dismiss. The suit charges the NYC Police Department's Security and Investigation Section with violating constitutional rights in its use of informers, infiltration, interrogation, overt surveillance, intelligence-gathering, and electronic surveillance. The Red Squad freely admits using methods ranging from photography to wiretaps and infiltration, but claims they are justified.

Because GI's in foreign countries are forbidden to participate in "demonstrations," soldiers from Japan's Iwakuni base sponsored a "peace tour" of Hiroshima's A-bomb memorial park. Although the event was sponsored by a new group, resistance at Iwakuni base is years old. Last spring, GI's at the base revealed that nuclear weapons were being stored at Iwakuni, in violation of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty.

A Saigon Catholic priest, Father Chan Tin, has been sentenced to five years in prison and fined \$7000 for printing "subversive" articles. Father Tin was in good spirits, remarking that many of his friends were already in prison and that he probably wouldn't have to serve his full sentence--"I don't think Thieu will last another six months."

The big lettuce growers trying to crush the United Farmworkers are pretty tight with Nixon and the Republicans, who sponsored buttons like "Elephants like Lettuce," and "Boycott grass; not lettuce." One grower reciprocated, producing lettuce with the brand name "4 More Years."

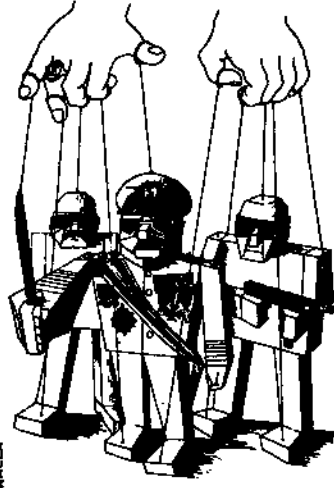
Getting Together Publications, a bilingual Chinese community paper, has compiled an anthology written by and about Chinese-American workers. Send \$3 to Getting Together Distribution, PO Box 26299, San Francisco, 94126.



Saying they had become increasingly concerned over the "broadening gap" between the business world and the public sector, United Aircraft Company, the main producer of Vietnam helicopters, hired Clark MacGregor to direct the company's Washington activities. MacGregor was chairman of Nixon's re-election campaign.

Pentagon Luxuries

Nixon's drive to cut federal spending is directed at social welfare agencies like HEW, because, according to Nixon, the cuts that can be made in defense spending "certainly are minimal." But a recent article in *Parade* details tax-supported plush living supplied for the higher military brass. This includes gourmet meals, GI house servants, luxury yachts, and mansions. Senator Proxmire said this "makes a mockery of the Pentagon's constant cry that cutting their budget would harm our national security."



On Oct. 31, the date Nixon was supposed to sign a Vietnam peace treaty, 8000 demonstrators gathered outside a Republican dinner in Boston and shouted "sign now." Police pushed the protesters back with billy clubs and German shepherds, until the crowd was far enough away that the dinner guests could not hear clearly. Two activists managed to get inside the hall, but were ushered out when they shouted "Nixon, Agnew, you can't hide; we charge you with genocide," while Mrs. Nixon was speaking.

Florida fruit pickers have formed a farm workers group to organize for better working conditions and to meet the needs of their people, needs not met by the regular county social welfare agencies. In 1969, the county sent back a \$20,000 federal grant when it was realized that the fruit pickers would have had a say in how the money was spent. The county food distribution center requires the fruit pickers, who are often paid in cash, to show their check stubs before they can get any food.

U.S. Aids Marcos

Philippines President Marcos, who recently declared martial law and imprisoned thousands of civilians, has been receiving U.S. help in building a police state. Since 1966, when Marcos became Pres., the U.S. has been conducting several "internal security" programs aimed at training a special Philippine police force in crowd control. In addition, the U.S. has been working on nation-wide computerized intelligence and identification systems so Marcos can keep track of political dissidents. Many of the U.S. trainers worked previously in Saigon.

