

Eastern Illinois University

The Keep

The Post Amerikan (1972-2004)

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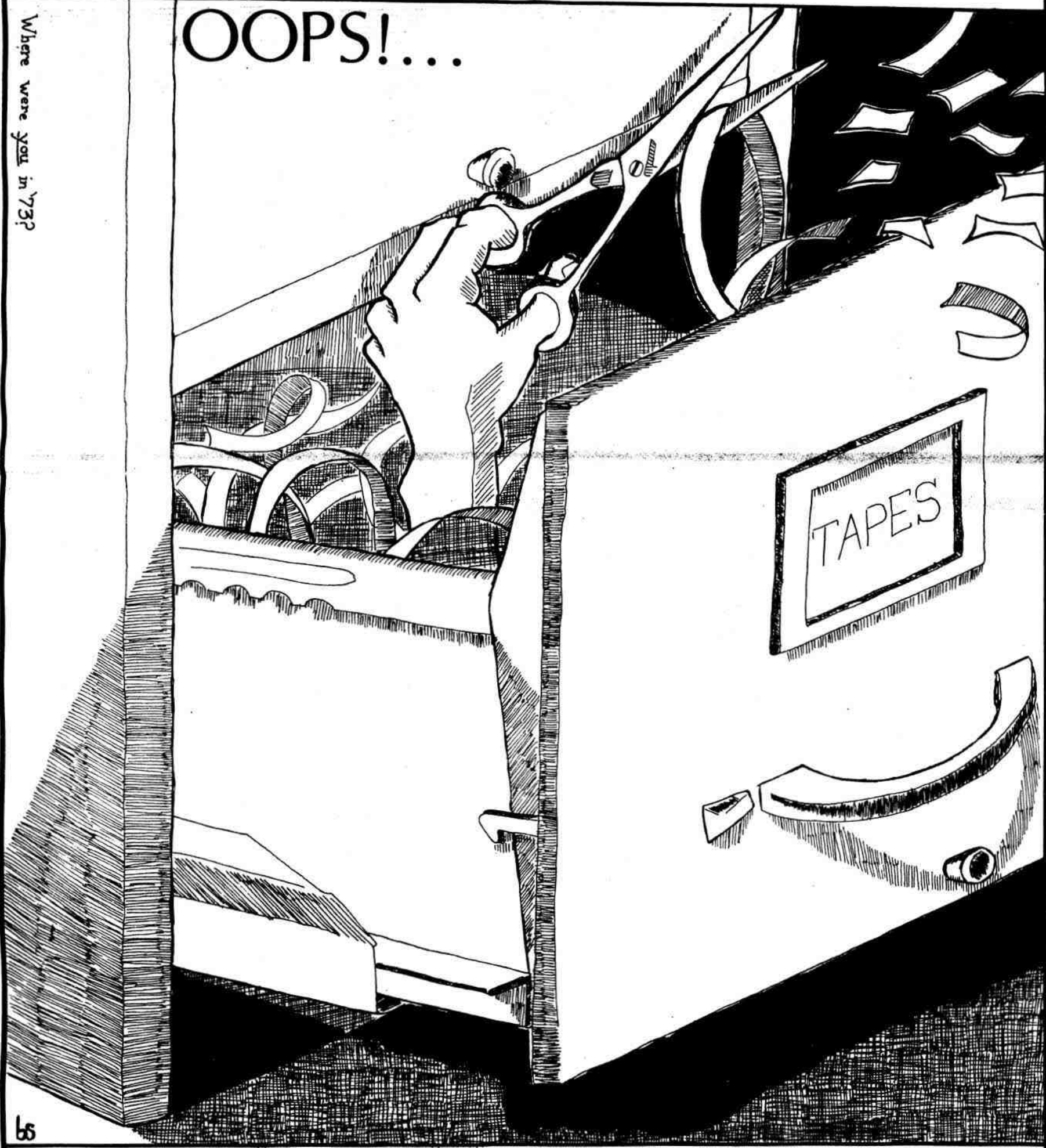
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Feb 1974

VOL. 2 NO. 10

Where were you in '73?

OOPS!...



65

INSIDE:

Subdivision racket; Maurice Stans meets the Pantagraph; Farah strike PLUS...?

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HEY!! READ DIS!!

The Post

The following statement--with alterations, appears in the Post-Amerikan every issue. If you've read it before, please don't skip over the entire thing, cause we have written down meeting times for the next issue. We need new people to come to meetings.

So if you don't want to read the whole thing, slide down to the list of meeting times and commit them to memory. Thank you.

The Post-Amerikan is a newspaper of uncertain origin and unidentifiable management catering to the radical or hip community. At least that's what the Pantagraph says.

The Post serves as a medium of expression for a segment of society known as the counterculture and the movement. Within this broad spectrum exist widely differing opinions and world views. We intend to print all of them, with only two exceptions: we will not print anything racist or sexist. The Post is not published in accordance with a well-developed political theory with the aim of propagandizing its readers into stricter adherence to that theory.

Decisions are made collectively by Post-Amerikan workers at almost weekly meetings which will be scheduled in the paper every issue, like this:

- Wed. Jan. 23 at 8pm
- Tues. Jan. 29 at 4pm
- Fri. Feb. 1 at 8pm
- Sat. Feb. 8 at 5pm

These meetings are at the Post-Amerikan office, 114 1/2 North St. in Normal, 452-9221. Everybody interested in working on the paper in any way should come. We need people.

We also have office hours. Someone should be in the office between 11 and 2, MWF; 11-4 T, Th, and 7-9 on Wed. and Thurs. evenings. Stop on by anytime.

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

Subscriptions cost \$1.50 for ten issues, \$3 for twenty, etc. Buy one for yourself and a friend.

You can make bread hawking the Post-- 7 1/2¢ a copy, except you only make 5¢ a copy on the first fifty papers. Call 452-9221, 828-7026, 827-6309, or stop by the office.

POST SELLERS

Bloomington

- The Joint, 415 N. Main
- DA's Liquors, Oakland and Main
- Medusa's Book Store, 109 W. Front
- Maple Grove Trading Co., 310 1/2 N. Main
- News Nook, 402 1/2 N. Main
- Book Hive, 103 W. Front
- The Cake Box, 511 S. Denver
- Gaston's Barber Shop, 202 1/2 N. Center
- Lord Nelson's, Main and Jefferson
- Playback, Colonial Plaza, 1500 E. Empire
- Pier I, Colonial Plaza, 1500 E. Empire
- U-I Mart 608 Lee St
- Peifer's Market 919 N. Madison St
- De Vary's 1402 W. Market St
- Harris Market Morris Ave.
- Someplace Else 300 E. Washington

Normal

- Lobby Shop, ISU Union
- Apple Tree, 117 E. Beaufort
- Student Stores, 115 North St.
- Mother Murphy's, 111 1/2 North St.
- Caboose Records, 101 North St.
- Minstrel Record Parlor, 311 S. Main
- Ram, 101 Broadway Mall
- Al's Pipe Shop, 101 Broadway Mall
- Omega, 111 Beaufort
- The Rack, 106 Beaufort
- Hendren's Grocery, 301 W. Willow



AND NOW A WORD FROM OUR PRESIDENT-REELECT

"The average American is like the child in the family-You give him some responsibility and he is going to amount to something!"



VIDETTE CAUGHT WITH DIRTY HANDS

(Can it clean them?)

With the changing of editorial guard at ISU's student-run newspaper, facts have emerged concerning some questionable practices of the past!

Under the one-year Vidette editorship of student Jim Baumann (replaced in January by Greg Pierce) the paper has revealed strong and conflicting ties with a segment of the University administration. Through a tumultuous year the paper was steered with a single-minded set of loyalties that has been known to smash facts in its sway.

In the interest of cleaner journalism, this article will look at some of those loyalties.

David K.

The final two issues of the Vidette controlled by Baumann contained a two-part "news analysis" on the much discussed David Berlo mansion. Purporting to explain the facts behind the ex-university president's questionable building plans, the article referred to memos it said were presented to the committee of state senators and representatives investigating the residence (henceforth referred to as the Juckett committee).

Some of the memos don't exist.

Referring to a garage that was being built contrary to funding capabilities, for instance, the article assigns blame for the "supervisory blunder" to Keith Scott. "He was presented with a request to build a concrete slab," the article-writer stated in an interesting instance of confusing passive voice, (How was he presented with this request? By whom? How was this request worded?) "...and to put footings under it to save the cost of ripping it up later if a garage was added."

If such a request exists in writing, the Juckett committee never saw it. Its existence is as mysteriously ambiguous as the sentence that refers to it.

More Problems

The "news analysis" has a further more basic problem in reliance on those memos that actually do exist. Assigning blame to those administrators who wrote them, it ignores the possibility that each could have been written at Berlo's verbal order. Several administrators--Keith Scott for one--assert that this is the way it happened. The "analysis" proceeded as if that weren't even a possibility.

Baumann admitted in private conversation to a Post reporter that some of the material in the article hadn't come from the committee, but from Berlo himself. He was unable to explain the confusion about the garage slab/garage.

One high administrator close to the Vidette feels sure that Baumann didn't write the first part of the analysis at all. A markedly different style in the two parts was pointed to, along with the fact that Berlo himself had been on campus just before the two articles appeared and had called up several of the administrators referred to in the articles for "information" on the house.

In any case the "analysis" is an extremely interesting piece with which to end one's reign as editor.

Close to Berlo

James Baumann followed in a tradition of student editors held in firm control by the Berlo guard. Reports that Baumann is in line for a job under George Colburn, public relations man for Berlo, are in keeping with pre-

vious editor Carole Halicki's acquiring of a public relations job thanks to "friends in high places." (Halicki's quote to one Post reporter.)

Colburn, according to News and Publications head Richard Godfrey, in his brief career had been "brought here to control the Vidette and would have controlled it but for his sudden resignation." (Said sudden resignation followed on the heels of Berlo's sudden resignation.) According to Godfrey, Colburn was responsible for the replacement of an innocuous "Hot-Line" tape in place of a straight story on the house that Godfrey had prepared for dissemination in the midst of the controversy.

So much for the ethics of Baumann's prospective employer and ISU's past administration.

Other Influences

But of course the Berlo brigands are not the only ones who have had influence over Baumann's Vidette. News and Pub. head Godfrey himself hasn't been a lily white translucent.

As reported in these pages earlier, Godfrey was instrumental in scaring the paper into a retraction for a column about landlord Vic Armstrong, labelled a "slumlord" by a strong set of implications in the article.

In a phone conversation reported, in part, two issues ago, Godfrey received and acted upon the words of a caller who turns out to have been former ISU attorney Bob Lenz. The call, which impelled Godfrey to eventually call a Vidette staff meeting and present them with a libel panic, had been made by Lenz "as a friend of the University because of his past employment." (Godfrey's words.)

Lenz, Godfrey says, had not been acting as an attorney and had, in fact, declined to take the case from Armstrong--whether from loyalty to the University or from realization of the difficulty in generally proving libel isn't clear.

What is interesting is the image of a landlord accused of being a slumlord calling Lenz, a lawyer who is also a landlord, and lawyer/landlord Lenz subsequently calling the University to warn it out of friendship. Interlocking possibilities and questions occur.

What--just to fantasize--would have happened if Lenz himself had been the landlord written about? The idea is not impossible, considering the number of apartments Lenz owns:
2002 E. Lincoln, Bloomington;
704-706-708-710-712-714 Fairmont Drive, Bloomington; Lots 103-104-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122 in second addition to Broadmoor;
1005 Sheryl Lane, Normal; 817 E. Jefferson, Bloomington; 108 Phoenix, Normal; Lots 14-15-16-17 in fifth addition to Oakland Suburban Heights.

Perhaps this, plus the two apartment partnerships (OOL Apartments and KOL Apartments) and two land trusts (Daleco and Esatwood Trust) make Lenz so empathetic to potential landlord abuse in newspapers.

The important thing to note, though, is the manner in which such higher level interests and friendships work down to manipulating the actions of the student newspaper. Godfrey has stated he doesn't like having the Vidette as a charge. But the fact that he does has kept the paper restricted.

What Next?

The Vidette has committed some journalistic atrocities in the past year and there's no reason to believe they won't continue doing the same. Fledgling editor Pierce, while hopefully not having to contend with the Berlo corruption machine, will still have the difficult task of putting out an honest paper that is watched and purse-controlled by higher ups with many "friends of the University."

Pierce, in the past, has indicated that the Vidette should get into some decent investigative reporting. Let's hope his new position and the high pressures won't keep him from remembering that dream or force him to revise definitions of "decent reporting" to fit the administration's dictionary.

His predecessor has blown it (and good luck in future endeavors, Jim!) Let's hope Pierce doesn't. ISU needs a student newspaper.

-- Denny Colt



PEOPLE'S FOOD MEETING

Peoples' Food is going into its third year and is about ready to move into the old Beehive. Let's have a meeting so we can muster up some energy to open the new Peoples' Food Center.

