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The Keep

The Post Amerikan (1972-2004)

The Post Amerikan Project

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Post Amerikan

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BLOOMINGTON / NORMAL

15¢

POST-AMERIKAN

VOL 2 NO 3

DEC. 1972



Berlo resigns!

PRICE INCREASE

Don't say we didn't warn you.

If you saw the last Post, we hope you saw the article about the possible price increase (we put our very biggest headline on it.)

We didn't want to do it, but we had to.

Our LNS subscription runs out at the end of June. It'll cost us \$20 a month after that. We have to start paying rent for the first time. Cost of pressure lettering for our headlines recently went up 50%. And, because trees and wood and lumber products are getting scarce, a 7% increase in our printery newsprint costs will be passed on to us beginning with this issue.

Besides all that, summer beginning and students leaving have discouraged advertisers. We have about \$100 less worth of ads in this issue than the last. And we lost money on the last issue.

The Post started in April, 1972, as an 8-page paper for 15¢. The first four issues, the largest a 20-pager, all sold for 15¢, and a high percentage of the paper was ads.

Since last July, the Post has cost

only a dime, and has never been less than 16 pages. Ever since February, every Post has been at least 24 pages, and two of them were 32 pages. That's four times as much copy as the first Post, and better copy for less money.

And now we've got to raise the price back up to 15¢. We hope you'll stay with us.

When we announced the possible price increase last issue, we suggested that enough contributions and/or subscriptions could keep the Post a dime. One person, who is hereby extended much thanks, sent us \$20. That's a lot for one person, but it was our only contribution, and not enough by itself. It'll pay our July LNS bill.

We also got subscriptions--more than we've ever received at one time, but it was only \$5 worth. We decided that lowering the subscription price to \$1 was a good idea, so we're gonna keep it that way for a while. Thanks to all those who sent in subs, and thanks in advance to all you who might fill out this subscription blank right here. (Send a subscription to a friend, too.)

SUBSCRIBE!

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

name _____
address _____ city _____
state _____ zip _____
comments _____

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

THE Post

The Post-American 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.

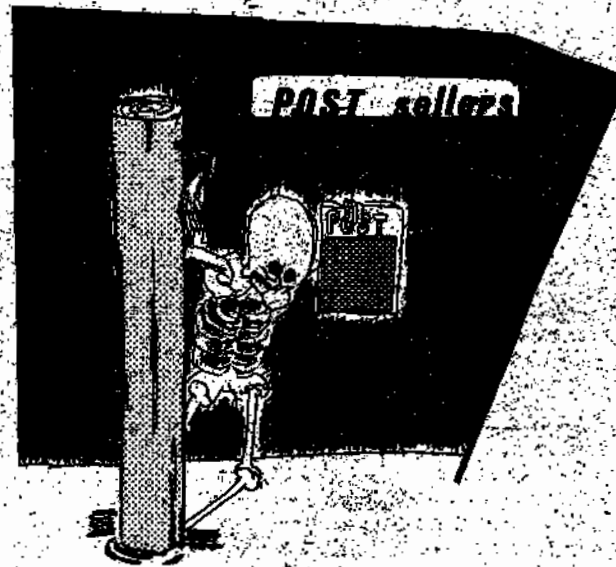
Decisions are made collectively by Post-American workers at almost weekly meetings which will be scheduled in the paper every issue. Like this:



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

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.

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.



BLOOMINGTON

- The Joint, 415 N. Main
- DA's Liquors, Oakland and Main
- Medusa's Book Store, 109 W. Front
- Maple Grove Trading Co., 310 1/2 N. Main
- News Nook, 402 1/2 N. Main
- Book Hive, 103 W. Front
- Bottle Shop, 1201 E. Oakland
- The Cake Box, 511 S. Denver
- Gaston's Barber Shop, 202 1/2 N. Center
- Wig Wham, 1010 W. Washington

NORMAL

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

Lake Bloomington

- Green Gables

Personals

PAMELA SIOUX HOGANS! We are proud to announce the arrival of triplets, born May 21 to Ms. Lenin and sextuplets, born May 27 to Ms. T.C.

--Roosevelt Street

DAN & RICK,
Stay away! The tests came out positive!

HELP! I am trapped in the middle of a convoluted sentence, designed somehow to work against either itself or somebody else and lost somewhere that it missed it's opening point!

Bill

I remember a summer as while as all expansiveness when me and old Billy J. used to walk embracing other and falling down all the time. Poor Billy J., you know, got killed in a head-on. Life's always that don't you think?

E. L. Masters

Mung is over. We thought we'd let you know.

WIN!

YET ANOTHER CONTEST!

To those creative readers of this paper who feel the need to stimulate their mental physiques, the Post offers one more thrilling contest. WIN BIG PRIZES!!!

In twenty-five(25) words or more, contestants should write on the following: (a) the possibility of intelligent life among members of the CIA; (b) why I voted for S.S. "Joe" Schneider; (c) fifteen (15) entertaining things a person can do in the presidential marionette bathtub; or (d) why everybody in the Bloomington/Normal area would find it worthwhile and expansive experience to subscribe to the Post.

For the purposes of processing contestants should send one (1) dollar.

First Prize is a kitten. So is Second. Consolation prizes, which all contestants receive is the next ten(10) issues of the Post.

ENTER TODAY!!!! WE'LL probably have this contest tomorrow.

THE COVER:

We wish David Berlo the sincerest success with his next employers.

LOCAL OFFICIALS VIOLATE STATE LAW



"Everything is beautiful....."

Private financial interests of several officials in local government point to violations of a recent State Attorney General's ruling, as well as concrete violations of state law.

Among those officials are: Stanford S. Schneider, recently-elected member of the Bloomington City Council; Paul Krueger, Bloomington city treasurer; Arther Tompkins and Melvin D. Schultz, both McLean County Board members.

Basis for conflict of interest charges was laid when William Scott, attorney general, ruled that an officeholder cannot continue in office if he owns stock in a bank serving as a depository for the unit of government, according to the May 17 Pantagraph.

Five County board members who own bank stocks questioned Welch on that ruling's effect, the May 19 Pantagraph said. Welch refused to name the five stockholders.

Three of those five did not list their bank stock on the statement of economic interest forms that state law requires them to file.

But two of these five County board members did declare their bank stock ownership: Melvin D. Schultz and Arthur W. Tompkins.



Schultz, chairman of the McLean County Board, listed his shares in the First National Bank of Normal on his economic disclosure form. Schultz is Vice President and Trust Officer for that bank.

Tompkins' disclosure form showed his shares in Bloomington's People's Bank, as well as his stock in General Telephone and Electronics, SCM Corporation, Eastman Kodak, General Electric, General Motors, Funk Seeds International, U.S. Steel, Exxon, and Westinghouse Electric. Tompkins is a director of State Farm.

SCHNEIDER HIDES STOCKHOLDINGS

Stanford S. Schneider is off to a great start as city councilman.

Several weeks ago, supporters of striking garbage men lined Schneider's Country Club Place estate with piles of garbage, in protest of the council's refusal to offer a serious wage increase.

And now, unless this reporter needs glasses badly, Schneider may be facing a year in jail.

Section 4A-107 of the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act states: "Any person required to file a statement of economic interests under this Article who willfully files a false or incomplete statement shall be fined not to exceed \$1000 or imprisoned in a penal institution other than the penitentiary for a term not to exceed one year, or both.

First question on the Statement of Economic Interests for local officials says: "List the name and instrument of ownership in any entity doing business with the unit of local government in relation to which the person is required to file, in which the ownership interest held by the person at the date of filing is in excess of \$5000 fair market value or from which dividends in excess of \$1200 were received during the preceding calendar year."

Schneider owns 100 shares of stock in the Corn Belt Bank. Their total par value is \$10,000, but Schneider did not list his stock on his economic disclosure form.

Schneider's stock ownership is listed in the Corn Belt Bank's Certificate of List of Stockholders, which is document 71-738 in the County Recorder's Office. The stockholder list was filed February 1, 1971.



This reporter checked every Corn Belt Bank transfer of stock certificate filed for February, 1971. None show Schneider disposing of his holdings in the Corn Belt Bank.

The Corn Belt Bank does do business with the City of Bloomington--it is a depository for city funds, according to information secured from the city clerk's office.

Since Schneider's ownership interest was over \$5000 and the bank does do business with the unit of local government in relation to which the person is required to file, Schneider was required by law to list his Corn Belt Bank holdings.

But he didn't.

And even if Schneider did report his holdings, he would still be endangered by the attorney general's ruling, as long as that ruling could be applied to city as well as county governments.

CITY TREASURER, TOO

City Treasurer Paul Krueger, Schneider's neighbor on Country Club Place, also owns stock in the Corn Belt Bank. Krueger's stock is only recently acquired. Document 73-393 shows that 60 shares of Corn Belt Bank stock (par value, \$6000) transferred to Krueger from Barbara and Alonzo Dolan on January 2, 1973.

Krueger's statement of economic interest, coincidentally filed the same day as Schneider's, contains no mention of the Corn Belt Bank stock.

The May 19 Pantagraph presented State's Attorney Paul Welch's legal opinion on a conflict of interest question brought up in May, 1972. The question: Does County Board Chairman Melvin Schultz's job as VP and trust officer in the First National Bank constitute a conflict of interest?

Welch's answer: No, because as a board member, Schultz has no control over how much money shall be deposited in a given bank.

But as Bloomington City Treasurer, Paul Krueger certainly has power to decide how much money shall be deposited in the Corn Belt Bank.

Schneider is a State Farm regional agency vice president. Krueger is a former director and finance VP at Funk Seeds International.

Not the usual type of defendants found in McLean County courts.

One wonders if Welch would prosecute violations of the State Governmental Ethics Act as vigorously as the more common blue-collar crimes.



TENANTS' UNION SPEAKS!

The Normal/Bloomington Tenants' Union people held their first meeting Tuesday May 29, to discuss how to finalize their plans for a Tenants' Union.

The meeting, officially titled a "pre-organizational meeting," consisted of a very general rap and discuss on what a tenants' union is and what it does. Basically a tenants' union is a group of tenants who band together to improve their generally rotten housing conditions. Needless to state, Normal/Bloomington is ripe for such a group to form. Housing complaints have been common indeed, epidemic in Normal, for the last two years.

Specific ways that a tenants' union could help people were discussed at the meeting. These ways included but are not limited to: (a) arbitration--The tenants' union will act as an arbitrating body in tenant/landlord and tenant/tenant disputes over such items as noise levels, amount of rent to be paid, repair delays, amount of security deposit to be returned, etc. (b) model lease--Leases are a perennial problem for the students of ISU and Wesleyan. Most students sign their leases after only a perfunctory reading only dimly understanding what they have signed. On more than one occasion, student renters have signed contracts with such unfair clauses as a confession of judgement, which eradicates all of the tenant's legal rights, thereby making him financially responsible for any complaint the landlord chooses to bring against him. The Tenants' Union will work to have all local landlords adopt a model lease that will insure the tenant of her/his rights.

In connection with the model lease, the Tenants' Union will provide a (c) landlord listing--This listing will inform tenants of fair landlords to rent from and blacklist landlords whose sole motive is pure capitalistic profit, without regard to basic tenants' rights, such as privacy, peace, and freedom from undue expense.

(d) Apartment listing--The possibility of listing apartments for rent was also discussed. The idea was mentioned that by listing only apartments and houses owned by just and equitable landlords, "thieving landlords" who would not be able to rent their apartments would thus become more concerned with mitigating their housing offenses.



COUNSELS TENANTS

(e) Counseling--One of the major work areas of the Tenant's Union will be tenant counseling. On a day to day basis this will involve informing tenants of their basic legal rights. For instance, several complaints have already been handled by the Tenants' Union on the problem of security deposits. These students needed to know how they could regain their security deposits and how to file in small claims court. The Tenants' Union is educating students to serve as counselors on such problems.

(f) Newsletter--The Union will publish a monthly newsletter to inform their members of landlords and rental practices, and to keep their members abreast of the struggle for decent housing in Bloomington/Normal.

(g) Survey--The Champaign-Urbana Tenants' Union conducted a massive survey of all the apartments in their area. This survey was twofold: (1) a rating by the tenant of the apartment on such basics as number of rooms, amount of rent, level of illumination, quality and speed of repairs, return of security deposit, etc, and (2) a rating by the landlords on such problems as lease breakage, apartment cleanliness at time of tenants' departure, prompt rent payment, etc. The information generated by this study has served to guide and direct the tenants of Champaign-Urbana in their housing struggles. The feasibility of conducting such a survey in Normal/Bloomington was discussed. The consensus of opinion was that course credit should be given to people who work on such a survey, and an attempt will be made to organize a class for the sole purpose of conducting the survey.

Other areas mentioned but not discussed due to lack of time were housing inspection teams, emergency repair loans, legal referral, rent withholding.

The fifteen people at the meeting were generally optimistic about starting the Tenants' Union. Said Tenants' Union Spokesperson Tom DeMarini, "More people need to get involved. We need people to staff the office, to answer the phone and type letters, to interview landlords, to put together the newsletter, to do all the work that a tenants' union does. We want to be set up and handling complaints by late August."

Tenants or landlords who have questions or problems should call 438-2571 and a Tenants' Union representative will help you. People interested in joining and/or working with the Union should call the same number and leave their name and address.

Said student attorney Rick Syre, "The bad rental practices that force four students to pay \$320.00 a month for a flimsy plastic apartment must be stopped. To alleviate these practices the tenants must start their organization, get the ball rolling, now!"

ANTI-TENANT TIPS FROM ENEMY'S LIPS

(CPS) "The most important thing you can do to avoid tenant problems in a new development is to avoid signing tenants who are apt to cause problems. This means you must use a careful screening program as part of your leasing procedure."