On November 4, 4500 people marched thru working class and third world neighborhoods in NYC to protest the war. The marchers were greeted with cheers and clenched fists from onlookers, many of whom joined the march.

Legalization of marijuana was on the California ballot in November, but voters rejected it. The voters passed another proposal setting up mild restrictions on industry's and land developers' further ruining of the state's coastline. The proposal passed despite a million-dollar deceptive advertising campaign against it.

A special UN report calling for an immediate ban on napalm use will be debated soon. The U.S., a heavy user of napalm, declined to participate in the report's preparation. Portugal is also a heavy user of napalm in its colonial wars in Africa.

On Nov 6, 5000 people marched through the streets of Madison in a TDA (The Day After) demonstration. One of the speakers announced that Karl Armstrong, accused of bombing the Army Mathematics Research Center in 1970, received 2000 write-in votes for Madison district attorney.

Briefs from

LIBERATION

Fearing that Congress would again override his vetoes, Nixon waited until the legislature adjourned, and then pocket-vetoed domestic spending bills. Nixon vetoed 30 billion for HEW, 1/2 million to fight water pollution (Congress recently overrode another Nixon pollution veto) and several bills expanding veteran's health care and crippled children's vocational training. Nixon did sign a \$7.4 billion defense bill and approved 2 billion for military construction.

21 months since the indictment, and 2 1/2 years since the incident trial has been set for 2 GI's charged with bombing the water, power, and communication facilities at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. The defendants say the govt. has no evidence but arrested them because they were the most active and visible GI activists at the base. The defendants think the long delay is a govt. device to discourage further GI political activity. (The trial is not a court martial, but a federal case; John Mitchell himself made the announcement of the indictment.)



Tax Resistance

Tax resistance is an American tradition, going back to the Boston Tea Party, the Whiskey Rebellion, and the Mennonites' and Quakers' refusal to pay taxes for the French and Indian War. Now, in *Ain't Gonna Pay For War No More*, Robert Calvert explains everything anyone needs to know about all kinds and methods of tax resistance. The book is available for \$1.50 from War Tax Resistance, 339 Lafayette Street, NYC, 10012.

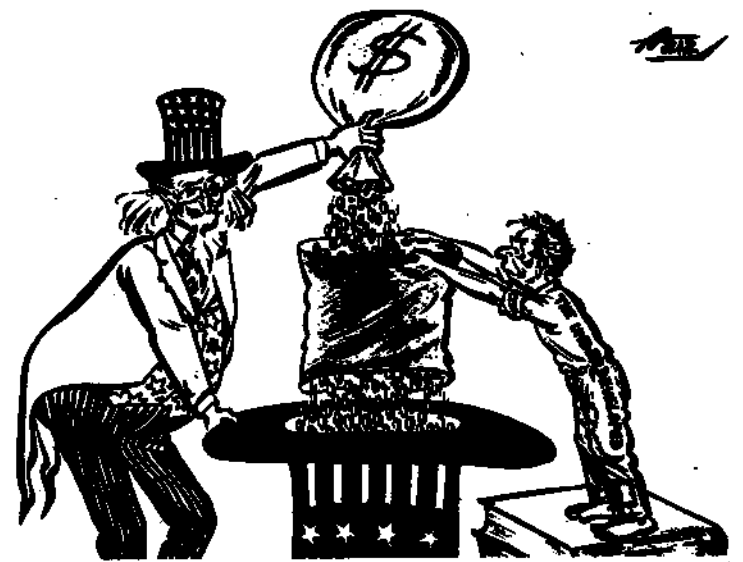
The Federal Price Commission granted McDonalds a 4-cent increase in the price of a Big Mac, not long after Mc Donalds' Board Chairman donated \$208,000 to Nixon's re-election fund. Representative Benjamin Rosenthal charged that the price hike was "just too absolutely coincidental."