With food prices in the stores bordering on ridiculous, we've got to get it together. Just the other day I was in Washington Square IGA and had to pay 50¢ for a pound of beans. In Minneapolis at the food Co-op, beans were selling for 25¢ a pound. This really ticked me off, but more importantly reminded me of the need to get more food for the people--which means getting it in-gear with the Peoples' Food Center.

We need to pass health department regulations and also build bins for beans and grains. Work must be done on the coolers and various other tasks. It really isn't a lot of work when you consider the benefits the people will receive when it is completed. These benefits will not be only in \$ saved, but also the opportunity to meet your neighbors and buy the latest issue of the Post-Amerikan.

I hope you will come to the Community meeting at the Beehive on January 21st at 7:30p.m.

There is still a need for more money for use in the Beehive. In order to raise money, there will be a rummage sale in the distribution center at Washington and Morris on February the 9th and 10th. If you have any old clothes, games, and other paraphernalia that you could spare contact: Irene at 829-1548, Mary at 829-3576, or Peoples' Food at 452-9221.

Weins

Monopoly Control Helps

When Bloomington City Councilman S.S. "Joe" Schneider demanded to know why Bloomington has one of the highest housing costs in the country, representatives of developing firms squirmed a bit, but really didn't answer.

That was at a City Council meeting last August. Developers attended to attack provisions of a pending subdivision ordinance.

Dissatisfied with city requirements in new subdivisions, developers blamed high housing costs on the city's "extravagance." One developer complained about the city's regulation that sidewalks must be constructed on both sides of the street. Another developer proposal called for narrowing the 60-foot minimum on subdivision street width (allowing developers to sell more land, instead of using it for streets). Developers in attendance also protested the city's proposal to require subdividers to set aside land for parks.

Implication of the developers' protests was that without the city's excessive requirements, housing costs would be lower.

real answer

But when Schneider asked why Bloomington's housing costs were so high, even compared to other cities, he didn't really get an answer.

The answer reflects on developers, not on the city.

Pantagraph reporter Bill Wills knew the answer, and he strained to print it in his story August 30.

Though Pantagraph reports of city council meetings never include conversations conducted in small groups after adjournment, Wills could not resist.

In three paragraphs swelled with innuendo, Wills stretched his role of objective reporter to the limit:

"Nor was there any discussion during the meeting about what appeared to be one of the favorite topics of concern in small groups when the meeting broke up.

"The after-meeting topics focused on lumber yard owners selling building materials for construction by firms with which they are associated on land which they own in association with other lumber yards which have similar operations.

"The cost of building materials in the Twin Cities compared with similar materials purchased out of the city also was discussed by councilmen as another possible cause of high building costs to the Twin Cities."

HORIZONTAL INTEGRATION

If the cost of building materials in Bloomington-Normal is unusually high, monopoly may explain it. Numerous as they are, most local lumber yards are interlocked with each other, and cooperate on real estate deals.

The local lumber yard interlocks form a classic example of horizontal integration--a few firms monopolizing control over a specific stage of production. (Vertical integration, in contrast, refers to a firm which combines several stages of production within itself; an oil company controlling petroleum all the way from the drilling and shipping to refining and retail marketing exemplifies vertical integration.)

lumber lane group

Sprawling over several acres north of Normal, Lumber Land is the largest local lumber outfit. While a casual observer may believe that Lumber Land provides stiff competition to other lumber dealers, an examination of its board of directors produces another conclusion.

All the directors of Lumber Land presently control, or have controlled, another lumber yard.

The corporation owning Lumber Land is called Lumber Lane, Inc., and not surprisingly, also owns the cash and carry lumber yard called Lumber Lane, on Empire St.

Directors of Lumber Lane Inc., according to a 1973 report in the Secretary of State's office, are: Vernon Prenzler, Carl P. Schwulst Jr., Phillip Baumgart, and Richard Hundman.

1st of a Series

Until its dissolution in 1971, Prenzler was president of Corn Belt Lumber Co. on South Lee St.

Schwulst is president of Schwulst Building Center, another lumber yard.

Baumgart is president of Baumgart Building Center, another lumber dealer, and a director of Bloomington Home Service, its associated contracting firm.

President of Hundman Oil and Lumber Co., Richard Hundman is associated with other Hundmans in several enterprises, most related to stages in home building. With Larry and Ronald Hundman, Richard directs Hundman Plumbing, Heating and Electrical. Larry and Ronald are officers of Hundman Realty Homes, a building company. Ronald is director of yet another lumber company: Readi-Wood, Inc. All three Hundmans together direct a corporation called Hundman Enterprises.

With all their interlocking directorates, the four Lumber Lane directors control or are connected with, a total of six local lumber yards.

west side/parker bros.

Another lumber group is West Side Lumber and Parker Brothers Lumber. Though the 1967 City Directory lists him as only a salesman for West Side Lumber, William F. Brady is now president of

Parker Brothers Lumber. According to the 1973 City Directory, Edward V. Ambrose is sales manager for Parker Brothers Lumber. But West Side Lumber's latest annual report lists Ambrose as a director.

While the West Side/Parker Brothers group is not formally interlocked with the Lumber Lane group, they cooperate on splitting up the subdivision pie.

College Hills Corporation, for instance, lists as directors all four directors of Lumber Lane plus John



Winterroth--president of West Side Lumber. College Hills Corporation is developing the huge Pleasant Hills East subdivision in Normal.

And Complex Development Company lists as directors the exact same people as College Hills.

But the West Side/Parker Brothers group doesn't always work with the Lumber Lane people. The board of Rabco Enterprises is composed almost entirely of men from West Side and Parker Brothers. Rabco is developing Broadmoor subdivision, at the southwest corner of 66 and Oakland Ave.

Every lumber company in the Twin Cities except two are included in the interlocked firms discussed above. Is it surprising, then, that costs of building materials are high?

VERTICAL INTEGRATION

Besides the horizontal integration of the building material business, these groups are vertically integrated--they control subdivision development through three stages of production: 1) sale of virgin land 2) sale of building materials, and 3) actual building of homes.

The lumber yard people control many developing corporations which own subdivision land when it is first platted (mapped and divided into streets and lots) and annexed to the city.

Vernon Prenzler, for instance, while president of Lumber Lane (and until 1971 president of Corn Belt Lumber), has been listed as director for the following developing corporations: Empire Development Co., Larson Homes



Explain High Housing Costs

Inc., College Hills Corporation, Complex Development Co., and Oakland Suburban Heights.

Most of Frenzler's real estate corporations show a board of directors including the entire board of Lumber Lane.

Sometimes the Lumber Lane group includes John Winterroth, President of West Side Lumber, in their real estate dealings.

Other times, West Side goes it alone. West Side dominates the board of Rabco Enterprises, without assistance from the Lumber Lane group. Normal-Bloomington Realty Co, now dissolved, was also primarily a West Side Lumber operation.

contractors, too

Besides owning subdivision land and selling building materials, these developers also control contracting firms which build subdivision houses.

Vernon Frenzler is associated with two building companies: Corn Belt Builders and Larson Homes.

Hundman and Baumgart's building companies have already been mentioned.

West Side Lumber lists itself in the yellow pages as a building contractor. In addition, West Side president John Winterroth has been a limited partner in West Construction Co. So has Lloyd Held, a board member of West Side lumber. (General partner in West Construction, W.D. Eddy has served as di-

rector of Normal-Bloomington Realty Company with Held and other West Side Lumber associates.)

President of Parker Brothers Lumber, William F. Brady is also president of W.E.B. Apex Inc., a home-building company.

These developers don't hog all the building in a subdivision, however. After the new area is annexed and platted, lots are sold off. Sometimes the lumber companies buy the lots from their own developing corporation--a



paper transaction. Sometimes property is transferred to individual board members of the developing firm--another paper transaction. A plat of a section of Pleasant Hills found in Normal City Hall shows over a hundred lots, each with a name designating who got it. The bulk of the lots had names of building firms associated with lumber yards. There were a few independent contractors with a share. But where would these independent contractors purchase materials to build the houses?

profits

By combining several stages of production under one ownership, vertical integration brings high profits. The original developing corporation makes a profit selling the subdivision land. The lumber yards profit selling lumber. And the contractors make money

building the homes. With vertical integration, all three transactions are really just on paper--profits from all three stages go to the same people.

Extensive horizontal integration--like the interlocks among the lumber yards--allows for monopoly pricing. A group need not control 100% of the building materials market to set monopoly prices. Nor need there be conscious or conspir-



atorial price-fixing. Economists have plenty of models to explain how a small group of firms, controlling a majority of the market, can set artificially high prices without consorting secretly.

In Bloomington-Normal, the subdivision business is both horizontally and vertically integrated. Developers appear on boards of lumber yards, real estate corporations, and contracting firms. The same individuals serve on the boards of different lumber companies. And individuals from different lumber companies appear together on the boards of land-owning companies.

These same individuals also serve on city and county zoning commissions, planning bodies, and even hold elective office in local government. But that is a subject for future installments of this series.

Next issue: a close-up of particular developing companies, the men (and women) behind them, and their tricky maneuverings.



GERALD FORD NOT REALLY SO CLEAN

Throughout November and December, media reports bombarded the American public with sweeping praise for Gerald Ford's "integrity," "honesty," and unimpeachable sense of ethics. Touted as the most thoroughly investigated man in the history of government, Ford passed with flying colors. Senator Cook, a member of the committee which had to pass on Ford's nomination for Vice President, said that on the basis of the submitted data, he saw nothing that would embarrass Mr. Ford or cast any shadow on his confirmation. This data Cook referred to was a 700-page FBI report, billed as the product of a super-investigation of every lead and rumor the G-men could come across.

The public was duped again. Despite the media's heavy support of Ford's "Mr. Clean" image, evidence coming in bits and pieces casts far more than a shadow on Ford's "integrity."

When Robert Winter-Berger, a former Washington lobbyist, testified about Ford in closed session before the Senate Rules Committee, the Pantagraph carried no report of it. The Chicago Daily News did not mention it. The Los Angeles Times did not mention it.

The New York Times did carry a small report on Winter-Berger, but mentioned few of his charges against Ford.

Winter-Berger's charges, however, are available for all to read in a little-known book called Washington Pay-Off, copyrighted 1972. The book is not about any particular pay-off, but about the pay-off as an institution.

Lobbyists know about pay-offs, because they are the key middlemen.

Winter-Berger was an unusually well-connected lobbyist. He was close to both the House minority and majority leaders in the late 1960's.

"That money went to the state," Ford replied. "I really don't have the time to involve myself in this sort of problem anyway. I'm too busy."

"He's willing to give another thirty thousand to the National Committee," Winter-Berger added.

"He is? Tell him he can see me whenever he wants. I'll try to help," Ford said.

According to Winter-Berger, the conversation concluded with Ford saying, "Don't let it bother you, Bob; money is the name of the game. Without it, you're dead."

5) A New York psychotherapist told Winter-Berger that Ford had been his patient for a year.

This last contention, believe it or not, was regarded as the most serious. Ford denied seeing the doctor. He also denied all of Winter-Berger's other contentions.

Ford's defense is remarkably similar to that employed by several major figures in the Watergate cover-up-- just deny it.

But when it's a Watergate charge, the denials don't stop the press from investigating. When Ford issued his denials, the media say there's not even a suspicion of unethical conduct. Winter-Berger's charges against Ford came out in two ways.

First, Senators asked Ford about allegations in Winter-Berger's book. Second, Winter-Berger himself testified

before the committee. Winter-Berger's testimony was reported only in the New York Times, and most of that story concerned the committee's vote to send Winter-Berger's statements to the Justice Department for possible perjury charges.

Winter-Berger's book helps explain why the senators refused to listen to him. It is understood in Washington that when a deal backfires, the legislator does not know the lobbyist, no matter how close they were. Winter-Berger says that Ford told him that specifically. When Winter-Berger's name was once connected with a Washington favor-selling scandal, Ford's office said Winter-Berger was "some kind of lobbyist who came around here once in a while," despite the fact that Winter-Berger had been on a first-name basis with people in the office for three years.

When U.S. attorney Robert Morgenthau began investigating a lobbyist buying favors from the Democratic Speaker of the House, Ford was not pleased, despite the Republican's gain. "Morgenthau is attacking the establishment," Winter-Berger quotes Ford, "This is something I can't condone. I'll never forgive Morgenthau for this."

If this view of the "establishment" is prevalent on Capital Hill, it makes sense that Winter-Berger's charges fell on deaf ears. In addition, at least one member of that Senate Committee, Claiborne Pell, suffered embarrassment with the publication of Washington Pay-Off.

But why did both the legislators and the media ignore Winter-Berger? Why are charges against Ford so different from charges relating to Watergate? Why did the media try so hard to convince us that Ford is not one of those "corruptable" politicians?



Gerald Ford was that minority leader.

Here are some of the things Winter-Berger says about Ford:

1) Ford's former football coach, Earl Blaik, enlisted Ford's help in stopping an investigation of Avco. Blaik was a lobbyist for Avco at the time.