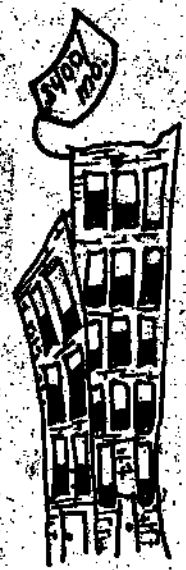
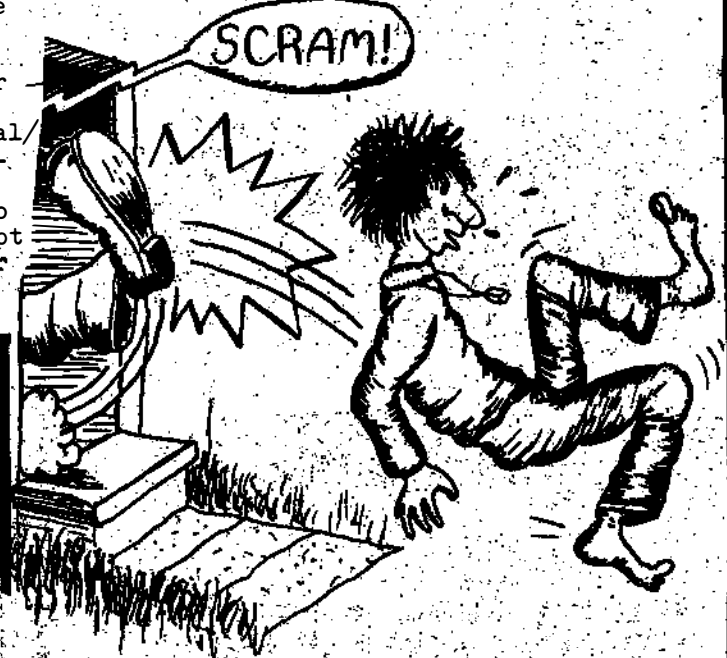
So says William D. Sally, vice-president of a Chicago real estate company, in the January 1973 issue of *National Real Estate Investors*. His article is called "Avoid Tenant Problems By Avoiding Problem Tenants--Proper Action Minimizes Movements." Mr. Sally advises other landlords not to recognize tenant groups: "Negotiating with groups, we've found, is dangerous." But his main advice is to screen out militant tenants in the beginning.

"Expensive though it is," this landlord says, "we've used credit reporting firms who provide home visits to find out how a prospective tenant lives. They make surprise visits, and if we don't like the report, we reject the person's application. Of course, the applicant is told about the home visit when he fills out the application and is charged \$10 for the credit report,

but he isn't told when the visit will be made."

"Taking over an existing development poses unique problems," he writes. "One way to deal with the problem, which is practical when new owners have taken over the property, is to cancel all existing leases. This then gives you the chance to screen all the present tenants and deny lease renewals to the undesirable ones."

Mr. Sally says, "Our policy has always been to negotiate with individuals, never with groups," even when a tenant group "picketed our offices and even stooped to using a

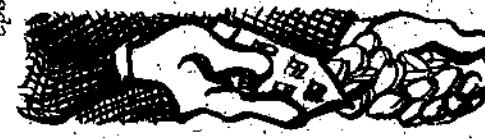
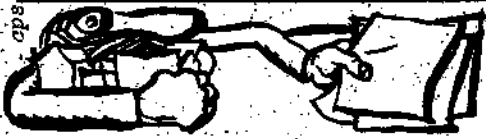


blind woman to intimidate the president of our firm." He urged apartment complex owners to publish regular newsletters, so tenants would get news about changes from them and not from tenant groups.

"The tenant movement is here to stay," he concludes, "and will become more aggressive unless management responds properly."



(Information from *Tenants Outlook*, National Tenants Organization, D.C.)



In the past 2 weeks there's been at least seven 10-speed bikes ripped off in Bloomington-Normal that we know of, and probably a lot more. Many of us have been pretty careless about locking our bikes up securely. We had our bikes locked up on the porch two weeks ago--the next morning they were gone; the bikes weren't chained around a solid object, but just locked to themselves. Luckily, we got ours back. But we know there's a really good market for 10-speeds; the police told us the recovery rate is only 25%.

People rip off bikes for a lot of different reasons. There are professional rings of people who have bolt-cutters and vans to transport bikes. There are also people who do it as a small time business. Whatever the reason, it is a pretty fucked-up thing to do. There are many people who have bikes because they can't afford or don't want to deal with cars. For these people, their bike is their only means of transportation, and sometimes the only possession they have.

If you know somebody who is into ripping off bikes, rap to them and ask them to stop it. Please don't buy a bike that you know has been ripped off, as this is only going to encourage more bike thefts. And you may be the next one to get ripped off. If you do it yourself, cut it out!

If you own a bike (10 speed or otherwise) and you are interested in hanging on to it for a while, here are some things you can do:

- 1) Look for the serial number of your bike. It is usually located under the seat, or on the bottom of the bike. When you find it, write it down some place so you won't forget it.
- 2) If your bike doesn't have a serial number, you can have your social security number engraved on it. You can get this done for free, at either the Normal or Bloomington police station.
- 3) Be sure you know pertinent information on your bike --- make, model, year, any identifying marks, etc. If your bike does get ripped off, you will have a lot better chance of getting it back if you can provide the local law enforcement officials with a good description of the bike.

Lock Your Bike

4) If it's possible, keep your bike with you at all times. If you have to chain it outside, and you won't be able to keep an eye on it, then be sure you have a heavy lock and chain. DO NOT buy the kind of chain that is a thin cable with a combination lock on the chain. This kind of chain is a snap to cut with wire-cutters. Instead, get a case-hardened steel link chain, the heavier the bet better. It should be at least six feet long so that you can lock the bike around a stationary object. Never leave a bike locked only to itself; anybody could pick it up and walk off with it. Run the chain through the rear wheel and the frame, at the very least. If you have the kind of bike that has a quick-release hub (a little lever through the hub and axle) then you have to run the chain through the front wheel also.



PEDESTALERS BEWARE!

5) When you buy a lock, buy a brand name one (Master brand is good). A combination lock is okay, but can be broken. If you can spare the bread, get a five-pin tumbler lock. It will set you back four or five bucks, but it's worth it in the long run.

6) Never, never, never leave your bike outside at night, even if it is locked. Late at night, with a lot of time and not many people around, anyone with a bolt cutter can cut your chain and take the bike. This may present a problem for people living in the dorms, as it might be a hassle to keep a bike in your room. Maybe dorm people would try to get together with other people in the dorm who have bikes, and see if you could get the bureaucrats who run the dorms to provide indoor bike racks, in a location that is not too isolated.

Bike owners have got to start getting together. In Champaign, 2,000 bike people went to the city with a petition. As a result, Champaign is going to build a system of bike paths throughout the city. We can do it too, if we want to bad enough.

But there is still the problem of what to do if you know someone who is into ripping off bikes, and you know that you don't want to deal with the police, cause jail just doesn't help people. We think that it is a really hard question, because we don't want to fuck anyone over, but on the other hand, most of us use our bikes to get to work, school or other places where we have to be. We just don't have the luxury of a car, and without our bikes we're back on the streets with our thumbs out. It's a really shitty thing to rip off somebody's bike; think about it.

Maybe if anyone has any ideas on how to deal with bike thieves in a non-pig manner, they could write to the Post-American with suggestions. Hopefully we could find some way to educate people to the difference between ripping off the system, and ripping off your sisters and brothers.

ann, girl, ken, jeanette, duggan

ARE YOU SURE THIS IS THE WAY TO

Lord Nelson's

mention this ad... for 10% discount

LATEST IN FASHION - FOR GUYS & GALS
N-W CORNER OF JEFFERSON & MAIN, BLOOMINGTON

WOMEN



The "Rap on Rape" sponsored by the Women's Center was a smashing success. The festivities included a pot luck dinner, an organizational meeting, presentations by Charm and Susie, a talk by women from Chicago Women Against Rape (WAR), and a self defense demonstration by Yolanda Bush. The pot luck was highlighted by Linda's Swedish Chop Suey, Michelle's, and Mary's cheesecake.

During the business portion, we organized a steering committee of women who will coordinate Women's Center activities. The Steering Committee was designed as an organizational experiment to be tried for three months. The Committee will pull together semi-weekly programs this summer and attempt to coordinate all Women's Center programs, such as Liberation School and outreach work. The committee will meet at least weekly throughout the summer and is designed for women who have a high level of commitment to the women's movement, and who would like to do coordination work. Six women volunteered for the steering committee. Any other individual or group of women who are interested and can relate to the women's movement are invited to send a representative to the Steering Committee. The committee will seek input from all women in order to be of maximum utility to the women's group. Anyone interested in joining the Steering Committee or who has ideas to contribute should call Susie at 828-7026 or Linda at 829-3576 to find out when meetings are being held.

Project Classes

Several women have volunteered to facilitate and organize informal classes around women's issues. Anne and Jeanette will coordinate a self-help group. Gail will organize the bicycle repair course. Barb, Ellen, and Susie will serve as convenors for a woman's history and literature course. In addition, as a result of the rape workshop, there is a great likelihood that a self defense course will be formed. Watch for more information on the Liberation School.

Another item discussed at the business meeting concerned an outreach program. Several members of the Tuesday night rap group volunteered to put together a packet of literature and information to distribute to new women, throughout the community, and at ISU Preview, summer school, and fall registration. If you would like to help with outreach work call Charm 827-6309.

The Tuesday night rap group will continue to meet. Everyone interested is invited to attend, especially new women. Up till now our interests have fluctuated according to the group. One general focus has been on personal issues. We frequently read and discuss articles at our meetings. Also, several times our discussions and ideas have stirred us to action such as the ERA booth, writing an article about the Friedan-Schlaflly debate, and coordinating the Rap on Rape. As new people join the group, we hope to grow in whatever direction people desire. Call Barb at 452-4378 to find out where we will be meeting.

Following the organizational meeting were presentations of articles about rape by Charm and Susie. Their talks are written up in the adjacent articles.

CWAR

Three representatives from the Chicago Women Against Rape discussed the rape crisis line and what they are doing to combat rape. Mary Meyer defined rape as a political act of violence against women. She sees rape as growing out of our violent society that encourages violence in men and passivity in women. Rape also depends on the idea that women are public property. Therefore, stopping rape involves dealing with sexist structures and attitudes throughout our society.

The other speakers related their experiences on the crisis line. Many of their callers request information. Crisis calls come from women who have been raped. Women from the crisis line go with women to the police, obtain lawyers, medical help and give the woman counseling and support. Other calls come from women who have been raped some time ago who are finally feeling able to talk about their experience. The speakers noted the extreme isolation of the high school aged woman who is raped. They also said that media publicity has been most effective in spreading information about the crisis line. CWAR has formed a group of rape victims who will share their feelings and experiences. Several rape victims have later become active in the CWAR. The specific cases mentioned by the women showed the blatant brutality and degradation women face in the judicial system in reporting or trying to prosecute a rape.

From their description it is clear that a woman has the best chance of prosecuting a rape:

- 1) if she has been badly bruised (preferably a broken jaw or other bodily injury) indicating that she has attempted to fight the rapist.
- 2) if evidence of penetration (sperm) can be proven
- 3) if there was a witness
- 4) if the woman has an unblemished reputation of purity.
- 5) if the woman is white, rich, prominent, and not poor, black, Indian, Mexican, or sexually active.
- 6) if the rapist can be positively identified.

Therefore, we can see that the judicial system is sexist, racist, paternalistic, and pervaded with a Victorian image of women in regard to rape.

The women from CWAR also mentioned Operation Whistle Stop on the south side of Chicago. The area is flooded with people who carry whistles. If someone sees an assault, attack, or other crime taking place, they blow their whistle and go call the police. Upon hearing a whistle, other people are supposed to blow their whistles and run out into the streets. The plan has been effective in cutting down on street crime. However, the CWAR women noted that Operation Whistlestop has not cut down on rape because rapes often happen in homes or other private, isolated places. Possibly a whistle campaign could be effective in the ISU campus area.

Yo Steals Show

After the CWAR discussion, Yo gave a fantastic self-defense demonstration. The basic idea in self defense is for women to develop a consciousness where we feel confident to think through and deal with a situation. Self-defense is primarily quick action used after sizing up a situation, rather than pure

violence. However, it is important for women to overcome our fear of violence and feel able to fight if we need to. Yo has agreed to help organize a self defense class. Call someone on the Steering Committee for more information on self defense classes.

In attendance was Polly Potskin, who brought up an excellent point about developing sisterhood to the point where women feel free to call upon each other for help. Women should not have to go places alone or be dependent upon men for protection. We should think about organizing women's neighborhood escort committees so women do not have to fear going out alone.

The next potluck, meeting, and speaker, film, or discussion will be on Sunday June 24 at 6:00, at as yet an undetermined place. Watch for posters or call one of the steering committee members.

Many thanks to everyone who made the Rap on Rape possible--CWAR, "Yo" Bush, Charm, Susie, Jack Davis, and everyone who brought food and contributed to a really fine experience. People came together who have not been together for a long time. It may be the start of a new growth and expansion period for the women of Bloomington-Normal.

Barb Wilson



Sexual Rip-offs

Germaine Greer, in her article "Seduction is a Four-Letter Word," exposes the different kinds of rape that women succumb to, and men go unpunished for, all the time.