The last remaining charges against Leslie Bacon, conspiracy to firebomb a NYC bank, have been dropped. The only evidence against her was govt. wiretaps conducted under the "Mitchell Doctrine," which held that electronic surveillance was OK in "national security" cases. The doctrine also stated that the attorney-general could decide what comprised a threat to the nation's security. Since the Supreme Court overruled this "doctrine," the govt has dropped charges against several movement people, including Abbie Hoffman, David Hilliard, and Diane Donghi.

SMASH THE PAYBOARD!
SMASH THE FREEZE!
BRING THE BOSSES
TO THEIR KNEES!

NEWS

SERVICE



A trial on the constitutionality of Dade County Florida's public school corporal punishment policy has revealed in sworn testimony that teachers in Miami's classrooms often use wooden sticks, belt buckles, and brass knuckles to "maintain discipline and order."

Insect Warfare

Liberation Press Agency in South Vietnam reports that the U.S. has introduced a new warfare technique--insect warfare. The report says that on July 27, planes dropped hundreds of containers of insects over a heavily NLF area. The insects attacked the rice crop, destroying over 2/3 of the crop in some villages.

Stewarts Point, Calif.-- Richard Oakes, Mohawk leader of the 1969 occupation of Alcatraz Island was buried Sept. 27 on his wife's reservation. Oakes was shot Sept. 21 by a YMCA campground manager when he went to inquire about the arrest of a youthful friend. The state failed to press first degree murder charges, the third such failure involving the killing of Indians in the last nine months.

Atlanta-- Industry is moving South to take advantage of the South's lower wages and unorganized labor, but black workers in Atlanta are striking back--literally. A wave of wildcat strikes involving more than 6000 workers has gripped Atlanta since mid-summer.

New York-- With the Riviera getting more and more crowded, the international jet set is looking for new watering holes and Aristotle Onassis is building one in Southwest Africa. Onassis plans a million-acre preserve called Paradise Wilds in Namibia (Southwest Africa), a territory with a population of 2 million Africans who are governed by the racist Union of South Africa.

New York-- Portuguese Angola is the fourth largest coffee exporter in the world and the U.S. imports 15 percent of its exports. Since 30 percent of the revenue goes to the Portuguese government, the U.S. is directly supporting Portuguese colonialism and the Angolan forced-labor system which compels Angolans to work on the coffee plantations.

Over half the prisoners in the Terre Haute federal penitentiary staged a non-violent work stoppage Nov. 6. They demanded an end to overcrowding (one-man cells are housing two and three people) recognition of prisoner unions, improvements in work and study release programs, job counseling, and an end to guard harassment.

Another federally funded drug study, secret since June, is going to be ignored. This one recommends that the knowledgeable educate the ill-informed, instead of vice-versa. Also, the report advocates acceptance of some drug use--particularly pot-smoking--in view of the government's "burden of failure."

A study proposing that every home radio and TV set and every car and boat sold in the U.S. be equipped with a special receiver for govt. broadcasts was prepared for one of Nixon's committees. The study's existence was made public by Representative Moorhead, who fears the receivers could function as a govt. spy system and propaganda outlet.

Alcoholic beverages should have all additives listed on their labels, according to the Center for Science in the Public Interest. The researchers say that in the mid-60's, 47 people died because brewers added cobalt to beer to make the head thicker. Doctors couldn't figure out why generally healthy beer drinkers were having heart attacks.

Women employees of California's Crown Redwood Company, which manufactures and sells redwood furniture to Sears, are taking legal action against the company. The women charge discrimination in pay rates. Women, whose jobs are often harder and more physically strenuous, start at \$1.79 an hour; men start at \$2.40.

In Nov., Berkeley voters rejected a measure designed to keep city council control in the hands of the wealthy business and suburban community. A coalition of blacks, students, women, and youth defeated the measure, and the same coalition may well bring a radical majority on the Berkeley city council next April.



"You're under arrest!"

New York-- U.S. tobacco companies are doing better than ever despite their inability to advertise on radio and television. Tobacco has simply moved into professional sports through sponsorship of such events as the rodeo Winston Awards, bowling's Winston-Salem tournaments, Marlboro tennis, Raleigh golf, and racing's Camel Cup series.

Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo, defendants in the Pentagon Papers trial, lost a round in the Supreme Court. The defendants had filed a motion claiming their right to a fair trial had been impaired by govt. wiretapping. The Court rejected them by a 7-2 vote.

Philippines President Marcos' declaration of martial law on Sept 23 was, according to many observers, a prelude to cancelling the 1973 elections. (By Philippine law, Marcos would not be able to run in '73.) The govt. has closed all universities and schools, made any strike or demonstration illegal, closed all newspapers and TV stations excepts the ones Marcos owns himself, and imposed travel restrictions as well as a curfew on all Filipinos. Recently the govt. announced it would begin censoring all outgoing AP press dispatches.

From The Guardian:

50 Attica prisoners staged a brief demonstration Nov 8, in violation of a prison rule against congregation in large groups. They were all placed in isolation.

Charged in 1967 with conspiracy to blow up the Statue of Liberty and assassinate moderate black leaders, Muhammad Ahmed has evaded capture until this Sept. Black Scholar called Ahmed's charges a "frame-up."

Members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War charged with conspiracy to disrupt the Republican Convention pleaded not guilty Nov. 6. They did inform the judge that they were guilty of "war crimes against the people of Indochina."

450 Koreans marched on the South Korean Embassy in Washington to protest the dictatorship's declaration of martial law.

The Supreme Court ruled that workers can not be fired simply for refusing to cross a picket line.

Several hundred supporters of the Gay Activists Alliance demonstrated in front of the NYC Police headquarters against harassment of gays, Nov. 11.

The Committee of Southern Africa has called for a boycott of all products imported from the white-supremacist country. In particular, the committee mentioned Kaffir Tea, now being sold in many health food stores. The product is produced by forced labor. Also, "kaffir" is the South African equivalent of "nigger."

The results of the November 7th election were certainly amazing, and even in some aspects, gratifying. This is especially so, when one considers the events that led up to them.

ONE ASPECT: In November 1960, Richard Nixon, the Republican candidate, lost the Presidential election to John F. Kennedy, the Democratic candidate. In a very close race, Cook County, Illinois stole enough votes to place Illinois in the Democratic column, thus winning the election for Kennedy. Nixon would not forget this 12 years later. Unlike Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy saw no Constitutional obstacle to a President declaring and waging war on his own initiative. So, on the instructions of his father, Joe Kennedy and his spiritual counsellor, Cardinal Spellman, he set up a puppet Catholic government in Vietnam and later sent in troops to impose it upon the predominantly Buddhist people. Who knows what Nixon might have done, had he been President in his place?

Later, when the Vietnam War had become somewhat unpopular, there were attempts to end the war by nominating and electing a peace candidate for President. So, in August 1968, it took the efforts of the Chicago Police, supported by military contingents and undercover private police, to elect Hubert Humphrey, to the Democratic nomination for President. This also had the indirect effect of electing Richard Nixon to the Presidency as Illinois slid into the Republican column and nationwide votes were lost through the zealous votes of the Chicago Police upon national newsmen. Thus in 1968, the man who was denied the Presidency in 1960 by Cook County became President through its help.

ANOTHER ASPECT: On December 4th, 1969, State Attorney's police broke into the Chicago apartment of Fred Hampton and killed Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, while Fred was still asleep in bed. Both were leaders of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panthers. The Police called it self-defense and the Black Panthers called it murder.

This event would ordinarily have been on no significance, as the Chicago police are accustomed to casual killings along the line of what they perceive to be their duty, and usually they are not only exonerated by, but also endorsed, either overtly or tacitly, by the news media.

But this time it was different. The Panthers opened the apartment for public inspection. Thousands entered, and took pictures, and examined things for themselves. When the newspapers and radio, and television told them the police version of the raid, they could com-

pare it to what they had seen. And a movie was made of the events surrounding the death of Fred Hampton. It included television newsreel footage of States Attorney Edward Hanrahan contradicting himself in telling about the police raid. The name of the movie was "The Murder of Fred Hampton." It was shown in many different parts of the world and even won a Cannes film festival award, but it was banned in Chicago.

