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The Keep

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BLOOMINGTON / NORMAL

10¢

POST AMERIKAN

VOL 2 NO 2

MAY - JUNE 1973

Defender of the Powerful:



Inside:

Friedan—Schlafly

Garbage Strike

Harber Hall Oinks

MAY DAY

Bergman

THE Post

THE COVER:

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.

The Post does not limit its coverage to radicals and counter culture freaks. We consistently support any powerless group or person against the powerful. In this light, we support the right of powerless Post workers to remain anonymous so they will not be victimized by the powerful.

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

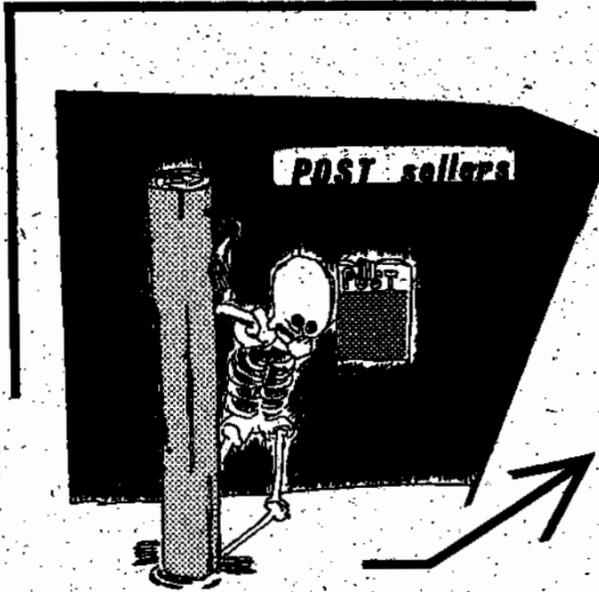
?

These meetings are at the Post-Amerikan office, 114½ North St. in Normal, 452-9221. Everybody interested in working on the paper in any way should come. We need people.

Send all news articles, book and record reviews, how-to-do-it articles, information, commentary, ANYTHING, to the office. Our hours are: 1-4 Monday, 2-8 Tuesday, 9-2 Wednesday, 11-3 Thurs., and 9-12 Friday. Or slip it under the door.

Subscriptions cost \$2 for ten issues, \$4 for twenty issues, etc. That's because we have to pay plenty for postage. Classified ads are free. Regular advertising costs \$36 bucks a page, \$18 for a half, etc. Call 828-7026.

You can make bread hawking the Post—up to 5¢ per copy. If you sell a hundred in an hour, that's \$5 bucks an hour. Call 828-7026 or 452-9221.



During World War II, I. T. T. owned the company that produced the Luftwaffe's Focke-Wulf fighter. After the war, I. T. T. collected several million dollars in damages from the U. S. Foreign Claims Settlement Commission for allied bombing damage to the Focke-Wulf plants.

Bloomington

The Joint, 415 N. Main
DA's Liquors, Oakland and Main
Medusa's Book Store, 109 W. Front
Maple Grove Trading Co., 310½ N. Main
News Nook, 402½ N. Main
Book Hive, 103 W. Front
Bottle Shop, 1201 E. Oakland
The Cake Box, 511 S. Denver
Gaston's Barber Shop, 202½ N. Center
Wig Wham, 1010 W. Washington
Nierstheimer's Drug Store, 1302 N. Main

Normal

Lobby Shop, ISU Union
Apple Tree, 117 E. Beaufort
The Caboose, 101 North St.
Fritz Pretzels, 115 North St.
Mother Murphy's, 111½ North St.
Caboose Records, 101 North St.
Minstrel Record Parlor, 311 S. Main
Ram, 101 Broadway Mall
Al's Pipe Shop, 101 Broadway Mall

APPLE TREE APPLE TREE APPLE TREE

IS

YOUR TURNTABLE DOING STRANGE THINGS?
YOUR AMP OR RECEIVER MAKING GOOKIE NOISES?
YOUR TAPE DECK POSSESSED WITH EATING TAPES?
YOUR TUNER SOUNDING FISHY?

Then, its time to bring them to our service department. As school gets closer to the end , the amount of repairs we get cuts down, so, at this time, we can offer you fast fast service.

We have over \$15,000 worth of test equipment and four qualified technicians who will fix the problem and not the plumbing.(?)



appletree
stereo center

117 E. BEAUFORT
NORMAL
452-4215

APPLE TREE APPLE TREE APPLE TREE

SEXISM ON THE JOB: A CASE STUDY ³

After serving for 8 months as a cog in the machine of American bureaucracy, I have become personally familiar with the plight of American women in the business world. I was employed by Illinois State University at Hovey Hall in the Civil Service classification of Cashier I. At the time I was interviewed and accepted for the job, I was immensely relieved to get the job. I moved to Bloomington-Normal from the West Coast last summer. After working at Sugar Creek Packing Company for six hours and a small coffee shop for 3 weeks, I came to realize that a \$350 a month job was about the best a woman could do in this area, even though she has had three years of college.

In my initial interview at ISU, my experience was evaluated. At various times for varying periods, I have worked as a medical receptionist, a food service worker and cashier, an assembly line worker, waitress, and a lifeguard/swimming instructor. At the Personnel Office I was shuttled into one of two menial positions, cashier or parking attendant. My experience in English was apparently of little importance.

ISU conforms to Illinois Civil Service policies. Applicants are offered certain Civil Service exams by the Personnel Office according to the employment needs of the university. The top three scorers are personally interviewed by the supervisor of the department in which they will be employed. The supervisor picks one of the three for the available position. I was fortunate in that I was interviewed by the head cashier (a male) who at that time was supposed to be responsible for the interviewing. I learned through working with him that the former bursar seems to be more impressed by the shape of a woman's legs than by her ability or qualifications. Now that the bursar's position has been dissolved, hiring is the responsibility of a male who, luckily, has higher ethical standards. But there is the ever-present chance that hiring once more will be in the hands of chauvinistic people.

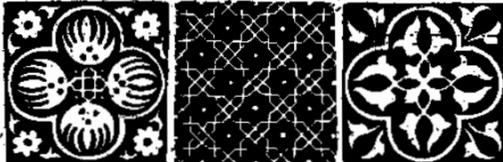
While working in Hovey Hall, I learned a great deal about the hierarchy of authority within the Comptroller's Office. All of the top five positions are held by males. At the next level of authority are five positions, all held by males. Five lesser positions, held by three women and two men, work semi-independently but are ultimately answerable to the five males (top dogs). Of the remaining sixteen Civil Service positions at the lowest rung of command thirteen are held by women and three by men. It is apparent that most of the positions at the bottom of the chain of command are held by women. This situation is generally rationalized by pointing to ISU's strict adherence to Civil Service regulations.



A bachelor degree is required for many of the intermediate and higher positions. Master degrees are held by some of the males in the upper echelons. ISU has a program in which full-time employees can enroll tuition-free for three hours a semester. At that rate, it would take an employee only 13.3 years to get a bachelor degree while working full-time! Most individuals would have to quit their jobs to get a college education without the assurance that they would be rehired at a higher position. Several women presently employed in the Comptroller's Office have been working there for over 15 years without being promoted to supervisory positions. In spite of that, all of these women are dedicated hard-working, and intelligent employees.

The physical structure of Hovey Hall reflects the underlying sexist policies of the university. Traditionally, the higher one is on the ladder of command, the more private and elegant is his/her working space. One can go up to the Office of Admissions and Records and see 30 female clerical workers packed like a herd of cattle into one large room. These women spend eight hours a day with no privacy. They are constantly barraged by irritating office noise. At times, because of cash registers, adding machines and traffic in the halls, the noise is deafening. In spite of these reprehensible working conditions, we are expected to wear a perpetually pleasant smile.

The situation in the cashiers office is similar, although admittedly less avoidable because the cashiers are dealing with the public. Throughout the Comptroller's Office, the employees' need for privacy is similarly ignored. Of the seven private offices available, five are occupied by males. Three offices are shared by two people, two of them being occupied by men, the third by two women. The remaining employees are shoved into open areas, their desks often only inches away from their co-workers. The pressures of spending eight hours a day in such complete exposure are psychologically debilitating in terms of the workers' interrelationships and their ability to deal pleasantly with the public. Inmates in prisons are often placed in cells with no privacy to punish them or erode their morale. Women, who hold most of the lower classification positions, must bear the brunt of this administrative short-sightedness.



Hovey Hall is a microcosm of American society. The sexist attitudes which generally permeate American society also operate within the administration building. Women workers are expected to be well-groomed (in the traditional sense of the word) at all times, pleasant, and preferably flirtatious. While proficiency is expected, it is often overlooked under certain circumstances. They are expected to have a passive attitude toward their jobs. Suggestions are often ignored. Women who show exceptional capabilities are exploited through low wages and repression of their mobility into higher echelon positions.

WOMEN EXPLOITED AT HOVEY HALL

Sexism in Hovey Hall is also reflected through the condescending attitude many of the male staff and faculty members assume. The cashiers are expected to know on sight many of the more important people (all men, naturally). One cashier was reprimanded for asking for an ID from David Berlo. Another unpleasant scene developed when I asked a faculty member for his ID. Such pressures were exerted in a very blatant way. We were actually given a list of names (all males), including Berlo, Goleash, etc., which did not require an ID check, since we were expected to immediately recognize these "very important men." Administrators frequently cash checks for above the \$20 limit (David K. has sent down \$100 checks to be cashed by his administrative flunkies). We were expected to ignore these infractions of policy.

The sexist practices within Hovey Hall and the Personnel Office pigeon-hole women into low-paying, repetitive jobs. Their status as "second-class" people is reinforced by forcing them into a fishbowl environment. Any sense of integrity or dedication to our jobs is thwarted by subtle (and blatant) pressures to act against our ethics. As Friedan stated in her address on May 1, women must confront our position in society. The battle against sexist practices in the business world is not yet won!

Martha Washington



SEX AND HARD

guitars
amps
lessons

107 N Broadway
Normal

At the time this paper goes to press, a settlement of the 1973 Garbage Strike has not been reached.

The following is a reprint of the leaflet being handed out by Local 699 in explanation of their position on the strike.

GARBAGE

The Public Service Workers in the City of Bloomington do not like having a strike any more than anyone else. Certainly no one likes to go without pay. However, the employees feel the City has forced them to take this stand. There are several reasons which we will enumerate.

OFFERED LESS THAN OTHER EMPLOYEES

The City has given employees of the Water Department who belong to a different union, a 32¢ per hour increase effective May 1, 1973. The City has offered the Public Service Employees, members of Local 699 AFSCME, AFL-CIO, a 12¢ per hour increase effective May 1, 1973; another 12¢ per hour increase effective November 1, 1973; 10¢ per hour effective May 1, 1974; 10¢ per hour effective November 1, 1974 and a 16¢ per hour increase effective May 1, 1975. As you can see the 1973 raise would only amount to 18¢ per hour for the year because 12¢ of it is only for the last six months. The same would be true for the 1974 increases which would actually amount to 15¢ per hour in the pocket for that year.

In 1971 when Local 699 negotiated the two year agreement with the City which expired this year, the City offered 32¢ per hour for the year 1973. The members felt they should only sign a two year agreement because the 32¢ was not enough to cover the uncertainties of the cost of living at that time. Now it appears the City wants to punish the workers for not taking a 3 year agreement in 1971. If the City had 32¢ per hour for the employees then, they should have it now.

We feel we have justification for even more than a 32¢ per hour raise. The City discriminates against the Public Service Workers. The employees of the Water Department doing comparable type work, receive substantially more money than the employees of the Public Service Department.

A Water Maintenance Man in the Water Department who is actually a Laborer and Truck Driver receives pay ranging from \$3.94 per hour to \$4.39 per hour. A Laborer in the Public Service Department receives \$3.61 per hour and a Truck Driver \$3.75 per hour.

A light machine operator in Local 699 receives \$4.24 per hour and requires comparable knowledge and skills of a Water Plant Relief Operator in the Water Department who receives \$4.64 per hour.

A Heavy Equipment Operator in Local 699 receives \$4.41 per hour and requires comparable knowledge and skills of a Water Plant Operator in the Water Department who receives \$4.91 per hour.

A Mechanic in Local 699 receives \$4.14 per hour and a Mechanic in the Water Department receives \$5.12 per hour and a Mechanic Crew Leader receives \$5.53 per hour.

A Treeman receives \$4.54 and a Zoo Keeper makes \$4.14 per hour and a Greenskeeper makes \$4.03 in the Public Service Department. All three are very highly skilled positions which we feel compare with the Electrician in the Water Department who receives \$5.76 per hour.

An Assistant Street and Sewer Foreman in the Public Service Department receives only \$4.03 per hour and compares in knowledge and skills with a Water Maintenance Crew Leader who receives \$4.64 per hour or a Water Meter Crew Leader who receives \$5.31 per hour in the Water Department.

An Assistant Zoo Keeper in the Public Service Department receives \$3.68 per hour in comparison to a Water Meter Reader who makes \$4.23 per hour. The Asst. Zoo Keeper position requires much more skill than a Meter Reader who simply takes numbers off the meters.

In no way do we mean to imply that the employees of the Water Department do not deserve the money they receive. But why doesn't the City pay the employees of the Public Service Department doing comparable work, the same kind of wages? In our opinion it is nothing but discrimination.

There has been a definite increase in productivity in the Garbage and Refuse Section of the Public Service Department. In 1972 there were 23 trucks and 1 loader manned by 36 men handling the garbage and refuse for the City of Bloomington. Today there are only 6 trucks and 1 loader manned by 19 men and doing more work because of the increased size of the City and the No Burning Ordinance causing more to be picked up. The employees in this Department are actually having to work much harder under the new program with less but bigger trucks and less men.

The U.S. Government (Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics) says that a family of four (man, wife & two children) needs a gross income of \$11,886 per year to have a moderate standard of living in the central Illinois area. Although we aren't asking this much for most of our members, we feel all of them deserve a moderate standard of living.

The City keeps telling us that they feel they should give only the average percentage increase given to other workers across the Country. We say if our members were making the same wages as the average union worker across the Country, we could accept the same percentage increase. However, the employees in Bloomington and most Public Employees across the Country, make less money than other union workers in the private sector of employment.

WE THINK THE CITY SHOULD ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Why does the City hire the high-paid Chicago Lawyers to do their negotiating when they have their \$27,000 per year City Manager who is supposed to be trained to do this? They also have the City Attorney and City Corporation Counsel to handle their legal problems.

Why did the City buy the new \$21,000 Kuka Shark garbage truck which was not designed to do the type of work needed in Bloomington and which caused several men to get hurt? It is our understanding the Insurance Company cancelled coverage on this truck and it can't be used. Some employees who had experience with this type of truck told the City they shouldn't buy it.

Why did the City spend \$10,000 for a survey of the garbage routing system and then discard it and have the Public Service Director devise a new system?

Why did the City adopt the new refuse collection system of bundling and sacking the refuse when it is common knowledge the citizens and the employees don't like it?

Why doesn't the City quit wasting money and give the employees what they deserve?

Why doesn't the City make a move at the bargaining table when it is their turn and they admit they have more to give?

WE HOPE YOU WILL AGREE WITH OUR STRUGGLE

We hope you will call your City Councilmen and the City Manager and tell them so. Put the blame where it belongs—right on the shoulders of the City Fathers. They are responsible for seeing to it that satisfied employees provide the needed services for the taxpayers. Please do not assist them in their unfair tactics by hauling your garbage yourself. Let it stack up in front of your house until they can settle this strike.

BLOOMINGTON CITY EMPLOYEES LOCAL 699—AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,
COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES—AFL-CIO

CALL:

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Mayor Walter Bittner | Office 828-7361 | Res. 828-4618 |
| Councilman Richard Buchanan | | Res. 662-3695 |
| Councilman Carl Passmore | | Res. 828-4982 |
| Councilman Jesse Parker | | Res. 829-3422 |
| Councilman S. S. "Joe" Schneider | | Res. 662-3557 |
| City Manager Richard Blodgett | Office 828-7361 | Res. 662-1943 |

This article was written by a member of Local 699 *****

Where did it all begin? That's the question that often gets asked, and is never quite adequately answered. Why was the strike called and when, was the decision made? Ponder a moment....

Did it begin when the Summer was hot and the bugs flew and old food smelled as garbage was collected at Sunnyside Court twice a week? Did it begin when garbagemen worked hard in the monsoon rains of last summer? Was it started by a glance in a sealed plastic garbage bag in which maggots had grown to flies? Did some small part of it begin as strong winds blew used kitty litter and dog excrement into the face of a laborer at the back of a garbage truck? Was it in any way related to a garbageman injured by flying garbage particles crunched by the dangerous Kuka Shark?

Did the strike begin when the rain began to freeze and there was no way to dress for working in freezing rain? Did the strike begin when they found themselves picking up untied rose-bushes, and branches and old doors that formerly the Endloader picked up? Did the strike begin as garbagemen struggled with 20 gal. cans filled with earth, bricks, stone and ashes far in excess of the city's 35 lb. limit? Did the strike begin as garbagemen tagged and logged the same rusty, jagged-edged cans for the third consecutive time, knowing that their notation would be destroyed before next week and again they would be denied to right of destruction over thrice condemned cans?

Perhaps the strike began when one-fifth of take-home pay no longer bought the groceries. Perhaps it began when one-fourth of take-home pay no longer bought the groceries! Perhaps the strike began when a sick man, who had come too near death, too many times, was told that he would have to work another week (which could cost him his life) to qualify for retirement.. Perhaps the strike began as a another permanently disabled man was forced into retirement and denied just compensation for his injury..

Yet the employees of the City, members of Local 699, met their obligations under the 1971-72 contract. On Monday, April 30th, a union meeting was held to determine whether to accept the City Manager's latest offer, or to continue to negotiate under a retroactive pay agreement, or to strike.

At this meeting, confusion reigned supreme. The Union's negotiators, who are union officers and Harold Benedict, Peoria Council 34 representative, had lowered union demands down from \$1.50/hr. increase in the first year to 56¢/hr. increase. The City's negotiators, City Manager Blodgett and "Ted" Clark, Chicago lawyer, had only come up with something less than 23¢ and not all of it at once. Therefore, it was easily decided not to accept the city's offer.

WAGE WAR

The problem was this: the city manager aims at keeping wage increases within President Nixon's 5.5% wage increase guidelines. The law does not require him to do this, however. Nixon's 5.5% increase did not apply to the Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In 1972, the Consumer Price Index (read the Cost of Living) rose 13.9%. In January and February of 1973, the Consumer Price Index rose 4.7%. Six times 4.7 equals 28.2% rise in 1973! Indications are that the cost of living may rise even faster in the rest of 1973.

STRIKE 1973

Management says that union wages average 3.90/hr. \$3.90 X 28.2% equals a raise of \$1.10/hr in the first year. Union demands have been lowered to 56¢/hr. Blodgett considers this to be way too high. So, what to do? Strike, or negotiate while working under a retroactive pay agreement?

Union officers and Benedict oppose strike resolution. A motion is made to delay strike decision until outcome of 2am negotiating session. Then, if agreement is not reached workers are to be notified of strike at 5:30am the following day. At 5:30 May 1st, no agreement is made, city offers another penny per hour. Union officers and Benedict argue to extend negotiations 15 days while working under retroactive agreement.

Question: Union leadership and city manager have negotiated for two months. What will be settled in 15 days that couldn't have been settled during the preceding two months? Why should the city manager give up his 5.5% guidelines if the union is agreed to strike? Isn't it likely that the union leaders who have already given up so much of their bargaining position, will simply be filibustered out of the rest of it, if negotiations continue indefinitely without a strike?

STRIKE I

Vote taken. Result: Strike!

May 1- pickets set up at McLean County Landfill- the only dump in the county. Dump was locked. Then "Doc" Nord is persuaded to open dump. Bulldozer operator refuses to cross picket line. Bulldozer operator fired. Pickets threatened with injunction. Sympathy appeal made for bulldozer operator. Union pickets removed. This means that town of Normal can dump its garbage during the strike. In 1968 Normal badgered Bloomington city manager to settle the strike because Normal couldn't dump its garbage. This also means that businesses, apartment houses, and rich people who hire private haulers will be unaffected by the strike, again unlike 1968.

Drive-in garbage collection established across from Public Service Bldg. Take your own garbage to truck operated by management.

May 1st. Bernard Grosso, Business Agent for Machinist Union Local 1000 asks AFSCME Local 699 if City of Bloomington Water Dept. employees can



can cross 699 picket lines. Warm assurances are that they can. In 1968, Water employees respected Local 699 strike picket lines until an injunction sent them back to work.

May 1st. A long day or night on all picket lines. Drive-in truck service moved to Madison and Olive St. H.Q. of Strikers too close to Public Service Dept.

CONSTRUCTION BLOCKED

May 2nd. Picket lines are set up at site of construction of new Bloomington Fire Station. Construction workers refuse to cross the picket line of any AFL-CIO union. Immediately in jeopardy, a \$8,5000 roof that must be worked on or it will be lost. City response, a snow fence erected around site by Management personnel. Issue: although \$8,500 roof would not be city's fiscal loss, City Manager is offended by union's ability to interfere and erects fence to persuade construction workers to cross picket lines. Local 699 had kept picket lines away to allow roofers to work and had promised to allow roofers to work to completion. But City Manager arrogance provokes...

May 3rd. Pickets keep roofers away also, to show that roofers respect picket lines although no attempt is made to force them. Management installs signs, supposedly to prohibit picketing in driveway of gates. Threatenes injunction under the National Labor Relations Act, although NLR Act specifically excludes employees of Federal, State, or Local government.