Many men believe that rape is impossible, that every woman subconsciously desires rape. It is true that women don't defend themselves with any great efficiency against rapists. However, Greer sees this tendency not to defend oneself as an outgrowth of the induced passivity that is characteristic of women as they are conditioned. She says that, "Most women have no idea how to defend themselves, and no concept of themselves as people with a right to resist physical misuse with violence." Rape is easier than it should be.

Most of the men who do go to jail for rape are black men, and nearly all of them are poor. This doesn't mean that most rapists are poor and black by any means. Most of us have been victims of "the commonest form of noncriminal rape"--rape by fraud. Greer asserts that when a man puts pressure of any kind on a woman to achieve intercourse--false promises of an enduring relationship, threats of ending the relationship if the woman does not acquiesce, economic, emotional, or physical pressures--that woman is the victim of rape.

"Sexual rip-offs are part of every woman's daily experience." They do not have the strangeness of a disaster, and thus they more subtly wear down a woman's self-esteem and brutalize everyone involved. The woman slowly begins to expect less and less of a fair deal when she enters a relationship with a man. "The results of this hardening of the heart are eventually much worse than the consequences of fortuitous sexual assault by a stranger, the more so because they are internalized, insidious, and imperceptible."

Often men make use of a woman's affection for them to bring about petty rape. "Because a woman likes a man and would like to develop some sort of relationship with him, she is loath to make trouble when he begins to prosecute his intentions in an offensive way."

For young women who date with the traditional idea of eventual marriage in mind, petty rape is even more of a hazard. The man pays for the entertainment, owns and drives the car, and usually controls how long the relationship is going to last. He can always threaten to throw her over (or make her walk home) if she doesn't come across. Petty rape is sometimes called "seduction" by these men. The lack of negative connotations of the term assumes that the man knows best what the woman wants or needs, an assumption that we are trying to smash not only in sex but all areas of life--legal, economic, and political.

An end to rape does not only include the criminal, violent acts, but also the "daily brutalization of contact between brother and sister, father and daughter, teacher and pupil, doctor and patient, employer and employee, dater and datee, husband and wife, the billions of petty liberties exacted from passive and wondering women. The solution is not to be found in the castration or killing of of the rapists who offend so crazily that they can be caught and punished, but in the correction of our distorted notions of the nature of sexual intercourse, which are also the rationale of the law of rape as a felony."

RAPE and the LAW

Rape in this context is defined as most states define it legally; that is, the forcible act of sexual violence by a man on a woman. In the New York Times Mag., Jan. 30, 1972 it states, "New York State law provides that every material element of a rape-- penetration, force and identity of rapist-- must be corroborated by evidence other than the victim's testimony." In a normal rape case, this evidence is impossible to obtain.

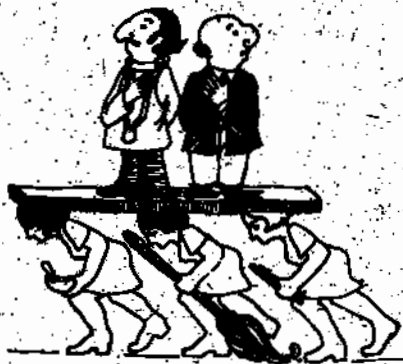
Penetration is proven by the presence of semen in the vaginal tract. In many rape cases, the rapist ejaculates prematurely or insists on other forms of sexual activity which do not deposit semen in the vagina. Even if the rapist does penetrate successfully, the most common and immediate response on the part of the victim is to bathe. In one case study noted in the New York Times magazine, the woman not only bathed but cleaned her entire apartment. Many women douche in an attempt to cleanse themselves of the filthy, violated feelings they have after a rape. Thus, all these human responses to being violated in a sexual way act to weaken the legal case of the victim.

FIGHT TO THE DEATH

The second element of a legally defined rape, the use of force, is corroborated by the presence of marks of combat. The woman must be able to show that she resisted the rapist. In British Columbia, the woman must fight TO THE DEATH or she hasn't in the eyes of the law put up sufficient resistance. In many states, simple bruises are not acceptable evidence of unwillingness. A broken jaw is preferable.

Corroboration on the identity of the rapist is very difficult, in most cases impossible, to obtain. Rapes occur under the cover of bushes, in dark alleys, even in the privacy of the victim's own home. Generally the rapist does not commit the crime in front of witnesses.

Immediate reporting of the crime is considered very important to the victim's case. However, most women, after having been through the ordeal of



being raped, take some time to gather their composure. It is apparent that in all respects the law requires a level of rationality on the part of the victim after an intensely emotional experience and a great deal of luck in terms of corroboration in order for the victim to wage an effective prosecution of her assailant.

Rape is the least reported of all crimes. The FBI reports in 1970, 37,270 rapes occurred. Some sources estimate the number of rapes committed to be ten times that number. In 1969, the national conviction rate was 36%. In New York, where there were 1,085 arrests for rape, there were only 18 convictions.

Although in many states the laws are less stringent in terms of establishing that a rape has occurred, it is still very difficult for a woman to prosecute. Often, the woman's own morals are on trial even more than the rapist's.

VICTIM BLAMED

Surprisingly, male jurors are generally preferred over women by the victim's lawyer. Women tend to be more sympathetic to the rapist. This fact relates to the fact that 90% of the rapes are unreported. Most women, that is, those who have never been raped, believe that the victim must have enticed the rapist in some way. She had it coming. All women have been inculcated with the fear of rape since childhood, so if a woman has been raped, she must have been being careless. The victim is at fault. And most women believe that a rape is an act of passion, a violent response to an uncontrollable desire. Possibly, some women like the idea because of their socialization as sex objects of being able to arouse such passion.

At any rate, such attitudes on the part of women is belied by the facts. Consciousness of these facts would make the most sympathetic of women jurors angry at the crime of rape. In an extensive study by Professor Menachem A. Amir of 646 rape cases in Philadelphia,

he concluded that only 4% of the reported rapes involved any precipitative behavior on the woman's part. A rape can occur almost as easily when a woman is alone in her apartment, being in no way careless, as when she is on a street. In two thirds of Amir's cases, no previous relationship existed between rapist and victim.

Neither are rapes necessarily a crime of passion. Rape was linked with alcohol in only one-third of the cases in Amir's study. 75% of the rapes were premeditated. Amir discovered that 90% of the group rapes were planned, 83% of the pair rapes, and 58% of the single rapes. It is apparent, then, that the rapist is not acting impulsively. In most cases, rape is not an accident, but a planned violation of another person.

Women are socialized to be in awe of the supposedly "uncontrollable" male sex urge. (But baby, my balls ACHE!) This socialization protects the rapist by making his act wrong but understandable. Rape is further protected by male attitudes. Men in positions of public power design the laws and precedents to protect themselves and their colleagues from accusations, founded or unfounded, that could ruin their career. The New York laws are so designed to make prosecution of a rapist practically impossible.

THIRD DEGREE

Most women receive severe or flippant treatment when they report a rape. The process usually involves being grilled by the police and having to tell the story several times to hostile examiners. Reports of rapes are thus effectively reduced and woman's power over her body minimized.

The male's reaction to a rape is generally racist and sexist. Amir found, contrary to common myth, that only 3% of the rapes were committed by black men against white women. 77% were by black men against black women. Yet it is the interracial rape of black men against white women that receives the most publicity and sensationalized public disapproval. Men's anger at rape is generally sexist because it involves anger at the violation of a



piece of their property. (How would you feel if your sister were raped? etc.) The victim is not a person in the eyes of male jurors, but a symbol or a possession which it is their duty to protect.

The law is constructed to keep women in a powerless position. They have no effective legal recourse in the case of rape. Social attitudes must change so that the crime of rape is seen for what it really is; a reprehensible, violent violation of a Human Being. The laws and legal attitudes will necessarily respond to a change in social attitudes. Women are now creating a healthy anger in ourselves. We are determined to actively resist the social, political and sexual rape of our sisters and ourselves. We won't passively accept our lot any longer.

FDA says:

EAT SHIT!

On Jan 19, 1973, the U. S. Food and Drug Administration published in the Federal Register their final order regulating the sale of vitamin and mineral supplements. The complete regulations comprise many pages. Following are a few pertinent points of most popular interest which are included in the new order.

It drastically limits the potencies and combinations of food supplements to an extremely narrow range which will outlaw approximately 80% of the food supplement formulas now available. For example, the potency of vitamin C would be limited to 90 mg. The National Research Council recommends a daily allowance of 70 mg. of vitamin C for healthy adults and of 80 mg. for healthy growing children. However, people with eye diseases, broken bones, pyorrhea, healing scars, rheumatism, or a deficiency may need up to 4,000 mg. a day.

Vitamin E would be limited to 45 International Units. According to Adele Davis in Let's Eat Right to Keep Fit, an adult usually needs 140 to 210 units daily, but requires 100 additional units for each tablespoon of oil in the diet. This vitamin is needed by every cell in the body to make possible the absorption of other vitamins, and it is the most difficult vitamin to obtain in a typical American diet. Whole grains and cold-pressed oils are the main sources here, and since most of the grain products we buy have been refined the vitamin E has been destroyed. It would require painstaking buying, cooking, and eating habits to correct a deficiency without the use of supplements.

FDA limits

The FDA order specifically sets forth five prohibitions:

1. It prohibits any true claim or promotional suggestion that products intended to supplement diets are helpful in any way to prevent, treat, or cure disease.



12,000,000 people per day in this nation are sufficiently sick to require medical care. 60% of the savings of people sixty years old has been spent on a search for health. A 1969 HEW nutritional survey examined 12,000 persons and reports "an alarming prevalence" of malnutrition. One third of children under six were found to be anemic. Another third showed vitamin A deficiencies, which makes them more susceptible to eye and skin diseases and throat infections. Iodine deficiencies are prevalent; surgery for goiter removal is increasing rapidly. But don't tell, you'll get busted. Performing surgery on goiters is much more profitable than making sure that everyone gets enough iodine in their diet.

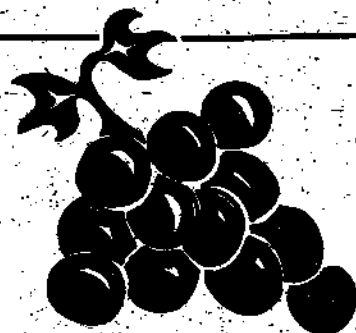
Pushes Junk

2. It prohibits any true claim or even any implication that any diet of ordinary foods cannot supply adequate nutrients.

The ordinary diet in this country is probably adequate only in calories. Think of what you ate yesterday. Now eliminate all the junk you consumed: refined foods, soft drinks, desserts, most of the carbohydrates (macaroni, bread, potatoes, Fritos, and stuff), hydrogenated oils (like store peanut butter). What's left? Even a carefully selected and prepared diet can't meet all body requirements unless one can obtain produce grown organically on fertile soils. And unless you're into devoting a good part of your time and money to your diet, it simply will not be adequate. And if you're uptight or tired while you're eating, the flow of digestive juices is decreased or inhibited, and most of the nutrients never reach the blood. But the FDA, for some reason, wants you to think you're adequately nourished by shoving all those dimes into all those vending machines during breaks at work or between classes.

3. It prohibits all true claims that inadequate or insufficient diet is due to or in any way related to the lack of minerals in, or fertility of, the soil in which food is grown. When chemical fertilizers are used on fields, they saturate the soil moisture and make it difficult or impossible for the less easily dissolved iron, copper, magnesium, zinc, and other trace minerals to stay in the soil solution. The plant grown on this land does not absorb these minerals. The signs of mineral deficiency are obvious in the food at the store: split stalks of celery; cracked cores of cabbage and cauliflower; uneven ripening of apricots and tomatoes; yellow margins on the spinach; rusty streaks on the lettuce. Minerals are absolutely essential to the formation of enzymes, RNA, and DNA, and to the body's utilization of sugar, fats, and vitamins.

PEOPLE'S FOOD:



People's Food has been going for more than a year now. At the time it began, the people who were instrumental in starting it had been talking about a food co-operative. Since it has expanded so rapidly, there has not been any chance to implement a lot of ideas; it is evident now that People's Food is not a co-operative, and will not be one unless some changes are made.

From the beginning, there has been a hard-core group of 5-10 people who have been keeping People's Food going from week to week. That means of the 350 or so people who have bought food in the past year, there are 5-10 of these people who have done the large majority of the work, both physical and mental, that makes it possible for all the rest to buy from People's Food.

There are certain jobs (that of buyer, co-ordinator etc.) that are always going to have to be held by people who have made a pretty full-time commitment to People's Food. But the great load of work involved could be done very easily by volunteers, provided that those volunteers know something about how People's Food operates, and if there is some system set up to deal with volunteer labor power.

We have been gently asking for volunteers for a long time now. There are a number of people who have responded, and we want to thank the people who have helped out in the past. But there are also those who buy regularly from People's Food who have little or no involvement with its workings --- they come to pick up their food on Fridays, pay their money, and that's it. It's possible that these people don't feel that they are really a part of the organization, which is unfortunate.

People's Food has regularly scheduled meetings that are announced on the back of the food sheet; these are general meetings which are open to anyone who has an interest in People's Food. And yet, time after time, the meetings go on with 5 or 10 people present. It's impossible to determine how people are relating to People's Food, what they see as problems, what they want to see happening, when there is no feedback whatsoever.

We could go on for hours about the hassles, big and small, that we face every week. But the main point behind it all is that People's Food is in trouble unless there is some major re-organizing. People's Food is growing, slowly but steadily. It can't get a whole lot larger if it continues to operate in the present manner. People's Food has got to change, or it is going to collapse from its own weight.

And so --- there's going to be some changes made. The purpose of this sheet is to let people know what to expect in the future if they buy from People's Food.