2) After being elected to the board of a hometown bank, Ford had to purchase 100 shares of stock to qualify. Ford borrowed the money from the bank's president. Since Ford would be voting on banking legislation in Congress, this conflict of interest drew public criticism. Giving in to public pressure, Ford resigned the directorship, but told Winter-Berger he would keep the stock.

3) Ford spent double his legal limit in his 1970 campaign by "laundering" over \$11 thousand. The money was sent to a general Republican fund which supports Republican candidates. After being sent to this kitty, the money went to Ford's election committee in Michigan.

A loophole in the campaign law at that time made ignorance a defense. According to Winter-Berger, Ford said that if he were ever faced with accepting excess campaign contributions, he would simply use this plea of ignorance.

4) When one of Winter-Berger's clients wanted to purchase an ambassadorship in Africa, the lobbyist asked for Ford's help. Winter-Berger reports this conversation:

"No dice Bob," Ford said. "An ambassadorship is too important to play games with. Besides, I never heard of the man. Who is he? What's his background? What are his qualifications for Africa?"

Winter-Berger explained some of his client's qualifications, making no impression on Ford. Then Winter-Berger added, "He contributed \$30,000 to the campaign in New York."

星之火可以燎原

'A single spark can start a prairie fire'
Mao Tse-tung

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exhaust system oil change, overhaul.

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For almost twenty months, 2000 workers, mostly Chicano women, have been on strike against the Farah Manufacturing Company, a major producer of men's slacks and jeans in this country. Farah has an annual profit of \$6 million from its 11 plants which include one in Belgium and Hong Kong.

The reason behind the strike is a basic issue: the right to unionize. If one looks at the lack of job security, benefits, low wages, and working conditions, it is not difficult to see why there is a need to unionize.

Starting pay is \$1.70 and most workers never reach a pay scale over \$2.00 an hour. The usual take home pay per week is \$69, while unionized pant companies take home pay per week is \$120. But, money is not the only reason behind unionization.

"BENEFITS?"

Farah's "benefits" are another reason for complaint.

- There is no sick leave.
- Workers are allowed a three week vacation--after ten years.
- Hospital benefits amount to \$14 a day while average costs of a hospital per day are \$50.
- There is no maternity leave, yet 85% of the workers are women.
- Retirement pension is \$20 a month after 20 years. In all the years of the Company's existence, nobody has retired. It seems that after working for 19 years, Farah finds a reason for firing people.

Many other grievances were cited against Farah. There is great pressure to speed up production while production standards are arbitrary. Competition between workers is pushed. "Favorites" are picked out by supervisors and given pay hikes on the condition that they will tell no one about the "favor". Racism is also a practice of Farah. Although most of the workers are Chicano, before the strike there were no supervisors that were Chicano. Since the strike, Farah has appointed some Chicano supervisors to make themselves look fair.

Because of these conditions, the workers took action. Back in 1970, workers at Farah's Gateway plant in El Paso decided to unionize. In response Farah fired a number of union organizers. Nevertheless, workers voted to join the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (ACWA). Farah refused to recognize the union and fired more workers. All personal conversations were restricted during working hours. Anyone wearing a union button was kept under constant surveillance. Workers were interrogated about union sympathizers and union material was confiscated.

WORKERS TAKE ACTION

Finally, things came to a head. On May 9, 1972, workers in the San Antonio plant walked out, followed by workers in other Farah plants. Farah responded by issuing guns and attack dogs to guards in order to protect the factory, said Willie Farah, from "booze-up Latin kids." Farah also surrounded the plants with barbed wire and telescopic cameras.

Then, in El Paso especially, the company tried mass arrests of strikers. These four Farah plants constitute the most sizable work force in El Paso, making Willie Farah, one of the more powerful men in the city. A local judge issued 1,000 warrants for the arrest of picketers (many of whom were out of town at the time) and pocketed \$4 per warrant.

FREE THE TEXAS 8,000.



DON'T BUY FARAH PANTS.
JOIN THE NATIONAL BOYCOTT AGAINST FARAH PANTS.

Poster distributed by student committee to aid the Farah strikers.

The company has also started selling more of its slacks under other labels. K-Mart never used to sell slacks before they started selling Farah's under their label. Other labels to watch out for are Cliff Mark, Beau Mark, Golden Scroll, Passport, Club 20, Par Excellent, Su Far Jeans, Daire, and Kinrod.

Farah has held out against the union with such force that the strikers called for a boycott of all Farah products. And the tactic is beginning to pay off.

On December 6, the Farah Manufacturing Company announced the closing of both its San Antonio plants, the 3rd and 4th Farah factories to shut down in the last two months.

The recent report to the stockholders also showed a success of the boycott and strike. The report disclosed an \$18 million drop in sales for the first nine months in 1973 as compared with the same period in 1972. For the fiscal year 1972, Farah showed a loss of \$8.3 million against a profit of \$6 million the previous year.

STRIKE

SUPPORT

COMMITTEES

WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST FARAH

Since the boycott began on the pants, strike support committees have been formed in various places around the country.

In Madison, only three stores are still selling Farah pants. The Strike Committee went to different stores and demanded that they stop selling the pants. Many stores did not want to be picketed so they complied while others had to be given more pressure.

In Boston a Support Committee has been formed that organized a rally on November 3 after a march through downtown Boston. A worker from El Paso spoke at the rally and explained the need for a union. The demonstration ended with four picket lines in front of two stores. There has been picketing in Boston since July.

In New York City, Macy's was the target of a picket and demonstration.

Macy's claimed that some demonstrators spray painted \$20,000 worth of Farah pants that made them unsellable. Some people were arrested but charges have since been dropped, since Macy's realized they had no strong case.

Since it is the right of every worker to be in a union much support should be given to the boycott. If you see Farah pants being sold in a store inform the store of the boycott and urge them strongly to stop selling the pants. Make sure you check labels on pants to see if they are made by Farah or being sold under one of their "new" names, as mentioned formerly in the article.

Send any contributions you can to the Farah Distress Fund, Box 998, El Paso, Texzs, 77941.

--Thanks to LNS and Revolution for the information.

Willie Farah has friends in even higher places as well. Since the strike began, the Pentagon has cancelled its contracts with other pants-makers for sales to Army PXs and has given them to Farah instead. Similarly, the Pentagon increased its purchase of lettuce and grapes in an apparent effort to help smash the United Farmworkers strike and boycott.

Farah has been increasing its advertising as another way of combatting the strike. It bought commercials during televised football games and put ads in Playboy. Farah even published a full-page "open letter" from "8,000 Farah workers" saying they were happy working for Willie Farah.

Father Jesse Munoz, a strike supporter, counted the tiny names on the ad and found there were only 2,310 and he received thousands of phone calls and letters from people whose names were used, saying they had never signed anything to be used as an ad supporting Farah.

"I hope we shall crush in its birth the aristocracy of our moneyed corporations, which dare already to challenge our government to a trial of strength and bid defiance to the laws of our country."

--Thomas Jefferson

POST-AMERIKAN BRINGS



GEN TEL: Well, we do know who is behind the paper, we know who pays the bills on the paper, we know where the paper is printed; we know quite a bit about it.

So the point that I'm trying to get to is we're not having you here to play games with you or to sandbag you, or anything like this. We're trying to be honest and above-board with you in this meeting. We don't have a tape recorder going, or anything like this.

What we want to do is explain to you exactly what you did and what the law is so that you'll be aware of it.

Now, we know that when we meet with you like this that there is a danger that when we get done you'll probably--there's a possibility of misquoting what we said or misinterpreting what we said and having a big article appear in the paper and taking it out of context. I've dealt with reporters before, and I know that this happens.

But even though there is this danger, I feel--the corporation owes it to you to at least let you know what the law is, because obviously I don't feel that you did.

Now, we don't have you here--we're not trying to intimidate you, we're not trying to threaten you, we're not trying to do anything like this. All we're trying to do is let you know what the law is because we feel that you have a perfect right to print anything to further your cause and your beliefs--this is a free country, and we're not attempting to tell you not to do that.

But we feel also, likewise, that we have a perfect right, under the law, to insist that there is no violation of the state statutes. And I want you to be sure to tell the other people that from time to time write articles for you or that you go to for advice that you inform them that our position is very clear and our position is that we do not intend to have things printed in the paper that are in violation of the law.

And if they are, we will take whatever steps are necessary as far as prosecution and signing of a complaint for all those that are involved in the dissemination of the paper, the printing of the paper, the publishing, the writing of the articles.



(Mr. Martin then found the specific chapter in the Illinois Statutes to which he had been referring.)

GEN TEL: First of all, let's talk about the article. Now we don't care, and it doesn't upset us at all, as to anything you print in your paper about, you know, long working hours or bad working conditions--this doesn't bother us. If this is the way you feel, fine, it's your right to print this. This doesn't get us upset.

What we are specifically referring to is "How Not to Pay." This entire section of your paper, where you are printing credit card codes for 1973, and you are printing third numbering, fictitious numbers, student billing and special billing numbers--this is now a criminal violation in the State of Illinois. This is what we want to bring to your attention.

(Mr. Martin then quoted from the new Illinois Law, pointing out that printing such things as credit card codes, as well as plans for phone phreak devices, is illegal.)

GEN TEL: The point that I'm getting at is that this is now a criminal offense, and if an article appears in your paper again regarding this, then we will have no alternative but to enforce our rights under the law just as you enforce your rights.

I don't want to argue political philosophy with you, or your anti-establishment attitudes--you're certainly entitled to those attitudes, it's a free country; you've got those rights.

The only thing I do want to make real clear is that we will not--if this stuff is published again, we'll have no alternative but to enforce our rights under the law for the next publication plus this one--the statute of limitations has not run on this, this is a prosecutable offense the way it is in the paper right now.

The Post-Amerikan will not be publishing the 1974 telephone credit card code number this year, thanks to the concern of General Telephone Company special agent Martin. Martin's partner, Harold Howe, spent a few weeks in December investigating the Post and attempting to discover who the editor was so that they could express their concern about the illegality of giving out the credit card code, as we did in our last issue.

Since the Post doesn't have an editor, Howe finally contacted a Post worker and requested that we arrange a meeting to "exchange information" with the telephone company security men.

During the period Howe was investigating the Post, we received two strange phone calls at the Post office. The first was an older man who remained anonymous. He said that he was interested in working on the paper and asked who the editor was. The Post worker who answered told him that there was no editor, but she would be glad to give him the list of meeting times of the Post collective. He lost interest in working after she said this, and hung up.

The second call was from an anonymous woman, who also asked who the editor was. She was also told that the Post was organized collectively, with no editor. She said, "But you must have some kind of hierarchy!" The Post worker replied, "No, we don't," and this caller also hung up.

Howe was very adamant that our meeting with Gen Tel should occur before the next Post was laid out, and he made it clear that the Post had broken a law passed in Illinois October 1.

After a lot of discussion, a committee of three Post workers volunteered to go talk to them. One of us called Martin back and said that we would meet with him in the Post-Amerikan office on Wednesday. Martin insisted on meeting in the Gen Tel building instead, because the Post office would be too noisy "with the presses rolling and everything." This is rather strange, considering that at the meeting Martin said that he knew where the paper is printed, and it is definitely not printed in the 8' x 10' Post-Amerikan office.

So Wednesday morning the three of us met with Martin and Don Pierce, district manager of Gen Tel, in a conference room at the Gen Tel building. Pierce took notes. Martin was a smoothie PR man if I ever met one. Martin's PR training hadn't included learning that women are not always secretaries, typists or other flunkies, though.

The fact that all three workers he met were women disconcerted him. Throughout the interview, he kept referring to our male "advisors" and he assumed that we three had been "sent" to talk to Gen Tel by some male powers-that-be.

The slim, blue-eyed Martin was attired in a lovely dove-grey suit with coordinating tie and shirt. Although we did not ask him whether he thought that men could successfully combine marriage with a career, we got the impression, from his sparkling smile combined with his assertive manner, that he would answer with a lilting, "Yes, of course!"

After the introductions were made, and after an initial exchange in which Martin bewailed the fact that there were no males present from the Post, Martin got down to business. This is approximately how the bulk of the interview went:



GEN TEL RESPONSE

But I don't know--ignorance of the law, whether it's right or not--ignorance of the law is no excuse. The fact of the matter is that this article was published after the law was passed. You have committed a criminal act in the State of Illinois, and you can be prosecuted for it.

But the fact is you probably didn't know that this law went into effect. I don't see where anything would be gained by attempting to prosecute you for it now. So the article's out, the damages have been done, the credit card code is only good until February 1, the new ones are out, and I'm sure you've already got the new ones already from the same source that you got these from or if you didn't you could pick it up from someplace else.



So the only purpose of the meeting is to talk to you about it so you really knew where you stood, and well, exactly what our position is, and, like I say, we don't get upset, or uh--I'm not trying to tell you not to ever publish an article on General Telephone about poor working conditions or dress codes or anything of that sort.