May 4th. Union removes pickets. Roof finished. Pickets also removed from Ewing Park II, where construction had formerly been stopped. Strike Rally held. Union points out that Local 699 accepted a 3 year contract in 1971, instead of a 2 year contract, the city would have given Local 699 a 32¢/hr. increase in 1973. At this point, the city's bargaining position is below the 32¢/hr. increase offered back in 1971.

May 6th, Sunday. Pickets continue at City Hall, Miller Park, Highland Park, and Holiday Park. City truck is not sent to Madison and Olive lot, as it was Wed.-Sat. Public leaves garbage in Madison and Olive lot, anyway. Monday Pantagraph claims 5 dump loads left in lot Sunday. Pickets at City Hall hope will attack bags before foremen arrive at 7 a.m., Monday.

May 7th. Union pickets return to site of new Bloomington Fire Station, 300 N. Lee St. They stop construction. Channel 19, Peoria, has picture of 3 yr. old picket on union lines wearing sign. Picture does not appear in Pantagraph. Also, Pantagraph estimates that one fifth of Bloomington's City garbage is being carried to city truck at Madison and Olive.

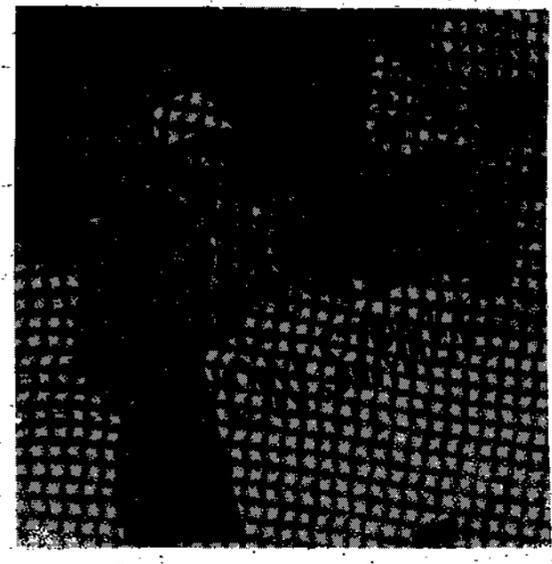
NEGOTIATIONS

May 8th. Federal Mediator sets up a negotiating session for Thurs., May 10th at 10:00 a.m. Del Construction Co. files complaint with National Labor Relations Board to get rid of pickets at Fire Station site. Tom Guttschow, management personnel, opens Highland Golf Course and plans to operate it alone.

May 9th. Fred Ehrhardt, management personnel, reopens Miller Park pavilion. Indicates that all regular programs will be resumed. Question: if one man can operate Highland Park Golf course, why does the city employ more than one to do it? If "management personnel" can operate Miller Park, why are others employed? If it is necessary to employ others to properly operate these facilities, what does management personnel do then, that it is not doing now? Big ad in Pantagraph telling people to support the union and not bring garbage to Madison and Olive St. trucks. Also, recommends calling City Manager and Mayor and City Councilmen to demand agreement to union terms and end of strike.

May 10th. City makes two offers to union, starting with 12¢/hr. increase immediately and 12¢/hr. increase Nov. 1, 10¢ May 1, 1974, and 10¢ Nov. 1, 1974. Union makes two offers, starting with 54¢/hr. increase immediately, 30¢ May 1, 1974 and 30¢ Nov. 1974, or 50¢/hr. increase for only one year. Blind man appears on City Hall picket line, whose sign asks if he doesn't resemble Blodgett at contract negotiation time. A large quantity of garbage appears outside City Councilman S.S. Schneider's home at 35 Country Club Place. Schneider, like Buchanan, is employed by State Farm Insurance. Union Rally held. Darwin Cochran, Secretary of Local 699, promises to continue to shut down Fire Station site and also promises to shut down another site.

May 11th. New picket line set up at O'Neal Park. Stops construction there. City Management Personnel starts patching streets. Two Bloomington Police Cars collide at gas pump at Public Service Garage, 401 S. East St. Bloomington Police had agreed to stop obtaining gas there when the strike began, but Shell station, where they were supposed to get their gas had received bomb threats. So... they returned to crossing picket lines at City Garage to obtain gas.



CITY GARBAGE STRIKE:

As the strike of Bloomington City Employees in A.F.S.C.M.E. Local 699 continues on into its 22 day..... many of you patriotic and loyal citizens are asking yourselves

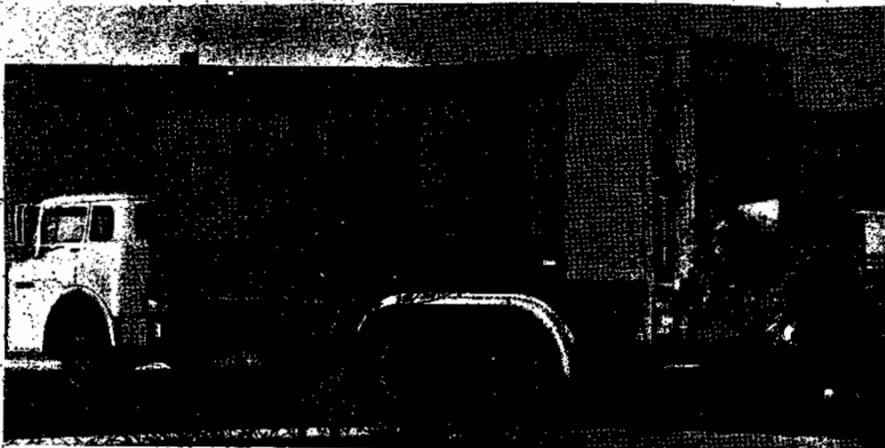
WHAT CAN I DO?

to help settle the strike on terms antithetical to the (ugh) Union and agreeable to the underpaid and overworked City Manager.

Therefore, in the interests of keeping you informed and educated, a public-service minded organization is publishing this list of Do-Nots, as it is just as important to know what not to do as it is to know what to do. W.J.B.C. and the Daily Pantagraph offer a fairly comprehensive list of what to believe and what to do if you oppose the strike. But some idle minds often have a habit of failing to recognize what not to do. Therefore, this list is provided as a Public Service for the Public Service Department of Bloomington as an assistance to all "correct-thinking" individuals!

WHERE NOT TO TAKE YOUR GARBAGE

If you live in Normal or other alien, foreign place outside Bloomington City limits, don't take your garbage to Madison and Olive St. Garbage trucks.



Bloomington's "kukashark," for which the city spent thousands. Though the official city calendar bragged about it two years ago, it now sits idle: insurance companies refuse to insure the machine, which has injured several workers.

This article was written by a member of Local 699.

This is because the City of Bloomington is paying for the free deposit of outside garbage that would otherwise cost the individual at McLean County Sanitary Landfill. The City Manager refuses to admit that outsiders would bring their garbage to the truck at the expense of the City of Bloomington.

If you live in Bloomington, you are not to take your garbage to Madison and Olive Streets from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. and you are absolutely not to deposit it in any form which is loose and smells or blows around before the Management Scabs can collect it at 7 a.m.

If you deposit your garbage anywhere except in front of your own house or the scab truck between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., the City Council will not be overjoyed.

If you should misplace your garbage by mistake, you should NEVER misplace it in CARDBOARD BOXES, GROCERY BAGS, TORN PLASTIC BAGS, or simply LOOSE UPON THE GROUND where underfed watchdogs, Alfred Hitchcock birds or Sorcery-induced cats can geographically equalize it.

300 block of North Lee Street. This is the site of the City's new Fire Station. The Chicago lawyer of the City Manager won a victory over union pickets in order to save a \$8,500 roof here. Union pickets are still trying to pester the City manager here. IT IS NOT A REPOSITORY FOR GARBAGE.

Vacant lot at Madison and Olive streets has been collecting garbage from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. when scab truck is not there and also all day and night on Sunday. Police have not stopped this, but are worried that loose garbage might be dropped, or plastic garbage bags might be torn.

City-owned lot across from Public Service Department at 401 South East St. This lot is protected by a chain-link fence topped by barbed wire, and alternated with the police cars behind City Hall as being the target for the surveillance camera hanging from South-east corner of City Hall.

City-owned garbage cans behind City Hall protected alternately by the above mentioned camera.

Highland Park Golf Course, which is now being operated by scab management personnel.

Miller Park pavilion, operated by volunteer programs and scab management personnel.

At 1912 Owens Drive, home of the beloved Richard Blodgett, City Manager of Bloomington.

At 504 W. Washington, home of Mayor Walter Bitner.

At 327 Hillside Court, home of City Councilman, Richard Buchanan.

At 1604 E. Jackson St., home of City Councilman, Karl Passmore.

1513 W. Locust, home of City Councilman, Jessie Parker.

35 Country Club Place, home of City Councilman, S.S. Schneider

34 University Court in Normal, home of Harold Liston, Editor of the Daily Pantagraph and author of editorial against union.

Have a nice summer.

MINSTREL RECORD PARLOR 311 N. MAIN

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!!!

Your next issue of the Post might cost 15¢.

We don't want to do it. We really really don't want to do it, but we might have to.

The Post actually costs more than 10¢ a copy to print, but advertising makes up for it, somewhat.

With summer coming, we'll have less advertising and lower circulation, so we can't charge as much for the ads we do get.

Less advertising revenue means less pages, which means leaving articles out. We already had to leave three pages out of our last issue, because we didn't have the money to print them.

And when summer comes, we'll have more expenses.

We'll have to pay office rent for the first time. And our subscription to Liberation News Service runs out in June. It'll cost \$20 a month to renew.

We also have to pay for supplies. Our largest supply expenditure is for pressure lettering for headlines. The retail price of this lettering just went up 50% in April.

For a year now we've really like the Post costing only a dime. It's not that much money, and it's only one coin. Lots of people pick up their first Post-Amerikan because it's only 10¢.

how you can help

If we can get contributions or lots of subscriptions, we can keep the Post at 10¢.

If you're a person who could afford the Post at 15¢ but like the idea of others getting it for a dime, send us a contribution.

Or if you're a person who could afford the Post at 15¢ but don't care about others getting it for a dime, send us a contribution.

Or if you're a person who doesn't care about the price but like the good work the Post has been doing, encourage us with a contribution.

Perhaps you're someone who thinks the Post should get to more people. Having the price a dime helps. So do subscriptions. Get a sub for yourself and some friends.

special offer

In a desperate attempt for financial stability, the Post is offering YOU an unprecedented fantastic offer for a limited time only.

Though subscriptions have been \$2 for ten issues (because of postage) we are now offering you the chance to purchase a Post sub for only \$1. That's right! Only \$1 for ten great issues of the most dynamic newspaper in central Illinois.

If we raise the price, you're getting the Post cheaper. If we don't raise the price, you're breaking even and assuring yourself of receiving each issue.

And if you can spare the bread, why not get a few gift subscriptions? We are really serious about our money problems.

SUBSCRIBE!

Yes, send me the next 10 issues of the Post-Amerikan. Enclosed is \$1 for my own sub, plus \$ for gift subs, plus \$ as a contribution.

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Send to Post-Amerikan, 114 1/2 North St., Normal, Illinois 61761

LETTERS

Post: Your article about John Nottoli, Hertz franchise owner, and his attempt to press charges against two freeks for the "crime" of trying to rent a truck was good, but failed to deal with one important issue.

According to your article, Nottoli decided not to press charges only after one of the freeks proved that he was owner of the Thai-Bong corporation, and therefore had money. Most freeks (or most anyone, really) do not own corporations. What would have happened to an ordinary person? Would Nottoli have pressed charges? Would the police have brought charges? Maybe there are some just ordinary long-hairs who've dealt with Nottoli in the past. Maybe they know what happens if you don't own a corporation.

J. O.

Dear Editor: Now is the time of year that the faculty are ordering textbooks for fall semester of 1973. Since textbooks are the next major expense of education after tuition we encourage the faculty of Illinois State University to take extreme care in ordering their textbooks this time. Remember the shortage of textbooks at the beginning of this semester.

The cost of textbooks is outrageous. As elected representatives of the student body we feel it is our duty to try to find ways of cutting the high cost of education. Student Stores has constantly sold textbooks 10% to 40% cheaper than retail price. As of yet no other store has tried to help students out as much as Student Stores. In the welfare of all the students of Illinois State University we strongly urge the faculty to place their textbook orders with Student Stores.

Student Association (Interim Assembly)



AL's Pipe Shop

101 Broadway Mall Normal, Ill.

Central Illinois' only shop featuring pipes, tobacco, cigars, & smoking accessories for the connoisseur

The Real

May Day

(The following is a letter to the editor rejected by the Pantagraph for being too long.)

In reading your April 22 article on ex-POW Roy Ziegler, and his planned talk in the Loyalty Day ceremonies on Saturday in Bloomington, I was once again disgusted to note the slander and abuse of "Mayday," the holiday that be-

a bomb thrown by an agent provocateur.

This, I suppose, is where "Law Day" originated. Captain John Bonfield of the Chicago Police Force was insubordinate to the mayor of Chicago and ordered an attack on a peaceful, legal rally. An undercover agent threw a bomb at the approaching police, killing some of them. He then was allowed to escape to Mexico through the cooperation of Chicago police, and

And they think we're weird!!!!

May Day also led to the end of the Knights of Labor and the founding of the American Federation of Labor, led by Samuel Gompers. The AF of L grew out of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions, which had called May Day into existence.

On May 1, 1890, the Carpenters and Joiners Union, led by Peter McGuire, struck again for the eight-hour day on a national basis and with the support of the AF of L. And there were worldwide demonstrations for the eight-hour day in sympathy with the strike.

This was the original May Day, American in origin, but universal in appeal. It was not a holiday for the "bad people," as the adherents of "Law Day" would have us imagine.

Was the eight-hour day, which finally became law under Roosevelt a "communist plot"? Were Samuel Gompers and Peter J. McGuire and the American Federation of Labor "communist" conspirators? Certainly I cannot believe that the "communism" that won us the eight-hour day is the same "communism" that sent Soviet troops into Poland in December 1970 to prevent the workers from protesting wage cuts and price increases.

The kind of "communism" that increases prices and lowers wages and breaks strikes and censors newspapers, radio and television is all too familiar to us here in America. What we need is the spirit of the eight-hour day movement, the spirit of May Day.

--Ralph Dring



In Russia and China, children are supposedly fed propaganda at an early age. We all know that it can't happen here.

May Day &

the speakers at the rally and eight-hour day leaders were convicted of murder by the most unfair trial imaginable presided over by Judge Gary.

longs to the working people. May 1 was not originally celebrated as "Loyalty Day" or "Law Day" or even "Law and Order Day." The original "May Day" was May 1, 1886. This was the day designated by the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions for the establishment of the eight-hour day as a national standard working day.

The eight-hour day, it was hoped, would ease the burden of workers already employed for an existing 10-hour or even longer working day, and it would provide useful employment for the unemployed who would otherwise be forced to live a parasitical existence in jails and prisons, or on private and government charity, or as mercenaries for the enemies of the working people.

The method to obtain this end was the strike, since judges, legislators, governors and Presidents could not be relied upon to make the 8-hour day law, or to enforce it when it did become law.

So on May 1, 1886, about 350,000 workers across the nation went on strike for the eight-hour day. This was the first national general strike in the United States. The results were that over a third of these workers did get an eight-hour day. Other results were the Haymarket massacre in Chicago and the framing of eight innocent men for



Bloomington's

Perversion

They came from the heartland of central Illinois, from Rochelle, from El Paso, from Heyworth, dressed in outlandish outdated military parade uniforms, gathered in Bloomington's Franklin Park, and, with a colorful show of the good 'ol red, white and blue, marched down Main St. to pay homage to the flag, God, and America's latest symbol, a POW.

Almost half the parade was under 15, a generation too young to understand the horrors of Indochina, too young to realize Amerika's six million peasant victims of napalm, b-52's, and herbicides, too young to know that God, if anywhere, was not on our side.

The other half was mostly over 50, a generation formed when the flag and God were synonymous, when red-baiters became secular priests and national chauvinism merged with anti-communism to form the creed of the national religious passion: Americanism.



Roy Zeigler, humble recipient of God's gratitude, speaks.

They marched as an **anachronism**, an ostentatious but hollow display of wishful hoping that Johnny could come marching home again a hero instead of a bitter, resentful, alienated and crippled addict.

And as Johnny, they had ex-POW Roy Zeigler to applaud as he told them Americans are "living the best way of life mankind has ever known." Only one black was there to hear him: a little girl in the VFW "Patriots" band.

* * *

This was Bloomington's seventh annual "Loyalty Day," established, the Veterans of Foreign Wars say, to "combat communist May Day activities."

As the parade assembled, little girls in parade suits, most under three feet tall, practiced baton throwing. A little boy had trouble manipulating his rifle, which was almost as tall as he.

Adults practiced their act, too. "How the hell do ya do a left shoulder arm, anyway?" Other adults fought for privileges: "You always hold the flag. How come I never get it?"

One little boy, asked what was going on, didn't know, but said he was going to do it again on Memorial Day.

Finally, they were ready. The VFW "Patriots" band began to play, and they were off.

The parade moved quickly. There was no crowd to watch until they got near the courthouse. Occasionally the parade halted and marched in place, knees raised high. "Watch your alignment, god dammit," one marcher barked to those behind him.

As the parade reached Jefferson Street, there was finally an audience.

Hippies stared in disbelief. One old woman and her 3-year-old granddaughter stood with hands over hearts, while, ironically, the Patriots played "There's no Business Like Show Business."

Loyalty Day

An old man held hat over heart while next to him some high school kids munched on hot dogs.

Two old men carried a velvet emblem: Grand Pup Tent of Illinois Military Order of the Cootie." Two little kids read it and snickered.

An "American War Mothers" car rode by.

Zeigler's car, draped with red, white and blue streamers, brought attempts at applause from a small concentration of legionnaires. The crowd didn't take it up.

As the parade reached its destination, about 100 people gathered to hear the speeches. First was an opening prayer, which concluded: "We gratefully thank Thee, who gave much time and effort to organize this Loyalty Day event in the name of Jesus our Savior, Amen."



Young women train for their roles as sex objects in America the Beautiful.



Young man trains for his role as warrior in America the Beautiful.

Later, the MC was to bungle his lines and say of Zeigler, "God surely has been grateful to him." Or was it bungling?

After the pledge of allegiance, the Patriots band did a little choreographed bit in the street. "That's the Youth of America; give 'em a good hand," bellowed the MC hopefully.

Bloomington Mayor Walt Bittner said "It is really so vital and so necessary to have these events to show the people that this is really a free country."

And, finally, what the crowd was waiting for, Johnny-come-marching-home, ex-POW Roy Zeigler.

Zeigler did an admirable job of God-blessing America, so fine that this reporter finally had to leave.

One left with images of the 1920's; scenes from Sinclair Lewis novels and the Scopes Trial, that good "ol' time religion," and that incredible simultaneously arrogant and naive belief that America is the most moral, most civilized, and all-around best nation that ever was or ever will be.

If the 1960's left millions of white Americans with the desperate knowledge that blacks had possessed for years, that **Amerika** was really **Amerika**, a brutal, racist amoral machine for which lives were as irrelevant as God, then that knowledge was evidenced in Loyalty Day's failure to attract **either** blacks or a significant segment of the 15-50 white **population**.

One almost suspects that the Legion types, watching millions of people seeing **Amerika** for the first time, decided, ostrich like, to duck our heads into the sands of the 1920's and declare in 1966 that May 1 shall be "Loyalty Day."

--S.C.

COSTS OF ISU MANSION

BERLO BREAKS

THE LAW

Since the last publication of the Post-Amerikan, investigators have continued their attempts to answer the following seemingly simple question: Just how much are taxpayers shelling out for the ISU President's house?

The last Post-Amerikan showed taxpayers' costs for Berlo's mansion to be at least \$313,514.07 + architects' fees + Dr. Baron's consultant fee + labor for planting + roadway cost + water main cost.

Post-Amerikan reporters, attempting to find dollar figures for some of the above costs, visited many university offices over the past several weeks.

Employees in all offices said officially that they had been specifically instructed to refuse to divulge any information about Berlo's mansion. Reporters were continually referred to Eric Johnson, University VP and Secretary-Treasurer of the ISU Foundation, who ordered the silence.

Following University procedure, a Post reporter submitted to Johnson a written request to view certain public documents.

Johnson refused to allow inspection of these documents.

Following Johnson's refusal, the Post reporter, accompanied by an observer from the American Civil Liberties Union, went to see Johnson personally.

Johnson said he would stick to his position--that he would not release any information on the University Residence.

"A clear violation of the Illinois Constitution," said one local ACLU member. As this goes to press, the ACLU is intervening with a letter (see adjoining article) and is contemplating court action.

Despite the cover-up ordered by University administration, some offices have cooperated with Post-Amerikan reporters. Additional costs in construction of Berlo's mansion have been uncovered, but reporting them is impossible at this time--several people would be in danger of losing their jobs.

--Max

Researchers visiting the Secretary of State's office in Springfield have discovered that ISU President David K. Berlo broke the law last summer.

Researchers found that Berlo violated section 4A-105 of the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act.

Section 4A-105 says that persons required to file economic disclosure forms must do so "by July 1, 1972."

Berlo's statement of economic interests was dated July 5, 1972.

Penalties for Berlo's law-breaking are unclear. The only penalty mentioned in the Ethics Act is a \$1000 fine and/or a year in jail, but this penalty is for filing a false or incomplete statement.

And what sort of economic interests did Berlo list in his statement?

According to Berlo, the Chase Manhattan Bank provided him with a fee in excess of \$5,000 for "professional services rendered."