The biggest change is going to be with labor power. We're starting this little thing called mandatory volunteering. Here's how it works: We are going to start keeping a file, so we can keep track of who buys, how often, and also how often that person has volunteered to help out. We already have a list of past volunteers, so people who have spent time helping out in the past will be credited for it. For each week in a month that a person buys food, he/she will be required to put in a certain amount of time working in the next month. We aren't sure of the details yet, but for someone who buys food every week, it would probably be something like one or two hours a month of volunteer labor.



Styrofoam White Bread

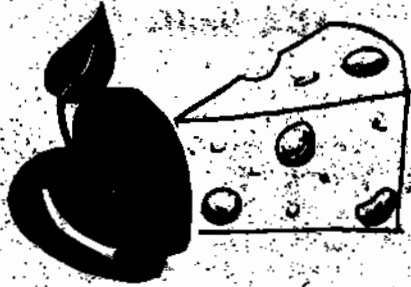
4. It prohibits all true claims that refining, storage, transportation, preservation, or cooking of foods may result in inadequate or deficient diet.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture's report, The Composition of Foods, gives figures which show that refined, "enriched" white bread, compared to whole wheat, has lost the following percents of nutrients in the process: calcium, 60%; potassium, 74%; iron, 76%; magnesium, 78%; linoleic acid, 50%; vitamin B, 90%; vitamin B2, 61%; niacin, 80%; folic acid, 79%; vitamin B6, 60%; zinc, 50%; pantothenic acid, 69%; vitamin E, 100%; manganese, 84%; and copper, 74%. Are we to believe that it's God's will and not the refining process, that causes these losses?



5. It prohibits true claims that rutin or other bioflavonoids, para-aminobenzoic acid, inositol, and other similar food factors have any nutritive value whatsoever. It prohibits such combinations as rutin or other bioflavonoids with vitamin C.

Experiments indicate that bioflavonoids reduce the need for vitamin C and make it more effective, thereby increasing the strength of capillary walls, re-



ducing the inflammation, and decreasing the seepage of blood cells and proteins into the tissues. Bioflavonoids occur in the pulp--not the juice--of citrus fruits and especially in the white of the rind.

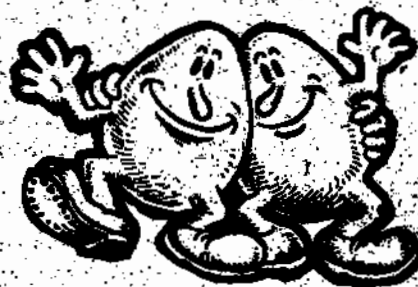
Inositol is a B vitamin. When animals are put on a diet lacking inositol, their hair falls out. A deficiency also causes constipation, eczema, and abnormalities of the eye.

A person violating any of the above five prohibitions would be subject to civil and/or criminal prosecution resulting in federal imprisonment, fines, seizure of property, injunction, or all of these penalties.

FDA's deadline is Jan. 1, 1974. There are many people working for hearings on the FDA order before that time. In 1966, the FDA proposed rulings very similar to the ones described here. There were hearings over these rulings, too. Dr. Miles Robinson, who represented the National Health Federation at these hearings, states in his book Big Brother and His Science (1969) that almost without exception, the persons testifying in favor of the FDA rulings were receiving research grants from the refined food and drug industries. These industries are the ones which would lose the most if everyone became educated about nutrition, because 1) the demand for refined food would drop, and 2) many of the disorders which are treated with commercial drugs, such as antibiotics, would be prevented from developing in the first place if everyone were well-nourished.

Ultior Motives

So much of our "information" about nutrition comes directly from the refined food industry that it's hard to know what to believe. For instance, Dr. Cortez F. Enloe recently gave a speech criticizing four new books on home preparation of baby foods, saying that the books "were done carelessly." The speech was given at a meeting set up by Gerber Products Co. Besides, Enloe is editor and publisher of Nutrition Today, a magazine described on its masthead as "an independent scientific publication made possible by the support of the State of Florida Dept. of Citrus, Campbell Soup Co, and the Pillsbury Co." This magazine is obviously not going to tell you that refined white flour is not particularly nutritious.



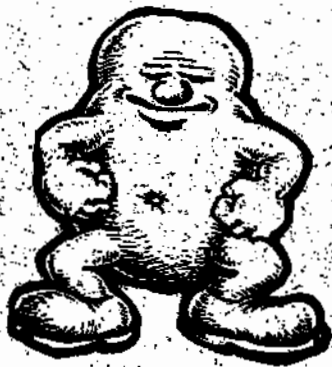
It is true that everyone has the responsibility of getting the best and least biased information possible, but corporations and government institutions should not be allowed to actively block an individual's attempts to stay healthy.

-- Phoebe Caulfield

Of, By, For the People

There are many different jobs to be done at many different times during the week. We feel that everyone who buys from People's Food can spare an hour or two in a month to help out; we don't think that this is an impossible thing to ask. This mandatory volunteering will be a requirement for buying from People's Food, along with the membership fee.

People's Food is not a service organization; we are trying to be a co-operative, and this means that each member has to co-operate in order to make it work. We would like to try to combat the warped notion of individualism, of every person for him/herself.



Something else we'd like to do is encourage people to form buying groups, which hopefully would make things easier on all of us. Many people who buy from People's Food live in the same neighborhood, or on the same block. Groups of people in this situation could get together and combine their small orders into one large order. On Fridays, they could pool their money together and have one person pick up the food; maybe they could rotate who does the pick-up. This would make it easier for the volunteers to fill orders, as it would cut down on the number of orders, although not the volume. It would also ease some of the congestion at the distribution point, since there would be less people coming in to pick up food.

We are also trying to get together a system so that when a collective decision has to be made, it would be possible for everyone buying from People's Food to vote on it. Right at the moment we are considering putting a ballot on the order form whenever necessary.

What all of this comes down to is that we would like people who buy with People's Food to be concerned about and involved in its workings.

We are not an A&P; we are trying to get away from the concept of ripping people off on their food. We want the people who buy from People's Food to get away from the chain-store mentality of food buying. If you have an interest in People's Food, then show it. Start spending some time with us; come to meetings and voice your opinions on your food co-operative. **START READING THE BACK-SIDE SHEET!** We don't print it because we are bored and have nothing else better to do. It contains information that is important to you.

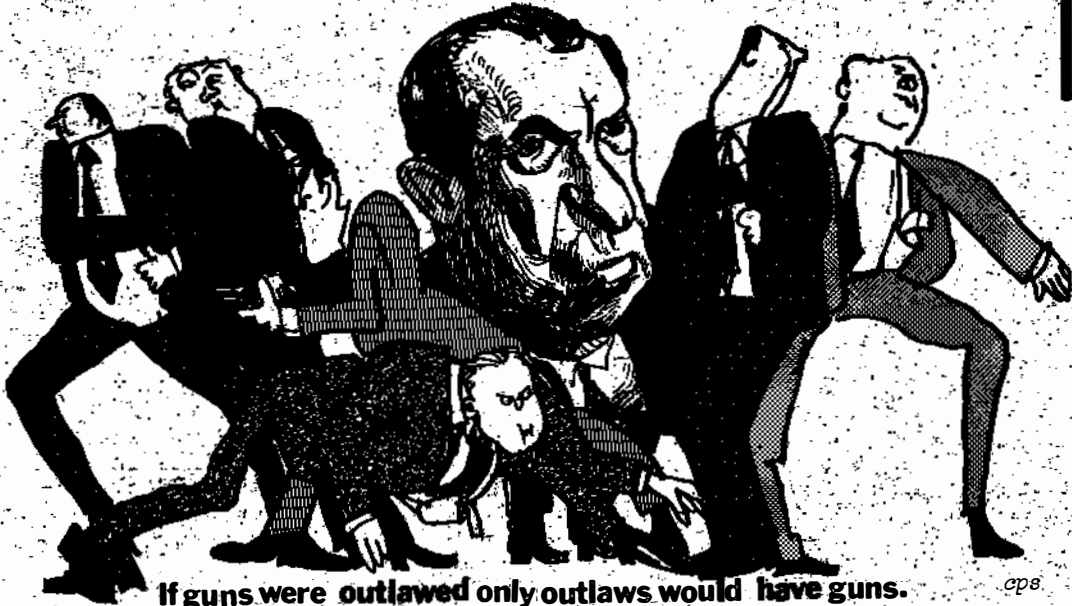
**YOU ARE WHAT YOU EAT.....
YOU ARE PEOPLE'S FOOD.....**

-From People's Food

EAT

WOULD YOU BUY A USED

LIE FROM THIS MAN?



If guns were outlawed only outlaws would have guns. cps

(CPS) President Nixon has assured the nation that whatever E. Howard Hunt, Bernard Barker, and the rest of the Watergate burglars may have done during the 1972 election campaign, he knew nothing about the operation.

Twelve years ago, during the 1960 campaign, the Bay of Pigs invasion was being planned in secret by the CIA. E. Howard Hunt was in charge of the operation. Bernard Barker, under the code name "Macho," was paymaster. The rest of the Watergate crew, mostly anti-Castro Cubans, were also involved. And Vice-President Richard Nixon led the cheering.

"The covert training of Cuban exiles by the CIA was due in substantial part, at least, to my efforts," Nixon wrote in his book *Six Crises* a year later. "This had been adopted as a policy as a result of my direct support."

But during the campaign, John F. Kennedy (not knowing about the plans) chose to call for encouraging Cuban exiles in attempts to overthrow the revolutionary government. As Nixon wrote later, "There was only one thing I could do. The covert operation had to be protected at all costs...I must go to the opposite extreme: I must attack the Kennedy proposal as wrong and irresponsible because it would violate our treaty commitments."

Nixon then went on national TV and told the American people that this was "a shocking and reckless proposal" that would "violate five treaties between the U.S. and Latin America as well as the United Nations charter."

Six months later the Bay of Pigs invasion came to its inglorious end. Twelve years later, after violating who knows how many provisions of international law in Indochina, the same old Nixon is still with us, telling us he has nothing to do with the same old E. Howard Hunt.

(Information from *Tricontinental News Service*.)

CULTURE

REINZUCO

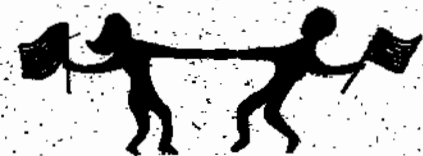
Yankee Doodle Blues, a production of the new Upstairs in the Park, Next to the Zoo Theatre Company, was a collage of the United States 1930's. Presented at the Miller Park Pavillion, the production was comprised of sets of refined improvisational/scripted moments that captured the time's aura.

The show could, fortunately, be called neither "nostalgia" nor "camp." It was, rather, a catalogue of songs and scenes much in the manner of John Dos Passos U.S.A. (with several pieces from that trilogy included) minus recurring characters.

Beginning with the entire cast speeding through sequences of the early thirties in a manner akin to the U.S.A. newsreel sections (and with Chris Carlson as Eugene Debs delivering a strong peel of righteous idealism,) the show moved into narrator Tom Rusnak's fine solo of "God Bless the Child." The Depression message was inevitably there.

Following this, the cast formed a jukebox and presented a women's rights meeting. The jukebox was amusingly conceived, with the innocent-eyed Peggy McManus in its center (who was successful at being properly ingenuous in the first and similar second act collage sequence); the women's meeting was a bit obvious.

However, the next routine, a behind-the-microphones look at radio drama was constructed marvelously. The cast actually performed the script of a show ("Frontier Fighter") on Jim Hickock. The counter-play between the script and the actors relating to each other made the sequence. A later look at the radio audience, responding to the Mercury Theatre "War of the Worlds" was less successfully developed, stopping just when comic potential really opened up.



Two historical sequences worked well, the most successful being a two character reconstructing of the Lindberg events by Jane Plum and Sue LeSeure. The second, the resignation of King Edward was more limited in the reading of Edward's actual resignation speech, but Chris Carlson gave it an effective strained reading.

The Lindberg sequence was followed with another strong solo, Brenda Morris' rendition of "Summertime." The Edward scene was followed with contrasting vaudeville parody. Two sets of songs by two 1930's successes were done ensemble. The second, songs of George M. Cohan, worked better than a series of Cole Porter numbers, partially because Cohan is a more readily appealing composer.

A final sequence, with Jane Plum dancing the tango with two inexperienced males (Rusnak and Carlson) more accustomed to swings was one of the best. Ms. Plum's astounding grace and physical resiliency, glimpsed earlier in the production, carried through, while the two male's embarrassed fumbling made for good comedy.

In all, a show like this is structured around good moments and there were shorter ones by all of the cast in sections like the newsreel scenes. The company, under David Lincoln King's direction, is to be commended. I look forward to the theatre's next production. So should you.

Arthur Tode

Citizenry

Serves

Company

Theatre

New

RECORD REVIEW

NEW MALE ROCK

It is taking a long time for male rock people to confront many issues of sex identity. It is taking a long time, similarly, for the rock audience to confront many of these same issues. For all its apparent openness about sexuality, much of the rock world has been rather closed-minded. Those few groups that did attempt to break out of the "I-want-to-ball-you-chick" rock mold (I'm thinking of the Kinks from Something Else on, the Bonzo Dog Band, the then obscure David Bowie) were generally ignored.

It has taken the shoddy success of Alice Cooper (total fraud as he is) to open the airwaves to different sensitivities. Recent releases give some hope that further sensitizing is possible. Let's see.

The Kinks, The Great Lost Kinks Album, (Reprise)

The Kinks became a hit group once with songs that today seem almost the apotheosis of machismo ("You Really Got Me," "All Day and All of the Night") and had the courage to risk and lose popularity by going into other areas: satire and sensitivity. With a spate of beautiful and unsuccessful financially albums (Village Green, Preservation Society, Arthur, Something Else), Ray and Douglas Davies wrote what must be some of the most subdued protest music anywhere.