With all this evidence, one would think that Edward Hanrahan would be indicted on charges of conspiracy to commit murder, or accessory to murder or perhaps even murder. But in Chicago, the rulers and their minions are not servants of law, but rather consider themselves to be the law. Therefore it took years and countless petitions to get Edward Hanrahan indicted for anything. Is not the State's Attorney, along with the police and the judges, the Law?

When at last Edward Hanrahan was indicted, it was for the trivial offense of "conspiracy to obstruct justice." And he made every attempt to get the case dropped or delayed. But the objectors were too persistent for that. They wanted not only justice, but justice in a Court and according to legal procedure. In this they were different from some black youngsters, whose naive idealism led them to the use of rifles in draining justice from the veins of living Chicago Policemen. They did not have the patience that 200 years of oppression has bred in adults of their race. It was to stop this wanton killing of Chicago police, that constituted the reason for the Liberals perseverance in the legal struggle for justice.

Time passes much faster than does the case against Edward Hanrahan. Soon it is time for primary election of the Democratic candidate for Cook County States Attorney. Three candidates materialize. Edward Hanrahan, still under indictment, still facing trial; Raymond K. Berg, a traffic court judge supported by the "party regulars" as an alternative to Hanrahan for those blacks who know that only machine candidates win local elections; and Donald Page Moore, a reformer who first challenged Hanrahan because he didn't like massacres that make police look like murderers.

.... natural thought, of those who believe in Democracy and Freedom, is that naturally a racist such as Hanrahan, would lose the black and sincere liberal vote. Wouldn't one of the other candidates win? But on March 21, 1972, Hanrahan won the nomination with a plurality of 42%. Divide the opposition and win the vote - an old election gimmick.

Also many black wards voted heavily for Hanrahan, a fact which surprised and dismayed many black leaders. How could blacks be so stupid as to vote for a racist murderer? But like true liberals they never considered asking the election judges how they got their jobs.

So Edward Hanrahan became the Democratic candidate for States Attorney. In this position he felt strong enough to criticize Senator George McGovern, the Democratic candidate for President and even to recommend ticket splitting with Democrats voting for a Republican President and Democrats for all other offices (except perhaps Governor). Thus he won the endorsement of Senator George McGovern, who told a Chicago audience that he endorsed the entire Democratic ticket from top to bottom. Senator McGovern did not feel any more hesitation in doing this than he did in telling Lyndon Johnson - at he supported him and would have voted for him had he been a candidate in the 68 campaign.

However, States Attorney Hanrahan did still have some opposition. Senator Adlai Stevenson and gubernatorial candidate Dan Walker refused to endorse him. Senator Stevenson did not object to "the murder of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark." He objected to Edward Hanrahan's being under indictment. He did not think that a successful and effective politician should allow himself to be under indictment during an election campaign. So Edward Hanrahan asked for a bench trial (rather than a jury) and proceeded to obtain acquittal from a friendly Democratic machine judge. This was enough to win him endorsement from Adlai Stevenson for election on November 7th.

But there still remained a maverick, Dan Walker, Democratic candidate for governor, refused to endorse Hanrahan, even though George McGovern, Mayor Daley, and Senator Stevenson, "all honorable men", all noteworthy liberals, had already done so.

Come November 7th. Richard Nixon is now President of the United States. He does not intend to let Cook County, Illinois steal another election from him. Enter federal officials to keep the election honest.

Exit November 7th. Senator McGovern, who endorsed Hanrahan for States Attorney in Cook County is overwhelmingly defeated. Illinois votes for Nixon. Chicago fails to give McGovern a substantial lead even in Cook County. Cook County votes in a Republican, Bernard Carey, for States Attorney. Black wards in Chicago, that voted so heavily for Hanrahan in the primaries when no special federal officials were present to keep the election honest, now go heavily for Bernard Carey. The first Republican States Attorney in Cook County for about a decade.