You know, that doesn't bother us. If you want to do that, that's fine. I couldn't care less, really, cause that's not a violation of the law. But when it is a violation of the law, then we're going to insist on our rights.

If you'd happen to have any questions now, I'd be glad to answer any questions that you might have.

POST: When this law was passed October first, and went into effect, did you get a copy of it right away?

MARTIN: Well, the legislature publishes handbooks of the last laws that were published in the legislature. And then in addition the State of Illinois has got what we call a Smith-Heard Illinois Statutes, and in the back of those statutes has got a publication, and these laws will come out and they'll be published there, and all of the attorneys will have these. So they know what the new laws are.

The current legislature also publishes a book which is about this thick--I'd tell you the name of it, matter of fact I'd show it to you if I had one but I don't have one--I know all the State's Attorney's have them, because they have to know what the current laws are. It's a book about this thick and it covers all the laws that have been passed and signed by the Governor. It's right up to date, because it takes a while to get this law published and into the Smith-Heard Statutes.

POST: Our legal advisor told us we probably couldn't find it at the library because it's too recent a law. And you didn't even know about it until December.

MARTIN: No, I knew about it prior--I knew about it the minute that the Governor signed it. I knew it was in effect on October first.

The reason that I knew about it October first is that the legislature usually issues to all businesses all bills that are pending before the Senate or the House and then whether they're passed...

POST: That might apply to them or just...

GEN TEL: All bills. In other words, there might be ... any bill, whether it's permitting a right turn after a red light or anything. All that stuff is published. And if you have somebody who follows these things, they tell you, you know, House bill so and so is defeated, or if it was amended or if it passes the House and then it goes to the Senate or if it originated in the Senate it goes to the House and then it goes to the Governor for his signature. And then when he signs it, most all of your industries that have an interest in details or wanting to know what the law is, they get a copy of this. So we knew it was in effect in October.

(later, Martin reiterated his position:)

GEN TEL: It's not our intent to sign a criminal complaint against you for this article. I don't think we'll get anywhere that way.

You may be trying to harass us with your article, but we're not trying to harass you. And we won't harass you.

We are not trying to intimidate you or threaten you or anything, except that if another article does come out, then our position will be that we will enforce our rights one hundred per cent under the law.

We're on the other side of the fence, of course, in our approach to capitalism and your approach. We still insist that profit isn't a dirty word, even if you think it is.

So we just can't let this type of thing go on and affect our service to our customers. In the long run, they're the people that are suffering.



Besides being a special law for the telephone companies, the new statute Martin warned us of is also a special law for underground newspapers. Before the law was passed, one legislator was waving a copy of Sunrise, Macomb's alternative magazine, at committee hearings. That issue of Sunrise had printed plans for constructing a device that tricks the phone company's computers--allowing you to receive long-distance calls with no charge to the caller.

The Post's last issue, beside printing the credit card code for 1973, also said free calls can be made by billing to a fictitious third number.

But Gen Tel has a new policy now. If you want to bill to a third number, the operator first calls that number and asks if it's all right. If no one is home, you can't make your call.

While it's possible that Gen Tel's new law is an unconstitutional abridgement of freedom of the press, who wants to risk prosecution for a test case? Not us.



Police Offer Comes Too Late

Dedicated and public spirited, Normal police launched a special program to



(1) Make a shopping list. (2) Check it against prices. (3) Eat the shopping list.

curb crime during the Christmas-New Year's "burglary season."

Prevalence of vacant houses and apartments surges during the holiday season, and burglars traditionally take advantage of it.

So Normal police wanted all vacationers to call the police department before leaving. Police, even when off duty, were to then periodically check empty homes.

This year, police were even borrowing burglar alarms and installing them in people's homes.

Prime targets of holiday burglaries, the Normal police chief said, are student apartments.

Pantagraph article on the new crime stop program included an invitation for all people going away to contact Normal police.

Unfortunately, the Pantagraph article did not appear until Friday December 21.

ISU finals were over the day before. Many students left even earlier.

Prime targets of the burglaries, therefore, were not informed of the new program's benefits.

But regular town folk, whose vacation schedules do not revolve around ISU finals schedules, were able to take full advantage of the special holiday police protection.

CHICAGO OLD PEOPLE SIT-IN

CHICAGO (LNS)--What does it mean to be old in this country in these days of high prices? Fully half the elderly have incomes averaging less than \$75 a week, and many have to depend on a social security check of \$82.50 for food, rent, clothing, and medical care. In Chicago, 22% of people over 65 receive less than the current poverty income of \$1,773 per person.

A group called the Chicago Metropolitan Area Senior Citizens Council, composed of representatives from several hundred senior citizens group in the city, was successful last year in forcing the Chicago Transit Authority to permanently reduce fares for people over 65 from 45% to 20%. Now they are trying to secure a 20% discount on all grocery items for elderly people at Jewel food stores, the largest supermarket chain in the Chicago area. Jewel stores, which are patronized by many old people has steadily increased profits and sales over the last 5 years.

After a rally of 450 elderly people on November 12--at which the demand for a 20% discount was raised, along with a demand for an order and delivery service--since it is difficult for many elderly people to even get to the stores--the Senior Citizens Council requested a meeting with Jewel representatives. When Jewel proposed only times that would be impossible for many old people to come, a delegation of 50 elderly people went to Jewel's Melrose Park office and sat in.

They arrived at 11:15 a.m., were told that all executives were out, and sat singing songs. (Jewel turned up the muzak in retaliation.) Finally at 1:30, they got a response. A meeting was arranged, and on November 29, four vice presidents read a statement from the president of Jewel which said that they couldn't give a discount because it would go "against our policy of low prices to everyone."

Jewel also offered to help them get on food stamps, and the vice-president in charge of consumers offered to set up a team to teach old people how to shop better. Jewel also recommended that the old people buy Jewel's own brand, and said it would advertise sales on the day social security checks come. Both of these suggestions would benefit Jewel more than shoppers.

The Senior Citizens Council is considering the possibility of a petition campaign or boycott to force Jewel to meet their demands for a discount, hopefully to set a precedent.

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SPACEHEAD NOTES

For that segment of our counter cultural clientele who are into



ground round, comes fun news that Georgia, Minnesota, Virginia, and yes, the great state of Illinois have exceeded the federal 30% fat limit for hamburger. The importance of this, hamburger freaks, is that the excess fat was connected with contamination of "E coliform bacteria" which only comes from contact with human fecal matter (in pre-school jargon better known as poop). The evidence was taken from certain cities and it was not disclosed whether Bloomington-Normal was among the lucky contestants. So some sirloin shoppers have been taking pot luck with crap that hasn't

been included in the new meat bargain prices. So for all you hamburger freaks, best wishes and eat shit. ****Post personality award goes to Emma Swope who works in the 1857 room of the new ISU Union. She valiantly refused Post hawkers' attempts to invade the posh dining area and disturb the respectable citizens munching on their \$5 a head luncheon snacks. Her defense was that she didn't think that her employer, who happened to be absent at the time, wouldn't like it. She was automatically nominated for loyalist of the year. But when she decided to buy a Post herself, we had to kick her into the personality category. (Her boss remained unclassifiable.) Thanks Emma for your All-American example. ****Patriotic award of the year goes to the Eastland mall. The first week-end in December the mall was so crowded with Christmas shoppers, that the temperature began to rise well above the 68° guideline set by prezident nixon to save energy. To keep their image on the up and up with middle Amerika, the mall reportedly turned on the airconditioners to maintain the 68° temperature recommended by the prezident to make it appear that they were saving energy. (This story comes to us second hand via a sporty disclosure by one of the mall's casual managers.) Thanks for the thought. ****Mayor Reitan of Normal has reportedly refused to listen to an idea that would set an age limit on the purchasing of toilet paper, similar to that of alcoholic beverages. This was thought to be a protective device against the rash of fall fraternity toilet paperings of local trees. It was discarded however, when it was pointed out that it would be discriminatory to grade school children who couldn't reach the trees but still needed to wipe their butts. An informal request was supposed to be posted in concerned local fraternity bathrooms. But the notice reportedly got accidentally flushed when one brother ran out.

ON THE ROCKS by Dan Richter

Endless Series Part I of a Seemingly

The ruling class elite in the United States always finds a way to voice its whims and opinions through the inner-group selection of a spokesperson who, to whet the appetite of the masses who think they live in a democracy, will fight the basically meaningless battles of two-party politics. The Rockefellers are both representatives and members of that elite, and despite the fact that most people feel sufficiently removed from the influence of the Rockefellers, a closer analysis of this prominent ruling-class family will begin to demonstrate how the imperialist nature of this country has at times changed in form, but not in substance.

As we all know by now, Nelson Rockefeller has stepped down from his position as Governor of New York. Apparently, he wasn't too satisfied with his lot in life in state politics and wishes to "leave his options open." Obviously, then, Nelson Rockefeller at the age of 65 has chosen to seek the Republican nomination for the Presidency. What is interesting is the manner in which Rocky is chasing after that big fat plum.

Before the 1964 Republican National Convention convened, Rockefeller was deeply involved in the STOP GOLD-WATER campaign. He knew only too well that the false liberalism of the Democrats in the early 60's had appealed to a large segment of the American electorate, and that the Republicans who were swinging to the right with Goldwater were in hot water. After being practically booted off the speaker's podium at the nominating convention in '64, Rocky seemed resigned to his post as New York's Governor.

But things have changed a lot since 1964. Each day the American people are being introduced to more facts about the imperialist governments that are "elected" time after time. Newsweek, in its December 17 edition, printed an article by Kermit Lansner which described in reasonable detail the new adventures of Nelson Rockefeller. At this time, Rockefeller is the Founder, Chairman, and President of the new Commission on Critical Choices, more or less a re-birth of the Rockefeller Panels of the mid '50's, directed at the time by young Henry Kissinger. Interestingly, the final report of the Rockefeller Panel made note of the imperialist nature of U.S. foreign policy in that "The United States conviction of self-sufficiency will be replaced by awareness of how greatly it is dependent on its relations with other countries for essential materials. . ."

According to Lansner, the new Commission has a wider scope than the original Rockefeller Panel, studying economic, social, political, and philosophical trends in every area of the world. Additionally, the summa of this work is expected to be finished by July 4, 1976, a short time before the Republican Party holds its national convention.

Naturally, the Commission on Critical Choices needs funding from somewhere, and reports show that the task will require some \$20 million to insure completion. It began as a project funded by the State of New York. Laurence and Nelson Rockefeller each pitched in a million dollars a piece for the project and requests are out to various foundations and government agencies for money grants.

Lansner also spelled out a warning to Rockefeller-- instructing him to play an academic role rather than a role of an aspiring Presidential candidate-- to protect the tax-exempt status of the Commission's umbrella-- the Third Century Corporation. The Guardian's analysis of the Commission of Critical Choices is quite complete: Rockefeller and Company realize that the anarchy of capitalism now is getting out of hand, so it's back to the drawing boards again-- to insure another "Third Century" of the same old garbage in a different package.

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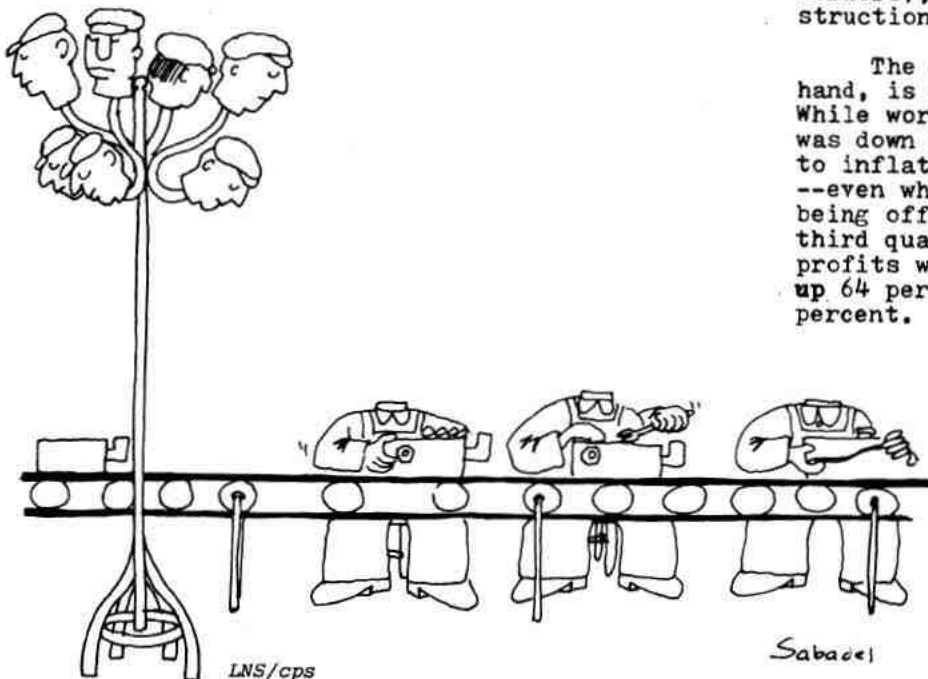
Labor

Los Angeles (Guardian)- The struggle of California farm workers reached a turning point last month as the consumer boycott called by the United Farm Workers union began taking its toll. In Detroit 86 stores of the Farmer Jack chain agreed to remove all scab grapes from their shelves by January 1. In Los Angeles picketers forced several liquor stores and chains to remove Gallo wines from their shelves. Trader Joe's, one of L.A.'s biggest liquor chains cancelled all of its orders for Gallo wine after being picketed several days. In Chicago, the Board of Regents of the University of Illinois voted 8 to 3 to stop serving scab lettuce and grapes in campus cafeterias. The decision came after a meeting with farm-worker children, students and faculty met with the board for over an hour, urging them to support the boycott.