This album, from that period pre-dating their marvelously ambiguous single "Lola," contains tracks that probably couldn't have emerged until recently. Only Ray Davies could successfully and innocently sing about wanting to return to "Lavender Hill" and make me want to go with him. Only he could think to write about sexual debilitation (in the chilling catalogue "Where Did My Spring Go?") and keep it from being mere shock rock.



Only the Kinks could sing about men and women who are outside the world of most rock sexuality. Their people are often plain, victimized, and recognizable--which is more than one can say about most rock-fantastized characters. Most of Ray Davies' protagonists are working class English, and it is significant that he never writes as if he were above these people. (The English bourgeois, however, are another matter, as in the early "Well Respected Man.")

Whatever the actual sexual propensities of the group (there has been debate on this question), the Kinks are one of the only groups to find sensuality in places usually overlooked by the short-sighted. They stand unique here.

Todd Rundgren, A Wizard, A True Star, (Bearsville)

Todd Rundgren got a hit out of a premise that has since been revealed as a satire on adolescent male roles ("We've Got to Get You a Woman,") but at the time seemed pretty iffy. Rundgren half-delights in baiting, and at times it threatens his art. Despite that, his new album is an astounding set of new directions.

From "Is It My Name?" to "You Don't Have to Camp Around," the persona of this new album is on a new sort of search (one that's new to this genre, anyway.) Rundgren's hero, unsure of his sexuality or much else, faces chaos and attempts to exist in it. (From "Is It My Name/" "My voice goes so high you would think I was gay/ But I play my guitar in such a man-cock way.") The ambiguity is both frightening and reassuring. Much of the music on this album reveals both the inadequacy of stereotype sex roles and the psychic damage one faces trying to live outside them.



"I only want to see," Rundgren warns his audience, "if you'll give up on me." In the process of revealing so much about himself, Rundgren runs risks. His alienation lacks the classic male assuredness of a James Taylor; it is more openly "adolescent." In this, I suspect, he is closer to most of us.

David Bowie, Aladdin Sane, (RCA)

In contrast comes the much more self-assured openly bisexual Bowie. Like Rundgren and the Brothers Davies, David Bowie has been at it for several years, but only recently gained a good base of acceptance.

Much of Bowie's music lyrically recalls the science-fictional structure of the Stones' Satanic Maj-

esties album and in certain ways (particularly in the degree of sexual objectification) they sometimes seem similar. (In this new album, Bowie sings "Let's Spend the Night Together") The important differences lie in the concern Bowie has for the effect of such abuse (as in "Cracked Actor") and the fact that most of the objectified lovers are male.

I have mixed feeling about the function of sex in much rock. On one level openness is liberating, on another it becomes oppressive. Sex divorced totally from tenderness is a threatening image for me, and much rock sex takes that sort of sex for granted. (Images of the futuristic "William Tell" sex of Clockwork Orange enter here.)

Such rock is undeniably erotic, however, and one is hard pressed not to get caught up in it. David Bowie works this way for me, surely, though I may afterwards find myself intellectually recoiling (as I did the first time with the Stones' "Let's Spend the Night Together") at the abuse he can heap on some of his partners. ("You've made a bad connection, he tells one, "cause I just want your sex.")



Bowie is important, finally, in telling people that different types of sexuality are alright, that there are fewer qualitative differences than many like to believe. This is liberating in the way early straight rock helped smash the guilt of hetero sex for many people, particularly the easily guilt-tripped adolescent.

One can argue that the quantity of rock put out today is still male-dominated and a particular type of male dominated at that. This is still true, but some encouraging changes are in the winds. (Along with the discouragingly exploitative, as in the artificial Alice Cooper show.) Rock art can open people's minds. I have a theory, for instance, that of even listening to an anti-war movement might not have entered many people's minds if it was for the existence of the Beatle-type "Love" rock. We all got a way to go still, though.

Further investigations into the costs of the ISU Presidential palace show total expenses to Illinois taxpayers at more than \$400,000, even with dollar figures for several costs still unknown.

These further investigations became possible only after ISU officials succumbed to the American Civil Liberties Union's threat of court action. ISU administrators had previously attempted refusing to disclose contents of University financial records to Post-American reporters (see Post II #2.)

The Post investigation coincided with 2 other investigations into the matter: a Board of Higher Education inquiry and the May 29 hearing held by the Education subcommittee of the Legislative Committee to Visit and Investigate State Institutions.

Helpful in setting dollar figures for costs previously brought up in the Post-American was the publication of the long-awaited Pantagraph expose on May 28.

Meanwhile, with new rumors and investigations beginning almost daily, the Board of Regents was entering its own naive plea of "not guilty."

REGENTS CLAIM INNOCENCE

Several months of controversy over the house issue had forced the Regents to do something, and their "something" was completed at their May meetings. After orders from the Board Chairman, Regents staff had compiled a special report of Board policy and action on University residences. This 14-page report, section III of that month's Executive Director's report, was available in booklet form to the public attending the meeting. Also compiled was a 65-page appendix containing official excerpts from Regents minutes, leases, correspondence, and other official documents. Billed as "a resource document in order that these questions may be answered and that all interested parties will be fully informed..." the report was really an attempt at exonerating the Board of Regents.

They failed.

The 14-page booklet discussed the Board of Higher Education's \$150,000 ceiling on presidents' residences' costs. Official BHE policy, the booklet said, states that "the State will assume amortization and operation and maintenance costs for Presidents' residences, acquired or built, up to project costs of \$150,000 beyond land costs. Such projects should be located on State-owned land."

Question to be answered is what cost categories are included in the \$150,000 ceiling.

The Regents' booklet quotes a BHE manual defining "building project" as "the total cost of any structure taken from the bottom of footing to the finished roof and extends five feet outside the building line and includes all basic fixed equipment."

Applying this definition of "project" to ISU spending, the Regents are blameless--only construction and fixed equipment (totaling \$112,000 at ISU) are included. Site development is excluded.

Though the booklet was available at the Regents meeting, one had to send to Springfield for the appendix, which contained the actual documents.

Page A-4 of that appendix contains the same excerpt from Regents minutes printed previously in the Post: "a ceiling of \$150,000 had been discussed with the staff of the Board of Higher Education. This sum would include architects' fees, site development and utilities, construction, and built-in equipment."

Somehow, in their haste to appear blameless, the Regents' staff completely ignored this crucial segment of their own policy, a policy they later violated when they approved costs of the ISU president's residence.

Contacted by the Post-American, three members of the Board of Higher Education, including the associate director of capital planning, agreed that construction, fixed equipment, landscaping, utilities, roads and site improvements should be included in the ceiling.

And, as Post-American II #1 demonstrated, when the proper categories are combined, spending for the ISU mansion exceeds the Board's ceiling.

The most important question, though, is how much the house actually cost the taxpayers. And recent findings put that cost over \$400,000.

Taxpayers' Cost Over \$400,000

For a clear picture of the palace's real cost, we will begin with costs ISU administrators admit. Then we will add the costs they either forgot or deliberately omitted.

Last March, ISU President Berlo submitted a "final cost report" on the University residence to the Board of Regents. Here is that report, reprinted in full, except for Berlo's sentences alleging that costs are in accord with BHE policy.

FINAL REPORT ON COSTS OF CONSTRUCTION UNIVERSITY RESIDENCE ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY

Construction Costs	\$95,653.00
Fixed Equipment	16,375.71
Cabinetry	\$7,679.75
Built-in bookcases, shelving, and partitions (ISU Physical Plant Charges)	8,695.96
TOTAL COSTS OF CONSTRUCTION AND FIXED EQUIPMENT	\$112,028.71
Additional Cost Items	
Site Development	
Water and Septic System	4,400.00
Town of Normal Tap-on Fee	4,800.00
Grading, driveways and parking area, lighting (includes ISU Physical Plant charges of \$3,758.24)	22,434.14
Trees, shrubs, sod, and seed (as proposed in plans by Dr. Baron)	8,182.95
total	39,817.09
Other Equipment and Furnishings	
Carpeting	9,436.11
Intercom, stereo, television	4,376.91
Draperies	3,878.45
Appliances	4,229.80
Furnishings, Public Areas (as recommended by committee of Dr. Hoover, Mrs. Masters, Mrs. Feeney, Mrs. Rust, Mrs. Williams.)	18,500.00
total	40,421.27
Grand total.....	\$192,267.07

The report's cover letter from Berlo says in part: "The report includes two kinds of costs that have not yet been incurred: planting of trees, shrubs, and grass; purchase of furnishings for the public area." Later, Berlo says, "If the two figures (\$8,182.95 and \$18,500) are acceptable to the Board, we will proceed."

Post-American II #1 worked from this "final" cost report, but ended with a figure considerably higher than Berlo's \$192,000.

Adding interest on the construction loan plus several other costs omitted from the "final" cost report, the Post came up with this total for the house: \$313,514.07 + architects' fees + Baron's consultant fee + labor for planting trees + roadway cost + water main cost.

fillin' in the \$\$\$\$

Architects Fees

The May 28 Pantagraph quotes an estimate of ISU architects' fees at \$10,000. In addition, the Pantagraph found that \$4,097 was paid to a Champaign engineering company for redesigning house plans in April, 1972. Total architects fees: \$14,097.

Baron's Fee

Because Dr. Baron, Berlo's landscape consultant imported from Michigan State, designed landscape for several University areas, some ISU officials have maintained that it is impossible to isolate charges for working on the mansion from Baron's total bill of \$4,491. The Post investigation, however, found that Baron's bill is itemized by location. Examination of the vouchers produced a minimum estimate of Baron's charges for work on Berlo's palace: \$3256.23.

Labor for planting

According to the May 28 Pantagraph, Dr. Baron estimated that his plan would cost \$34,500 if ISU workers did the planting, but \$46,000 if done by private contractors. Difference between those two figures--\$11,500--represents Baron's estimate of planting expenses, according to the Pantagraph reporter. (Baron did not include labor of ISU employees as a dollar expense, the article's author said.)

Cost of road

According to ISU administrators, roadway cost--set at \$7,460 in a September press release (Vidette, 9/14/72)--should not be included in total house costs. University accountants have assigned the roads' costs to the recreation area (not yet existant) south of the mansion. This procedure was hotly challenged by the legislative subcommittee grilling ISU officials on May 29. Since the house was inaccessible without the road, and since the recreation plan has not yet been even formulated, the road cost is part of the total house cost; the legislators seemed to feel. In accordance with legislative feeling, we will include the entire roadway cost of \$7,460 in the house cost total.

Cost of water main

The State legislators also seemed to feel that the water main expenses of \$9,650 are also part of the house cost. Some of it should be. But it is a 6" water main, larger than necessary for one home, even one with a 5 1/2 by 7 foot bathtub. The extra large water line was installed in anticipation of recreational development in the area, and some of its cost should be so assigned. Nevertheless, the mansion is 1000 to 1,200 feet from the street, and it did have to have water. Therefore, in accordance with practice learned from ISU administrators, the Post will pull the following figure from its posterior: \$7000 of the \$9,650 water main costs will be assigned to the house.

ISU MANSION NOW TOP

Substitution Exercise

After discovering dollar figures for the five unknowns in our old equation, it's time to substitute them in and add them up.

Equation: house cost = \$313,514.07 + architects' fees + Baron's consultant fee + labor for planting trees + roadway cost + water main cost.

	\$313,514.07
Architects' fees.....	14,097.00
Baron's consultant fee.....	3,256.23
Labor for planting.....	11,500.00
Roadway cost.....	7,460.00
Water main cost.....	7,000.00
total	\$356,827.30

FURTHER HOUSE COSTS

In its examination of University requisitions, purchase orders, and vouchers, the Post investigation found additional costs involved in building the presidential palace.

Only by having a complete breakdown of every voucher used in preparing the "final" cost report could one determine whether a given purchase was or wasn't included.

The Post has such a breakdown, but it is too lengthy to print here.

Following is a list of costs found in University documents that were not included in the "final" cost report.

Following the list are brief comments on each item, including the University's rationale, if any, for not including the given item in its "final" report. Following those rationales is a rebuttal and justification for including all the following items in the total house costs.

The list:

1. cabinets	\$1,516.00
2. ice maker PO #8748	299.00

3. walnut buffet and china cabinet PO #9297	1,013.36
4. Walnut food server PO #9298	323.30
5. butcher block top PO #2427	178.75
6. new carpeting PO #8222	67.50
7. bedspread PO #5822	92.00
8. parts (requisition)	10.00
9. "blanket purchase order" PO #112	100.00
10. grading & landscaping PO #2251	3,687.00
11. remove & reinstall backstops PO #1131	600.00
12. grader use Voucher #524196	100.00
13. trench digging PO #1322	180.00
14. electric fixtures	1,499.00
15. light fixtures	250.75
16. room sauna	583.10
17. rowing machine	293.00
18. sauna heater	382.80
total	\$11,175.56

RATIONALES SMASHED

- 1) Not including the \$1516 for cabinets in the "final" report. Purchasing Director Bill Dorethy said, was simply a mistake. "The item had been misplaced in contractual services, and we didn't catch it when we made up the report," Dorethy explained.
- 2) Purchased last August, the \$299 ice maker was too large to fit its assigned corner in the president's house. A smaller \$260 ice maker (included in the "final" report) was later acquired. The \$299 ice maker, Dorethy says, was sent out to Ewing Castle and therefore was not considered a mansion expense.

But Ewing Castle has been under University jurisdiction since 1969, and if it needed an ice maker, one probably would have been purchased. Not a Ewing Castle cost, the ice maker is simply a \$299 mistake in planning equipment needs for the palace.