Yet not all the election followed the tide of President Nixon, Senator Percy and Attorney General William Scott. Dan Walker, the maverick Democrat who refused to endorse Hanrahan, is elected governor.

Is Fred Hampton dead? Yes, his body has been buried. But his spirit has been restless.



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BLOODBATH

RESEARCHERS INVESTIGATE MYTH

"We will never allow the imposition on the 17 million people of South Vietnam of a communist government, with the bloodbath that would ensue."

--Richard Nixon, 7/27/72

For four years, Nixon has used the spectre of a "communist bloodbath" to justify the war in Vietnam. On October 26, presidential advisor Henry Kissinger once again alluded to "possible massacres" after a cease-fire as one of the reasons why the U.S. would not sign the peace agreement negotiated with North Vietnam.

The massacre predictions are almost always based on the bloodbath that allegedly took place in North Vietnam after the Viet Minh came to power in 1954. Nixon has claimed, for example, that according to the Catholic Bishop of Danang, half a million people died in slave labor camps in North Vietnam between 1954 and 1956.

But recent evidence reveals that not only is the charge of a communist bloodbath untrue, but that the entire myth was invented by the CIA and other U.S. government agencies with the help of British intelligence.

In October, Col. Nguyen Van Chau, a former high official of the Saigon government, told a reporter from Dispatch News Service International that the alleged communist bloodbath was "one hundred per cent fabricated" by intelligence services financed by the U.S. government.

Col. Chau was in a position to know. From 1954 to 1962 he was head of the Psychological Warfare Section of the Saigon Army, an agency that played an active role in spreading the bloodbath myth.

Chau stated that the Saigon government waged "total psychological warfare" from 1954 to 1956 in order to persuade Vietnamese and world opinion



Brothers and sisters at the Red Lion say "Right on! End the war now!"

that there was a terrorist bloodbath going on in North Vietnam. The campaign included the distribution of fake leaflets (purporting to be the work of the communists) which threatened reprisals against Catholics, and the operation of a liberation radio whose broadcasts sought to give the impression that the Viet Minh were carrying out revenge killings.

Chau labels as ridiculous the charge by the Bishop of Danang that half a million people died in slave labor camps in North Vietnam.

A recently released study by Gareth Porter (of the Cornell University International Relations of East Asia Project) gives further evidence that the bloodbath charges are untrue. Researching the origins of the bloodbath story, Porter found that almost all accounts of a bloodbath in the works of such well-known writers as Bernard Fall and Sir Robert Thompson are either undocumented or are based on accounts found in a single book: From Colonialism to Communism, by Hoang Van Chi.

Chi, who worked for the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), was paid to write this book by the Congress for Cultural Freedom, a known con-

duit for CIA funds. The book was then published and distributed abroad by the USIA.

Porter found that the bloodbath charges in this book are based on fraudulent documentation. For example, Chi himself admitted in a recent interview in the Washington Post that his claim of a bloodbath aimed at Vietnamese landlords was based on an incident in a single village where one person was executed. On this basis, he "guessed" that 5% of the people in the North were killed--a figure which Nixon translated in his July 27 speech as a "minimum of 500,000 people."

Chi also made up quotes from Viet Minh directives which made it appear that they had a deliberate policy of liquidating the landlords.

The original purpose of the bloodbath story, according to Col. Chau, was to justify Saigon's refusal to carry out the elections and reunification promised in the 1954 Geneva accords. Having served that purpose it has since become a full-blown myth, encouraged, financed, and promoted by U.S. officials.

--from LNS and the War Bulletin

Maude Suppressed

Archie Bunker's sister-in-law, Maude, has been dropped from the schedules of WMBD-TV (31, Peoria) and WCIA-TV (3, Champaign) over a double episode making light of abortion. As far as known, these two central Illinois stations are the only ones in the country that have dropped the CBS series for "poor-taste" in the matter.