One portion of the disclosure form required Berlo to "list the name of any entity from which a gift or gifts, or honorarium or honoraria, valued singly or in the aggregate in excess of \$500, was received during the preceding calendar year."

Berlo listed Chase Manhattan Bank, IBM, General Motors, the Bureau of National Affairs, and Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

--Max

ISU FOUNDATION ETHICS QUESTIONED

Reports of the ISU Foundation's role in financing the construction of ISU President Berlo's mansion raise serious questions about the ethics of Foundation directors.

ISU Foundation borrowed \$100,000 to pay contractors who built Berlo's house. The University is reimbursing the Foundation for costs of the loan, including interest.

According to the Pantagraph, the ISU Foundation's loan came from Bloomington Federal Savings and Loan Association.

The Pantagraph did not mention, however, that William McKnight Jr., a director of the Foundation, is also a Vice President and director of Bloomington Federal. (Eugene Funk, a past director of the Foundation, is also a Bloomington Federal director.)

McKnight, recently dubbed citizen of the year at the Normal Chamber of Commerce banquet, was described as the "guiding light of the ISU Foundation."

Whether or not McKnight played an active role in getting the Foundation's and the State's business directed to his bank is not the question. McKnight's very membership on the two boards raises the ethics question.

The fact that there is an established principle of ethics involved here is corroborated by a Pantagraph article of January 23, 1968.

That article describes the newly-formed McLean County Public Building Commission searching for a bank in which to deposit its funds.

Members of the Commission felt they had an ethical obligation to find a bank in which none of the Commission members had a financial interest.

Though several banks were represented on the Commission, the members managed to deposit Commission funds in a manner which did not enrich them personally.

Interestingly, one member of that Public Building Commission, Richard T. Dunn, served on the Foundation Board. Another member, Louis L. Williams, is a director of Bloomington Federal Savings and Loan.

Even with these interconnections, though, the Commission's ethics apparently were not communicated to McKnight and the Foundation Board which secured

the Bloomington Federal loan.

Payments for the loan will net Bloomington Federal considerable profit. Over a 25-year period, the University will pay a total of \$216,900 for the original less-than-\$100,000 loan.

Apparently, the Foundation directors get away with this conflict of interest because of their nominally private status, in contrast to the Building Commission's clearly public function.

Though the ISU Foundation is technically a private corporation, it is and has been a conduit for public funds.

Before the organization of the University Development Corporation, the Foundation was the chief purchaser of land for ISU. The land purchases were all financed by loans from local banks, and the State of Illinois picked up the tab for both land costs and interest.

As a supposedly private corporation, the ISU Foundation has an unusual relationship with the public. Taxpayers provide the Foundation with secretary and office space. University officials spend some of their salaried time working on Foundation matters, and the Board of Regents requires President Berlo to present certain Foundation information in his monthly President's Report.

Since they are dealing so closely with public funds, one would expect the Foundation officials to concern themselves with standards guarding against conflict of interest.

Critics of Foundation financing of University Residences have concentrated on how it skirts specific legislative approval. The fact that Foundation directors can and do use State funds to enrich their private financial interests is an additional point.

MYSTERY

Construction of the ISU Residence was provided for in a lease and rental agreement approved by the Board of Regents in September of 1971. As a party to the agreement, ISU Foundation officials had to sign. Mysteriously, the signature of Harold D. Wilkins, Foundation executive director, is dated January 1973. Wilkins was no longer with the Foundation after June, 1972.

--Max

HMMM...

And also, not a penny of the money that was spent on that residence came out of the University Operations Fund."

--David K. Berlo, ISU President and director of the ISU Foundation, Jan. 10, 1973; published in "The Berlo Interview," Post-Amerikan #14

"...payments for the house will come out of ISU's operating funds"

--Pantagraph, 9/10/71

"Board of Higher Education approved general policy that presidents' residences may be built at a cost of up to \$150,000, excluding land costs, and may be paid for on a yearly basis out of operating funds."

--Dr. Matzler, Executive director of the Illinois Board of Regents, in the Regents minutes for Oct. 15, 1970.

"It came from the General Assembly. It was a special appropriation for the residence."

--David D. Berlo, in the sentences directly following his statement above

"Normally, any building project would have to get specific approval from the state legislature, but that doesn't appear to be the case with the homes of university residences."

--State Auditor Gen. David B. Thomas, quoted in the Chicago Tribune, April 8, 1973, p. 8.

ACLU BACKS POST-AMERIKAN

(The American Civil Liberties Union sent the following letter to the ISU attorney on May 10. As this goes to press, the ACLU is still awaiting a reply.)

Dear Mr. Goleash,

It has come to our attention that a request for public records and information was made to Eric John, Vice President of Illinois State University by Mark Silverstein, a reporter for a local newspaper, The Post American. (sic) Although Mr. Silverstein complied with the procedures established in the Illinois State University Policy on Inspection, Examination, Use and Control of University Financial Records, his request was denied by Mr. Johnson.

In his letter denying the request, Mr. Johnson states specific reasons why the records will not at this time be made available to Mr. Silverstein. Although Mr. Johnson may have his reasons for wishing to deny access, it should be remembered that the right of the public to examine such records is Constitutionally guaranteed. There is always danger that such information

may be misinterpreted or create confusion. There is also the problem that information requests place a burden on the staff. Nevertheless, it is a duty imposed on government officials and state employees that cannot be abrogated simply because of an increase in demand for information, possible confusion, or pending hearings involving the information. The public interest is safeguarded by free access to pub-

self declares, access must be provided promptly.

I call your attention to Article VIII, Section 1, subparagraph (c) of the Illinois Constitution which states, "reports and records of the obligation, receipt, and use of public funds of the state, units of local government, and school districts are public records available for inspection by the public according to law." Since it is clear that the records requested by Mr. Silverstein are public documents and that Mr. Johnson recognizes them as such, we see no reason why they should be withheld from public scrutiny.

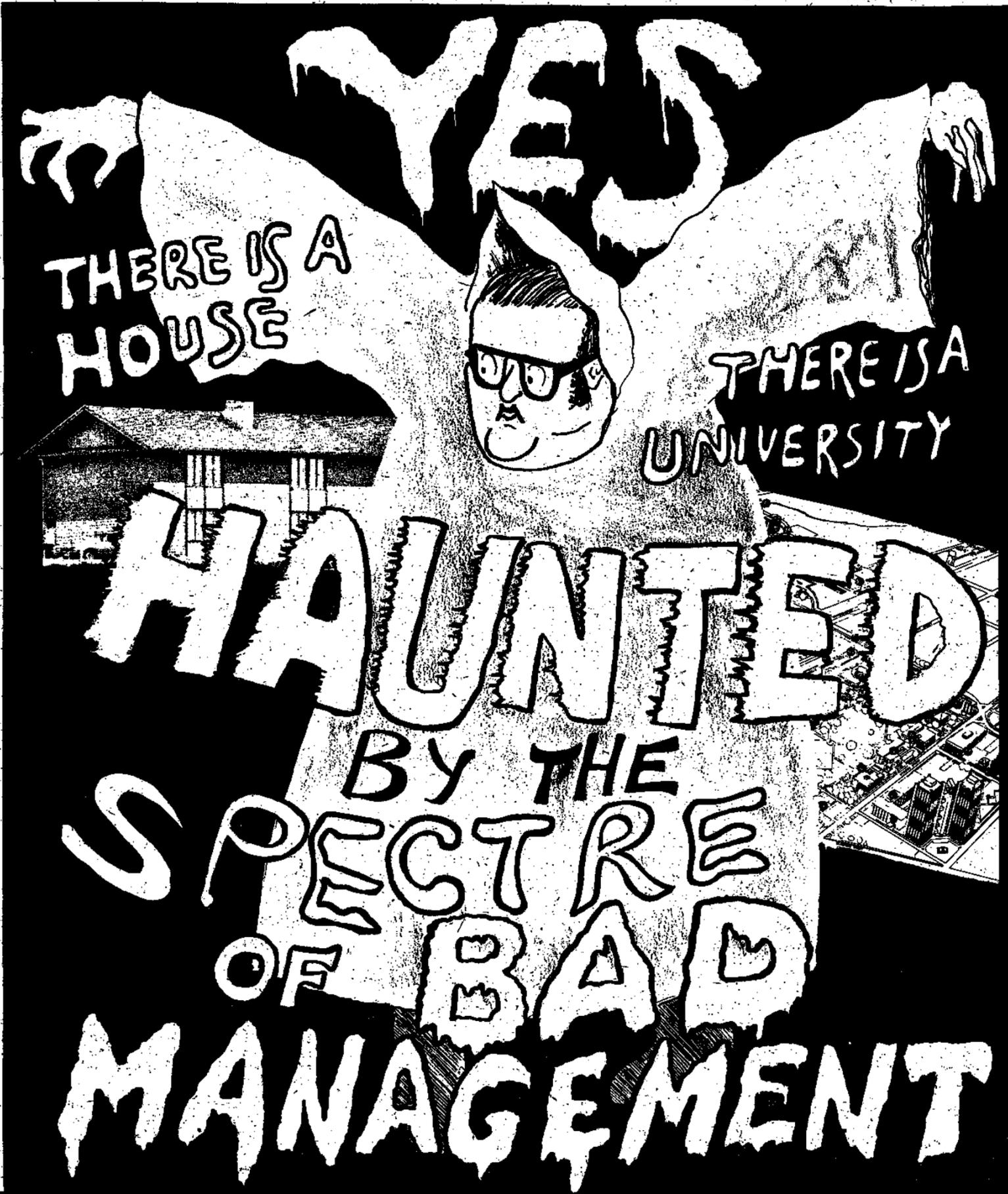
We, therefore, request that you direct the Vice-President, or his agent, to comply with the Constitution and with University Policy and "promptly designate the time, place, and the manner of inspection" of the requested records by Mr. Silverstein. We appreciate your immediate attention to this matter and await your reply.

(The letter was signed by Gilda Parrilla, Chairperson of the McLean-DeWitt County Chapter of the ACLU.)



lic records regulated only by procedures designed to provide orderly examination and protection of the records. As the University Policy it-

The \$300,000 Question: Berlo's House



the saga of RUCHELL MAGEE

by Teddy Franklin

After 59 hours of hopelessly deadlocked jury deliberations, the trial of Ruchell Magee ended as a million dollar fiasco for the State of California. Prosecutor Albert Harris failed to get a conviction on either kidnap or murder charges stemming from the August 1970 Marin County Courthouse escape attempt.

Ruchell's case, unlike Angela Davis' (his former co-defendant), did not end with acquittal. But it went surprisingly well considering that Ruchell never denied making the abortive escape attempt in which two fellow prisoners and a hostage judge met their deaths.

In its final poll, the six-man, six-woman jury voted 11 to 1 for acquittal on the charge that Magee killed Superior Court Judge Harold Haley during the 1970 shootout, and although 11 jurors voted to convict Ruchell on the charge of kidnapping the judge, a middle-aged black postal clerk refused to go along.

"I was staunch for acquittal on both counts," said Moses Shepherd, emerging from the strict isolation in which the jurors were kept throughout the trial. "The state didn't prove its case. I don't think Magee was guilty of anything."

The deadlock marked the end of two and a half years of pre-trial motions, six weeks of jury selection, and an eleven-week trial. Four times in the eight days of jury deliberations, the jury had pronounced itself deadlocked, but Superior Court Judge Morton R. Colvin had sent them back to think some more.

The fifth time, on the morning of April 3, the judge gave up.

A white insurance salesman, William Irwin, refused to abandon his sole guilty vote on the murder charge, possibly in retaliation for Moses Shepherd's refusal to vote guilty on the lesser charge.

Ruchell--who has spent all but six months since his 16th birthday behind bars--had little time to celebrate his courtroom victory. Upstairs on the roof of the San Francisco Hall of Justice, the helicopter which shuttled him each day from San Quentin Prison was waiting to take him home to a maximum-security cell on the other side of San Francisco Bay.

the right to rebel

Before leaving Judge Colvin's heavily fortified courtroom, Ruchell thanked his lawyers and the jurors, "for their honesty and sincerity." He read a hastily scrawled press release referring to himself as "Ruchell Cinque" after a slave who led a mutiny on a Spanish ship in 1840.

when the 19th century Cinque was brought to trial, an American court threw out the charges on the grounds that a slave has the right to rebel, a right which Ruchell has steadfastly claimed he was exercising on August 7, 1970.

"Ruchell Cinque's survival still depends on People's support," his statement said. He gave particular credit to the jurors "for the pain and trouble they spent trying to determine the facts through all the state's camouflage, setups, and devices."

"A person I must thank is one lawyer, Robert Carrow, who fought diligently to save my life, not to mention my friends, lawyer Ernest Graves, and Uncle Ramsey Clark."

Carrow, former mayor of a wealthy white San Francisco suburb and a would-be Humphrey delegate to last year's Democratic Convention, was Ruchell's lawyer throughout the trial. Graves, who showed up frequently as a spectator and advisor, was a previous court-appointed attorney who put together much of the ballistic and medical evidence which proved Ruchell's innocence.

Ramsey Clark participated in the later stages of Ruchell's defense over the judges objection. It took a direct order from the California Supreme Court to persuade Judge Colvin to allow Clark to serve as co-counsel.

Ruchell's kind words for his lawyers came as a surprise to the San Francisco daily newspaper reporters who had filed story after story portraying him as a violent moron who specialized in flipping over the defense table and hurling tirades at everybody in sight.

Magee did frequently burst out in protest at Judge Colvin's ruling forbidding him from participating in the cross-examination of prosecution witnesses and the presentation of his own defense.

Dozens of times, guards pounced on him and ejected him from the courtroom. On the way out, he kept up a steady stream of angry words, and once nearly hit the judge with a hearty gob of spit.

SOLD OUT

At first, his anger often focused on court-appointed defense attorney Carrow for undermining Ruchell's unconditional demand to the right to defend himself. The very fact that Carrow was willing to show up in court while Ruchell was effectively gagged evoked Ruchell's deeply grounded fears of another sell-out by a court-appointed lawyer. A long record of sell-outs by court-appointed attorneys was precisely the issue Ruchell wanted to raise in support of his "slave rebellion" defense.

* * *

In 1963, Magee, who is now 34, received a sentence of five years to life imprisonment on a \$10 robbery-kidnap charge stemming from an argument with Ben Brown, a pimp and musician who worked at the Tropicana Club in Los Angeles.

During his trial, Ruchell protested vociferously when the DA, worried about the flabbiness of his case, appealed to the jury to accept a co-defendant's taped confession against Ruchell. It is illegal to use one defendant's confession against another defendant. The judge ordered Ruchell to speak only through his attorney and threatened to have him gagged with "twelve good-sized towels" if he con-

tinued to speak up. Ruchell insisted that there was no way he could speak through his attorney since the court-appointed public defender was so incompetent that Ruchell had repeatedly demanded a replacement during the trial.

The jury deliberated less than 3 hours, including a lunch break, and found Ruchell guilty. The indeterminate sentence--5 years to life--meant that prison authorities could keep him in jail for as long as they pleased.

Magee immediately requested a copy of his trial transcript. He felt optimistic that an appeals court would rebel against the DA's illegal use of the co-defendant's confession against him.

When he got his trial transcript, however, Ruchell discovered that many key portions were missing. The document not only blanked out his frequent attempts to fire his court-appointed attorney but also omitted the crucial paragraphs of the DA's closing argument. Officials denied tampering with the transcript.

The court-appointed attorney assigned to handle his appeals pushed an appeal on very narrow grounds up to the California Supreme Court, and on a technical point the court threw out Ruchell's conviction.

JUDGE ORDERS BEATINGS

But the technical victory led nowhere. In 1965, Ruchell again stood trial on the same charges and another court-appointed lawyer entered a plea of "not guilty by reason of insanity." The judge, the same one who presided at the first trial, ordered Magee gagged and beaten when he objected to the plea. Finally, after court-appointed doctors determined that Ruchell had "paranoid tendencies" but was legally sane, the plea was dropped.

Attorney J. Clay Jacke, whom Ruchell refers to as "their hand-picked, fraud-minded, grizzle-dog, pig lawyer," scarcely cross-examined the prosecution's witnesses. Ruchell protested and soon had a muzzle placed over his mouth and his hands tied behind his back by order of the court.

When the prosecution rested its case, defense lawyer Jacke simply called Ruchell to the stand and asked him one question as his defense.

"Did you rob Mr. Brown?"

"I refuse to answer any questions on the grounds that they might tend to incriminate me, and the fact that the transcript that was issued to me on appeal is incomplete, incorrect, and insufficient," Ruchell answered.

Again, 3-hours-minus-a-lunch-break later, the verdict was guilty.

Since then, Magee has filed hundreds of documents with the courts challenging his original conviction, the faulty transcript, and his 1965 conviction. San Quentin guards refused him carbon paper on the grounds that he might make a bomb out of it, and Ruchell's myriad legal documents were all painstakingly hand-written in quadruplicate.

Over the years, he became a legendary "jailhouse lawyer," filing writs and petitions which helped release several fellow prisoners. But his appeals on his own behalf gained no action.

break for freedom

On August 7, 1970, 17-year-old Jonathan Jackson entered the Marin County Courthouse with a valise full of guns and railroad flares taped together to look like dynamite. In the neon atmosphere of a courtroom inside, James McClain, a 37-year-old black prisoner was facing trial on charges of stabbing a guard at San Quentin. Also in the courtroom were William Christmas and Ruchell Magee, fellow prisoners waiting to testify in McClain's defense.

Suddenly, Jonathan Jackson rose from his seat in the spectators' gallery and said: "This is it gentlemen. I've got an automatic weapon. Everybody freeze."

Jackson passed out guns to the 3 prisoners and took as hostages Judge Harold Haley, Assistant DA Gary Thomas, and several jurors. For 10 minutes, the rebels remained in the courtroom explaining how the conditions of their lives made it necessary for them to do what they were doing.

A photograph of Ruchell Magee holding a sawed-off shotgun taped around Judge Haley's neck appeared in newspapers around the world.

With their hostages the men walked to a waiting rented van and got in. Ruchell says that upon leaving the courthouse, he let go of the shotgun taped to Haley and that it dangled loosely from that point on.

Then 19 seconds of continuous gunfire blasted the escape van.

Jackson, McClain, Christmas and Haley were dead; DA Thomas and Magee were seriously wounded. Ruchell, being the sole surviving prisoner, soon found himself accused of kidnap and murder.

COURTS HAVE SOMETHING TO HIDE

When the case against Ruchell began, he again refused court-appointed representation. "I know the courts are not going to appoint somebody to whip their own ass with, especially when they have something to hide," he told one of the few visitors to make it past the maze of court orders and security measures designed to keep the real Ruchell Magee as far away from opened-minded reporters as possible.

Meanwhile, by courtesy of the San Francisco major media, the prosecution painted a picture of Ruchell as a wild man with an IQ of 70. This figure was supposedly Ruchell's score on an intelligence test administered by his captors.

His portrayal as a moron bolstered the state's claim that Magee was a wanton killer, and also came up dozens of times as the justification for refusing Ruchell the right to speak as his own lawyer.

State prosecutor Albert Harris, who also unsuccessfully prosecuted Angela Davis in 1972, once told newsmen, "The defendant's below normal intelligence, his subnormal education, and his indisposition towards the courts of law do not adequately equip him to save his own life."

But finally, after an aggressive courtroom showdown in which Ruchell knocked his court-appointed attorney off his chair, liberal Judge Leonard Ginsburg got the point. After 15 years in prison, Ruchell was granted the right to defend himself. A week and a half later, he asked, and the court agreed, that Robert Carrow be appointed co-counsel.

After arguing successfully that the trial should not take place in the same Marin County courthouse where the

shoot-out took place, Ruchell got a change of venue to San Francisco. When the trial moved to San Francisco, a new judge took charge and immediately re-voiced Ruchell's right to speak as his own attorney, leaving Carrow as his sole defender.

MILLION DOLLAR FORTRESS

The trial of Ruchell Magee took place behind the most elaborate security precautions in America's legal history. When all the bills are in, his trial is expected to be the most expensive criminal trial on California record, topping \$1 million.

To get into the Hall of Justice where Ruchell's trial was in progress, everyone had to pass through a metal detector or similar to the ones which are now standard equipment at airports.

To get into the trial room was another matter altogether. On the main floor, a would-be spectator had to produce an ID and obtain a special pass. The hall outside the courtroom on the 3rd floor was cordoned off by 20 county sheriff's deputies acting as bailiffs and an equal-sized squadron from the San Francisco police Tac Squad.

Any spectator with an outstanding warrant—even for a minor traffic violation 10 years ago—got busted at this point. Those in the clear were then photographed and frisked. Women were ordered to pass behind a screen where they were given vaginal searches for concealed weapons.

Finally, shortly before court came to session, the spectators were allowed to enter the courtroom, but only on condition that they sit in assigned seats and maintain silence the bailiffs enforced.

A \$15,000 bulletproof shield, first erected for the trial of the Soledad brothers, separated spectators from the courtroom proceedings.

A closed-circuit television camera kept its eye on the spectators at all times. No spectator could leave the courtroom until the session was gavelled to an end. Those who had to use the bathrooms were told that if they insisted on leaving, they might forfeit the right to return to any future sessions of the trial.

MURDERERS TESTIFY

By the most orthodox legal standards, Ruchell's case went very well. The prosecution's heaviest witnesses had their testimony ripped to shreds by a world-famous specialist in legal medicine, and psychologists of national reputation, and by people who were at the scene of the shoot-out.

"Gary Thomas saw what happened and he told you what happened, and I suppose it will be just as vivid in his mind 20 years from now," said Prosecutor Harris.