Besides, the March 31, 1973 property control report shows the \$299 ice maker at the University residence.

- 3) and 4) Though two separate purchase or-

ON COSTS \$400,000

ders were used, the walnut buffet, china cabinet and food server were all ordered from the same firm on the same date. By using separate purchase orders, the University dodged the purchasing regulation requiring competitive bidding for purchases over \$1200.

Bill Dorethy says these three items were included in the "final" cost report--under the \$18,500 for "Other Equipment and Furnishings." But Berlo's cover letter for that March report says the \$18,500 is a cost not yet incurred. Purchase orders for these three items were dated in June, 1972, so either Dorethy or Berlo is mistaken.

Since Berlo hasn't been believed much lately, we're gonna give him a break and accept this story, which means items purchased last June were not included in the \$18,500. The walnut furniture is, therefore, an additional house cost.

- 5) The \$178.75 "butcher block top" was ordered last October. Though Dorethy may consider this as included in the \$18,500 (we didn't discuss this item), the above argument still holds.

Memos accompanying this purchase order indicate that University employees had to pick up the butcher block top in Chicago. Travel charges for that pick up would be another cost for the house, but we won't quibble over the small stuff.

- 6) The \$67.50 for new carpeting in the mansion's powder room shows on a purchase order dated in April, 1973--too late for inclusion in the "final" cost report.

Attached to that purchase order is a memo from Burns, ISU Comptroller, to Lukens, presidential assistant. The memo reads: "As per your memo, I am preparing a requisition which will be processed through our 906 renewal and replacement account for the purchase of an additional piece of carpeting to be installed on the 1st floor of the University Residence."

Whether new carpeting can be considered "renewal" or "replacement" is beyond the scope of this report.

- 7) Also beyond the scope of this report is examining the propriety of using bond revenue accounts to purchase furnishings for the presidential mansion.

But a bond revenue account paid for a \$92 bedspread, according to purchase order #5822, dated February 19, 1973. Though several bedspreads were included in the March cost report (under "draperies"), this bedspread was not.

- 8) and 9) Both the \$10 for parts and the \$100 "blanket purchase order" went through Radio TV. Neither was included in the March report.

10) Most of the \$14,995 bill from Don Graham Excavating for landscaping was included in the "final" cost report, but \$3687 was charged instead to the recreation area south of the palace grounds. As the legislative committee pointed out, omitting this "recreation" expense from the house total is both arbitrary and illegitimate.

- 11) \$600 paid to Hohulin Fence Co. for removing some backstops and reinstalling others in different locations was also not included in the "final" report. Whether the \$600 was technically a recreational expense or not, it was the mansion that necessitated juggling the backstops around.

12) A December voucher shows \$100 paid to Don Graham Excavating "for grader use for 5 hours." The grader was used on the farm road leading to the mansion, but its cost was not included in total roadway cost added above. (The grader was rented several months after the roadways' cost was released to the press.)

- 13) J & S Service received \$180.00 for digging a trench from Gregory Street to the house. Trench was necessary for underground cable TV hookup. Surprisingly, other costs incurred in cable TV installation were included in the "final" report--\$120 for TV amplifiers, for instance.

14) Electric fixtures costing \$1499 show on property control reports for the residence, but not on the "final" cost report. Purchasing director Bill Dorethy admits the \$1499 should have been included in the cost report.

- 15) Ten pieces of light fixtures costing \$250.75 show on the April property control report--after the "final" report was compiled.

16), 17), and 18) The saunas and rowing machine have been a controversial part of the president's abode ever since their estimated cost of \$800 was released in September. The January property control report, listing the room sauna at the Berlo mansion, has a later-added handwritten footnote saying the sauna is at Men's P.E. Then the March 2 Vidette quoted comptroller Burns as saying that the sauna and rowing machine have been "permanently transferred to the campus."

But the March 31 property control report shows the sauna and rowing machine back at the University Residence, along with \$382.80 worth of sauna heaters.

Berlo told the legislative subcommittee May 29 that he paid for the sauna out of his own pocket. Purchasing Director Dorethy told the Post that Berlo paid for the sauna heater. Asked about University procedure for selling state-owned equipment to individuals, Dorethy said, "There isn't one. The newspapers played up that sauna thing, and the President gave a check to the cashier. It's just one of those things."

Since there's not procedure for individuals just walking up and buying university equipment, Berlo's check must be considered only a gift. (But isn't the ISU Foundation supposed to accept those gifts?) The university has no business subtracting the amount of its gifts from the costs of one of its building projects. In other words, the sauna heater was ordered for the mansion and is a cost of the mansion, regardless of how many checks private individuals deliver to the university cashier.

The sauna and rowing machine, no matter where they are presently located, were also purchased for the residence. The athletic

department has said a sauna is "equipment we normally would not have ordered."

Cost of all these 18 items--\$11,175.56--must be added to our earlier total of \$356,827.30, bringing the total cost to taxpayers to \$368,002.86.

But we're not done yet.

PANTAGRAPH REVELATION

Several further expenses in building the house, first revealed in the May 28 Pantagraph, must be added to the mansion's total cost.

A \$3717 sprinkler irrigation system and \$2706 worth of landscape lighting purchased for the palace must be included. Also, \$368 paid to Illinois Power Co. for moving a transformer (to make way for the much-discussed garage slab) needs inclusion. These 3 items, totaling \$6791, raise the total house cost to \$374,793.86.

physical plant

Ever since the end of April, this reporter has been trying to find out how much labor ISU Physical plant employees expended on the mansion. Bob Kirk, head of the Physical Plant, said he had a list or report on the matter, but could not release it without permission from Eric Johnson. Asked in writing for this report and several other records, Johnson refused, and the American Civil Liberties Union stepped in (see Post-American II #2). Several weeks later, sur-rendering to ACLU demands, Johnson permitted this reporter to see certain requested purchase orders, but said the physical plant report did not exist.

Several days later, on May 28, the Pantagraph said it had obtained a report on "physical plant costs and employee charges in connection with the residence."

The report, according to the Pantagraph, shows ISU physical plant expenses for the palace at over \$40,000. Since Berlo's "final" cost report included only \$12,454.20 of this \$40,000, the remaining \$27,545.80 must be added to our dollar total.

Adding \$27,545.80 for ISU Physical Plant charges, total taxpayers' cost in building the mansion come to \$402,339.66

And that's still not all.

Though most ISU labor on the residence was out of the physical plant, other departments also sent workers. Media Services people, for instance, performed the cable TV installation. Pre-construction surveying of the palace site was done by people from Architectural-Engineering Services, according to Eric Johnson. No dollar figure for this other additional university labor is available, so it will be incorporated in our total as an unknown.

Another unknown is garage cost. Berlo Johnson both assured the legislative subcommittee that long-range plans for the include building a garage.

Total cost of the ISU mansion so far: \$402,339.66 + university employee labor garage cost.

And, probably, that still isn't all. --Max Spielman



LEASE FUNNYBUSINESS?

The Board of Regents booklet purporting to explain and clarify policy and action on university residences contains information pointing to violations of the lease and rental agreements between the ISU Foundation and the Board of Regents.

Page 12 of that booklet says the University is making annual payments of \$8,448 to the Foundation.

But the actual signed agreements call for annual payments of \$8,676.

The payments cover the loan obtained by the Foundation to pay for the mansion's construction.

Payment reduction probably reflects the lowering of construction pay-out by several thousand dollars.

But the signed agreements--the lease and rental agreement--contain no provision for changing payment amounts.

In addition, the Regents booklet says the amount paid to date at \$7,040--less than a full year's payment.

But the agreements specifically call for annual payments, not monthly ones. And these annual payments are set specifically at \$8,676, not \$8,448.



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GLENN BATES is a NARC

Better late than never.

On that basis, this information is presented late rather than not at all.

People have "known" Glenn Bates is a narc for a long time. But it's not cool to print an assertion like that until there's proof.

And here's proof:

McLean County court records for case 72 CM 0989 show Bates to be an agent of the law. The criminal complaint alleges the defendant "delivered a substance containing cannabis in an amount more than 2.5 but less than 10 grams to Glenn Bates." Files for that case also contain a subpoena for Bates.

Another delivery of cannabis charge, case no. 72 0996, resulted in probation. Probation officer Beveridge's report contains several sentences about the defendant's relationship with Glenn Bates. Afterward, Beveridge adds his own comment: "Glenn Bates was an informant for Sheriff's Department."

Case no. 72 CF 485 shows Bates, referred to as "I12" in the Sheriff's report, working with Deputy Sheriff Glenn Hillygus. According to the Sheriff's report in that case, Bates worked with Hillygus in buying drugs (LSD in this case). The prosecution issued three subpoenas in this case: one to the chemical analyst, one to Deputy Sheriff Hillygus, and one to Bates.

Another dope case, no. 72 CF 461, also shows Bates as the undercover agent.

All the arrests for these cases were in May 1972. Whether Bates has been responsible for more arrests since then is not known.

That Bates worked undercover for the Sheriff's Dept. is clear. His motives, however, are not.

Several sources close to Bates said he was hospitalized for a drug overdose in the fall of 1971. These sources suspect that Bates was coerced into busting others after law officers visited the hospital.

No one seemed to think that money was Bates' prime motivation. County auditor's records on the sheriff's dept. show no payments made directly to Bates.

One source very close to Bates characterized him as an unstable, unpredictable, and potentially dangerous person.

An indication of Bates' unpredictability was his responsibility for busting a fellow band member. (Bates plays drums. A person who knew Bates said that at one time the drums had to be secreted in Bates' car trunk--too many loan payments had been missed.)

The source very close to Bates also mentioned some trouble over child support payments Bates had forgone.

When research for this article began, Bates was living in Bloomington with his ex-wife. He is reportedly living in Rockford now, but will probably be back sometime.

When he does come back, Post readers should beware. Consider yourself warned.

Anyone having a photograph of Glenn Bates should send it in to the Post.

SHELL WORKERS

STRIKE

FOR HEALTH

(CPS)--One employee, Henderson...was ordered to light off a furnace...He objected that it was unsafe. Two other operators told the foreman it was not mechanically safe nor had it been properly purged. The foreman called the department manager at home and then told Henderson that they decided it was safe and to light it off. All employees have been told what will happen if they refuse. (They will be walked to the gate.) All employees have been told that under such circumstances they will not be allowed union representation until after the work is performed. Mr. Henderson struck the torch and was burned to death.

--Testimony presented by the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers' Union to the National Labor Relations Board about an incident at the Shell Oil Refinery in Martinez, California.

Consumers can create a great deal of bad publicity for Shell and boycott Shell products, including pesticides such as aldrin and dieldrin and the notorious, nerve-gas No-Pest strip. The OCAW has also urged Shell credit card holders to return their cards to Shell, along with a request that the company return the card only after the strike has been settled. Credit cards can be returned to: Shell, P.O. Box 80 Tulsa, Okla.



saigon bans
red & blue

(CPS) No red or blue cloth may be manufactured or imported into South Vietnam, according to a new law decreed by the Saigon government of General Nguyen Van Thieu. Any red or blue cloth around must immediately be dyed another color, or Thieu's police will seize the cloth and arrest the owner.

Red and blue are the main colors in the flag of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (the so-called Vietcong). Thieu is afraid that South Vietnamese citizens might make PRG flags out of the cloth to show they prefer the revolutionary government to his administration.