In Bloomington-Normal Maude can only be picked up at 7:00 p.m. on Tuesday on Channel 2 (Chicago), which is not included in the CATV channels. It is unclear whether the drop is permanent or not.

Personals

Merry Christmas,
Maryann and Pat!
Love, Mark and
Susie

Ham: Went for a
swim.
Oph



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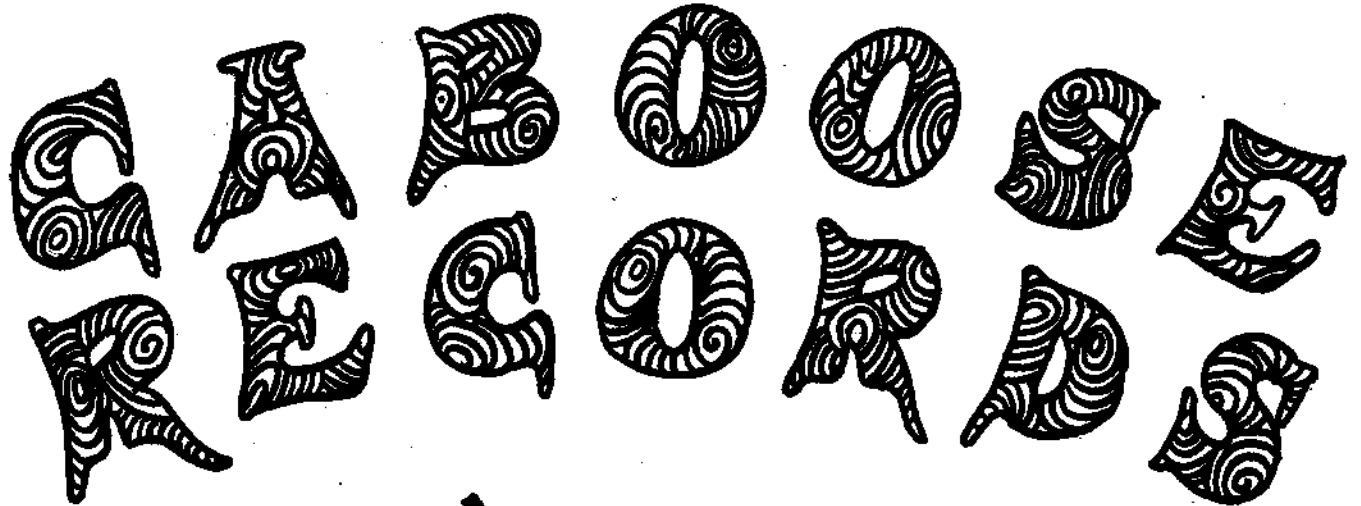
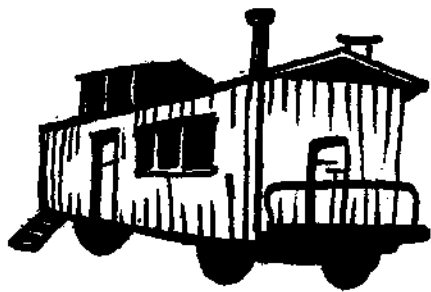
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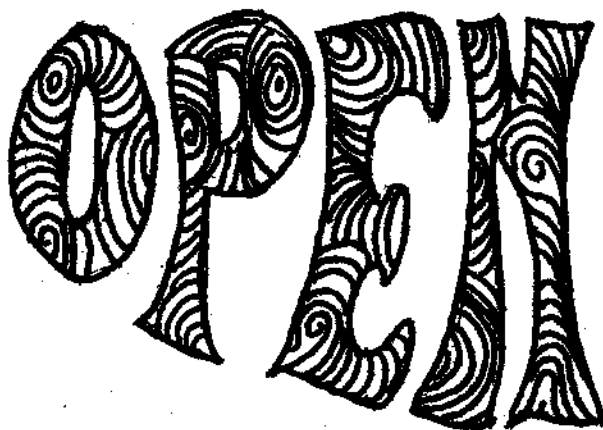
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