Gary Thomas, the assistant DA and star witness who was held hostage in the van, testified that he had seen Ruchell shoot off half of Haley's head with the sawed-off shotgun. Thomas, confined to a wheelchair for life as a result of a bullet wound during the crossfire, claimed to be the man who shot Jackson, McClain, and Christmas. But his testimony didn't cut ice with the jury.

"We think that what happened in that van was not as the pain-ridden Mr. Thomas thought happened," said juror Hugh Chalmers, an employee of the Bank of California who considered the whole case "human tragedy."

"We feel that the judge was already dead when that shotgun went off," Chalmers explained. "I think Mr. Thomas was honest but I think his story was twisted."

Thomas' testimony lost much of its credibility when San Quentin guard John Matthews claimed that credit for the deaths of Jackson, McClain and Christmas rightfully belonged to him.

One of the most carefully studied details of the trial was a shock photo introduced by the prosecution. It depicted the corpse of Judge Haley lying in the escape van minutes after the shooting.

The shock backfired in favor of the defense.

Since Ruchell was supposed to have killed Judge Haley by firing the shotgun taped to Haley's neck, the prosecution had to make a case that the shotgun wound was the cause of Haley's death. The shock photo showed no blood anywhere around the gaping hole in Haley's face, not even on his collar. The absence of blood is always a strong indication that a wound has been inflicted after death, as the world's leading criminal pathologist pointed out. Indeed, two quarts of blood were found in Haley's lungs near a .38 caliber chest wound. The guards who attacked the escape vehicle were armed with .38 caliber weapons.

The conclusion, for most of the jurors, was obvious: Judge Haley was the hapless victim of San Quentin's incredible "hostage rule," which as a guard testified, requires San Quentin marksmen to ignore the lives of hostages during an escape attempt.

larger questions

The biggest surprise in the case was that Robert Carrow, the ex-mayor of wealthy Novato, came to respect Ruchell's legal prowess and adopted a legal strategy which accorded with Ruchell's unwavering determination to raise larger questions than the courts of law were eager to hear.

Although he didn't neglect to build a solid case based on details of the escape attempt, Carrow also argued the case on the basis of California's principle of "diminished capacity." This principle states that if a defendant had no choice but to take a certain action, then no crime could be committed.

Still a far cry from Ruchell's claim that his illegal imprisonment entitled him the slave's "right to rebel," this defense made it possible for Ruchell to speak his own mind in court, for the first time in his life. He addressed the jury in a quiet and intense voice for five straight hours.

He told the jurors that if he failed to convince them that his original conviction was illegal and that he had been a long-time victim of a conspiracy to silence him, then he would plead guilty to the murder and kidnap charges.

He detailed his voluminous efforts to get justice through the legal system, and said he joined the escape attempt "mainly to save my life from a conspiracy to murder me at San Quentin—a plot by judges, prison officials, and the Attorney General's office to murder me in order to hide their crimes."

Ruchell's response to prosecutor Harris' cross-examination on the events of August 1970: "I could see what was happening and I couldn't see. I could hear and I couldn't hear. In my mind was overcoming oppression, and what was happening around me wasn't the focus of what I was thinking. I didn't want anyone to get hurt. Killing someone wouldn't have helped me prove what I'm proving here today."

As one defense lawyer described it, Ruchell Magee took the "walk to freedom." He held a gun to a judge's head in a photograph that can never be forgotten.

The prosecutor, angry at his defeat, wants to try the whole case again, though he may be forced to drop the murder charge since 11 jurors didn't buy it.

But there is still the kidnap charge. Ruchell Magee is still far from freedom.

--from lns

THE FANTASTICKS

The company hurled the play into our laps in a humorous heap as they began. Half dressed, they stormed the stage and ready or not the show begins.

The narrator begins the action by announcing the boy and the girl who are hopelessly lost in a romantic wilderness. Their fathers, being men of consummate wisdom, are forcing them together by pretending to keep them apart. They reveal their plot to the audience in a series of lightfotted routines, bearing a distinct vaudeville air that spread over the audience in waves of mirth. Mr. DeLaurier and Mr. Romeo worked the audience like a pair of practiced pickpockets stealing our laughter with light-fingered subtlety.

They decide on an attempted abduction of the girl and arranged for the boy to be the hero of the day. The narrator, at your service, submits abduction to redefinition and it becomes rape.

He describes the various possibilities to the fathers, but only after the girl's father has acquiesced to the idea. The high point of the scene was Mr. DeLaurier's reaction to the word rape. After that the scene became too static in comparison to the lively staging before and after. That is not to say that it was poor--it simply did not spring from moment to moment as the father's sequence had.

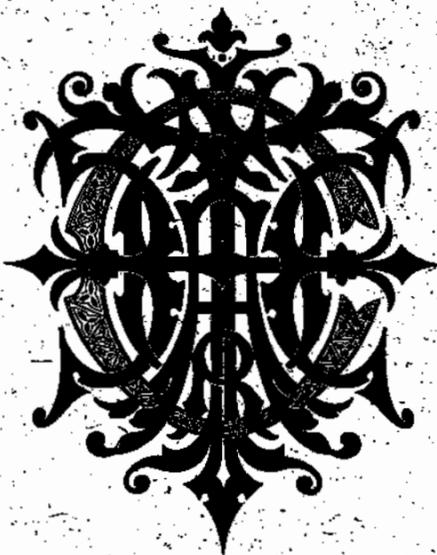
Two actors are engaged by the narrator to aid in the rape. The Old English Actor, Dean Johnson, and The Man Who Dies, John Westler, were funny and subtle, but their sequence fell below super superb because it lacked the disciplined precision of the father's sequence; for example, the putting on of the doublet.

THEATRE REVIEW

The rape begins; the boy as planned aborts the ostensible villain's attack. He as hero, she as rescued damsel in distress, marry...The fathers pull down their wall; its manipulation done.

Act 2 sends us scurrying for shelter. The romance is over, the "life" begins. Hero hoy and damsel girl are told of the parental plot which pushed them to their place.

Hero heads off into the world escorted by the two rape actors. The girl remains behind. The dance between the narrator and the girl was excellent. Rob Doyan's brutal bustling of Ms. Palmisano inot senseless horrors was very powerful. Their precision was so assured that one had no apprehension for any



failure on their part to maintain the frenetic whirling.

Eventually both the girl and the boy are cleansed of the callowness--but not until the fathers have rebuilt their wall and begun to like one another again, as shown in another precious scene of vaudeville routine and farce.

The pairs are reunited. All live differently but happily ever after.

H. E. Baccus, as the boy, carried his role with gusto and bravado. Such total commitment to every act on stage is rare. He lacks some variety and subtlety, perhaps because of his stormy action.

The voices in the show were more than adequate. Mr. Doyan sings with a jaunty grace that defies the mellow and rich tones that come forth. He and H. E. Baccus sang their duet in truly superb style. Mr. DeLaurier and Mr. Romeo have not the superfine voices of Doyan and Baccus but they more than adequately fulfilled their parts. Ms. Palmisano's voice was obviously very strong and clear, but she lacks the control necessary for subtle inflection in volume variation.

The Mute moved about with a fine grace and precision that is essential to her task; however, the dance was uninspired.

Kudos to Kris Baker and Gene Weygandt for the fine execution of the music. Truly well done.

The show was delightful, despite the fact that some people who had arrived at 7:15 or soon thereafter for the 8:00 show were moved because some faculty couldn't manage to waste the time required of the rest of us to stand in line. The seats should have been more clearly reserved, if nothing else. The irony of the situation rests on the fact that the famed Oscar G. Brockett had spoken on Friday afternoon about public relations for theatre. Who wants to continue to try to see theatre even of the Fantasticks caliber when it requires arriving an hour or more before curtain just to be in the running and shoving for a comfortable seat, and then live in fear of being hassled out of that seat? If reserved seats are necessary--then the house manager should guard them with his life if necessary--or mark them more clearly. Some sort of box office, at least on performance night, is really essential. One needs a guarantee that standing in a hall for 30 minutes and then sitting in a seat for another 30 before the show begins is worth while.

The present situation makes process theatre accessible to only those of us who are die hard theatre freaks.

---David Lincoln King



I see the best minds of our age... Poems

old wasp bites
are anesthetized
by acrylic teeth
and empty eyes
which eat the seeds
that materialize
in caverns where
the cloth disguise
falls prey to lanterns
made of lies
where rocks and slaves
all idolize
the landlords
who now realize
the answer is
to nationalize
the good
into what each one buys
and bind them
with a transit's ties
to levels
that they can't surmise.
and this my friend
is no surprise
that we as bees
can't see the cries
as we sit
in blackened styes

Jack Galin

the institutional, retributational daily marshmallow roast

conservative militancy
takes the Amerikan king to lunch,
and with his gut protruding
he arrives in time for brunch.
while the cattle in the streets
are wedged too tight to move,
and chemical acupuncture
is only used to sooth.

the thoughts we think are stated
on paper which can burn;
idealistic masochism
takes more than it earns.
the creature in the street
is selling wisdom door to door
to turn responseless stimuli
into a running sore.

we can burn idols,
people, buildings,
books and other things;
we cannot burn a question
to clear the fog it brings.

for no matter how much
the fire is turned down
the stew will boil over
scalding all that it surrounds.

Jack Galin

**THE BEST OF THE
NEW YORK FESTIVAL
OF WOMEN'S FILMS
AT ISU**



An exciting selection of distinguished short films made by women. Films which illuminate--sometimes humorously, angrily and sensually--the world that women experience. From New Line Cinema

MAY 19 310 UNION
midnight

MAY 20 UNION ANNEX
3:30 and 7:30

SPONSORED BY
WOMEN'S LIBERATION

Questions to my Sisters

What is our consciousness now?
After years of dark misery and fears
The black void inside screaming to be
filled.
And sometimes softly sobbing in
despair.

Are we flowerlike unfolding?
Only now alone,
Do we empty ourselves to be full
again?
Do we yet possess our souls?

Martha Washington

SEAGULL TAKES OFF

CULTURE

Moments of honesty are undercut in our memories by vague uncertainties about the weight of their reality. Life in our culture becomes so fragmented and solipsistic that communication is filtered into only what is facile, superficial. Is this the nature of life? Or of our particular culture? Of a particular class of people? Or what?

Ingmar Bergman, in his screenplays of late, offers evidence to support any of these modes of analysis. Both his film Cries and Whispers and video-play The Lie present people in their carefully erected traps--roles and self-images meant to shield each character from the threat of disorder, ultimately cutting off each character from the possibility of emotional contact with another.

"We live in an insular life," says the husband in The Lie, "among privileged people." Whether the self-deceptions of coexistence are part of a particular class (as his male protagonist believes) or just the way everybody conducts life (as his female protagonist unquestioningly believes) are analytic questions Bergman doesn't choose to answer. Earlier in his career, the filmmaker mastered the art of polemical allegory (The Seventh Seal being the supreme example.) In his most recent films, however, Bergman seems content to let the viewer analyze existence.

Cries and Whispers works even more clearly. Four women are staying in a house, three of them caring for the painfully dying fourth. Within this structure, Bergman presents their attempts at reaching each other emotionally, a need that arises out of the unbearable grimness of their situation. The film is a series of rituals and actions, successes and failures, as each woman attempts to define their relationship to men, women, and themselves. As much of the film, then, is so internal, the spectator is never certain how real any of the scenes are.

Some appear obviously fantastic. The dead sister comes back to life, asking each of the other women (two sisters and a maid) to come in and comfort her. One woman mutilates herself before her husband. Another watches her husband unsuccessfully (?) commit suicide. The veracity of each scene soon becomes an unanswerable question.

What becomes of prime significance are the possible truths each scene reveals to us about personal interaction. One sees the progressions and regressions of people torn between the desire to communicate sincerely and the fear of being misunderstood or abused in the attempt. Bergman depicts all: the desire, misunderstanding, and abuse.



Whether the problems and oppressions Bergman's characters suffer are unique to our times or universal or what doesn't seem as significant as the fact they do reflect genuine concerns. The question, to my mind, becomes as absurd as that of whether portions of the women's movement reflect "bourgeois concerns," (I use the women's movement as an example here, since Bergman concentrates his film time on women characters.) Bergman's people sincerely suffer from the roles forced upon them--in part by themselves.

Bergman's undeniable filmic/aromatic brilliance (which this short article cannot deal with) is concentrated firmly on the emotionally exhaustive need to overcome societal expectations and be human. Perhaps we've been taught alienation so well that attempting to fulfill that need is futile. In any case, Bergman's characters keep trying.

The Lie



Beginning May 24, the Allen Process Theatre of ISU will present a stage adaptation of Richard Bach's bestselling book, Jonathan Livingston Seagull. The production is adapted and directed by theatre grad student Bob Ryan, and utilizes a cast of twelve actors.

Performances are scheduled for May 24 and 26 at 8:00 p.m. and May 27 at 2:00 p.m. in Allen theatre in Centennial East. Also included on the bill will be performances of the new show "Folks." Admission is free, and seating is limited. According to Ryan, "Due to the difficulty of portraying flight on stage, we are making extensive use of music, lighting, special effects and ensemble to convey moods to the audience."

"The story of Jonathan is an intensely human one, and despite the obvious parallels between Jonathan and Christ, we have preferred to leave it that way." The Allen production of Seagull is a non-commercial, non-profit endeavor, completely within the realm of educational theatre as a project for Independent Study 400.



At last! Mung speaks!

The Demise of the Use Culture by Homer Mung

(Noted cultural pundit Homer Mung, author of many books on the anachronism called words, has at last consented to contribute several paragraphs of his latest thoughts to the Post-Amerikan.

Mung's reputation as a valuable commentator on contemporary society has been enhanced by recent appearance of an article in The Dredging of the Counter Culture, 1973 and of a Levine caricature of the philosopher's head in a recent issue of The New York Review of Books.

A graffiti, incidentally, slandering Mung's thought appears in Von Hoffman's brilliant sociological tract, We Are the Children Our Parents Never Had...

Mung's much misunderstood aesthetic theories, based on a modest adaptation of a friend's misinterpretation analysis of Vicot's social thought, need be adequately understood prior to an uninitiated plunge into the man's most recent writings.

In summary, it works like this: History resembles a trapezoid with incomplete closure and a warped plane. Every 28-9 days, one sees great winged triangles and rays atop thunderbolts transcribing very linear itself. Modern culture cannot co-exist with this present, so it doesn't try.

This, in Mung's terms, explains the rise in illiteracy in the modern novel, napalm, and the lack of faith in middle mass democracy. Comparable periods have been glimpsed in the future and the intellectual with a mind for history can examine these, provided he/she doesn't daign to talk about it. Mung reveals the tools of the post-literate mind in his Gutenberg's Foreplay, a stirring abusive sexual methphor for existence. Tools and mindsets total six as in: 1) leaving the lights on, 2) five more. ----Bill)

"A. I see a great carpet sweeper, and it is making threatening remarks about my dandruff. Thus the honorable celibate finds neither AC or DC outlet for his/her energies except in mental tasks..So it is with daytime television.

"B.. Occasionally one has flashes of thought so articulate as to deny any validity whatsoever and one must cover by gasping. Precepts of perception cover none of this, because cause and effect is an illusion. Thus, one's never will served by keeping newspapers over a week; they're a fire hazard.

"C. You hear a great spring behind you creaking and the thought of the intensity of the solitary is frightening if it wasn't true. Actions against property are futile since it is obvious somebody owns all of us. Fermentation is decay. It's simple."



CULTURE



Betty Friedan surrounded by admirers.

FRIEDAN -

DEE

AUDIENCE PROUDL

(This article was developed by the women in the general rap group. We noticed that a great many women who attended the debate were strongly aware of and supported the Women's Liberation Movement. The Women's Liberation organization needs your help and involvement. We have projects scheduled for the summer and next school year which require your enthusiasm and new ideas. Integrate your theory and practice! Call Susie (828-7026), Charm (827-6309), or Barb (452-4378) for information.)

On May 1, Betty Friedan, author of *The Feminine Mystique*, and founder of the National Organization of Women, met Phyllis Schlafly, of Happiness of Women, in a debate over the Equal Rights Amendment. The audience was highly partisan and verbal in their approval and disapproval. The huge, enthusiastic crowd indicated the wide support the ERA, the Women's Movement, and Betty Friedan enjoy on this campus.

Schlafly opened her speech with a reference to the "suffragette" movement of the 1920's. (That term was as detested in its time for its condescending tone as the term "chick" is today.) Schlafly states that women today can vote, can pursue any career, basically that we are "fighting a battle long since won." She pointed to the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 and the Educational Amendment of 1972 as proof that, in areas of education and employment, women are legally being given equal treatment. Since we already have laws protecting our status as equals, Schlafly denounces the ERA as a necessary legal tool. She stated: "I think it's pretty sad that we have to ask for a constitutional amendment to help people psychologically."

Schlafly condemned as hypocritical those women who would refuse to serve in the military if they were drafted. She objects strongly to the idea of women being drafted, largely on the ground of their physical incapability to participate in more demanding war activity, such as carrying back packs and loading cannons. "We don't have to make our young women subject to the same thing our POW's are subject to." Apparently, women are too weak to fight for anything.

biological determinism

As weak and dependent persons, women have a right to be supported by their husbands, in Schlafly's mind. She draws support from the "basic biological fact that women have babies." She believes that the ERA removes a woman's freedom of choice about her role as a mother. She noted that in China, women have 56

days pregnancy leave, after which they are "forced" to leave their children in "factory nurseries". The ERA would require, Schlafly believes, the woman to pursue a career, even during the child-rearing years.

Schlafly believes that the ERA is unfair to women who work in industry. Speaking from her experience in her college years, Schlafly states, "There are all kinds of jobs in industry that women don't want to do." The ERA would remove the protective legislation women now enjoy. She stated that college women, expecting jobs commensurate with their intellectual ability, were ignoring the plight of the working woman in supporting the ERA.

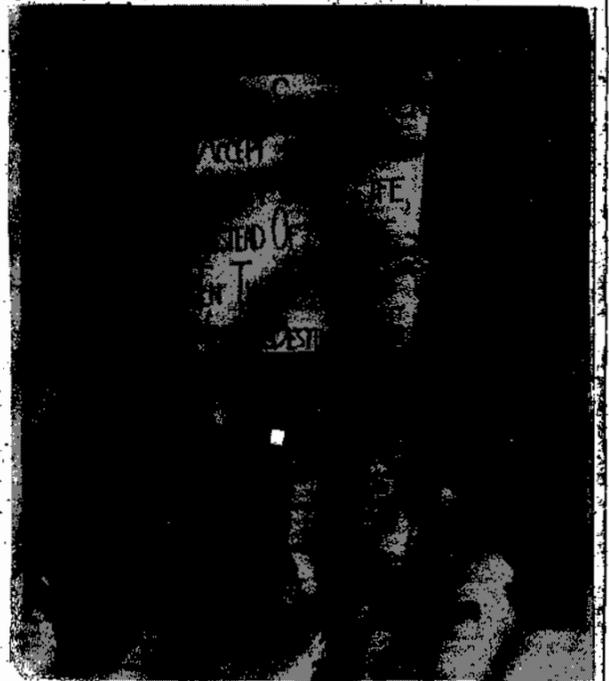
At the close of her speech, Schlafly mentioned several Maryland State Laws under consideration as examples of the social havoc the ERA will create. These propositions before the Maryland legislature include the wife being criminally liable for the support of her husband, and for child support. Another proposition would eliminate the right of female inmates of mental institutions to be escorted by female guards.

In her rebuttal speech, Schlafly restated her position that the ERA will benefit women in no way, and will in fact result in the loss of many rights and privileges. Now women have the "presumption" of getting custody of her children after divorce. Women also draw larger social security benefits than a man draws under the same circumstances. These rights and privileges should be protected. She states, "For most women, the career of motherhood is number one in their lives. The freedom of choice to be a wife and mother will be lost under the ERA." Her closing remark, summing up her argument, was "Don't knock it, you never had it so good; and find out what life is all about."

empty lives

The men and women of ISU and the community are indebted to Betty Friedan for her determination to provide us with the scheduled debate, in spite of her ill health and severe case of laryngitis. Friedan outlined the recent history of the Women's Movement, especially emphasizing the changing role of women in society. She stated that women have been taken with very little seriousness, have been brainwashed by the "feminine mystique", and made to feel guilty for working outside the home. Women were "always cooking the church supper, never preaching the sermon." Friedan believes that women have to confront our

position on society. Motherhood, while maybe the most important fact over a certain period of life, can be no more than a minor fact in the scope of a woman's entire life. Too many women who have seen motherhood as their main fulfillment, arrive at middle age, their children grown, and empty lives before them. Work has evolved to the point where it doesn't depend on brute muscle or strength. Women, as part of the work force and as part of society, must analyze their position and exert energy to change the outdated, tradition-bound attitudes still prevalent.



equality of responsibility

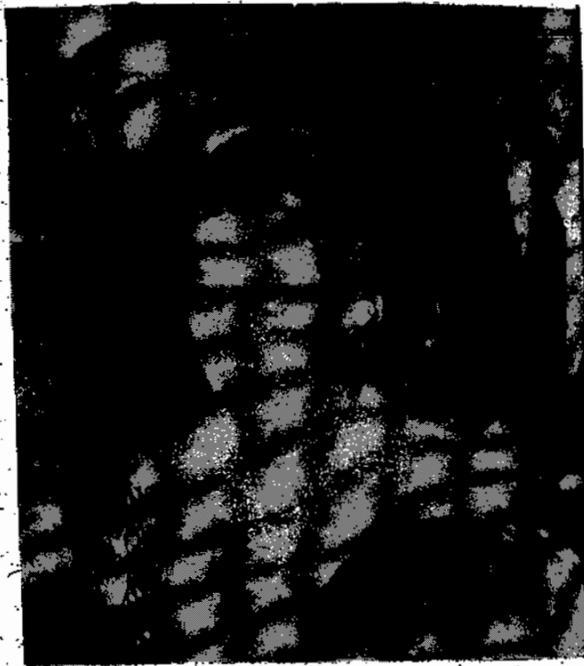
In discussing the legal aspects of woman's position in society, Friedan centered her attention on the sex discrimination clause of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The clause was added in jest to the bill and Congress was adjourned for the day because the Congresspeople would not quell their laughter. Friedan points out that enforcement of the sex discrimination clause is still treated as a joke. Consequently, "we need the underpinning of a constitutional amendment."