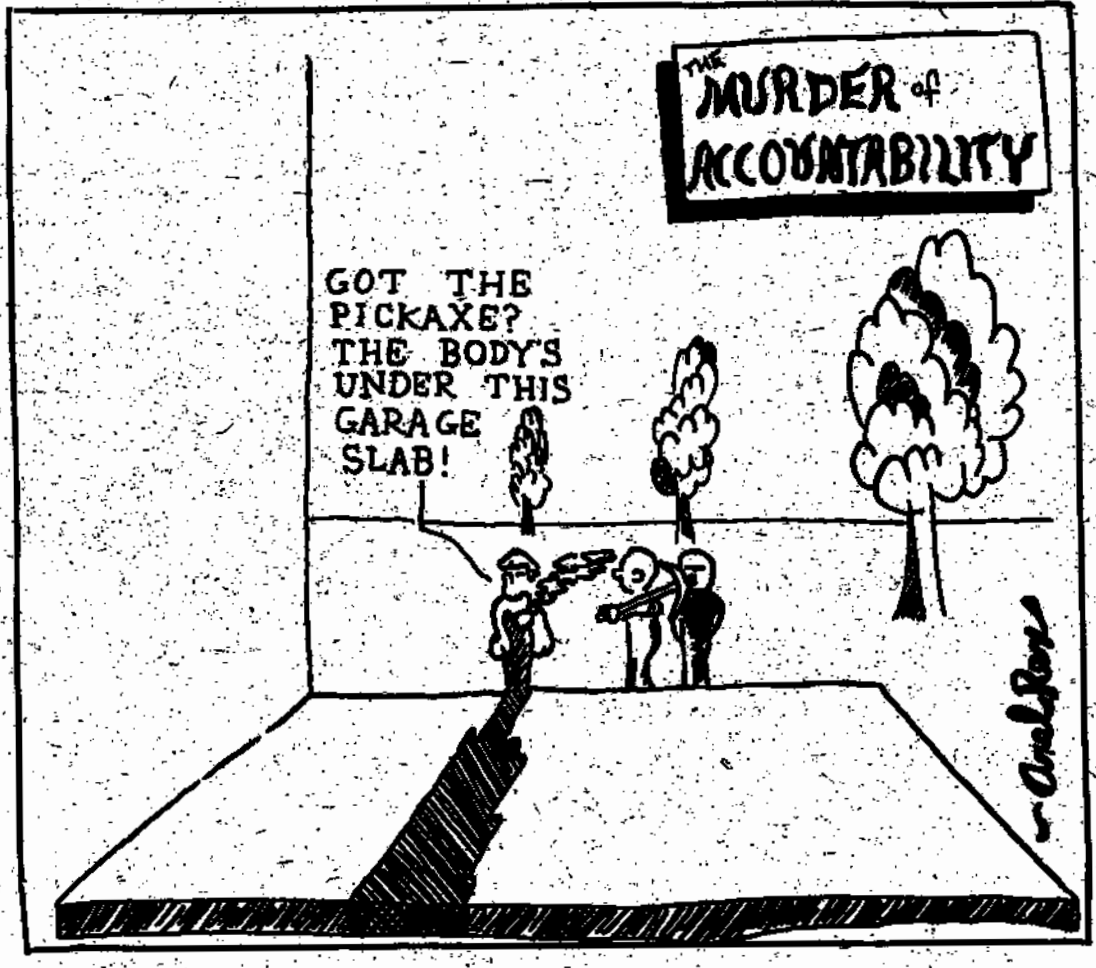
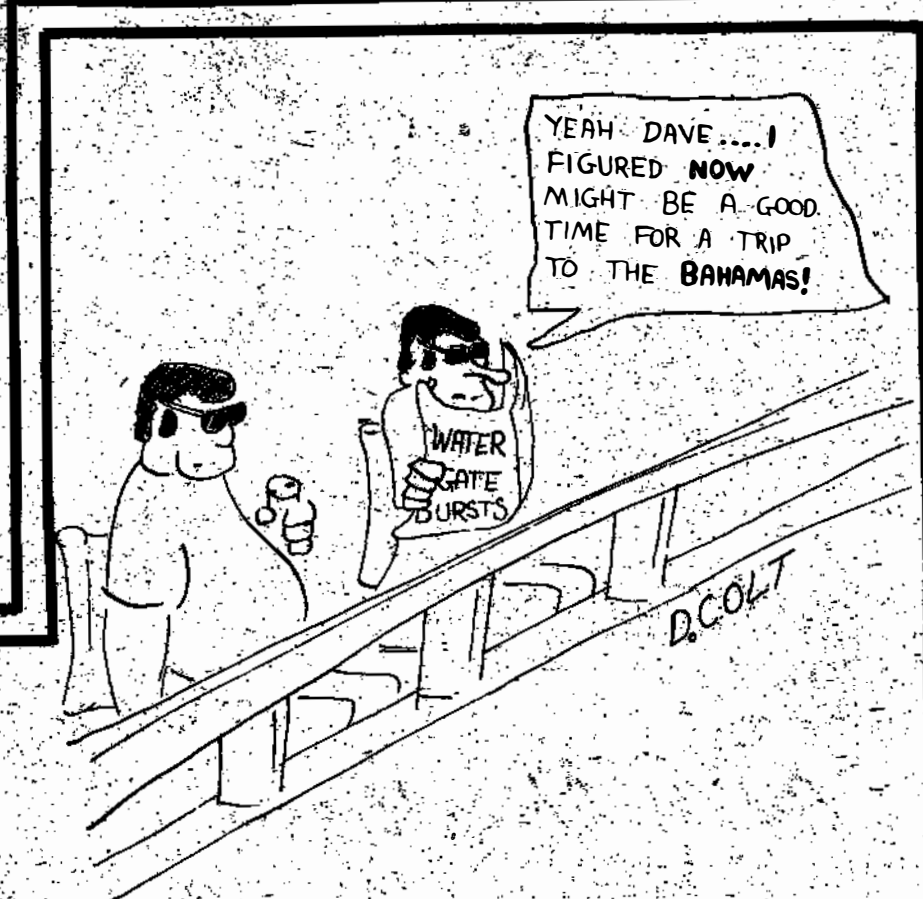
(Information from Liberation News Service.)

BERLO CARTOON

CONTEST WINNERS!

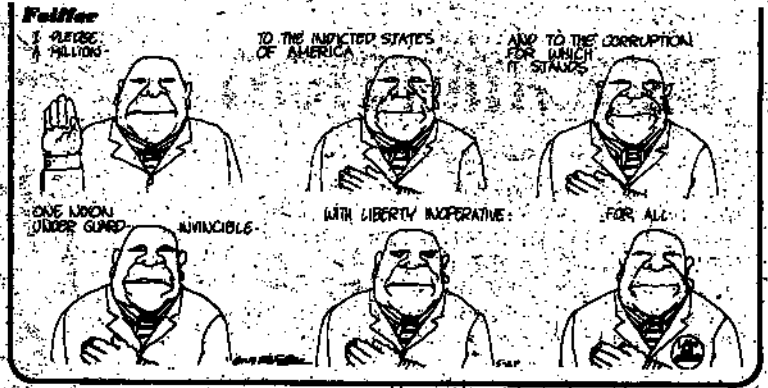


The lucky four cartoonists who have illustrated the most pointed commentaries on the career of ISU's retiring (and we don't mean personally) president receive our heart-felt congratulations. It's been quite a contest! Prizes for the gifted winners have included special uncut copies of the Dave Berlo Post-American interview and a brief visit to Eric Johnson's office for a look at his document shredder. We print the cartoons below. If we receive any more contributions, the contest may continue, but you'll have to act fast.



POST-AMERIKAN DRIVES OUT

ISU FOUNDATION



The ISU Foundation, suffering a barrage of criticism initiated by the Post-Amerikan last March, began a strategic retreat at the end of May.

The March Post criticized the ISU Foundation for its secrecy and its unique quasi-public status. Even though it receives free public money, the foundation retains a nominally private standing. This private standing renders the foundation immune to restrictions and accountability standards normally applied to institutions handling and receiving public funds. Free public money given to the Foundation, the March Post reported, is represented in state-paid employees and office space.

At the beginning of April, Chicago papers joined the attack. The Tribune had a front-page article investigating university use of "paper foundations" to finance presidents' houses.

The State Auditor also began investigating the foundation method of financing university residences, searching for possible illegalities.

Meanwhile, state legislators were up in arms. By using foundations to build university residences, state funds were committed to projects the General Assembly never got to approve.

The May Post-Amerikan continued to criticize the Foundation's use of state employees while adding a new twist: conflict of interest.

Not only did the Foundation commit state funds to pay off a construction loan for the ISU mansion, but the loan came from a bank directed by a foundation director.



The Foundation's loan, the Post reported, came from Bloomington Federal Savings and Loan Association. William McKnight Jr., a Foundation director, is a Vice President and director of Bloomington Federal.

The Post also reported that the lease and rental agreement arranging for construction of the ISU mansion was not signed for the Foundation until January 1973-- one and a half years after the agreements had been in effect. In addition, Harold Wilkins, who signed for the Foundation, had terminated his Foundation job 7 months prior to his signing the agreements.

Further criticism came from the Education Subcommittee of the Legislative Committee to Visit and Investigate State Institutions.

After asking how much interest the state was paying for the Foundation's loan, the subcommittee chairman nearly went through the ceiling. "Seven per cent! For the State of Illinois to be paying seven per cent interest!..."

So on May 30, the Foundation decided to try to shape up. Abandoning university paid staff and office space, the directors are moving to Foundation owned Ewing Castle. An administrative shake-up is also in the works, an attempt at lessening the role of university employees in Foundation policy-making.

The Foundation also chose new directors in May, two of whom have interesting backgrounds.

Timothy Ives was elected to the Foundation Board, bringing with him some tight connections with the major local media. Ives, a nephew of the late Adlai Stevenson, is President of WJBC and a director of Evergreen Communications, which owns the Pantagraph.



Ives' membership on the Foundation Board is perhaps part of a traditional alliance with the local media. Loring Merwin, Ives' cousin and former Pantagraph publisher, was a Foundation director until shortly before his death in 1972.

Another new Foundation Board member is Jacob Grossman, Bloomington's biggest wheeler-dealer. At 39, Grossman builds and buys like a child playing a hot game of Monopoly. Although he owns more than an average person's share of the small stuff (pury little one and two story buildings), Grossman goes in big for the big ones--he bought the old St. Joseph's hospital (as representative of a secret land trust), the Greisheim building, an office building and hotel in Springfield, and recently built Colonial Plaza Shopping Center.

In 1969, Grossman bought seven acres around Pine and Linden Streets in Normal, apparently anticipating the then-planned construction of US City 66 through that area. Such a major east-west street would have increased the land's value well beyond the \$65,000 Grossman paid for it.

Partners with Grossman on some smaller ventures is Uncle Sam--uncle Sam Stern. As the S & G Development Co., Grossman and Stern built the offices currently housing Planned Parenthood on Market St. Sam Stern was until recently a member of the ISU Foundation Board of Directors.

One of Grossman's latest projects is building a huge shopping center north of Normal with the McKnight family. William McKnight Jr. is also a member of the Foundation Board.

The Bathtub: FOUNDATION VIOLATES RESOLUTION

How large must a bathtub be to hold an ISU President?

The ISU Foundation, negotiating a contract for construction of the ISU mansion, had to answer that question.

They settled the question, and signed the contract, but debate on optimum bathtub size apparently continued anyway.



Final answer: an ISU President needs a bathtub 5 1/2 by 7 feet with showers at both ends.

After finally deciding on bathtub size, the construction company had to be notified. The contract required a change order.

A list of construction contract change orders reaching the Post shows that the bathtub change increased the total contract price by \$1527.35.

Total contract price, after change orders: \$100,146.58.

That contract total violated the Board of Regents resolution of July, 1971, the resolution authorizing the Foundation to construct the University Residence.

That resolution, adopted by the Board of Regents July 22, 1971, reads in part: "Resolved that the Board of Regents hereby authorizes Illinois State University to arrange for the construction of a residence for the President of said University at a cost below \$100,000."

The actual payment was below \$100,000 but only because of a renegotiation after work was completed.

The same regents resolution also says "bids shall be solicited for said construction project."

But bids were not solicited for this house. The original house plans were sent out for bids in the fall of 1971. All bids were over \$100,000 and architects redesigned the house. The redesigned house plans were never sent out for competitive bidding.

MEN RAP in BLOOMINGTON

There is a Men's Rap Group in Bloomington-Normal. Now two months old (which is to say, extremely new) the group is an attempt at coming to grips with sex roles--as defined by society and ourselves. Discussions relate to both personal and group concerns.

As men, we are seldom expected to be honest. The successful male in the U.S. today learns to hide behind a series of easy responses to stimuli. Much of this is steeped in deception -- repression of emotion, lies, role playing-- and it is this deception that is so destructive.

The group is an attempt at overcoming this learned behavior. It is a difficult thing. Often frustrating.

But advances in the group are being made, if not as easily as some of us once thought they would be. Male has been taught a great deal of defensiveness.

The group meets weekly on Sunday afternoons at different people's houses. Each two weeks or so are devoted to one topic. One day is never enough. Meetings may be held at different member's houses, but always at the same time, 3:00. The location for any particular week can be found easily enough by calling this number: 829-7026.

New members are welcome, which was the point of writing this article.

Bill S.



Wives Unite to Stop Bombing

NEW YORK (LNS)--Wives of Air Force men carrying out bombing missions in Indochina are organizing to stop the bombing and bring their husbands home.

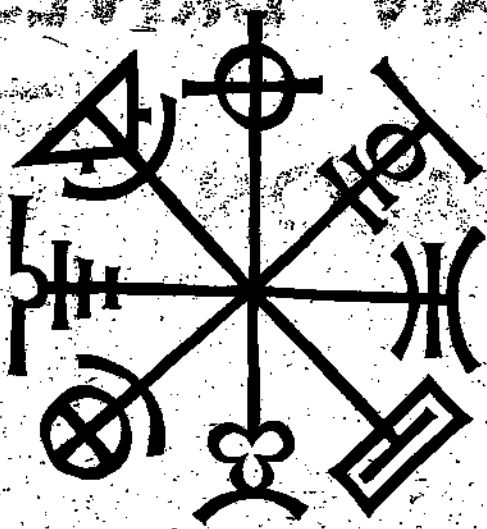
Women from the Griffin Air Force Base in Rome, New York and from Westover, a Strategic Air Command base in Chicopee, Mass. are contacting lawyers, Senators and members of Congress to bring pressure on the Administration to stop the bombing of Indochina.

"We live from day to day with uncertainty and fear," said Susan Cowan, "knowing that our husbands are carrying out bombing missions in a war that is supposed to be over."

"But it seems to be an endless war that the Administration is trying to shove under the rug, while the American people are paying for it through the nose."

Their husbands back their protests; pilots and crews flying from bases in Guam call themselves POGs--Prisoners of Guam. "Their morale is unbelievably low," Susan Cowan continued. "It's different when you're flying for a good cause."

Between the January 27 signing of the Paris Vietnam cease-fire agreement and April 30, there have been over 12,000 U.S. air strikes against Cambodia, dropping 82,837 tons of bombs. During the same period, the U.S. dropped more than 62,000 tons of bombs in Laos.



'BOYS' TOYS & GIRLS' TOYS'

(This article is reprinted from the Lowell Communicator.)

(CPS) Recently, for his third birthday, my son requested a dump truck and a doll carriage. Among my family and friends, there was a lot of talk about how a carriage wasn't a "boy's toy." Since I've thought a lot about that issue, I was able to handle that argument.

I told them that I didn't want my son to grow up with the attitude that childcare, housework, and other tasks which tend at times to be boring and monotonous are "woman's work," while more exciting jobs which are considered more important are "men's work."

I was glad he wanted the carriage because I thought that playing with toys that are traditionally for girls would help him develop the feeling that almost all jobs can be shared between men and women and therefore are "people's work."