Santa picketed at Fisher's in Normal. Why don't you?

Baltimore (Guardian)- Baltimore dockworkers refused again last week to unload Rhodesian chrome ore aboard the U.S. bulk-carrier Yellowstone. It was the ninth boycott by Baltimore longshore workers against the illegal, racist Rhodesian regime of Ian Smith. Calls for a general strike protesting the use of the Port of Baltimore for these imports is slowly gaining support along the waterfront.



LNS/cps

Detroit (LNS)- The Dodge Main plant was forced to shut down during the afternoon shift November 28 when Arab workers walked off their jobs to picket a B'nai B'rith fund-raising dinner honoring Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers (UAW) and other union officials for pledging more union funds for Israeli Bonds. The UAW already owns almost a million dollars in Israeli Bonds. The approximately 2,000 demonstrators on the picket line chanted "No Vietnam in the Middle East" and "Don't Abuse the Workers' Dues" and a number of chants in Arabic. The demonstrators later marched to Kennedy Square in downtown Detroit and held a rally.

Madison, Wis. (LNS)- Teamster Local 695 of Madison held its first general meeting on Nov. 20, since the International Brotherhood of Teamsters suddenly clamped a trusteeship on the local in early November. Hundreds of members, some who hadn't been in the meeting hall in years, showed up, and were greeted by a group of stubborn, narrow-minded trustees, and a dozen armed business agents who were hired to keep the peace. A hearing was scheduled by the trustees to debate the setting up of a trusteeship at 10 a.m. on Nov. 22, when most members would be at work. When a motion was made to change the meeting time a trustee replied, "There will be no votes here. We make all the decisions." The Local was put under a trusteeship for its opposition to Nixon Administration policies that were supported by International President Fitzsimmons. Elections were cancelled when Fitzsimmons puppets in the Local's union bureaucracy were threatened with ouster.

Greensboro, N.C. (LNS)- Employees of Industries of the Blind in Greensboro, North Carolina formed an independent union after the National Labor Relations Board prevented them from affiliating with an international union on the grounds that they are employed in a "sheltered workshop" situation. Most of the 200 people who work at Industries of the Blind are black. They earn an average of \$1.65 an hour, and many are paid \$1.40 which is below minimum wage. Hazardous conditions in the factory-- which produces mops, brooms, moneybags and other articles--include trash on the floor and open machinery without safety guards. These conditions would be hazardous in any work place, but are even more so for blind people. Two years ago the workers went out on strike demanding higher pay and better working conditions. Industries of the Blind agreed to their demands when the black community supported the strike with a Christmas boycott of stores in downtown Greensboro. Although wages are now higher than they were two years ago, conditions remain the same.

New York, N.Y. (LNS) Thanks to the energy crisis, workers throughout the country are facing massive layoffs, both immediately and in the future. Hardest hit will be auto workers, workers in the many petrochemical-related industries (plastics, drugs, and textile and clothing industry workers), and airline, steel, construction and electrical workers.

The oil industry, on the other hand, is not feeling the pinch. While workers' average take-home pay was down 3.3 percent in October due to inflation, oil profits were soaring --even when the "energy crisis" was being officially declared. In the third quarter of this year, Exxon's profits were up 80 percent. Mobil's up 64 percent, and Gulf's up 91 percent.

ALTER NEW BRIM



"HIGH" FR

Washington (LSN)--An Washington-Miami fli on the runway waitin a limosine drove up its passenger at the stairway to the plan

Who should the be but Nixon cronie At the bottom of the Eastern representati to carry Rebozo's ba plane and try to fin in the first class, have a reservation.

There were no v however, and the oth were asked if any of willing to move to c their seat to Rebozo men types, according ton Post, refused ar got his seat when a alone agreed to the her "courtesy", accc airlines spokesman, two free drinks.

NATIVE WS EFS

Los Angeles (LNS)- Goodwill Industries of Southern California has been accused in a study by the Committee for Rights of the Disabled (CRD) of running sweat shops and discriminating on the basis of race and physical abilities. Of the 35 skilled and service workers in the Los Angeles plant (the highest paid category), only six are from minority groups, and only one is handicapped. The median wage for over 800 workers is \$1.35 an hour and 65% earn less than the minimum wage. The California Labor Code allows a "non-profit sheltered workshop" to pay less than minimum wage to any person whose earning capacity is impaired by advanced age, physical disability, or mental deficiency."

Crossville, Tennessee (LNS)- Well into its fourth month, a strike by over 500 workers, mostly women, at the Roseln Textile Plant in Crossville for union recognition is still going strong. It began on September 1 when 590 workers walked off the job to protest bad working conditions. Two days later they had unionized most of the workers and approached the plant management for recognition. They refused. The union is holding out for a \$.25 an hour raise (the present wage is \$2.25 an hour). Despite rampant inflation no raises have been given in 18 months, and then it was only 7¢ an hour. Other complaints were a 6 day work week, forced overtime, and unbearable speedups in worker production.

Women

Urbana, Illinois (Prairie Dispatch)- A group of university women calling themselves Concerned Women Athletes have organized to do something about the unequal funding of athletics. University of Illinois athletics receives about 2.4 million dollars per year with women's athletics receiving only about \$4500. The budget is so inadequate that equipment has to be borrowed from junior high schools. Women are also restricted from the track at the stadium, and also had to sneak into the long jump pit area after hours until the pit was finally fenced off. Most of the fields provided for women are not kept up to the standards that the men's have. Concerned Women Athletes intend to take their cases to court citing a Federal Higher Education Amendment forbidding discrimination on the basis of sex.



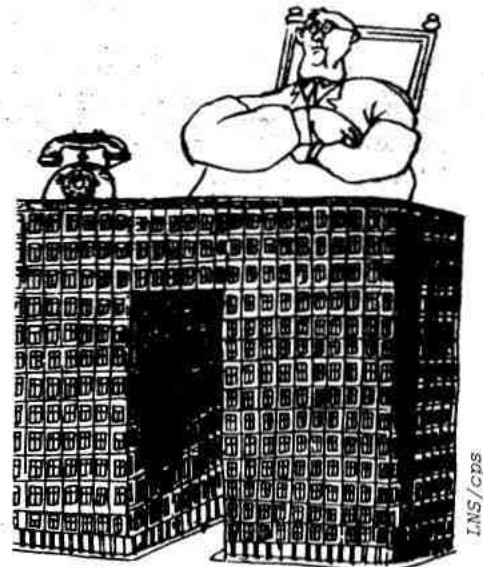
New York (LNS)- The following policy statement concerning dress regulations for women in the Air Force (WAF) was recently distributed on bases:

"SKIRT LENGTH: Reference AFM 35-10, para. 1-13b (1). Skirts should normally be at the top of the knees or not more than one inch above. If a WAF has attractive legs, two inches may be acceptable."

Berkeley, Calif. (LNS) Several Berkeley women are on trial for protesting the city's failure to enforce its own affirmative action law. The law passed in July 1972 is designed to make up for past discrimination against all women and minority men. Women still hold only 25% of the city's permanent jobs, almost all at low levels, the same percentage as a year ago. One woman who was denied a promotion that was given to a less qualified white male filed a protest and was given a two-day suspension without pay. Two other women who co-founded the Berkeley Women's Affirmative Action Program were arrested after addressing a city council meeting. Although disruptions at Berkeley City Council meetings are common, no one has ever been arrested.

Pigs & Puppets

Seoul, South Korea (LNS)- Opposition to the regime of President Park Chung Hee has recently snowballed into a large scale student offensive that seriously threatens the government. The demonstrations were mainly protesting the state of martial law, which Park imposed in December 1971 when he dissolved the National Assembly, imposed press censorship, outlawed the opposition party, and introduced an amendment to the constitution to increase his term as president. Thousands of students rallied in support of Kim Dae Jung, the opposition party candidate for president who was abducted, beaten, and placed under house arrest until he agreed to publicly withdraw from politics.



Washington (LNS)- When the U.S. government bans something from the market because it presents a health hazard, it doesn't just get thrown away. Often the government buys up the condemned material and finds a way to dispose of it. According to Workers Power, a radical workers' paper, the U.S. is distributing a large quantity of soft drinks containing cyclamates to refugees in South Vietnam. Cyclamates in drinks were banned a few years ago by the Food and Drug Administration.

Washington (LNS)- According to an editorial by Evans and Novak, two pro-Nixon syndicated columnists, the Office of Petroleum Allocation, which determines priorities for petroleum use, is being totally staffed by active and "retired" military personnel. The newly created office is responsible for setting national priorities in the areas of gasoline, jet and diesel fuels, and heating oil, and must also set up a fuel rationing plan, if necessary. Agency head is Vice Admiral Eli T. Reich who retired from the Navy last month after serving 38 years (his last job in the Pentagon was deputy assistant Defense Secretary for Logistics). Reich is quoted as saying that, "We're here to do a job--my way, and that's the military way."



ENDS ?

Eastern Airlines flight was sitting to leave when and discharged base of the e.

mysterious VIP Bebe Rebozo. stairway, an ve was waiting ggage onto the d him a seat since he didn't

vacant seats, er passengers them would be each and give . The business- to the Washing- d Rebozo only woman traveling switch. For rding to an she was given

MAURICE STANS TIGHT

WITH LOCAL BIG WHEELS

As the Watergate cover-up unraveled, and denial and counter-charges followed accusation and expose, the Pantagraph's local news pages did not mention Maurice Stans. And when Stans was finally indicted with John Mitchell, the Pantagraph carried nothing but wire service releases.

The Pantagraph was not proud of Stans anymore.

In the old days, before Stans got caught, his successes were reported on the front page, and his connection with Bloomington was described inside.

"Mr. Stans has many close friends in Bloomington," the Pantagraph once proudly proclaimed.

The Pantagraph hasn't said that lately.

"WHAT GOES UP...

Ending in jail, Stans' life story adds a new twist to the Horatio Alger tradition. Starting out penniless, Stans began work as office boy for a Chicago accounting firm. Ten years later, he owned it.

With an incredible nose for profitable deals, a skill at blackmail (ask the corporation executives who had to contribute \$100,000 to Nixon's campaign), and smooth talking ("By talking to you five or ten minutes, he'd have you behind him 100 per cent," Bloomington's Louis L. Williams once said.), Stans built his worth into the millions.

Stans' Bloomington connection goes back to the early 1950's, when Wesleyan needed money badly. As financial advisor, Stans turned IWU's \$25,000 investment fund into one and a half million.



The ordinary six per cent return on investments would not be enough, Stans had told the IWU trustees. 25% return was necessary. Guiding Wesleyan into 16 highly unorthodox investments, Stans said: "There is no magic, no mystery nor skullduggery connected with the investments." Stans maintained they were above question morally.

Following Stans' advice, Wesleyan purchased two steel factories, a shoe factory, two California hotels, 14,000 acres in Texas, and a Cincinnati drive-in.

By the late 50's, Stans had gone into government. He was Eisenhower's director of the budget. When Stans first entered government, one Pantagraph article said he had taken an 80% drop in income by severing all private business connections. But another article, written after the other, mentions several private businesses boasting Maurice Stans as director.

By the early 60's, Stans had become president of Western Bancorporation, then the country's largest bank holding corporation. In 1961, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce named Stans the greatest living American. In 1962 Stans raised money for Nixon's campaign for California governor.

"MUST COME DOWN"

Upon Nixon's 1968 election victory, Stans' loyalty was rewarded with appointment to Secretary of Commerce. When the Penn Central railroad was in trouble, it was Stans who helped negotiate a government bail-out. Stans, it turned out, owned several million shares of Penn Central stock. Replying to press criticism, Stans claimed he had put all his holdings in a "blind trust" to eliminate any conflict of interest. But reporters later found out the trust had not been completely blind.

Later, Stans was forced to issue denials again, this time about a multi-million deal in Thailand.

Still, Stans was not yet nailed.

One commentator, reflecting on Stans history, concluded that "Stans must have thought he could get away with it forever."

Indeed, he might have. While still a mere accountant in Chicago, Stans said co-worker Jay Nelson would never get anywhere in public accounting. Nelson's hard working and attention to detail drew Stans' criticism. Success depended on speed, not accuracy, Stans told Nelson. Clients wanted their accounts done quickly, and a rising accountant must sacrifice accuracy for speed, Stans said.