Friedan believes that "equality of privilege and opportunity means equality of responsibility." She stated, "I would not have so little respect for myself and other women as to say women should not fight and men should. If there is a just war, I see no reason why

SCHLAFLY

BATE

Y CRIES, "WE ARE WOMEN!"



Phyllis Schlafly surrounded by admirers.

men should fight and women shouldn't." Women must be recognized as full-fledged citizens and must willingly accept the responsibilities that go along with that recognition.

human's lib

Friedan views Women's Liberation as the first stage in human liberation. Men are not the enemy but a common victim of societal pressures. Just as women are repressed by the mores of the "feminine mystique", so are men forced to live up to the ideals of the male machismo. She questions the moral codes which shorten men's life span by 10 years in relation to women's. Her goal is the expansion of societal roles beyond traditional boundaries, so that the individual, regardless of sex, will feel free to follow the lifestyle he or she finds most rewarding.

In her rebuttal speech, Friedan once again brought up the question of motherhood. She stated that the freedom to choose to be mothers and when to be mothers has just been granted. A woman even now feels strong societal pressures which require her to have children. But the ERA will not take away woman's right or opportunity to have children. Most women, however, will be spending much of their life in areas of society where they are not equal, for instance in financial areas of credit, loans and mortgages.

It was apparent throughout the debate that Friedan and Schlafly were arguing on different planes. Friedan normally addressed herself to the ethical, sociological and psychological aspects of the women's movement. Schlafly, while not a lawyer, prefers to discuss the legal ramifications of the ERA. (In a newsletter, "The Phyllis Schlafly Report", Nov. 1972, she frequently quotes an outdated legal reference, American Jurisprudence.) In spite of her attempt to present a well-documented, sound argument, we found her case less solid than Friedan's.

To Schlafly's argument that the ERA is unnecessary because of other legislation, we respond with three points. First, most constitutional amendments serve to clarify and formalize certain supposedly accepted societal precepts. Such is the function of the first ten amendments to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights. Secondly, a constitutional amendment serves to equalize the laws in the separate states by providing legal limits which the state cannot supersede. And thirdly, federal laws against sex discrimination are laughably inadequate due to non-enforcement and the spirit in which these laws have been accepted by the power elite. As a constitutional amendment, the ERA will inevitably have more influence.

drafting women

Ms. Schlafly's remarks about the draft are so ridiculous that they almost could be ignored. As women, we resent having responsibility snatched out of our hands because we are too weak or pampered to handle it. Her argument that women cannot participate in wartime activities is simply not true. As notable examples of women in the armed forces, we cite the armies of Israel and the Vietnamese National Liberation Army, both largely composed of female troops. A positive side effect of drafting women, along with our conviction that women have the physical qualifications to serve in the armed forces in an equal capacity to men: As the law stands now, the draft is only of peripheral interest to most women. If women were draftable, the number and strength of the draft resistance movement would increase, and result in the gradual cessation of U.S. militaristic policies.

Schafly's arguments for the necessity for laws protecting the "right" of women to be supported by their husbands is based on a view of the male as evil and opportunistic. It also indicates a lack of faith in the American family to work out without governmental interference a division of labor between husband and wife. This hard-heartedness towards men is reprehensible to many of the women who support the ERA.



The consequence of treating women as financial dependents, or as infants, is the neuroticism which Schlafly projects onto the Women's Liberation Movement. We feminists do not regard ourselves as more neurotic than any other individual. However, a great deal of our energy has been spent exploring the neurosis which we find almost all women have in common. We are discovering ourselves through examining the roots of our weaknesses and fears, and through illuminating the subtle forces which have molded us. As a result, many of us have found and built

the strength, determination and convictions necessary to make ourselves heard on issues like the ERA. Just as many men feel responsibilities of family support too great a strain to bear, so do many women abhor the irresponsible, uncreative and unrewarding roles they have been forced to play.

paternalism

Schlafly supports protective labor legislation on the grounds that there are some jobs women shouldn't do at any price. Often this kind of legislation serves to keep women out of jobs they know they can handle, (fork-lift jobs in warehouses) and keep women in jobs that men don't want (dull jobs such as typing, and assembly line work requiring straining hand-eye coordination). Also, protective labor legislation is an example of governmental paternalism, in which the government usurps power which belongs to the workers through their union.

Protective legislation often keeps women from working overtime and requires that they quit after a certain point in their pregnancy. Schlafly said in the post-debate discussions that women don't get executive and/or high paying positions because we are unwilling to put more than 40 hours a week into a job. How can we do so when there are limitations set as to the amount of overtime we can put in? We would gladly put forth the effort and dedication required of us by a responsible position, if those positions were readily available to us.

Schlafly mentions at one point in her discussion several proposed "Maryland State Laws" and continues as if these proposals were actually passed by the Maryland legislature. Only once does she mention that Maryland Had Not passed these proposals. Her subsequent discussion in fact implied that they were in effect. We condemn such use of rhetorical devices designed to circumvent the issues and mislead the women present, all of whom regarded the topic with seriousness, honesty and a critical mind. It is extremely unfortunate that many women walked away from that lecture believing that anarchy, death, destruction, and rape of mental patients reign in Maryland because of the states acceptance of the ERA.

We feel that we should bring up our counter-arguments in this article, since Friedan chose to speak on a moral/philosophical level and thus did not directly refute some of Schlafly's points. Schlafly's thinking evidences a certain narrowness of vision and unscrupulousness which is typical of a member of the protected, unaware upper class. Friedan was free to think beyond our present situation to a more equal and liberated society for all people.

Briefs from:

LIBERATION

Indians Say No

Lame Deer, Montana (LNS)--Indian leaders on the North Cheyenne Reservation in Montana instructed the BIA to cancel billions of dollars worth of strip mining leases granted in recent years to four large coal companies. With the strip mines, the Indians foresaw a white population explosion, discrimination, and eventual destruction of their community.

Wounded Knee--The second murder occurred at Wounded Knee on Friday, Apr. 27. Lawrence Lamont, an Oglala Sioux, was killed in a fire fight. That night, Indians inside Wounded Knee recorded federal marshalls saying over their intercoms, "throw gas into that bunker and flush them out and we'll have good targets."

Wounded Knee S. D. (LNS)--In a dramatic dawn mission, three single engine planes dropped nearly a ton of food supplies to the Indians occupying Wounded Knee, which is still blockaded by federal troops as the 60 day siege continues. Five days later, four of the seven anti-war activists who carried out the air lift were served with arrest warrants by the FBI. Frank Clearwater, who was shot in the head after government forces opened fire on Indians trying to retrieve the parachuted articles died April 25th.



"It's quite explicit chief... only as long as the sun shines and the river runs."

Aviero, Portugal (LNS)--Several thousand people attended the third Congress of Democratic Opposition, an anti-fascist coalition against Portugal's Caetano regime. All were united to end 45 years of political oppression and economic hardship, as well as colonial wars being waged in Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique. The Conference was restricted by a heavy contingent of police.

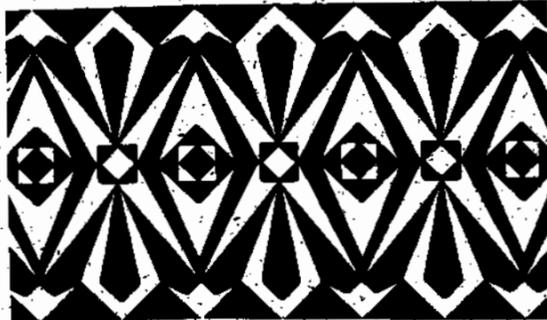
In fall 1971 when Masonite, one of the largest woodyards in Miss., lowered woodcutters wages by increasing the amount of wood required for a load, the woodcutters struck successfully. They are expanding membership to include international paper companies such as Scott, St. Regis, and International. Their demands include standardized wood measurement and fair prices for wood.



Raleigh, N.C. (LNS)--200 Tuscarora Indians in North Carolina marched to the state Capital in April to demand recognition as an "official" tribe. The 40,000 Tuscarora would like to obtain at least semi-autonomy over the region they live in. The Indians vow to remain in Raleigh until their demands are met.

London--In Feb. 1971, citizens from Port Tennant blockaded a United Carbon Black factory, demanding an end to its pollution of their community. All they got was promises. This April 17, about a hundred people demonstrated outside Prime Minister Edward Heath's house as another step in their 25 year struggle to stop the factory's pollution.

New York (LNS)--H. Rap Brown, former chairman of SNCC, and three codefendants were found guilty on March 29 of armed robbery and assault. A mistrial was declared on the charge of attempted murder of policemen. The jury was composed of 3 blacks and 9 whites. Defense attorney Wm. Kunstler termed the trial a "miscarriage of justice" and plans an appeal within the week.



Washington (LNS)--Cooperation between the US and Mexican Immigration Depts. has been revealed. A program which involves deportation of Mexicans 1200 miles into the interior of Mexico was developed allegedly by US Attorney General Kleindeinst. Mexicans who have the money can avoid being flown miles from their home by paying off the airline crews.

Legalized Entrapment

Washington, D.C. (LNS)--The Supreme Court ruled on April 24 that a criminal defendant cannot contend that he has been unfairly trapped by undercover gov't agents even if they lure him unknowingly into commission of a crime that otherwise might not have taken place. The case involved Richard Russell, a known drug dealer, who was convicted of manufacturing, selling, and delivering speed upon the request of an agent who supplied Russell with a relatively rare crucial ingredient.

Dublin (LNS)--The trial of two Englishmen, Keith Littlejohn and Robert Stockman, in connection with the robbery of 67,000 pounds from the Allied Irish Bank in Dublin last October, is taking place in Dublin. The defendants stated that they were working for the British gov't in order to infiltrate the IRA. They were not trained spies, but it would appear, just a couple of sharp operators looking for easy money like robbing banks under British gov't protection.

New York (LNS)--Since early this year, the U.S. gov't has been considering selling or giving its 2 million gallon surplus of Agent Orange to several Latin American countries. Agent Orange, a Dow Chemical product, is a herbicide which was officially withdrawn from use in Vietnam after the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture determined that the substance contains 28 times the maximum acceptable safety limit of a chemical known to cause birth defects.

Toronto (LNS)--J. D. Christian, president of the Cassiar Asbestos Corp., accused "over-enthusiastic people" of originating "emotional publicity about the dangers of handling asbestos." He claims that reliable doctors and physicians aren't being given adequate publicity, implying that their testimony would be different. However, testimonies before the U.S. Senate commerce environmental subcommittee have referred to asbestos as a "hidden time bomb," causing cancer which may not be detected for up to 40 years. Over 300,000 deaths due to lung cancer are expected in asbestos workers by the year 2000.

Ruchell Magee Verdicts

San Francisco (LNS)--After 59 hours of deadlocked jury deliberations on the Ruchell Magee kidnap and murder case, the jury presented an 11 to 1 vote on acquittal for murder and 11 to 1 vote on conviction on kidnap. Magee was tried for the death of hostage Judge Harold Haley in an escape attempt Aug. 1970. The murder charge has been dropped, but Magee will be tried for kidnap on May 29.

"GENTLEMEN, I'D LIKE YOU TO MEET THE PROSECUTOR. HE'LL BE SITTING UP HERE WITH ME DURING THE TRIAL."



New York (LNS)--Ironically, Standard Oil Co. has recently developed a product to clean sea birds that get caught in oil slicks. However, the birds aren't responding well to the product. Dunking the birds in cleaning fluid can cause death from too much stress.

Belfast (LNS)--Robert Millern, the first Protestant member of the Official IRA to be assassinated, was commemorated at the anniversary ceremonies of Joe McCann, an official IRA leader killed by British troops a year before. The predominantly Catholic Official IRA has attracted many socialist Protestants to its ranks. Millern was praised as "one of those who had the courage to cross sectarian lines."

NEWS

SERVICE



Cambodian guerillas on patrol. VNA/LNS

Farah Co. was hit Mar. 30 by a National Labor Relations Board ruling against its unfair labor practices at its El Paso, Texas plant. The agency ordered the company to rehire 19 Chicano workers fired for supporting the organization of Farah workers into the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. The ACW has been conducting a national boycott of all Farah pants.



Yellow Springs, Ohio (LNS)--Financial aid students at Antioch College have organized a strike which has brought all campus activities, including classes and administrative functions, to a halt. They are protesting Nixon cutbacks in education, which is just one example of his attempt to starve out low income and minority people from education, health programs, and welfare.

Beirut, Lebanon-- April 10, a band of Israeli commandos pulled an obviously premeditated and well-planned raid that left 40 people dead or wounded, including 3 of the most respected spokesmen for the Palestinian movement. On April 14, the Arabs responded with an attack on an oil station owned jointly by Standard of Calif., EXXON, Mobil, and Texaco. There is abundant evidence of clandestine US involvement in Israel's terrorist campaign.

Paris-- High school students in France are massively protesting the Debre draft law and an Education Ministry proposal to offer a 2-yr. university general studies degree. The draft law does away with student deferments, which makes all students draftable at 18. They feel that the gov't expects that the Army will "take them in hand and teach them obedience to their supervisors and respect for traditional values before they have a chance to become infected by the leftist influences of the University world."

Gallup, N.M. -- 2500 Indians marched here on March 31 to demand the Mayor's resignation and more Indian involvement in town gov't and local boards. A month before, Gallup police shot and killed Larry Casuse, a 19-yr.-old Indian. The police say that Casuse committed suicide, but more than 25 witnesses saw him trying to give himself up when he was shot.

N. Ireland-- Under the 1971 "Detention of Terrorists Act", a person could be interned without charges or trial if he/she were suspected of being a "terrorist". It is now being revealed that the British "interrogation" procedures of these prisoners included many torture techniques which have left over 1500 Irish mentally and physically injured.

New York-- A Health Dept. study has shown that nuclear-powered electric generating plants are dangerous to nearby communities. In New Jersey, a study shows that an area near a plant has suffered a 1000% increase in infant mortality, and a 31% increase in cancer cases.

New York-- On April 16, the United Farm Workers struck against more than forty grape growers in Coachella Valley, Cal. Since that time over 100 pickets have been arrested in the union's struggle against the growers and their collaborators, the Teamsters. At issue is the grower's refusal to negotiate their recently expired contract with the UFW. They instead signed a contract with the Teamsters without the consent of the farmworkers.

Women. Watch Out.

New York-- The mercury content of a well-known spermicide, Koromex, has been determined to be 400 times the FDA's mercury limit in fish. The spermicide is generally used in conjunction with diaphragms and can be absorbed through the uterine wall. Overdoses of mercury result in ataxia tremors, paralysis, tunnel vision, birth defects and death.

Washington-- As part of their move to the "New Volunteer Army", the military is planning to spend more than \$80 million on advertising in the fiscal year beginning July 1. With the increase in the military's ad budget, agencies are scrambling for the accounts.



Detroit (LNS)--Chrysler Corp. has been ordered to pay compensation benefits and psychiatric care for James Johnson Jr., who killed two foreman and another worker at the Eldon plant in Detroit in July, 1970. He was acquitted on the murder charges on the basis of insanity. The court agreed that racist practices and inhumane working conditions drove Johnson mad. He had been repeatedly called nigger, boy, and had been passed over for promotion. Chrysler admitted 167 safety violations in the Eldon plant alone.

Belfast--British and U.S. researchers have come up with a new riot control agent to replace CS gas. Northern Ireland's ghetto population have developed a toleration for CS gas that has made it virtually ineffectual. The new gas, CR (Br.) or EA4923 (Am.), is more accurate and has more lasting effects than CS. It causes particular damage to the nose, throat, and lungs.



1984 in 1973

Special mind control techniques have been developed in Illinois State Prison in Joliet with the development of the Special Programs Unit. Techniques include 30 days of 24 hour lock-up in cells with no privacy, only one visit a month, and severely limited mail privileges. The goal, according to one inmate, is to strip away the prisoners personality through psychological and physical brutality.

Cambridge, Mass. has voted to delay installation of Cable TV systems for 18 months to allow the community time to evaluate their priorities. Debate revolves around the possible use of Cable TV for surveillance. The state-wide ban was recently lifted.

Columnist Nicholas Von Hoffman has revealed that Huntington Beach, Cal. may be the first city to have a police computer data bank on every citizen in the community, not just accused or convicted criminals. The data bank will include "everything that every branch of local government knows about people living at a given address." This project is financed with federal money through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

"Philanthropist" Joseph M. Linsey, multi-millionaire racketeer, is suing the Wallingford Post (Conn.) for damage to his reputation. The suit arose because the paper published information about Linsey's unethical background as Linsey was trying to set up a racetrack in the town. No report of the "landmark" decision to uphold the publishers right to private sources was published in Boston.

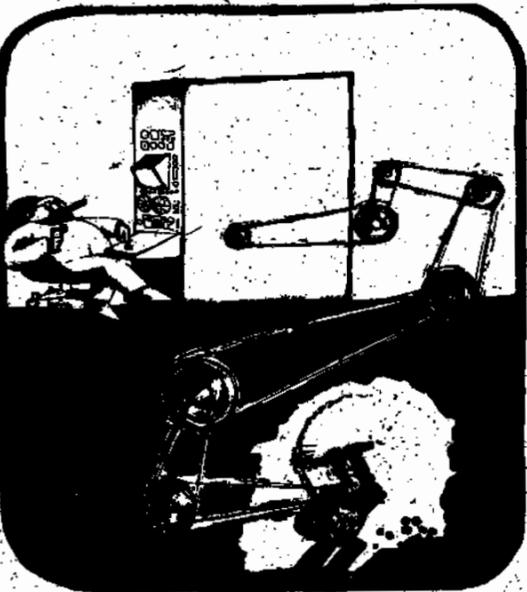
MORE LNS

**Who, me?!...
i was only following
orders**

In 1968, Chase Manhattan Bank was the largest stockholder in TWA, Eastern and Pam Am airlines. The bank also holds big hunks of aircraft companies, such as Boeing, and United Aircraft. Control of the airlines depends also on loans, since airlines borrow a lot more than they raise on stocks, and own large fleets of airplanes which they rent to airlines as a tax dodge.

Puerto Rican Socialist Rally

2000 members and sympathizers of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party met in New York City April 8. Their first North American Congress established an organization to link Puerto Ricans in the US with the struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico. For the past fourteen years, Puerto Ricans have been struggling for independence from economic repression by the US.



Claudius Ceccon/LNS

New York (LNS)--N.Y. State Assemblyman Franz Leichter announced a new bill before the State legislature which would force companies with billion dollar state contracts to follow fair employment practices in South African plants. U.S. companies profit by exploiting African workers under the apartheid policy, "the world's only legalized system of racial discrimination."

Sweden Cracks Down

New York (LNS)--Sweden is no longer a refuge for deserters and resisters of the military. 2 black GI's have been handed back to U.S. military authorities by Swedish border police. Blacks who leave the army to escape institutionalized racism or GI's who oppose the US military's role in other parts of the world are no longer qualified for Swedish asylum.

NEWYORK--Union activity, including meetings of 20 or more persons, is illegal in Spain except for the government-run syndicates. 10 Spanish workers have been imprisoned for activity in the Workers Commission, a popular workers' organization which has the support of workers in Spain, Italy, France, England and Canada. Their lawyer, Ramsey Clark, has called for the US, as the country exerting the most influence over Franco's Spain, to support the Commission.

New York--- A recent two-year study conducted by 12 university hospitals has concluded that use of birth control pills increases the risk of stroke for women. For every million women taking the pill, 100 are hospitalized annually for thrombotic stroke and about five of these die.

Natural Causes?

On Feb. 6, Thomas Horn died of alleged "natural causes" in San Quentin State Prison. He was transferred there on Feb. 5 after receiving 21 stab wounds from fellow inmates at Vacaville Prison, since he refused to give the guards at Vacaville information concerning the stabbing. Beatings and druggings at San Quentin resulted in a ruptured aorta, the "natural cause" of Horn's death.

The French magazine, Le Nouvel Observateur, has revealed that at least 1500 telephones in Paris and other French cities are being illegally tapped by government agencies. The wiretap system has been updated by some American-made equipment and is based on the listening network set up by the Gestapo during the German occupation of France.

The TV networks and major parties want the "equal time" provision altered to allow unequal time for major and minor parties. This would reduce cost for networks but would reduce even more the power of minority parties and rigidify the political system.

The administration has proposed making local stations themselves responsible for editing "bias" programming. Their proposal also would force challengers to prove a station is not serving the public before they ask the FCC not to renew the license. This change would make the broadcasters more secure economically, but would eliminate an important tool for minority groups.

CBS-TV, under pressure from conservative, pro-Nixon, local stations has been forced to indefinitely postpone the controversial play, "Sticks and Bones". The play tells the story of a blinded Vietnam veteran's return to Amerika.

Rich Get Richer

Business Weeks survey of last years corporate profits (after tax) noted a record of \$52.6 billion. They also predicted a 12% increase of corporate profits this year, a figure 16% higher than the record set in 1968. With a decreasing number of small businesses succeeding, these profits are ending up in the hands of fewer number of people.

Salisbury, Rhodesia--Peter Nieswana, a free-lance reporter, was sentenced to two years of hard labor in prison here on April 6. He was tried in secret and the charges against him have not been revealed. It is generally believed that his imprisonment is a result of his coverage of activities of guerilla forces from Mozambique operating in northeast Rhodesia.

IRA Stronghold

Belfast--a housing development called Andersontown was built by the gov't to absorb some of the refugees from the nearby slums of Falls Rd. It was hoped that the improved housing and change of environment would displace the IRA. However, due to fascist oppression by the British troops, the place has transformed from a fragmented community of refugees to a keystone of the Catholic resistance in Belfast.

Demonstrators followed Thieu throughout his week-long stay in this country. At Los Angeles airport, police had to protect demonstrators against buses-in pro-Thieu Vietnamese students, some of whom have revealed they were threatened with having their visas revoked if they did not come, and some were paid outright for their attendance.

Dayton--Bruce Ashley, the Air Force doctor who protested US involvement in SE Asia (see P-A II #1) was sentenced to 1 1/2 years at hard labor, fined \$25,000, and given a dishonorable discharge April 4. He is now in the process of appealing the decision.

France Pollutes Pacific

Tahiti--France is preparing, with tacit US and British help, to shower the Pacific with radioactivity in a huge round of H-bomb tests on Mururoa atoll. France's last test ruined the milk in Western Samoa and New Zealand, killed birds and other animals in the area, made the fish unsafe to eat, and some Australian scientists have attributed deaths and deformations to higher radiation resulting from French tests. As a final legal measure to stop the tests, New Zealand is bringing the issue before the International Court of Justice. Australia is likely to join New Zealand in its efforts.

Over 700 textile workers are moving into the third month of their strike against the Oneita Knitting Mills in S. Carolina. Only 10% of the textile industry in the U.S. is organized. Some 85% of the workers at Oneita are women, 75% are black.

Los Angeles-- The Justice Dept. recently awarded a grant of \$137,625 to establish a Legal Data Center on obscenity law in Cal. "The purpose of the center is to provide legal and tactical support to prosecution in obscenity cases", the Justice Dept. wrote.



MARINES IN CAMBODIA

San Francisco-- 3,000 Marines have been or will be sent to Cambodia from bases in Okinawa, according to a GI project of the Nat'l Lawyers Guild in Okinawa. The battalions sent specialize in communications and transport, which indicates that they will act as support for other troops doing the ground fighting. This fact has received very little press coverage, and the Military Law office urges people to call the Pentagon to pressure them into releasing the information.

Washington-- Sen. Wm. Proxmire reported recently to the Senate that U.S. intelligence apparatus has 129,000 employees and spends \$6.2 billion annually.

Harber

Hall

Oinks

Again

I was one of 300 men and women to take advantage of the Union Lobby booth in late March to send off a postcard to my state senator in support of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). Unlike many, I received a response from state senator Harber Hall. Being relatively new in the area, I was not fully aware of Harber Hall's political stance. Nothing has convinced me more strongly than his reply that we must GET THIS MAN OUT OF OFFICE!

Enclosed with an unilluminating letter from Hall himself was a copy of an article by Russell Kirk, columnist for the Illinois State Journal (3/15/73), which "contained some of the reasoning that has led to my (Hall's) decision." Hall had underlined a particular phrase in the article: "the practical effect of that measure would be to abolish a variety of rights and privileges which American women already enjoy." We have been exposed to the same paternalist thinking in Phyllis Schlafly's recent talk.

Kirk's article went on to quote Dr. Robert Baum, a Nebraskan, who blames the women's liberation movement for practically every "evil" in American society, from the dissipation of the nuclear family to plugged toilets. He says, "The Liberationists want to get women out of family life and into the work force. Why? Because doing that will further weaken an already weakened family life." Baum does not inquire into why the family is already weakened. The paranoia which permeates this sloppy thinking reminds me of two other pitiful periods in America's history, the Salem witch trials and McCarthyism of the 1950's.

The quote from Baum continues: "And why do they want to weaken and destroy the family? Because they are unable to be good wives and mothers. And they are unable to be that because they have allowed themselves to become too masculinized - or simply too neurotic - to be suitable for such important roles. At present, our society still recognizes that a normal person is one who values the family and is willing to try - if only indirectly - to contribute to its harmony." Statements such

as these filled me with a rage that Baum, Kirk and Hall, resistant to change as they are, would quickly try to discredit by labeling me "neurotic."

Kirk summarized Baum ideas with statements such as "at its recent national convention, the National Organization for Women kowtowed to a militant band of lesbians in its midst." (Once again, the phony "aberration" label) and, "If President Nixon and Mr. Bush think that the zealots for Women's Liberation really represent the considered judgements and preferences of most American women, they're growing politically senile." Kirk reveals his gross misunderstanding on many basic issues, one of them being our respect for ourselves as beings capable of choosing principles based on rational, intelligent grounds, instead of the emotional footing of Baum. We are not sheep. We are refusing to be sheep any longer. We also reject the idea that an individual's sexual preference invalidates her/his principles or in any way reduces the importance of her/his ideas. As to the popularity of the ERA, I point to the recent Pantagraph poll, taken from Harber Hall's own constituency, in which the ERA was favored 2 to 1.

In his letter, Harber Hall uses Russell Kirk, who in turn uses Robert Baum. I certainly do not respect a politician whose convictions are so unimportant to him that he lets other people speak for him. And certainly because of the nature of his "convictions", I am aware of the vital immediate importance of getting Harber Hall and his likes out of office.

Martha Washington

May 30, 1937--Chicago, Ill: Memorial Day Massacre. Striking steel workers demanding union recognition are attacked by 500 police as they peacefully picket the Republic Steel plant. 10 murdered, scores wounded.



New York (LNS)--A resolution was submitted to the Maryland General Assembly on March 6 declaring Jane Fonda "persona non grata" because of her anti-war activism and calling for a boycott of her films. The New York Times reported that there were no objections to the resolution.

STUDENT STORES

"Soft Drugs"

NOW PUSHING!

SEE the Amazing Aspirin!

WITNESS the Sultry Soaps, Shampoos, and other Super-Cheap Junk!!

PLUS

LUST overtook them when they saw our groovy records and tapes, our bouncy books and school supplies, and those precious pretzels in.

♥ "115 NORTH" ★

"A masterpiece... I had to see it three times." - Rex Rod, Newsworth

10-9 Mon-Fri 10-5 Sat. 12-5 Sun.

WE'RE NOT DEAD YET

They're gone. D.C.'s Quicksilver Times, the Berkeley Tribe, the Austin Rag, San Francisco's Good Times, the Seattle Helix, the Chicago Seed, New York's Rat, Boston's Old Mole, and dozens of others--the outlaw presses of the media-mad sixties, those harbingers of the Millenium which flared into sudden, exhilarating prominence after 1965 and for a few years offered up a heady brew of apocalyptic politics and the New Amorality of sex, drugs, and rock.

Did the phenomenal "underground" press simply slip off into history, going the way of flagpole-sitting and the hula hoop? According to Jerry Applebaum, an active member of the Berkeley Tribe for the first two of its three years (it folded in May 1972): "The failing of a lot of the political papers (such as the Tribe, Quicksilver Times, Rat, Liberated Guardian) was that they tried to take a vanguard position. We put out a paper with a so-called Marxist-Leninist line which didn't have any relevance outside the office. We were pushing for the people to pick up the guns against the monster of U.S. Imperialism just as the Vietnamese were doing so successfully. What we failed to recognize was that in order to have a socialist revolution, it is necessary to be one with the people, to work, live and share their struggles. We reported what the people were doing but seldom if ever participated ourselves."

With the "political" papers, sectarian politics and grisly images of bombings and shootouts bored or angered readers and chased away the theater owners and record companies whose advertising re-

venue supported them. With the "cultural" papers, it was the constant carping on drugs and "mellow vibes"--too often only an excuse for bumbling inefficiency--which alienated their communities and spelled financial doom.

But the experience of the Liberated Guardian helps to explain the wider context in which the "underground" ebb occurred: "When the LG started in April 1970," the staff wrote in their Feb. 1973 issue, "it was supported by numbers of people, often



organized collectives, in cities around the country who self-consciously related to the paper. Concretely this meant that there was a continuous flow of information from around the country into the LG. In the past year this has not really been the case. It has in fact only been with considerable effort that we have been able to track down stories from other parts of the country, and then only when we have been aware of them to start with..."

THE OLD MAN



In War, truth is the first casualty."
--Aeschylus (525-456 BC)

(This story by Michael Paul McCusker is reprinted from Free Fire Zone: Short Stories by Vietnam Veterans, edited by Wayne Karlin, Basil T. Paquet and Larry Rottman, and recently published by First Casualty Press.)

He was just an old man. Bent and scabby-legged, sores all over his dark calloused feet, three long chin whiskers curling from his ancient crumbling jaw like nonsensical banners. He was waving one. A flag. Yellow with three red stripes. He was standing beside his hut.

Kids were running everywhere yelling at the marines walking through the village. A tiny village alongside a river. Chickens, ugly pigs, scrawny old women with black teeth and frightened smiles because they thought the Americans might kill their men or burn down their homes.

So everybody pretended to be friendly and the old man hid his Viet Cong flag and brought out the Saigon absurdity, waving and smiling to beat hell.

But fat Jack saw him and Fat Jack had never shot down anybody in cold blood. Jack had this thing. He wanted to kill somebody. And there was that ridiculous old man. Who would miss him? Just an old man, he couldn't work in the fields anymore. Just another hungry stomach for a family loaded down with kids.

So Jack walked up to him and the old man started bobbing his head up and down faster and smiling wider, but it didn't matter. Jack had the rifle in his face and the trigger pulled before the old man's body knew it was dead.

He didn't fall. He just stood there without much of a face. A squashed, dripping berry. The back of his head looked like a busted balloon. Then he fell, old knees buckling on withered legs. His ass hit first, then the rest of him, sitting hunched over for a second, then collapsing on his side.

"I don't feel nothin'," Jack shouted. The guys just smiled. The kids stopped running, quiet. The old women scooted back into their huts. A low wailing began to throb through the village, but Jack was walking away, shaking his head, telling his friends he just didn't feel nothin'.

The old man, he had a lot of blood for such a small skinny, used-up old man, he was left to lay there. Nobody touched him, not the kids, not the women, just the flies, coming all over, from the village, the fields.



In thus announcing its "shift from a national movement newspaper to a locally-based New York paper," the Liberated Guardian illustrates a major change in emphasis in "underground" newspaper politics nationally; with the Movement presented as being moribund in the eyes of the world, many of those who remain faithful to a radical vision of America have spurned the rhetoric of the sixties and turned to their own workaday communities, determined to build the "viable alternative institutions" on a local level: health care centers, "people's law schools," housing information centers, prisoner support groups, welfare rights organizations--and community newspapers.

The new "community" papers are serious ventures in alternative journalism. They cover local issues--housing, work, healthcare, pollution, transportation, schools. At the same time, they continue to deal with the related national and international issues. They are less funky and strident than their "underground" predecessors, directing themselves towards young labor unionists, students, Third World groups, and women in what Ramparts editor Bo Burlingham has called an "attempt to broaden our audience to include those who may be open to a radical point of view but not totally convinced."



The leading examples are scattered about the nation, most of them in "second-rank" cities, many flourishing in areas only rarely associated in the national media with Movement activity: Iconoclast (Dallas), The Washington Park Spirit (Albany), New Times (Phoenix), The Drummer (Philadelphia), The Daily Planet (Miami), The Bugle-American (Milwaukee), The Door (San Diego), Straight Creek Journal (Boulder/Denver), and The Point (Providence).

Despite obvious sympathy for popular causes, they cover local issues in a sober and thorough fashion, playing down advocacy in favor of accuracy, and often engaging in controversial investigative reporting of a quality that would raise eyebrows at the Washington Post. They are often heavy with advertising, and many guarantee large circulation by distributing bundles of free copies, generally on nearby university campuses. They all please the eye with neat layout and crisp graphics--in short, they're the kind of paper that should make few liberals blanch.

While a few, but by no means all, of the graduates of the old "underground" press, exhausted or disillusioned or both, have left the Movement for ostensibly simpler lives in the countryside or for paying jobs in the cities, many have found new strength, rooted in a new maturity. The Liberated Guardian writes: "It seems to us that most of the people involved in the liberation struggle in this country have begun to see that revolution is a process taking generations of hard work, and that this process begins by dealing with people's day-to-day needs. In the new, sober mood of 1973, with no 'revolution for the hell of it' in sight, the Movement is digging in for a long haul. The new 'community' newspapers are an expression of this long-range strategy for the seventies, just as the old outlaw press manifested the delirious optimism of the mind-wrenching sixties."
--Mal Warwick, AFS

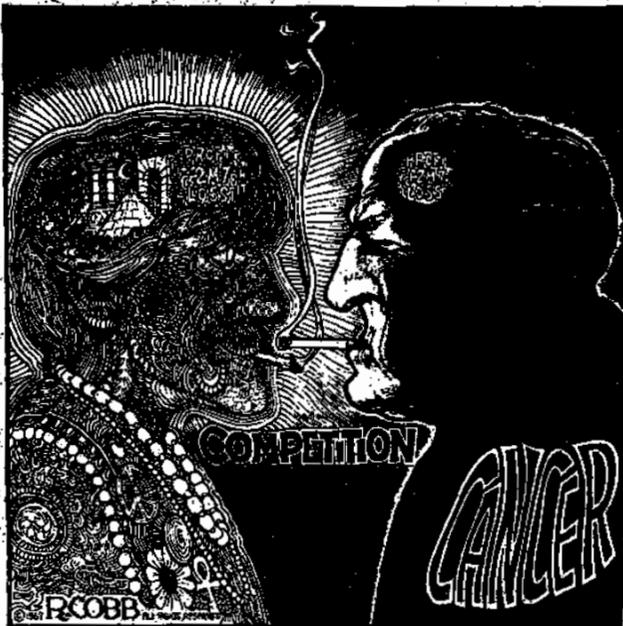
BELLADONNA

Classification: Hallucinogen
 Overdose Potential: Yes
 Physical Addiction: Unlikely

Belladonna, simply, is a poisonous mixture of chemicals which damages brain tissue when used in large amounts. It is listed here with the hallucinogens because that is what many dealers peddle it as--a mind altering drug. The conclusion of most people who have experienced belladonna is, that you seem to be very stoned, and do bizarre things. It messes up your eyes, which may not be the same afterwards. Belladonna is used on occasion to cut street psychedelics, along with other adulterants, but its overall rate of occurrence is actually rare, as a cutting agent.

One study of belladonna alkaloids was especially interesting, so we'll pass it on here. In India and neighboring countries (where, as we all know, the grass grows very strong), it is common practice to cut a great deal of the marijuana with seeds containing belladonna alkaloids (datura), for a more unusual, hallucinogenic effect. Two monkeys were trained to smoke marijuana, one with the belladonna and one without. After several months, the monkeys were sacrificed to science. The one who had been smoking straight marijuana was unchanged (this had been more or less expected) while the other was found to have portions of his brain in various stages of decomposition. Follow up studies backed the findings that belladonna does permanent, organic brain damage when used over long periods of time. Next time you get Asian grass, look for funny looking little seeds that don't belong there.

The most common source of belladonna in the U.S. is in legitimate medicines (asthma preparations, particularly Asthador, contain belladonna), so this probably accounts for its availability as a cutting agent. (Similarly, Strichnine is widely available as a rat poison, at an incredibly low price.) Also, you will notice traces of belladonna alkaloids in such drugs as Contac capsules and other cold remedies, though in these the adverse effects are minimal, and virtually unnoticeable. Overdose potential on purer forms, including jimson weed and asthador, is very great.



MDA and MMDA

Classification: Hallucinogen

Overdose Potential: Clinically, none. Street "MDA," possible poisoning due to impurities.

Physical addiction: none

Common methods of consumption: Ingestion in capsule or tablet form.

Just as there are two types of Mescaline (Mesc, & Peyote, denoting the synthetic and the organic), there seem to be two types of MDA going around on the streets. While one is a derivative of common nutmeg (MMDA), the other seems to be a speed-based derivative, or methylenedioxyamphetamine, which was first discovered in 1933. The latter seems to have been used recently in government tests as a military weapon, designed to tranquilize the enemy into submission. While there are "leaks," and a few other good sources, chances of getting any MDA without cutting agents are very small. And since to date so few people have actually had good MDA that is pure, very few know how to distinguish it--which leaves the market open for acid, PCP, or speed substitution.

MDA, generally, is probably a safer drug than MMDA, though both have good potential as non-bummers if manufactured right. MDA has some hallucinogenic properties if a good sized dose is taken, while MMDA is always hallucinogenic regardless of the dose. MMDA is one of the substances found in nutmeg, or rather, one of the substances in Myristica Oil, which is found in nutmeg. The oil can be obtained by simple steam distillation, and the actual MMDA out of this substance accounts for roughly four percent. Roughly, it is about three times as strong as mescaline.

Morning Glory Seeds

Classification: Hallucinogen
 Overdose Potential: Clinically, none.
 Chemical coating on certain types will produce adverse effects.
 Physical Addiction: none
 Common method of consumption: ingestion

Morning Glory seeds first came to light in the early 60's when a series of scientific articles were published demonstrating the connection between Morning Glory and LSD.

Morning Glory seeds contain lysergic acid amide, an alkaloid derivative about one-tenth as potent as LSD. There are some 15 varieties of seeds, however, all varying in potency, and some coated with a special poison that will aid in making the user sick if he eats a whole pack. Hoffer lists all the different kinds of seeds and lysergic content by weight, in his writings in Clinical Pharmacology and Therapy 6, 183 (1965.) "Heavenly Blues" and "Pearly Gates" are considered by users to have the highest lysergic content, though, but difficult to ingest due to the aforementioned poisonous coating.

South American Indians were aware of the Morning Glory's special powers, and the seeds were used extensively by these civilizations several hundred years ago. They are commonly chewed, or can be prepared as a tea.

Evidence of having gotten chemically coated seeds should occur shortly after ingestion. Vomiting, diarrhea, and dizziness will accompany mild hallucinations for the following 7 to 14 hours.

Nutmeg itself can also be ingested, as a number of people have found in their never-ending search for hallucinogens. However, due to toxics in the nut it can be a very painful experience, starting two to three hours after ingestion, and lasting up to 48 hours.

If you see MDA or MMDA on the streets, be very cautious of its content. Virtually no MMDA has ever been widely available, and MDA in the past has caused many bummers, since it was probably not MDA in most cases. Real MDA can be a safe, smooth psychedelic experience when it is real, which analysis indicates may be only part of the time. Fake MDA is usually acid or acid-PCP.



thanks
to



Mental Blues

Who, me?

In April, the Bloomington Human Rights Commission held a hearing concerning the complaint of Ms. Victoria Price, a young black woman who was refused an apartment because of her race. The hearing started out in the City Council chambers, but moved to the employees' "lounge" (to the accompaniment of rattling vending machines) when the Council arrived and wanted its chamber back. The parties gave their testimony and the following is a summary:

On a Friday afternoon, Ms. Price called Ms. Elizabeth Wharton, 79, in response to an ad for an apartment at 209 E. Grant St., Bloomington. Ms. Price was told to come over to look at the apartment, which she did that evening. After looking over the apartment and expressing interest in it, Ms. Wharton told Ms. Price that she preferred to rent the 2nd floor apartment to a retired lady and not a "student." (Ms. Price is a Wesleyan graduate and works at Eureka Williams.) Ms. Price said she would check back.

Suspecting that the real issue was not that she was young, Ms. Price asked her roommate, Ms. Sackett, who is white and a student, if she would go see Ms. Wharton to inquire about the same apartment. Well, she did that same night, and, lo and behold, the apartment was available immediately. Ms. Sackett then said she would call back later.

The next day, Saturday, Ms. Price called Ms. Wharton back to ask if the apartment was still available. She was told that it had already been rented. Ms. Sackett called, also, later

Racist?

that day and was asked, "Are you the colored lady?" When she said she wasn't, she was told that the apartment was definitely still available. ---

Although Ms. Wharton's brother (who testified in her place, which was the source of several overruled objections by Ms. Price's attorney) tried to wriggle out of the trap by emphasizing that the original ad had requested "retired ladies," he couldn't hide the fundamental contradiction that Ms. Wharton had been more than willing to rent to Ms. Sackett.

Discussion then turned to possible penalties. "...In the event that I rule in favor of the complainant," was the way the hearing examiner tactfully worded it. Under the Bloomington ordinance, Ms. Wharton could be fined \$500. And if she is convicted in a federal court she would be open to a civil suit for damages. Ms. Price has had to pay an extra \$46 a month for an apartment because of Ms. Wharton's racist practices. A final decision is expected some time this month.



Vickie Price (center) and Ms. Sackett (right) smile confidently after the Human Rights hearing in April. Ms. Price's lawyer is on the left.

CATCH-22

On Tuesday, May 8th, a caller called in to the W.J.B.C. "Action Line" to ask a bona-fide question concerning the voter and his government. The "Action Line", as it is called, is supposed to inform any individual where he can go, or what he can do, to obtain redress from government. To this end, an interviewer orchestrates a panel from the League of Women Voters, in response to a question. The League of Women Voters, it should be noted, is a "front group" operated by Rev. James Pruyne, Chairman or President, or whatever, of the McLean County Planning Association. (Rev. Pruyne is the man that I.S.U. President David Berlo looks the most like.)