Now, though, Stans is in trouble. As corporation executives plead guilty to illegal campaign contributing, Stans (Nixon's fund-raiser) becomes pictured as a blackmailer. And Stans, along with co-defendant John Mitchell, will soon go to trial for perjury.

THE BLOOMINGTON CONNECTION

Stans' Bloomington friends are very important people.

From old Pantagraph reports, it seems that Stans' closest local buddy is Eugene Funk Jr. For a long time Funk was board chairman of Funk Bros. Seed Company. He is currently a director of Bloomington Federal Savings and Loan, and was once on the board of the G, M & O Railroad.

Even the Illinois legislature pays homage to Funk's importance. When Funk retired in 1969, the House honored Funk with a resolution praising Funk's "47 years' participation in the Agricultural Revolution." Representatives Harber Hall and Madigan introduced that resolution. Coincidentally, Funk contributed to Madigan's Congressional campaign in 1972. (Hall's campaign records are not public.)

The Pantagraph, too, is impressed with Funk's importance. After Funk was robbed and beaten in 1969, the Pantagraph played it up. Over a several-week period, at least four stories reminded readers that Eugene Funk had been robbed. Following a straight report of the crime, three additional stories reported that there was nothing to report: "Clues Sought in Funk Beating," "No New Leads in Funk Case," and "No Leads in Funk Beating." The Pantagraph does not pay that sort of attention to ordinary folk.

Just as Stans once promised to be the representative of business in the Nixon cabinet, Funk had opportunity to mix politics and business.

In 1959, the Illinois Chamber of Commerce appointed Funk to a committee to "stimulate businessmen's participation in politics," the Pantagraph said. Chamber of Commerce President said "the need is self-evident. American businessmen face a challenge to become politically effective and only when they do will it be good politics for legislators to stand up and defend the principles of the free enterprise economy. No longer can we afford the luxury of standing on the sidelines while others lead us down the road to a more socialized society."

Stans echoed these sentiments when he began writing a Pantagraph column in 1961.

Funk's job on this "Political Responsibility Committee" was to "carry on a non-partisan program that will encourage Illinois businessmen to learn more of the structure and functioning of political organizations, and to participate more actively in selection of candidates for public office."



We don't know how successful Funk was on his committee, but his friend Stans was to perform an admirable job of stimulating businessmen's "participation" in politics, to the tune of \$100,000 a corporation.

While Funk was working on increasing businessmen's "participation," Stans complained about politics' bad name. Invited to Bloomington to deliver Wesleyan's 1959 commencement address, Stans stayed overnight at the Funk's. Stans' speech called for "an upgrading of our viewpoint toward the public service as a career. The era of Senator Claghorn and the dultish government clerk is past," Stans told IWU's graduating class.

Though most of Stans' Bloomington friends sat on the IWU Trustee's board, Funk was never a member. But in 1954, the Pantagraph reported, Stans and Funk traveled to South America on a "pleasure-business trip." In 1968, the last year the Pantagraph bragged about Stans, Funk was quoted as saying he'd visited Stans recently in New York.

MAURICE STANS CONTINUED

When the McLean County Public Building Commission was organized in 1968, Richard T. Dunn urged the County Board to appoint the "finest citizens you can find." One of these fine citizens was Louis L. Williams. Once listed as one of the American State Bank's top stockholders, Williams helped organize Bloomington Federal Savings and Loan Association. Williams' son is a director of both financial enterprises.

Long-time Secretary of the IWU Trustees, Williams spoke well of Maurice Stans in a 1968 Pantagraph story. "He is one in a million," Williams said. Stans was the sharpest intellect he'd ever encountered, Williams added. "With all of his abilities, he couldn't help but rise to the top on any type of job. He is the most rapid calculator I have ever seen."

"He is very outgoing, one who could easily sell you on anything he set his mind to. By talking to you 5 or 10 minutes, he would have you behind him 100 per cent," Williams said.

The Pantagraph chose not to reprint such flattery in 1973, when Associated Press reports told of Stans' 5 or 10 minute chats with corporation officers producing illegal campaign contributions of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Corporation officers called Stans' chats blackmail.

MORE FRIENDS

Ned E. Dolan was President of the IWU Trustees during Stans' financial maneuvering in behalf of the university. A Pantagraph story said Stans used to do accounting for Dolan's Pantagraph Printing and Stationery.

P.A. Washburn and Aaron Brooks, both directors of Bloomington Federal, sat on the IWU board when Stans was financial advisor. So did Les Arends, super-tenured U.S. Congressman.

Though Paul Allison joined the IWU Trustees not long before Stans had completed his services, he might have been one of Stans' "many close friends in Bloomington" the Pantagraph boasted of.

Director of a Normal bank and stockholder in two other local banks, Allison, like Stans, was once implicated in a business scandal. Allison, however, along with his partners, was cleared of fraud charges. At the time of the court-contested merger between Interstate National Corporation and National Student Marketing, Allison, along with Robert P. Tate and William J. Bach, owned \$670,000 worth of Interstate stock. Within a few days of the litigated merger, their stock's value soared to \$1 million, according to the Pantagraph. Ironically, Stans once complained in his weekly Pantagraph column of the public's complacency about business scandals. (That complacency helped to weaken the "free enterprise system.")

Perhaps most important of Stans' local friends, especially in relation to Stans' Pantagraph coverage, was Loring Merwin. Merwin was Pantagraph publisher and IWU Trustee when Stans raised money for Wesleyan.

It might have been Merwin who arranged for Stans to begin writing a weekly column in the Pantagraph in 1961. Merwin might also have written the laudatory editorial welcoming Stans' column to page four.

That editorial said Stans "has many close friends in Bloomington." It also labeled Stans "a good example of the private enterprise system."

In light of Stans' later career, the Pantagraph would indeed have been embarrassed to mention in 1973 what it had been proud of before.

Besides possibly tarnishing the name of Merwin, a story on Stans' friends and accomplishments in Bloomington might embarrass other prominent people by focusing attention on a friendship or association they would prefer to forget.

Being friends with Maurice Stans doesn't imply that Bloomington's big wheels are crooks, too. But the friendship is interesting, especially in light of the Pantagraph's conspicuous silence on the matter.

Of course, it's possible that no one at the Pantagraph thought the story interesting enough to publish.



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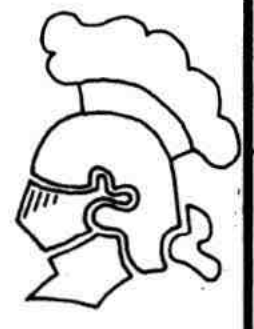
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MORE BRIEFS

Washington (LNS)--The Supreme Court, voting 6 to 3, ruled on December 12 that law enforcement agents can search individuals arrested and that any incriminating evidence, whether it relates to the original arrest or not, is admissible in court.

According to the New York Times, "the decision appears to empower any policeman to search any suspect he has taken into custody for any kind of completely unconnected incriminating evidence, even if the original offense was so insignificant that he could have given the accused a ticket instead."

In addition, the court ruled that the police officer need not fear for his own personal safety to proceed with the search. That was the guideline under which controversial "stop-and-frisk" legislation was passed a few years ago.



Washington (LNS)- The Committee to Set Aside Election '72, a legal project of the National Lawyers Guild calling for the results of the last presidential election to be set aside because the election was "fraudulent, unconstitutional, and otherwise unlawful will file the People's Lawsuit in Federal District Court on January 20. The People's Lawsuit basically details three ways in which Nixon and his cohorts conducted a fraudulent campaign. First was the misuse of government power to gain contributions and support (such as dropping the ITT anti-trust suit). Secondly, the suit cites the widespread Nixon effort to silence all opposition (i.e., Watergate and plumbers activities, enemies list, government surveillance of people opposed to Nixon). Finally, there is the misuse of government power to keep the public misinformed (false Pentagon statements on Cambodia bombings, attacks on the media, and Watergate coverup).

Tijuana, Mexico (LNS)- The occupation of 150 acres of Mexican government land near Tijuana by students and families from the area is now entering the third month. The initial takeover began October 30 when students from the Universidad Autonoma de Baja California seized 150 acres of government-owned land adjacent to the school and sealed off a major road crossing the campus. The action came over a year after students had asked the government to provide land to expand the university, a request which the Mexican government has yet to respond to. They were joined by 150 Mexican families who were recently evicted from their homes to make room for a canal. The families were promised housing elsewhere, but were given inadequate plywood structures which the government charged \$20 a month for. Since most could not afford it, they made an agreement with the students to divide the seized land and are now occupying it with them.



Marion, Illinois (LNS)- The recent death of inmate Jackson "Curly" Fee at the U.S. Penitentiary at Marion has sparked a wave of protest within the prison that has included hunger strikes and self-mutilation. Fee's death, which occurred in late October, was ruled a suicide by prison officials. But circumstances surrounding the death prompted inmates to demand an investigation. Fee had been involved in a work strike to protest the beating of an inmate by a guard carrying a blackjack (which is against prison regulations). He was placed in a maximum security segregation section of the jail for his involvement. The 48 year old prisoner was then beaten and "taken to the 'boxcar,' a more punitive segregation unit. A letter was sent to Fee's family shortly before his death by another inmate who told of guards beating fee with chains and ball bats. An investigation is being demanded and letters of support should be sent to: Warden, U.S. Penitentiary, P.O. Box 1000, Marion, Illinois.

Venezuela (Peking Review)- When Arab oil exporters began cutting their supply to the United States in mid-October, Latin American producers acted in co-ordination with them. Venezuela has announced that it would not increase its exports to the U.S. The minister of mines in Venezuela stated that "Venezuela does not want to profiteer from the sufferings of the Arab peoples." Ecuador, second to Venezuela in exports to the U.S., has also nationalized many petroleum companies.

Misc. Struggles

San Francisco (LNS)- In one of the most massive lock-ins imaginable, inmates at California's major prisons (San Quentin, Soledad, and Folsom) are being held in their cells around the clock in an effort to end violence in the prison systems, according to prison officials. The ACLU attacked the repressive act as "a response of an imbecile" whose effect would be to "degrade and dehumanize inmates." The ACLU also charged that the lock-up had been imposed in order to get more prison facilities.

Washington (Guardian) In his dramatic Middle East news conference in late October, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said, "The intelligence at our disposal and all the intelligence given to us by foreign countries suggested that there was no possibility of the outbreak of a war." He lied-- according to an anonymous Soviet diplomat quoted in the New York Times. The diplomat said that Moscow had repeatedly warned Washington from June until September that war was imminent. In addition, Soviet party leader Brezhnev told President Nixon in June "there was going to be a war in the Mideast."



Almonds, Cancer, and the F.D.A.

Attributed to Edgar Cayce is the claim, eat an almond a day and you won't get cancer. Underlying this is the basic fact that cancer, like most body malfunctions, is the result of a dietary deficiency in certain natural substances. Supply these substances and these adverse conditions won't develop. This is fine, (if it works), but what about the millions of people who already have cancer? My friend, Barclay, dying of cancer 10 years ago, got the flash: The only thing that will cure an ailing body is that which will keep it healthy in the first place. This was Hippocrates' (remember him? the father of medicine, the Hippocratic oath?) basic theory a couple thousand years ago.

The doctors had all come to the same conclusion regarding Barclay's case: more and stronger pain killers for the remaining few months of his life. His cancer was not the kind they could chop out or burn out with radium. For Barclay, it was more morphine, or the search for "that which will keep it healthy..." Some choice! But he found that there are places in the world that nobody gets cancer. Convinced that diet is a factor, he looked to see what they all had in common. He read everything he could find relating diet to cancer, and found out about a chemical substance found in almonds, apricot seeds, lima beans, and many other foods. Isolated by Dr. E.T. Krebs at the same time Hoffman discovered LSD, the substance was called amygdalen. It is now being marketed (but not in the U.S.) under the name Laetrile, and is also known as vitamin B-17. To prevent cancer, we need only include in our diet foods rich in B-17, provided our diet is balanced in other respects. However, once cancer has developed, it takes more to suppress it, and the use of the concentrated substance becomes necessary for control.

Cancer cells have the interesting capacity to obtain oxygen from sugar; normal cells depend on the oxygen supply in the blood. It is through this sugar metabolism that cancer starves the body, ripping off all the available sugars. The more sugar eaten, the more the cancer feeds, the more it grows and the more there is of it to rip off sugar. (Does this tell you anything about eating lots of sugar?) It is also through this sugar metabolism that B-17 works against cancer. B-17 is a complex sugar-cyanide molecule. Cancer cells metabolize it for oxygen and free the bound up cyanide, which kills the cells. The normal cell, unable to break down the complex molecule, is unaffected. Further, the normal cells contain a substance, which protects them against small amounts of cyanide, and which cancer cells lack.

The Laetrile (B-17) treatment is effective in a high percentage (90%) of cases, usually in this pattern: almost immediate reduction and disappearance or cessation of pain; gradual reduction and disappearance of growths; regaining of health and strength, where proper diet is maintained. Even in the best cases, it does not maintain a cure. A maintenance dosage of B-17 must be taken or the cancer returns. This, however, is no problem, as the substance has been shown to be totally non-toxic in one of the most exhaustive toxicity studies ever under taken.

Or rather I should say it should be no problem. B-17 is not approved in this country. You can't get any legally unless you go to Mexico or West Germany or Russia or the Philippines-or any one of perhaps 100 other countries where they are either using it or testing it; and then you would have to smuggle it in. In the U.S. the government won't even allow it to

be tested. The Food and Drug Administration, for unknown reasons, takes a particularly hard line on cancer drugs. The official policy seems to be to suppress such drugs, label them "quack cures", and prosecute anybody who tries to provide them to the hundreds of thousands of dying cancer patients. A program for testing Laetrile (B-17) was begun last year, after 25 years of testing and use in other countries, and stopped two weeks later when somebody high up in the government (Surgeon General?) found out the program had been approved "through clerical error"! Meanwhile, millions are spent yearly on cancer research, all in attempts to "prove" that cancer is caused by a virus (its not); total evidence found so far; none. Billions are spent yearly by the million or so people receiving the same treatments; surgery, radiotherapy, and a few drugs so toxic they are only used in "hopeless" cases to keep the patient alive a little longer, and prolong the expensive treatments. The number of these people is increasing rapidly--on the order of 100,000 more every year.

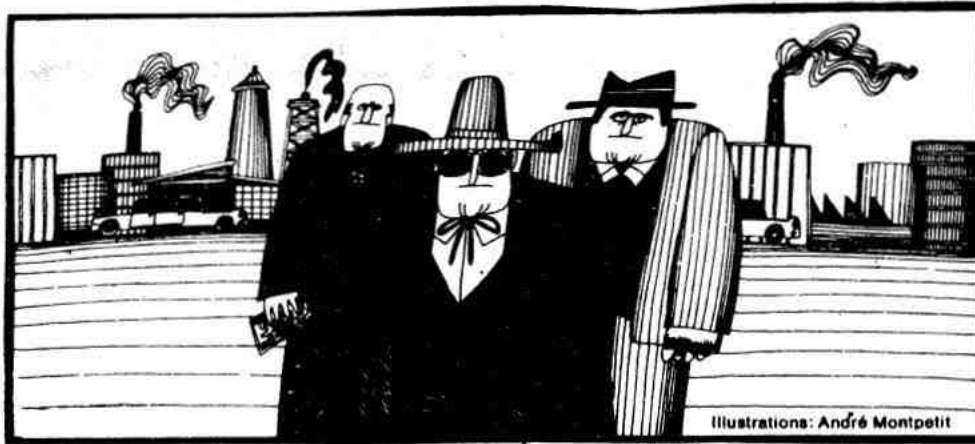
So keep eating those almonds. When you eat fruit, eat the seeds (that's where the B-17 is and it's needed to balance the fruit sugar)--apples, pears, etc., break open the pit and eat the seed inside. Smuggle B-17 from Germany if your friends get cancer. If you want to know more about the technical aspects, what cancer is and

how it develops, how Laetrile is effective against it, read Laetrile: Control for Cancer, Kittler, G.D., Astor-Honor, Inc. 205 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017. This book is excellent on the technical-cellular-chemical-biological aspects of cancer generally, and of the Laetrile treatment. I'm not sure the history is accurate. Lots of big words like glucosidases and glucuronidases, trophoblasts, and metastases--but clear enough if read carefully. If you ask your doctor, don't be surprised if he gives you the straight official line: Laetrile like a lot of other substances (remember Krebiozen?) is a worthless quack drug, part of a fraudulent conspiracy (some drugs are just that, frauds), and that ONLY the Doctor Trip is effective. The Government claims, and it has been publicly announced, that Laetrile/B-17 has been tested and found to be ineffective against cancer. This is an out and out lie. All attempts to test it in the U.S. have been suppressed. I leave it to you to decide where the conspiracy lies.

Barclay, meanwhile, is strong and healthy, in his 50's. He has found that he has no cancer symptoms as long as he takes his B-17 and eats well. He has tried stopping it, and immediately grew new cancers--which went away when he resumed his dosage. He further found it much more effective (up to 10 times) if chewed and swallowed than injected, as it is usually administered. His only fear is that the government's attempts to totally suppress the substance will be successful--for without it he will quickly die.

From Whole Earth Supplement

nixon gives more power to a.e.c.



"IT'S LIKE HAVING THE GOAT GUARD THE CABBAGE"

Washington (LNS)--In a reversal of policy, President Nixon shifted the authority to set radiation standards for individual nuclear power plants from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). The December 7 decision came just as the EPA was on the verge of setting stricter safety standards for individual plants.

The new radiation standards would have drastically reduced the permissible limit of radioactive materials that could be released from the nuclear power plant. The Administration has, in effect, cancelled these new standards by assigning the responsibility to the AEC.

The effect of the move will be to allow more freedom in the construction and operation of nuclear plants. There are presently 31 reactors in this country producing 4% of the nations power. Fifty-nine more are now under construction and 90 more are on order. It is estimated that by the year 2000, there will be 500 such plants--this is a conservative estimate based upon the current licensing policy.

Existing nuclear power plants have been heavily criticized for the amount of radiation they emit during the operation, their waste disposal methods, and for failure to provide efficient safeguards from catastrophic nuclear accident.



"China Today and Women in China" will be the topics for a program to be given on January 17 by a group of women from Chicago who visited China last summer. The women are from the Chicago Women's Liberation Union. They have a slide show and film to be shown. The program will be in the Circus Room of the University Union at Illinois State University at 8pm. The program is being sponsored by the Bloomington-Normal women's Center.

18 ACROSS


1. What will soon cost a dime whether you do dope or not
6. Someone who believes in an ism
9. What smoking dope creates, according to the 1930's
13. A really far out hit
14. The way you do this determines what you'll get out of it
15. Render _____ Caesar that which is Caesar's and you'll end up with nothing
16. Some people's California
18. Who's doing this crossword puzzle
19. The kind of movies the American Legion watches
20. If you can count how many times you've been stoned on your fingers, you've been stoned this many times or fewer.
21. Space age metal/plastic sheet
23. Chopped down Harley-Davidson
24. What people who are always talking about town say Bloomington is
25. You do this more often if you're drinking beer
27. A pig bone, used for good luck in sex
30. Heroines of sex-education movies
32. Egyptian dam which made archeologists sad
36. How much you like the Post crossword puzzle
37. What you pull before a final: an all_ _ _ _ _
39. What you did with your stash
40. What the media call a group whose ideas they don't understand
41. The kind of salad you should boycott in restaurants
43. With good dope only, one will set you free
44. Modifier of "out"
46. Dope's so cheap in Mexico, according to travelers tales, that you can buy a gram for one
48. Many watching the news the last year now think that voting for Nixon was _____ (3 words)
52. You hate to have to see one when you're watching a good TV movie
53. She's black
56. If what comes out of the president's mouth is Nixon spit, then what comes out of the Pentagraph's editor's ass?
58. If you wanted to go to a rock concert in Chicago in 1970, you'd probably go to the Auditorium or the _____ Ballroom
60. Where there was no room
61. What you might say at a football game if you really got into it
62. If you tell people not to do something for their own good, you're acting like a _____
63. An atmosphere of ugliness, such as that surrounding Watergate
65. Veteran's Administration (abbr.)



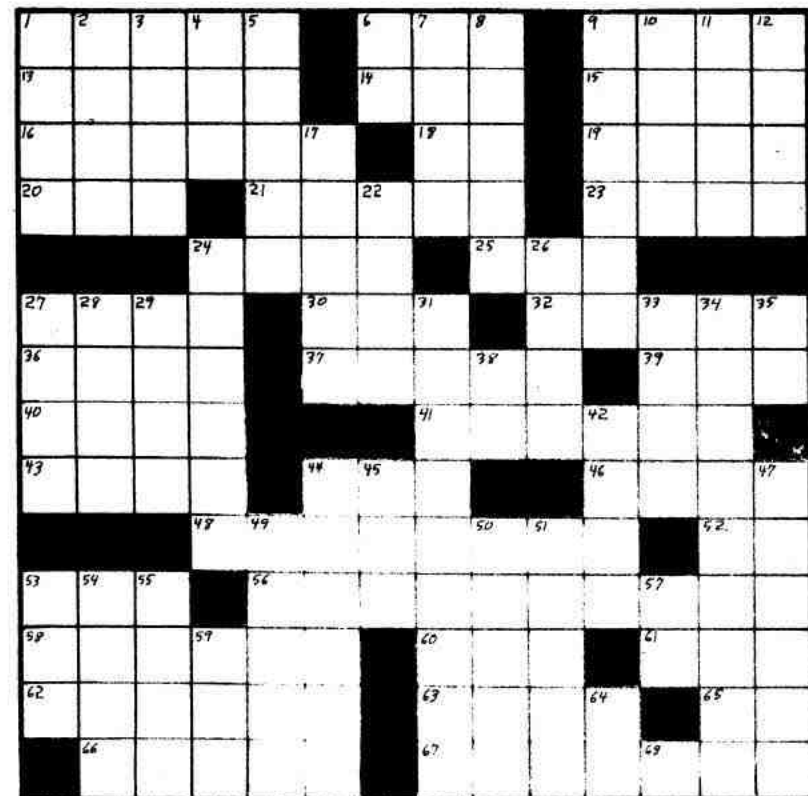
AGAIN!!

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ANOTHER

NEW, ,
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CROSSWORD
puzzle!

10. Do _____ others before they do _____ you
11. Kind of movies they watch at the VFW
12. Threads
17. "Miracle" fiber useful in running
22. Hippie uniform
24. What you're supposed to have besides chicken soup when you're sick
26. Useful tools for listening to music
27. Part of a ship
28. Home remedy for burns
29. If you run laps around the track in the middle of the winter, you're probably a _____
31. According to history class, WWI trench fighting was a war of _____
33. Most people don't like to be taken for a ride, but when they do like it, they say this
34. Someone who helps a great sitar player (3 words) _____
35. "No Dice" (abbr)
38. Economic opportunity (abbr.)
42. What the media call a campus riot when they are on the "campuses are calm" kick
44. What the heroine always does in crummy movies when she meets the monster.
45. More than one of #52 across
47. A buncha soybeans with pineapples on top would certainly be an _____, despite the meat shortage (2 words)
49. Singular of who has more fun
50. Repeated twice, this woman's name is the name of a popular folk song
51. Boredom
53. Generations have one
54. The first name of Evangelist Roberts or a form of sex
55. _____ to struggle, _____ to win
57. United Ropecutters (abbr.)
59. Innocent expression. Golly _____
64. The first and last letters of LNS reversed
68. Rap Brown's 1st initial



66. If you shank a policeman's guts, he b_ _ _
67. What Cox was going to do with the stuff he had on Nixon (2 words)
4. Unliberated heroine of sentimental children's book, read by almost all little girls
5. During Berlo's reign, the Vidette did its best to give him good facts _____, despite the facts
6. Nixon _____ a crook
7. State supported dope in futuristic novel
8. What you call a male creep in high school
9. Who hangs out in decrepid downtown areas after plastic shopping centers have taken all the business: hippies and _____



DOWN

1. It is a rare person who, despite secret service repression, has not at one time said "the President should be _____"
2. Believe it or not, people used to put patches on their jeans when they _____
3. Before the phrase "Right on!" became current this word served the same function



SOLUTION TO PUZZLE ON
 PAGE 10

Legal Street Sheet

(Avoiding Legal Problems: A Citizen's Guide to the Law is the booklet from which the following questions and answers are reprinted. Prepared by Dr. Eimmerman's Fall 1972 Political Science Legal Aid class at ISU, this booklet is available free at Student Stores, 115 North St., in Normal. The Post-Amerikan will eventually print the entire booklet; this is the third installment.)

Discrimination

A. EMPLOYMENT

1. WHO IS PROHIBITED FROM DISCRIMINATION?

Under the 1964 Civil Rights Act, virtually all private employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations may not discriminate against a person because of that person's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

2. WHAT TYPES OF DISCRIMINATION ARE PROHIBITED?

Refusing to hire, firing, discrimination in wages, conditions, or privileges of employment, limiting, segregating, or classifying employees in any way that would deprive or tend to deprive them of equal employment opportunities on the basis of religion, race, color, sex, or national origin. In addition, an employment agency must not refuse to refer or otherwise discriminate against a person because of their race, color, religion, or national origin. Also, labor organizations cannot refuse to let a person join, or expel one, or discriminate against one in any way, because of his or her race, color, sex, religion, or national origin.

3. WHAT ABOUT EMPLOYMENT ADS THAT ASK ONLY FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF PEOPLE?

These are illegal under the 1964 Civil Rights Act except where religion, sex, or national origin is a valid condition for employment.