The question that was called in was this: "What steps must a citizen take to change City Managers or to change the form of municipal government from Council-Manager to Aldermanic type?" The immediate answer was that the City Manager was not a political figure, (What a lie!) but rather an employee hired by the city council. A given City Manager could only be removed by the city council (Not by voters in a referendum and that to change the form, a petition for referendum must be submitted.

The caller, dissatisfied with this answer, called again, asking what form the petition should take or where it might be obtained, and what percentage of registered voters would be needed to obtain the holding of such a referendum. This answer could not be obtained from the League of Civicly Uninformed Women Voters, perhaps because of its "revolutionary implications." The caller was given no more air time, but instead told to call Normal City Manager, David Anderson.

What could be more natural? Call up the tyrant to ask him, how he, or his twin city twin, could be overthrown! Upon calling the phone number given him by W.J.B.C., the caller was coldly informed that "the City Manager is not in. Would you please leave your name and phone number?" Naturally. The King would like to know who is plotting a coup d'etat. The caller declined leaving his number, thinking of this idea and hung up. After all, Dave Anderson was in when the call was from W.J.B.C., but he was not in, minutes later, when an insurrectionist called.

This is how Catch-22 operates in McLean County.

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Meeting Cards

COMICS

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828-3422

Post-American Banned from Pantagraph

The Pantagraph's editorial department usually accepts letters-to-the-editor.

Poor reasoning, poor sentence structure, misinterpreted facts, and even criticizing the Pantagraph itself do not usually disqualify a letter from being printed on the Pantagraph's letters page.

Usually, only poor taste, length, or libelous statements are cause for rejection.

But Harold Liston, Pantagraph editor, has apparently added a new cause for rejecting letters-to-the-editor; mentioning the Post-American.

The Post is printing here two letters which were sent to the Pantagraph in recent weeks. Both letters were returned to their authors, along with a note from the editor. The notes are printed here too.

Readers of the Post-American are encouraged to flood the Pantagraph with letters mentioning "the publication" (as Liston refers to it) by name.

Here's the first rejected letter, from Bill Sherman.

Editor;

Your article "New Probe Covers Berlo House" contained interesting documentation on the growing controversy surrounding President Berlo's residence. There were, however, some unfortunate gaps.

Most of the questions, problems, and questionable practices rotating around the house and its construction were first raised and documented in a local paper-- the Bloomington-Normal Post-American. Since its first article on the residence (which appeared two weeks prior to the Chicago Tribune and Sun-Times articles,) the Post has presented the fullest description on the entire muddle.

The May 2 article by Dave Haake, however, while even reporting the anonymous letters sent about the Berlo housing situation, did not mention any of the extensive reporting that has appeared in the Post. Yet the most recent issue was the first to point out the possible violations of Board of Higher Education regulations that appear to have spurred the probe Haake's article purports to describe!

Perhaps some editorial selectivity prompted this omission. I hope-- for the sake of the Pantagraph's journalistic integrity--this isn't the case.

Bill Sherman
206 S. Roosevelt
Bloomington



A Memo from HAROLD V. LISTON

Dear Mr. Sherman:

The Pantagraph first suggested that unusual financial arrangements were involved in the ISU presidential house more than nine months ago. This was prior to recent activity centering on the project and coincided with board of higher education rules for the construction of such buildings.

In any event, we feel we have given the issue fair and detailed coverage.

Listen Kids... I don't wanna catch any of you reading this stuff!



Here's the other letter, from Mr. and Mrs. Fredrick Wellington:

Editor:

We were appalled by a blatant omission in Dave Haake's article "New Probe Covers Berlo House" in the May 2 Pantagraph.

As the Pantagraph is probably well aware, we do not need to look as far as Chicago or Springfield for questioning and investigation of University presidents' mansions' financing.

The most comprehensive and in-depth investigative reporting on costs of ISU President Berlo's mansion has been published right here in Bloomington-Normal, in the alternative newspaper, the Post-American.

The Post-American's most recent issue has documented two stunning facts: 1) Berlo's residence has cost the taxpayers over \$300,000, even though university administrators and the Pantagraph still report \$192,000. 2) Spending on Berlo's house did violate the Board of Higher Education's ceiling guideline.

Haake's article, announcing a Board of Higher Education inquiry into the matter, mentioned neither the Post-American nor its documented disclosures.

The Pantagraph's not including the Post-American's findings is due either to incompetence or deliberate omission. We suspect the latter.

In his reply to the Wellingtons, Liston was not kind enough to type in our column width. So we have to retype his rejection memo:

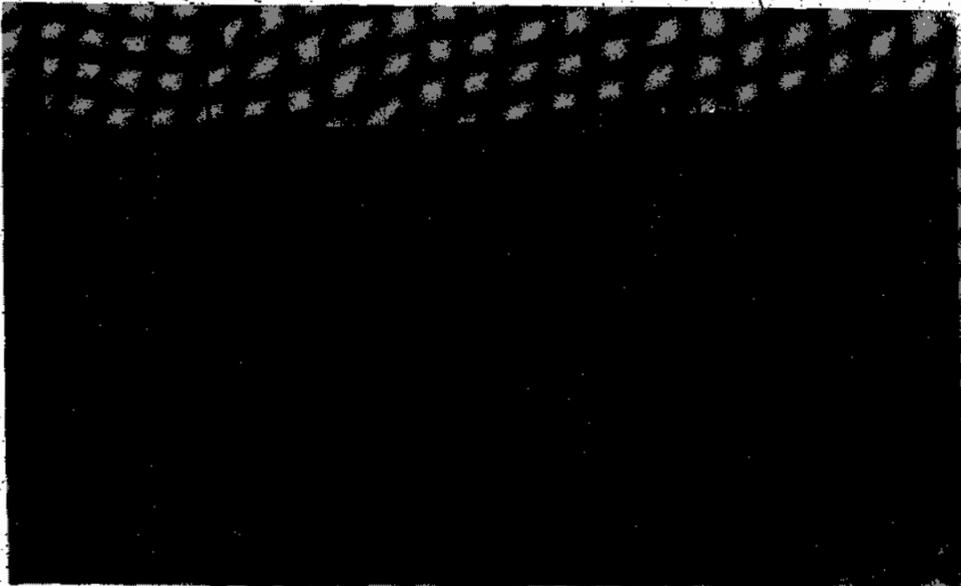
"Our reporting on the ISU president's house, it (sic) financing and other details began more than nine months ago. Chicago papers were late on the issue, not us. We, of course, noted that the most recent reaction of the Board of Higher Education came after Chicago papers took note of the problem. Much of their background came from our earlier reports. In any event, nothing we would say or do on the issue would satisfy the person who would rather trust the publication to which you refer in your letter. The Editor."

Any journalist knows about trying to eliminate wordiness in writing. Consider the phrase "the publication to which you refer in your letter." One could say "the Post-American" instead, and save six words.

Imagine! Liston had to use 9 words instead of 3, just to avoid writing "Post-American."



UFW supporters picket on Water Street in Chicago.



"Wildcat" strikers form picket lines outside Firestone



County Starvation Plot Exposed

Unfortunately, there is not very much that is surprising to say about getting food stamps from the McLean County Department of Public Aid.

The office of the department is located at 603 N. Center St. in Bloomington. The telephone number (which, it is interesting to note, is not listed in the phone book with the other county offices) is 829-7057. The business hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays but applications for food stamps are accepted only from 9 a.m. to 11:45 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays--which effectively denies anyone who holds a regulation 9 to 5 job the possibility of even applying for food stamps.

It is, perhaps, interesting to note, although again not very surprising



"MY HUSBAND, AND I WOULD LIKE TO BUY SOME PORK CHOPS"

that the first question asked of anyone making a telephone inquiry about food stamps, is whether he is a student although no information given thereafter has any bearing on that fact (unless you consider the fact that more extensive information is given to the person that identifies himself as not a student).

There is an 8 page application that must be filled out by the head of the household (which uses terms that I, a college graduate, had difficulty sorting out). Though the office assured me that more immediate action can be taken, it can take up to thirty days before any action is taken on an application.

CSA GRAFFITI

"IMPEACH NIXON" is the slogan on bumper stickers being distributed by Community for Social Action. Almost 1000 had gone out after four and a half days of distribution at the ISU Union and some local stores. Over 600 signatures had been written on a petition calling for the beginning of impeachment proceedings against President Nixon. With the petition was a cover letter addressed to Rep. Edward R. Madigan, Congressman from the 21st District.

The letter says, "We the undersigned, as citizens of the United States, wish to express our disappointment and outrage in the conduct of President Nixon's Administration. The United States Constitution stipulates that the President shall take care that the Laws be faithfully executed." Through his own actions and those of his closest aides and subordinates, President Nixon has allowed the White House to become involved in criminal activity, betrayed the public trust granted to his Office, and forfeited the confidence and support of the American people. The actions of the Nixon Administration strike to the very root of our Constitutional democracy.

"As citizens, we feel that impeachment proceedings should be immediately initiated by Congress on the grounds of 'high Crimes and Misdemeanors.' We ask you, as our elected Representa-

tive, to engage in, and actively support, the initiation of proceedings to impeach President Nixon."

In addition to Watergate and related scandals, many signers expressed outrage over illegal bombing of Cambodia and impoundment of funds appropriated by Congress for low income people and other domestic needs. The greatest reservation expressed was that, if convicted and removed from office, Nixon would be succeeded by Vice President Agnew. Many people signed despite this concern, feeling that the whole impeachment process would have a sobering effect on any future President and that it is necessary to insist that the President is not above the law.

Bumper stickers are available at some of the Post-American outlets or from CSA members for 25¢. They can be obtained by mail from CSA, P.O. Box 44, Normal, Illinois 61761, for \$1 for one or \$2 for three.

PLASTICS, M'BOY, PLASTICS

For those of you who seldom venture into Turner Hall (where, among other things, the department of Home Economics and Industrial Technology is housed), here's an account of a display recently assembled by an all-male plastics class. The display featured objects that can be produced with plastics. Among these various objects was a Playboy centerfold, with breasts of the regulation mammoth proportions. Affixed to her breasts was a sign saying "Silicone". Beneath it was a sign announcing, "Look at all the ways plastics are used for the good of Mankind!"

I spoke with the faculty member in charge of the display. He seemed genuinely confused that a complaint might even be registered. In fact, he claimed to have received numerous (50 was the number cited) positive responses. After some discussion, it was agreed that the display would come down the next day. (I later learned that it was scheduled to come down anyway.)

In its place then appeared a new plastics display with the heading, "You've seen what plastics can do for the MAN'S world. Now here's a look at the WOMAN'S!" Featured was the predictable spatulas, kitchen utensils, pots, fabrics.

Yes, there's a real future in plastics!

Sappho

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AGAIN?!

VIDETTE ENDORSES SEXISM

When two Post-American staff members were up in the Vidette advertising office, one week after the famed Golden West ad ("prime USDA waitress") appeared, they asked the school paper's ad manager if she'd gotten any response to the ad. Some people, the PA staffers included, thought the ad was snotty toward woman.

"Yeah," the Vidette ad manager replied, "we got some letters, and let me tell you, if those chicks want to complain they can buy the the ad space." Well the staffers money does talk.

Fortunately the managers at Golden West saw fit to modestly revise their ad--not since have waitresses been compared to slabs of beef. Unfortunately, the question of Vidette consciousness has not been dealt with.

The most recent issue of the paper (May 11, 1973) contained the reason for our remembrance of Vidette attitudes. With a self-proclaimed "Sexiest Picture of the Week", the ISU Vidette devoted four columns to a photo of Western Illinois University women's asses. "No buts about it", the photo title coyly stated.

"Who said baseball is dying?" the picture's outline asked. Nobody. But what about the integrity of photo journalism.

-D.C.

Bible Sales: the promised land?

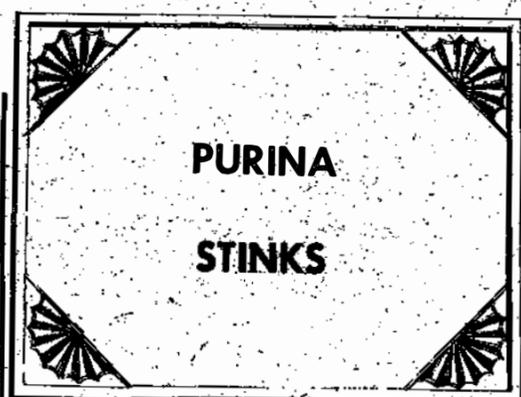
On Wednesday May 9 and Thursday May 10, recruiters were on the ISU campus to offer summer jobs to students who were attracted to a contrived bait of "\$771 per month." The so-called jobs being offered are in fact sales jobs--selling overpriced bibles and other religious paraphernalia to sections of the Bible Belt in the South. Pat Versteeg, a nicely dressed, time and money oriented individual, was attempting to recruit students as a representative of the Southwestern Company, a subsidiary of the Times-Mirror Corporation.

Initially, Versteeg attempted to create an atmosphere of mysticism by stating that he may not select all of the students who were present--this is merely a bourgeois technique designed to antagonize the students; when in fact he is desperate to contract workers. He then began with a typical snob-appeal approach: berating student workers who had to work in a Baskin-Robbins; berating student workers who transfer gasoline to service stations; and berating student workers who earned money for school expenses at a grocery store. Versteeg never addressed himself to the reasons that students must work at these tasks--that this nation's imperialist economy is geared to "defense apparatus," and not to the needs of providing people with secure well-paying jobs. What was Versteeg's alternative?--Sales work in the South, 12 1/2 hours a day, 6 days a week, selling a product with an improbable demand.

Supposing a student should contract to do sales work with Southwestern--will it be possible to earn \$771 per month? Versteeg never made the statistics available on earnings of last year's workers, but apparently his claims are borne out only if one looks at earnings of the top salespeople. A

year ago, a PATH worker told this writer that many students in fact lost money while attempting a first stint at sales work. Versteeg demonstrated to the students the "art" of making money, assuming a given number of articles will be sold per day and thus deriving a sample income for the workers. Unfortunately, this neat little formula doesn't always work--these salespeople are responsible for attempting to sell a product with limited appeal and a very high price tag. Also, it is hoped that students contracting with Southwestern take a close look at the contract, which stipulates that the student must work for the company as an independent agent. Most students are lured into this type of work by the dollar signs, but the commitment involved is intense, and under Illinois state law, once the contract is signed, there are only 72 hours to get out of it.

Finally, the student who opts for sales work with Southwestern should not think that he will be able to retain his identity. A training course is involved, and the major emphasis is on conning the consumer into buying a product that could be purchased more cheaply elsewhere. The Times-Mirror Corporation, besides owning Southwestern, also owns the Los Angeles Times, Newsday, Popular Science, Outdoor Life, General Features Corp., New American Library, C.V. Mosby Co., Publishers Paper Products Co., Times-Mirror Press, Denver-Geppert co., KDFW (Dallas-Fort Worth), The Communications Co., and Long Island Cablevision Corp.. If a student worker who is having difficulties meeting sales quotas thinks Southwestern will have any mercy on him--think again--to Times-Mirror it's "tough shit" for tough luck.



On April 5, the Pollution Control Board of the State of Illinois found the Ralston Purina plant just outside of Bloomington in violation of the Environmental Protection Act. It assessed "a penalty of \$7,500 against Ralston for its continued and flagrant causing and allowing odor and dust nuisances. Considering the duration of the offense, a much higher penalty would be appropriate. However, we are limited in its assessment to the period specified in the complaint." On May 4, Ralston Purina petitioned the 4th District Illinois Appellate Court to review the decision of the Pollution Control Board.

---from CSA



PRISONS TRY MIND CONTROL, CALL IT THERAPY

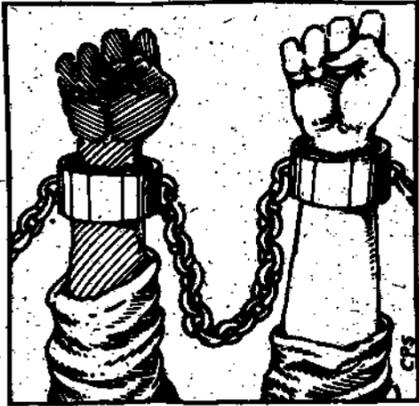
(CPS) At a US Bureau of Prisons conference in Washington in 1962, a psychology professor from Massachusetts Institute of Technology presented to prison officials his research on "brainwashing" techniques.

In his speech, entitled "Man Against Man," Dr. Edgar Schein stated:

"In order to produce marked change of behavior and/or attitudes, it is necessary to weaken, undermine, or remove the supports to the old patterns of behavior and old attitudes... by removing the individual physically and preventing any communication with those he cares about.

"If at the same time, the total environment inflexibly provides rewards and punishments only in terms of the new behavior to be obtained, and provides new human contacts around which to build up relationships, it is highly likely that the desired new behavior and attitudes will be learned."

In the last few years, prison officials have put this process to work, but they have disguised coercion as medical treatment. Their targets are the leaders and potential leaders of prisoners' resistance to inhumane prison rules and authorities.



ISOLATING THE LEADERS

The Special Programs Unit of the Illinois State Prison in Joliet was designed to deal with the "relatively small, but highly visible and significant element which is highly disruptive, difficult to control, and seriously threatening..." Some inmates sent to SPU were leaders of street gangs on the outside, others belonged to radical political organizations, and others were simply known as convicts who would not passively accept conditions in the prisons.

These men received no prior notice or hearing. Prison officials maintained that transfer to SPU was not punishment but only "special rehabilitative treatment."

All prisoners entering SPU were put in what was called Stage One -- 24-hour lock-up in cells with chicken wire fronts preventing any privacy; only one visit a month; and severely limited mail and reading material. A prisoner who passively accepted these conditions for 30 days was eligible for Stage Two where

privileges were increased. Thirty days good behavior in Stage Two brought Stage Three and more privileges.

After a year, SPU was at least temporarily eliminated in 1972 by a combination of prisoner resistance and court action. But the use of "treatment" techniques has grown, particularly in Federal prisons, to which both Federal and state prisoners may be shipped.



PERSONALITY "STRIPPED AWAY"

The US prison in Marion, Illinois has a "group therapy" program for selected prisoners, called the Asklepion Society.

According to a report by the Federal prisoners' Coalition at Marion, the prisoners assigned to this program are people who have appealed to the courts, Congress, and the public for a change of style and approach in US prisons.

One Marion prisoner wrote:

"The treatments or therapy consisted of a group of 'attacks' on one individual. This was where a whole group of inmates (10-20) would gang up on a person, and verbally abuse him by questions and statements generally starting out on a man's crime and progressing to his personal life and sex habits. The 'victim' would be humiliated, and his life pointed out to him as being a failure.

"His personality would be stripped away and he would be made to believe he was nothing, that all he had learned and taught in life was of little or no value and that he had to start new. This was accomplished by screaming and shouting, which on the occasion of these sessions could be heard throughout the institution."

Participants in the program were rewarded with better cells (off limits to other prisoners), and upper and downer pills available on request and other privileges. Therefore they were "completely shunned" by other inmates.

Marion prisoner Lanier Ramer, co-director of the Federal Prisoners' Coalition Public Information Committee, tells of meeting Alfredo Clark, transferred there from a Texas prison, who tried to get out of the "Society":

"He was called before a staff committee of senior administrators and warned against persisting with such nonsense... He was told he would be

placed in the hole, his previously earned good time off his sentence would be taken from him... and he would be transferred to worse conditions of confinement farther away from home."

PRISONERS FIGHT BACK

Despite their enforced isolation, prisoners have not accepted the behavior modification programs in silence. Last fall S.T.A.R.T. prisoners (Special Treatment and Rehabilitation Training) at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri staged a 65-day liquids-only "Fast for Rights" in protest of their unconstitutional treatment. In February, some went on a work struggle which continues today.

GUINEA PIGS, CARROTS AND STICKS

The crowning glory of the behavioral modification program will be the Federal Butner Behavioral Research Center in North Carolina. Butner is scheduled to open on October, 1973, under warden-psychiatrist Dr. Martin Groder, who set up the Asklepion Society at Marion.

Butner will have well-defined stages like SPU and S.T.A.R.T.--the highest one will allow prisoners the freedom of an enclosed "village green" complete with stores; once they have changed their behavior enough to satisfy the authorities.

But as at SPU and S.T.A.R.T., many prisoners may not go for the carrot. What kind of "treatment" will be used as the stick? Drug assaults and psychosurgery have been used in several "treatment centers," most notable the ultra-modern California Medical

Facility in Vacaville, California. In the words of its superintendent, Vacaville combines "group psychotherapy, intensive individual control and treatment, psycho-pharmacology (mind drugs), and anectine (a shock drug) conditioning."

Edward Sanchez, a participant in the "Fast for Rights" at S.T.A.R.T., had been in Vacaville. He wrote the following description of one of his seven anectine conditioning "treatments":

"Right away I feel a tingling sensation in my whole body, sort of like when your foot goes to sleep, then like somebody pushed a 200-lb. weight on my chest. All my air is driven from my body, then my muscles all relax, even my eyes until I can't move nothing."

Information taken from *No More Time*, a packet on behavioral modification in U.S. prisons by the Prisoners Survival Center in conjunction with the Massachusetts Lawyers Guild. The packet is free to prisoners and \$1.50 for non-prisoners. Write to Prisoners Survival Center, Box 553, Cambridge, Mass. 02139.

Workers Die, Machines Roll at GM

Los Angeles (LNS)--Two auto workers died of heart attacks in one California General Motors plant on January 18 and 19. In neither case was there a doctor in the plant, and no first aid was administered.



"You've been overworking yourself lately, Burrows. Keep it up!"

GM did not shut down the line. Instead of trying to get help, the line foreman warned the workers to watch their work and not to miss anything.

In another California GM plant, a stock chaser fell from his scooter due to a heart attack, on Jan. 10. A doctor arrived too late, with an empty oxygen tank.

GM's drive for increased productivity does not allow the assembly line to stop--even to rescue a dying man. And the work speed-ups have increased the incidents of heart attacks among workers.

In contrast to its negligence of workers' safety, GM has rescue units ready at all times to revive the line when it dies. There are stations throughout the plants to receive radio messages and inform mobile maintenance squads of a breakdown in the line. Help arrives in no more than two minutes.



Oil Barons Create "Shortages"

(CPS) Gasoline shortages are being reported throughout New England. Phillips Petroleum is closing its 1400 New England stations. Gibbs Oil is rationing gas to its 300 local outlets. New Hampshire and Boston recently offered contracts for gasoline for municipal vehicles and not a single major company submitted a bid. Industry officials predict severe shortages this summer, driving prices as high as 60¢ a gallon.

This gas shortage follows the well-publicized heating oil shortage last winter. The oil companies say it is all part of the "energy crisis."

They claim that: "It could go from crisis to disaster as early as the winter of 1973-74. Industries could be shut down because of lack of energy, resulting in great unemployment; homes and commercial establishments could be without sufficient energy for their daily needs. The day of low cost energy," they say, "is past."

But the energy crisis is not due to natural shortages. In fact, the most recent US Geological Survey estimates that the US has: oil reserves amounting to 80 times our 1971 consumption; gas reserves 100 times our '71 consumption; coal reserves 800 times our '71 consumption; and oil shale in almost unlimited quantities. These are just the US figures.

Legal Price Fixing

The current crisis results from an artificial shortage engineered by the oil companies to increase their prices, their tax benefits, and their profitability. Ever since the early 1930s, when the discovery of the huge East Texas oil fields drove the price of crude oil down to 10¢ a barrel, the major companies have exercised their political muscle to keep fuel supplies down and prices up. They do this several ways.

One is 'state market pro-rationing' which limits the production of domestic crude. Set up by the oil companies themselves and administered through the Interstate Oil Compact Commission (IOCC), this system limits oil pumping by using a forecast of 'reasonable market demand.' This means there is no surplus oil on the market, which eliminates price competition. Thus, the IOCC does what the oil companies cannot do directly -- fix prices.

This ploy kept the oil barons happy until the end of World War II, when they got their hands on cheap Middle East oil. They wanted to sell this oil in Europe, but they wanted to prevent each other from flooding the US market with it.

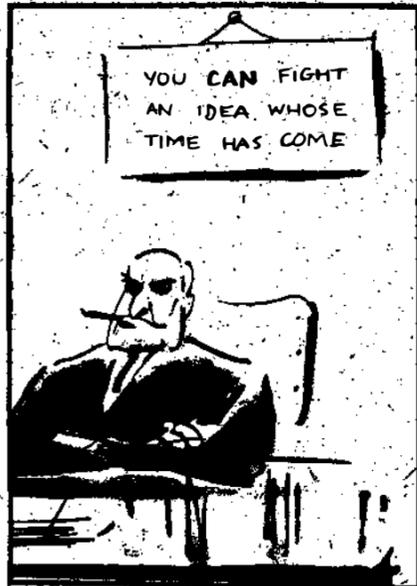
Nat. Security

The industry flexed its political muscle again, and in 1955 Congress empowered the President to impose quotas on petroleum imports in order to protect "national security." Since the controls became mandatory in 1959, imported oil has provided only 20% of total US consumption, although its market price is at least \$1 a barrel less than the domestic ooze.

The oil companies also reduced supply by limiting (until recently)

the development of alternative fossil fuels. Techniques for converting coal into gasoline, for instance, were invented in 1926 by German and American companies. (This process helped fuel the Nazi war machine.)

In 1944, the US Congress funded research on these processes. In 1951, the Bureau of Mines predicted gasoline made from coal and shale was within a few pennies of the price of gas made from crude oil. Again, the oil men flexed and Congress defunded the research in 1954.



Not content with creating these artificial shortages, the oil companies have used them in their drive for tax breaks. They argue that they can't afford to discover and develop new deposits unless their taxes are lowered. This argument has won them a depletion allowance worth about \$2 billion a year and other tax breaks totalling more than \$1.7 billion a year.

These tax concessions and the industry's ability to fix prices have made it one of the most profitable investments in the United States for years. To maintain that high profitability, the consumer has had to pay twice -- once in higher fuel prices and again in higher taxes.

Flies in the Ointment

The industry's profitability, however, has been threatened on several fronts in recent years.

First, some of the Mideast and Latin American countries with the richest oil deposits have formed an alliance (called OPEC), which has succeeded in getting higher royalties from the companies which produce and sell the oil.

Second, the US ecology movement has succeeded in thwarting many of the industry's expansion plans. The Alaskan pipeline, for instance, was to be private capital's most expensive venture ever. It was fought in the courts for several years and stopped by the Supreme Court. Environmentalists have also stopped off-shore drilling in many places, limited imports of explosive liquified natural gas and insisted cleaner, low-sulphur fuels be burned in urban areas.

Third, increasing anti-oil-company sentiment in the US has led Congress to cut the depletion allowance from twenty-seven and a half percent to twenty-two percent. Two years ago, the president of Humble Oil (now Exxon) said, "Public relations is now the industry's most serious problem." Besides the reaction to ecological damage, the companies have been criticized for promoting the US war in Indochina and the Portuguese war to hold its colonies in Africa, in order to control the oil resources in those areas.

Counter-Attack

Today's fuel-shortage crisis is part of the oil monopolists' counter-attack. The industry knew domestic demand was rising, yet they cut down domestic exploration. They knew the US needed more refineries, yet they built them abroad for cheap land and labor. And throughout the 1960s, they continued to prevent the development of shale and coal conversion-to-gasoline processes.

Pointing to the crisis, the companies are already asking for a higher depletion allowance. Nixon and members of Congress are already pushing legislation which would get around the courts' decisions on the Alaskan pipeline and other destructive projects. All the shortage publicity also prepares consumers for higher prices, which keep the companies' profits up despite the higher royalties they have to pay overseas.

At the same time, the oil monopolies are revising their system of controls. The increased royalties to the OPEC countries have led the companies to increase the price of their foreign oil -- therefore the import quotas are no longer so needed. Nixon has just proposed replacing them with a more flexible system. Also, in the past ten years the oil companies have bought up 50% of the nation's coal; they are now eager to have the government subsidize research on coal-to-gasoline conversion, since the operation will be firmly under their control.

The major oil companies now control 72% of the nation's natural gas, 50% of the coal, and 80% of the atomic energy resources. In the future they hope to develop the same control over the supply and price of all energy sources that they have so successfully exercised over petroleum.



Africans Classed as Children

Johannesburg (LNS)--The South Africa Publications Control Board classifies all Africans together with children of other races under 12 years old for the purposes of movie-going, according to the South African Race Relations News.

Thus, Africans are prohibited from seeing certain films classified "not for showing to Bantu and children under 12 years."

Down on Jane

New York (LNS)--A resolution was submitted to the Maryland General Assembly on March 6 declaring Jane Fonda "persona non grata" because of her anti-war activism and calling for a boycott of her films. The New York Times reported that there were no objections to the resolution.

Congress Impotent

Washington (LNS)--Senator J. W. Fulbright, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said Feb. 15: "There is no practical way we can prevent the President immediately or in the next few months from bombing Cambodia." "I don't suppose there is any way if he decided to bomb Burma tomorrow; I don't know how we could stop him from it. It's the nature of the government." He was right, too.

DON'T KNOCK OPPORTUNITY?

by Phil S. Shaftly

There's no discrimination against women in our land of opportunity. Anyway, Phyllis Schlafly says there isn't. Any woman who has recently looked for **employment** can tell you about the abundance of job offerings just waiting for her to make a decision about which door of opportunity she wishes to open. Just think of the kind of high life style a working woman could enjoy on the type of income usually offered to her: a ninety dollar a month apartment, used furniture, a doctor bill occasionally, shoes for the kids once a year, and with the help of food stamps, a fairly normal low-nutritional American diet.

A quick look at the available **employment** as reported by Illinois Wesleyan will show how egalitarian this non-sexist economic system is.

Wesleyan's Employment Service
April: Summer Employment Listing

Women's jobs

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Brandtville waitress | \$1.40/hr. |
| Fredericks clerk | 1.65/hr. |
| Nursing home dietary helper | 1.85/hr. |
| Ramada Inn maid | 1.60/hr. |

Men's jobs

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Beau Bonnet Nursery | \$2.00/hr. to start |
| Beer Nuts Inc. | 3.10/hr. days |
| | 3.25/hr. nights |
| | Over 40 hrs. time and a half |
| Carpenter's helper | according to exp. |

Notice that the jobs for women don't even reach two dollars an hour, where as for men there isn't a job for under two dollars an hour.

Check the highly acclaimed newspaper, the **Pantagraph**. Notice how the ads are **divided** into neat little rows **designating** the necessary sexual requirements. A handy tidbit of information telling the prospective employee whether or not they have the primary requirement, internal or external sexual organs.

But there's no discrimination between men and women on the jobs market. In the May 9th edition of the Pantagraph under the help wanted female there was an ad that read: "Attention Housewives. Would you like to become a cook or housekeeper in a modern rehabilitation nursing center?" I can just envision hundreds of weary housewives, looking for some stimulating, meaningful work to supplement the family's income and to get away from the drudgery of the house, **trampling** over each other in the rush to apply for this challenging position. Why it's the opportunity of a life time! It's a job that's perfectly suited for a woman; cooking, cleaning and helping to care for the sick. Other than having children, what else is a **woman qualified to do?**

What kind of self respecting woman would want to work at a job that's **designated** for men, like a service representative (again May 9th issue of the Pantagraph): Cadillac Service Representative. Unique opportunity for an aggressive, personable young man."

Traditionally, qualities of strength and perseverance are associated with

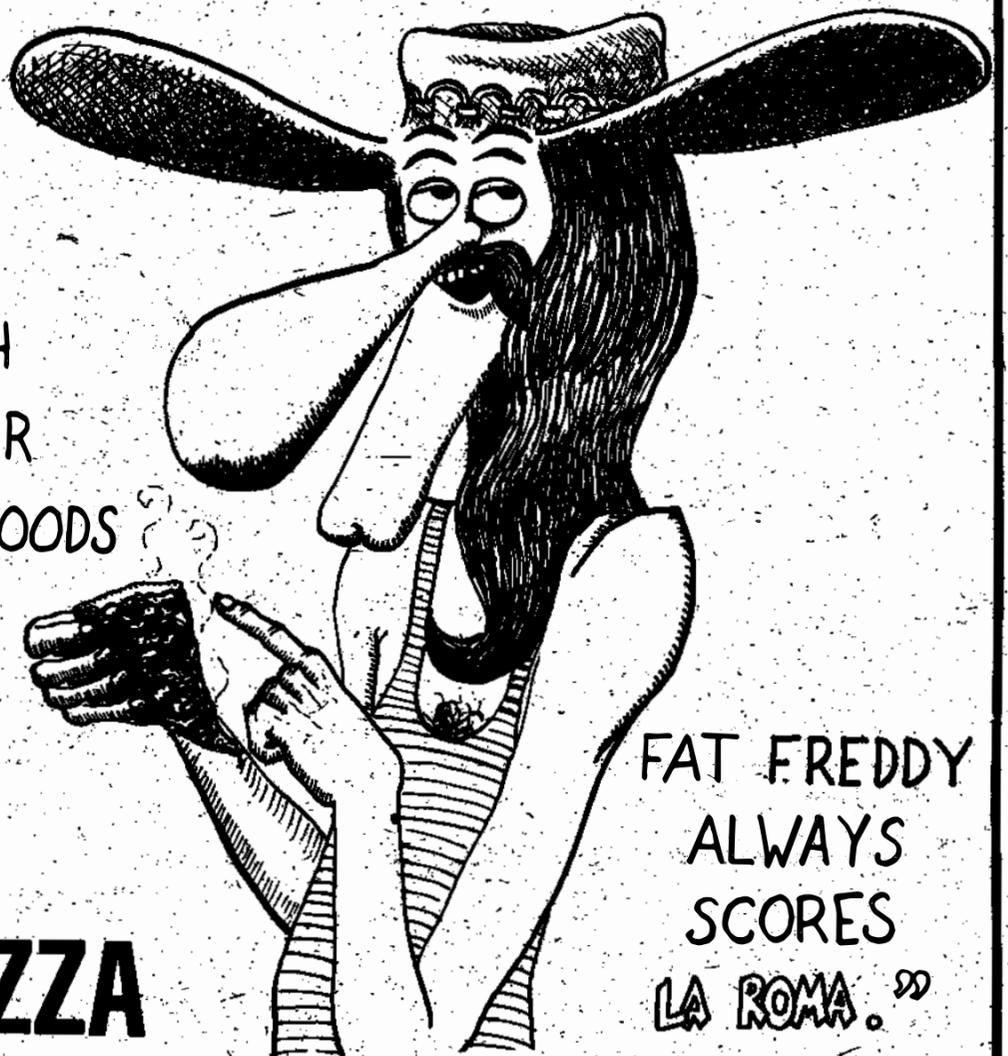
the male, while sparkling personality and sociability are attributed to the female. It is interesting to note how poorly these traditions are upheld in the above ads: the woman must be strong and solid, while the man must be agreeable and gregarious. Consider a waitress, who must combine strength, skill, personality, and level-headedness or lose her job. Now consider the business executive whose inefficiency or rudeness would usually be passed over because he's "under a lot of pressure." And yet we all are told that women are too emotional to take responsibility.

Women don't need to **work**, after all, what are men here for? (Didn't Mrs. Schlafly say somethin like that?) What about those women who do have to support themselves without the benefit of a **man's** financial assistance. Is it really possible for a woman to support herself, let alone any children that she might have, in a society that persists in discriminating against her on grounds of sex and that constantly frustrates her efforts to earn her own keep? Is it possible for a woman to earn enough money to get an education when the only jobs available to her are those that are low income, low status, and long hours. Only a woman who has never had to work to support herself or her children could agree with an extremely privileged, upper-middle class woman, namely Phyllis Schlafly, who is paranoid of "Commies" and Betty Friedan. If every woman who is against the ERA would attempt to find employment that would keep her living in the style she is accustomed to, then there would be, in the near future a massive switch over for the passage of the ERA.

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WHAT IS

PRISON LIKE ?

What is prison like? It is not the same for everyone. The prison I know may be different from other's conceptions. Prison is a place where the first prisoner you see looks like an all American college boy, and you are surprised. Later, you are disgusted because people on the outside still have the same prejudices about prisoners that you used to have. Prison is a place where you write letters and cannot think of anything to say, then you gradually write fewer and fewer letters and finally you stop writing altogether.

Prison is a place where your hope is eternal, where each parole board appearance means a chance to get out, even if the odds are hopelessly against you. Prison is a place

where the flame in every man burns low. For some it goes out, but for most, it flickers weakly, sometimes it flashes brightly, but it never seems to burn as bright as it once did.

Prison is a place where you find grey hairs in your head, or where you find you hair disappearing. It is a place where you get false teeth, stronger glasses and aches and pains you never felt before. It is a place where you grow old and worry.

Prison is a place where you hate through clenched teeth, where you want to beat, kick and scratch and you wonder if the psychologist knows what he is talking about when he says you actually hate yourself. Prison is a place where you learn that nobody needs you, that the outside world goes on without you.

Prison is a place where you can go for years without feeling the touch of a human hand, where you can go for months without hearing a kind word. It is a place where your friendships are shallow. Prison is a place where you hear about a friend's divorce, and you did not even know he was married. It is a place where you hear about your neighbor's kids graduating from high school when you didn't know they had started yet.

Prison is a place where you feel sorry for yourself. Then you get disgusted with yourself for feeling sorry for yourself. Then you get mad for feeling disgusted and then try to mentally change the subject. Prison is a place where you are smarter than the parole board because you know which guys will go straight and which ones will not. You are wrong as often as the board members are, but you never admit it and neither do they. Prison is a place where you forget the sound of a baby's cry, you forget the sound of a dog's bark or even the sound of the dial tone on the telephone.

Prison is a place where you wait for a promised visit. When it does not come, you worry about a car accident. When you find out, the reason your visitors could not come, you are glad because it was not serious, and disappointed because such a little thing could keep them from coming to see you.

Prison is a place where a letter from home or from a lawyer can be like a telegram from the War Department. When you see it lying there on your bed, you are afraid to open it, but you do it anyway and you usually end up disappointed or angry.

Prison is a place where you see men you do not admire and you wonder if you are like them. It is a place where you strive to remain civilized, but you lose ground and know it. Prison is a place where you forget what put you there, where you have a vague idea that you are being punished, but why so harshly.

Prison is a place where, if you are married, you watch your marriage die. It is a place where you learn that absence does not make the heart grow fonder, and where you stop blaming your wife for wanting a real life instead of a fading memory of one.

Prison is a place where you go to bed before you are tired, where you pull the blanket over your head when you are not cold. It is a place where you escape...by reading, by playing cards, by dreaming, or by going mad.

Prison is a place where you fool yourself, where you promise yourself you will live a better life, when you leave. Sometimes you do, but more often you do not.

Prison is a place where you get out someday. When you do, you wonder how everyone else can be so calm when you are excited. When the bus driver goes over twenty-five miles per hour, you want to tell him to slow down, but you do not because you know it is foolish.

Prison is a place.....

the
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general store

Stock Up

In our joint effort to fight a never-ending battle for Truth, Justice, and the American Way, The Joint is offering a: **Rolling Paper Sale**

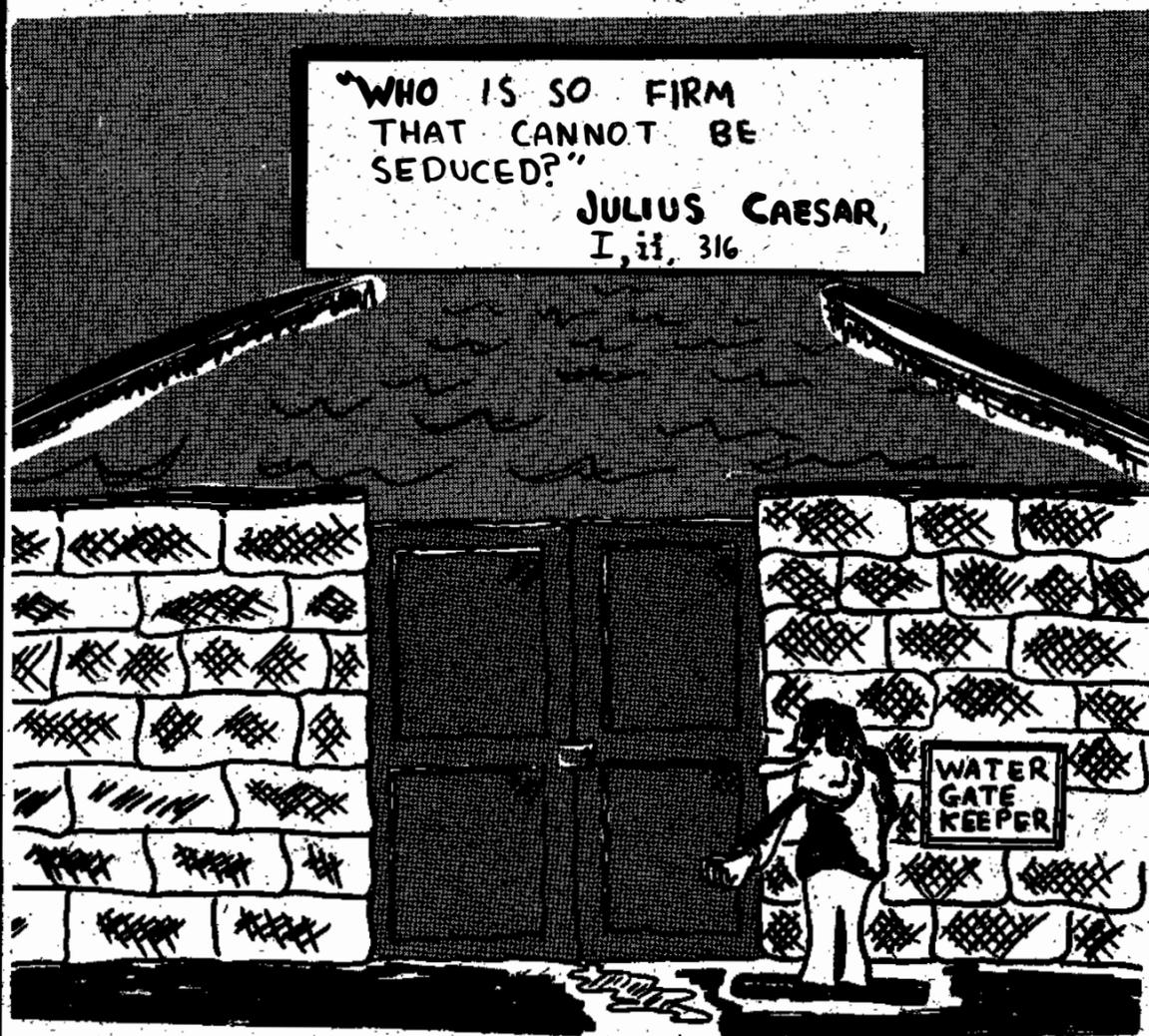
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