4. CAN AN EMPLOYER TAKE ACTION AGAINST A PERSON WHO MAKES A COMPLAINT THAT HE HAS BEEN DISCRIMINATED AGAINST?

No. It is against the law for the employer to discriminate against any person who has opposed any type of discrimination that the 1964 Act declares illegal or who has made any complaint or testified or participated in a hearing under the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

5. IS THERE ANYONE ELSE WHO IS PROHIBITED FROM DISCRIMINATION?

Yes. Any employer having contracts with the federal government or any state government that is receiving federal assistance for construction or participating in federally assisted apprenticeship programs may not discriminate.

6. ARE EMPLOYERS EVER REQUIRED TO MORE THAN JUST SHOW THAT THEY ARE NOT DISCRIMINATING?

Yes. In some cases, most often where federal funds are involved, employers are required to take "affirmative action" which means that they have to make special efforts to hire and train people who have been discriminated against in the past.

7. WHERE THE PROMOTIONS AND RAISES ARE BASED ON SENIORITY, CAN'T THE EMPLOYER USE SEPARATE LISTS FOR SOME CLASSES OF PEOPLE?

No. This practice is prohibited by the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

8. WHAT ABOUT EMPLOYMENT TESTS? AREN'T THEY OFTEN USED TO DISCRIMINATE?

Yes and their use this way is illegal. However, it is often hard to prove that many tests actually discriminate. Some discriminate in such subtle ways that only extensive research can tell.

9. WHO ENFORCES ALL THESE LAWS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION?

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, (EEOC), a five-member board that is appointed by the president.

10. WHAT CAN THE EEOC DO TO END DISCRIMINATION?

It can meet with the employer charged with discrimination and if the charges are proved, the EEOC will try to get the situation settled by use of conferences, conciliation, and persuasion.

11. AND WHAT IF THESE METHODS DON'T WORK?

Then the EEOC can ask the Attorney General of the United States to file a suit for the government against the employer. The EEOC rarely does this but has the legal authority to do so in all cases.

12. CAN AN INDIVIDUAL HIMSELF OR HERSELF SUE AN EMPLOYER?

Yes, but only after he has tried all the state and EEOC procedures and has not been able to get the problem solved. The costs of the suit are on the person making the charge and it is very expensive.

13. WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I THINK I HAVE BEEN DISCRIMINATED AGAINST?

First, be sure of your facts and talk it over with your boss or supervisor. If you cannot solve it that way then you should call one of the following people:

Mr. Vessups, Bloomington Human Relations Committee at 828-7361
Normal Human Relation Committee at 452-1106
Fair Employment Practices Commission, Centennial Building, Springfield, Illinois, 62706

B. HOUSING

14. WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I SUSPECT THAT SOMEONE IS REFUSING TO RENT AN APARTMENT OR HOUSE TO ME BECAUSE OF MY RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN?

Contact the Bloomington Human Relations Commission at 452-1106. Also see an attorney. Federal law provides that the discriminated party can receive money damages of up to \$1,000 and attorney fees.

15. WHAT IF I SUSPECT SOMEONE IS REFUSING TO SELL OR TO LIST A HOME BECAUSE OF RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN?

Do the same things discussed in #14 above.

C. PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

16. WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I THINK A RESTAURANT, MOTEL, SWIMMING POOL, ETC. IS DISCRIMINATION AGAINST ME ON THE BASIS OF RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN?

Call the Normal Human Relations Commission or the Bloomington Human Relations Commission at 828-7361 and contact an attorney.

U. S. COMPANIES BEHIND ARAB OIL EMBARGO

Many Americans have been led to believe that the current "energy crisis" is a direct result of the war in the Middle East. Oil company advertising, cartoons and editorials have implied, if not said directly, that the shortages stemmed from the "Arab Stranglehold" over the U.S.; that the Arabs have taken oil from our furnaces like candy from a baby.

This is a prime situation for racism against those countries to take firm hold. And although the Nixon Administration and the oil companies are careful not to attack blatantly the Arab nations, they prevent people from truly understanding the situation.

Have you ever heard of Aramco--the Arabian American Oil Company? Probably not, for Aramco is not well known in this country. Owned by four giant American-based oil companies--Exxon, Standard of California, Texaco, Mobil--and the Saudi Arabia Government, Aramco produces about 90% of the oil taken from the sands and waters of Saudi Arabia.

Today most of Aramco's oil goes to Europe and Japan, but it is also participating in the Arab countries' embargo of oil to the U.S. as a result of war in the Middle East.

Middle East oil accounts for only 6% of the U.S.'s daily oil consumption, however.

Aramco isn't worried about the embargo since its only effect for them will be to increase the energy scare and scarcity in the U.S. thus driving up prices--and profits--on the fuels that are available.

From LNS

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21

SOMEPLACE ELSE

300 E. WASHINGTON

HAPPY HOUR
FRI. 4-6:30

HAPPY HOUR
FRI. 4-6:30

GRAND OPENING A MONTH OF MADNESS

JAN. 14-19

MON. TUES. WEDS. **20¢ DRAFT**

THURS. **5¢ BEER**

FRI. & SAT. **COCK 'N' BULL BAND**

JAN. 21-26

MON.

CACTUS

**WITH BIRTH
from Madison**

TUES. **TED ASHFORD (FORMERLY)**

"BIG BROTHER & HOLDING CO."

& BIRTH

25¢

DRAFT

\$1

PITCHER

WEDS. **\$1 PITCHER**

THURS. - SAT. **ALL GOD'S CHILDREN**

JAN. 31, FEB. 1 & 2

**GOODFOOT (people from Siegel Schwall,
Ike 'n Tina Turner, & Cryin' Shames)**

FEB. 7 3 GIANTS:

THURS.

TED NUGENT & THE AMBOY DUKES

GOODFOOT

SWEET NOTHIN'

SON of GOD COSMICS...
"I AM"

Terry Paul '73 ©



What Makes the Golden Arches Shine?: McDonald's Food Chain Eats Up Resources

NEW YORK (LNS)--What fast-food chain uses enough energy annually to supply the cities of Pittsburgh, Boston, Washington and San Francisco with electric power for a whole year? If you thought of the ubiquitous golden arches of McDonald's, you're right.

According to the University of Illinois computer scientist Bruce Hannon, the packaging of McDonald's hamburger, french fries and other products consumes three billion kilowatt hours worth of electricity per year, or the energy equivalent of 12.7 million tons of coal. For each customer, the energy equivalent

of 2.1 pounds of coal is expended on the average.

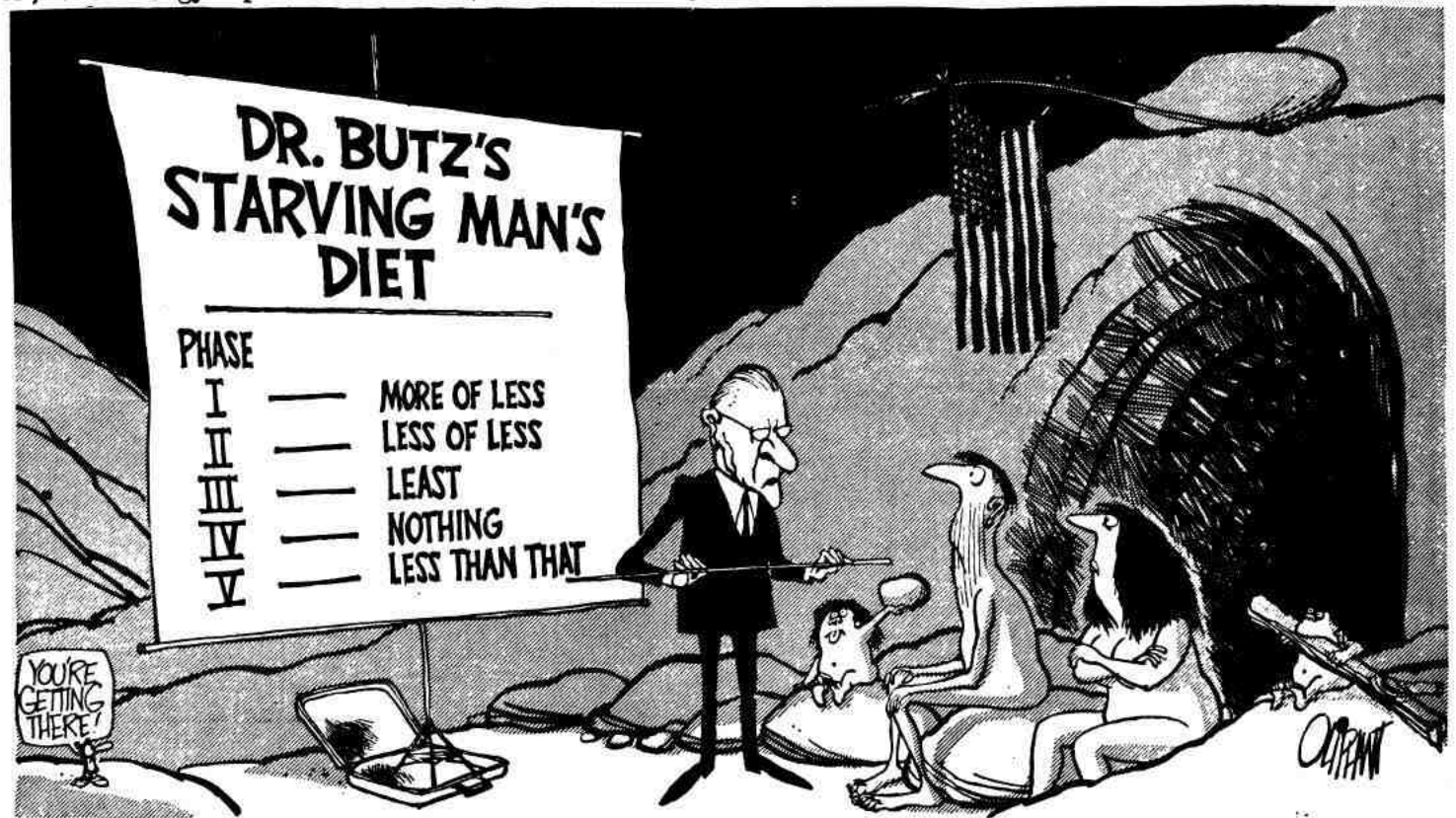
In addition, McDonalds uses 174 million pounds of paper yearly, which is roughly the sustained yield of 315 square miles of forest. Each McDonalds' patron discards 2.4 ounces of packaging, including paper cups, bags, plastic lid covers, burger boxes, wax paper, straws and napkins.

McDonalds is the fourth largest food server in the nation, trailing only the Army, Kentucky Fried Chicken, and the Department of Agriculture. "(McDonalds is) probably no worse

than Burger Chef, Big Boy, Dairy Queen and all the others," says Hannon. "They are a symbol of the nationwide waste of material and energy resources."

Don't think the McDonald Corporation isn't doing anything about this waste, however. In an attempt to help school children develop "environmental awareness," McDonalds is distributing its own "Ecology Action Pack" especially designed for fourth through sixth graders.

(Thanks to Environmental Action for the information in this story.)



LETTERS

QUOTE OF THE MONTH

"This administration has proved that it is utterly incapable of cleaning out the corruption which has corroded it and re-establishing the confidence and faith of the people in the morality and honesty of their government employees. The investigations which have been conducted... have only scratched the surface."
-Congressman Richard Nixon, speaking about the Truman Administration in his book My Six Crises.

I was delighted to hear that the article concerning the Red Wheel Restaurant met with as much interest as friends told me it did. It is my hope that people who choose to dine at restaurants will carefully order their meals and that they will not be afraid to ask waitresses and other restaurant workers questions about food preparation techniques, ingredients used, and other ordinary restaurant procedures.

Recently, I was informed of new events at the Red Wheel. Basically, nothing has changed. The restaurant stayed open until four o'clock in the morning on New Year's Day, without any gesture by management to give employees overtime. Wage rates still exploit the laboring workers, and status quo prevails. Additionally, another management assistant bit the dust, and the manager is still dealing with his own personal problems. As reports have it, the manager has been seen minimally at the restaurant, and was drunk most of New Year's, leaving the rush period to already overworked employees and a new assistant manager who had little experience cooking.

There is a dire need for restaurant workers to attempt to organize into unions to help throw off the shackles placed on them by the corporate hierarchy and other puppets. Such a task was impossible for me to do at the time, but I'm sure the staff of the Post-Amerikan, workers in other restaurants, and workers in the community at-large will express their solidarity with such efforts.

R.U. Withme

JANUARY SALE

NEW		USED	
Sakura 12 String	\$100	Sigma DR-7 12-string	115
Sakura 6 String	100	Sigma DR-7	129
Yamaha Jumbo	145	Alvarez Jumbo	100
Yamaha G-50	58	Gibson ES-335	425
Martin D-18	450	Gibson Melody Maker	120

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THAI - BONG SALE