So, having overcome the argument that he shouldn't have a carriage, I went to a toy store. There I found out something that I hadn't thought about before about boys' and girls' toys. For six dollars you could buy a very sturdy dump truck that would hold up under hard play for a long time. With doll carriages, however, the picture was very different.

I was shopping at a large toy store, and they had a lot of carriages, but even those priced up to twenty dollars were flimsy in construction. We have a small hill in our backyard, and all the children in the area push or ride any toys that they have with wheels up and down this hill. They aren't gentle

by Margorie DeFazio

I talked to my brother yesterday
He has this master plan
He agrees with most of what we say
BUT aren't we asking too much
too soon
And shouldn't we bring the men along
After all, how will we be equal
If the men don't understand
And won't it be a better world
If we raise the children
And are gentle and caring
As women have always been
Yes, I said, that's what we've been
saying,
Marveling that he had heard
Ah! Ha! he said, making his point
Then you do agree
You should bring the men along
Help them to understand
Stop staying in little groups
Talking to women only
Help us
And you'll soon be equal
And we'll have a better world
NOW LISTEN, he said, HERE'S WHAT YOU
SHOULD DO.....

from LNS



about it, and even if the toy wasn't made to ride in, kids often like to ride down. I realized that after a very short period of this kind of play, the carriage would break.

Intrigued by this discovery, I looked at a lot more toys. I found that no matter what you paid for them, a large number of girls' toys are made so that they will break with any active or rough play. This was much less true of boys' toys.

If a child has toys that break every time she plays with them in a certain way, she will soon learn that she should not play that way. Our society assumes that women are naturally submissive and weak, but my discoveries about toys lead me to question how much of this natural attitude is taught to a young girl through seemingly innocent playthings.

--Kathy Desilets

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Briefs from:

LIBERATION

Washington--A Washington based Health Research Group is lobbying for new Food and Drug Administration regulations on the use of human guinea pigs in experiments. Currently, humans can receive drugs that have been tested as little as two weeks. The subjects of the experiments are often prisoners and low-income clinic patients.

Jacksonville, N.C.--The United We Stand Bookstore at Camp Lejeune was heavily damaged on May 2 by a bomb. Charged with the bombing was Leroy Gibson, a former Marine sergeant and head of a white supremacist group. The bookstore had been the location for a series of meetings designed to increase black solidarity and fight racism in the military.

Violet No. 1, the substance used to stamp meat with the USDA seal of approval, has been banned by the FDA because the food coloring may cause cancer. 30% of the Violet No. 1 used in the US is stamped on meats; the other 70% is used in everything from cosmetics to beverages to candy.

New York--The American National Cattle-men's Association visited New York May 7 on a goodwill building mission and met with opposition from Women United for Action. ANCA, composed mostly of the 7% of all cattle raisers who control 80% of all cattle, is resisting the roll back of meat prices.

Detroit--Haywood Brown, charged with assault with attempt to murder four Detroit STRESS cops as a result of a shootout on Dec. 4, was found not guilty by a jury of 10 blacks and 2 whites on May 10. STRESS pigs have killed 18 people, 17 of them black, since its creation in Jan. 1971, and patrols only the black community.

Santiago, Chile--Chile is embroiled in violent events aimed at toppling the Popular Unity (UP) of Allende, who in March elections showed 25% increase in popularity from his election in 1970. Bands of right wing "shock groups" have been protesting changes in educational policy which would emphasize production skills over abstract knowledge, and have been organizing factory owners and middle and high-income farmers against gov't controlled industries and distribution outlets.

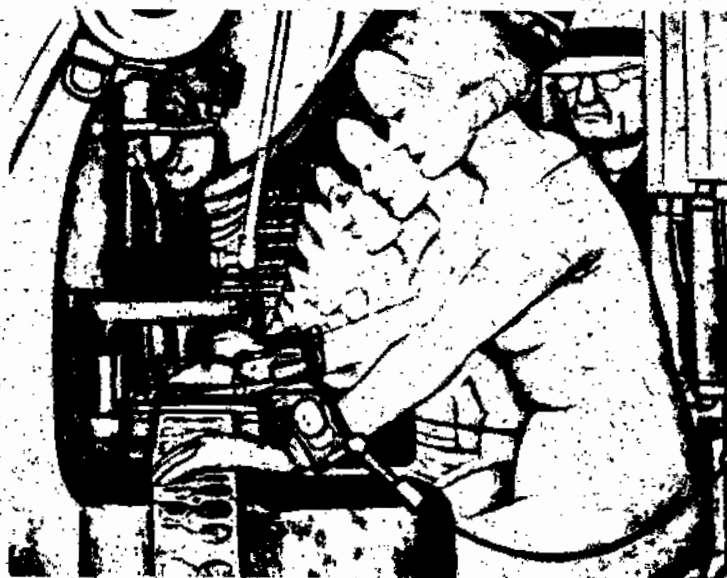
A Smaller Slice of the Pie

Washington--The Census Bureau reports that salaries paid to working women are steadily declining when compared to those paid to men. In 1955 a full-time woman was paid on the average 64% of what a man was paid. In 1960, 61%; in 1965, 60%; and in 1970, 59%.

No Peace!

May 26 was African Liberation Day in North America. The US gov't provides over \$436,000,000 annually and US corporations provide even more to the imperialist countries and minority white rule gov'ts which keep Africa colonial chains. There can be no peace with honor until all black people are free.

New York--A university of Illinois engineering professor recently calculated that it takes a sustained yield of 315 square miles of forest to keep McDonald's supplied with its boxes, wrappings, bags, napkins, straws, individual sugars, salts, peppers, etc., for ONE year.



Energy "Crisis" Exposed

Atlanta--The Georgia Power Project sponsored a conference on the energy "crisis" in late April. GPP is a group of independent citizens who formed in 1972 to challenge Georgia Power Company's proposed rate hike--the second of that year. They have investigated the myths and facts of the energy crisis, racial and sex discrimination with the company, and its strip mining in Appalachia.

Sacramento--Federal and State legislatures have introduced bills attempting to determine the "social responsibility" of grant corporations doing business with state and federal gov'ts in an attempt to establish social and environmental criteria for all state and university investments. The bills focus on the heavy involvement with white supremacist gov't of South Africa, where most American investors enjoy 19% profits and special tax allowances. The bills, unfortunately, have little chance of passing.

Once again auto and oil interests won out against the people. Environmental Protection Agency head Ruckelshaus announced the loosening of clean air requirements of 1975 cars. Ralph Nader said, "Once again the concessionaires within the Nixon administration have sold out the environment to industry polluters."

Central City, Ky.--Kenneth Holland, 21, was one of 10 men to die in mines recently from hazardous working conditions. He was employed by Peabody Coal Co, a division of Kennecott Copper which made \$28 million in the first quarter of this year. The company apparently couldn't afford safety guards around the belt that caught Holland and killed him.

Trade union representatives met in Santiago, Chile, on April for the First International Trade Union Conference on Multi-National Corporations. 300 delegates, representing 100 trade unions, and 60 different countries met to express solidarity with the Chilean workers' struggle against ITT and Kennecott Copper and develop a common strategy for the defense of workers' interests against the multi-national corporations.



NEWS

New York--According to recent Business Week statistics, top executives' salaries far exceeded Phase II guidelines in 1972. James F. Toney of Olin Corp. received a 212.3%; Henry Ford a 27.4% increase over 1971, for example. The Phase II ceiling was 5.5%.



Pistol Packin' Papa

New York--The Justice Dept. has conferred the title of Federal Marshall on Secretary of Labor Peter Brennan. A recent Nixon appointee and previously head of the conservative construction union in New York State, he likes to carry a pearl-handled revolver wherever he goes. Now that he is a federal marshall, Brennan can legally carry a gun across state lines.

Dallas--Recent info released by the Texas Observer shows that prosecutors in that city have been thoroughly coached on how to dig up a jury most likely to produce a conviction. In a syllabus found in the DA's office it says, "You are not looking for a fair juror, but rather a strong, biased, and sometimes hypocritical individual, who believes that defendants are different in kind, rather than degree."

"Americans are unfit for human consumption," according to the Manchester Guardian. "Animals which have 7 parts for every million of DDT in their fatty tissue are judged in the US to be unfit to eat. And it is now disclosed that the average American has 12 parts per million of the pesticide in his body."



Belfast--US GI's and British Tommies who have taken refuge in Sweden have launched a joint campaign in Britain and Northern Ireland to encourage British troops to desert. The campaign is run by the Veterans from Sweden, organized by a British soldier who deserted last year.

SERVICE

In a recent speech, Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said, "Confrontation is caused by conflict of national interests. The real key to world peace is the powerful resolution conflicting national interests. With the economic vitality and strength of this country so dependent of worldwide resources, how then can we possibly disclaim our worldwide interests?"

They're Still There

Paris--Lawyers, teachers, students, and others marched in Paris on May 24 to remind the public of the plight of over 200,000 political prisoners still being held in Thieu's jails. The demonstration was organized by the Lawyers' Committee for Vietnam and the French Branch of Amnesty International.

The "energy crisis" allows oil companies to push up prices while production costs remain low. Environmental pressures are making development of the cheaper domestic sources difficult. The oil companies are holding off until they can get gov't concessions which will allow them to sink their drills where the profits are greatest.

Milan--More than 100,000 people marched here on May 12 to demand that the US respect Paris Agreements to end the war in Vietnam. The demonstrations also demanded that the US force Thieu to release the more than 200,000 political prisoners still being held.

Bloomington, Ill. (PA)--I love being stoned.

Paris--The recent mobilization against France's 1920 anti-abortion law culminated on May 18 in a series of demonstrations all across the country. The projected march in Paris was called off after it had been forbidden by Paris police. Nevertheless, several hundred demonstrated illegally and over 100 were held by police.

Rome--The Italian gov't announced May 26 that it has granted political asylum to the captain and 30 crew members of a Greek navy destroyer that abandoned its NATO maneuvers and anchored off Italy on the 25th. Ship captain Nicholas Pappas broadcast messages saying, "Down with the (Greek) colonels! Long live liberty!"

Copenhagen-- On June 14 and 15, an anti-NATO conference will be held by over 30 political organizations from all over Europe. They will present testimony and evidence that NATO is not merely concerned with the security of Western Europe, but that NATO is a tool of American and European imperialism in the Third World.



Bill of Rights Revoked

Ken, Okinawa, Japan--3 Marines were arrested in late May under a new Marine regulation prohibiting "picketing, demonstrations, sit-ins, political speeches" or "originating, signing, distributing, or promulgating petitions, handbills, flyers, or other printed or handwritten material" off base in any foreign country, whether in uniform or not.

Washington--Leonard Garment, newly appointed counsel to Nixon, said in connection to the uninitiated Kent State investigations, "Law enforcement soldiers nearly everywhere, I believe, are now better trained and more inclined to act with the maximum possible restraint in handling civil disturbances."

Washington-- The Nixon administration plans to get rid of poverty by redefining it. One gov't source attacked the word "poverty" as a "value-laden highly politicized word and that's not the kind of word we like. We would like a less value-laden concept like income distribution or mean or median or some other word devoid of emotional complications."

Washington-- Recent testimony before the Senate revealed that the Army has ordered several thousand new nuclear shells, worth "millions and millions of dollars." Elliot Richardson, Sec. of Defense when the order was placed, testified that he knew nothing about it.

Buenos Aires-- The Ford Motor Co. has agreed to supply Argentina with 154 ambulances, hospital supplies and powdered milk for slum children in return for a guarantee that the People's Revolutionary Army will not kidnap or assassinate Ford industry executives. Ford has a large investment in Argentina.

Washington-- On June 30, comes the end of the Office of Economic Opportunity program, which put federal money into non-profit community development and service projects. The corporations formed for OEC projects will be reorganized to reflect a "business orientation", and will concentrate on investing in business development and be staffed by "persons experienced in business and finance".

MORE LNS

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New York-- The Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese Progressive and Nationalist Parties accuse the Israeli gov't of complicity in strategy to physically eliminate the Palestinian guerillas and to spread terror in the countries which support the Palestinians and thus to pressure their gov'ts to contain the resistance and come around to a settlement on Israel's terms.

* * * * *

Washington-- William E. Colby has been nominated to take over as CIA chief. His history shows that he is a suitable man for the position. Under Colby's direction, Operation Phoenix in Vietnam, murdered 55,454 men, women and children by 1971 and another 100,000 people were imprisoned in efforts to rid South Vietnam of "suspected Communists."



Artesia, N.M.-- City workers are in the eighth month of a strike for recognition of their union and security benefits. They are mostly Chicanos, who had been making \$91 to \$106 a week with no overtime, retirement plan, or seniority benefits. They have been supported by high school students, the local Chicano community, the Federacion de la Raza, the Black Berets, the UPW Boycott Committee, and students from the U of New Mexico.

* * * * *

Dayton, Ohio-- Air Force doctor Bruce Ashley, who refused to work after Nixon resumed bombing in S.E. Asia, was sentenced to 18 months in jail and fined \$ 25,000 on April 4. On May 16, however, his jail term was rescinded and his fine lowered to \$ 10,000.

* * * * *

Albuquerque, N.M.-- In spite of a 1908 Supreme Court ruling on Indian Water Rights which states that Indians have paramount rights to all the water they need, the US Gov't is diverting water from Indian lands to growing Southwestern industries.

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Jalisco, Rhodesia-- The Rhodesian gov't is rounding up peasants in areas where support is shown for guerrilla activities and moving them to "relocation" camps guarded by police. The villages and the people's property are then destroyed, all under the guise of "protecting" the peasants from guerrillas.

* * * * *

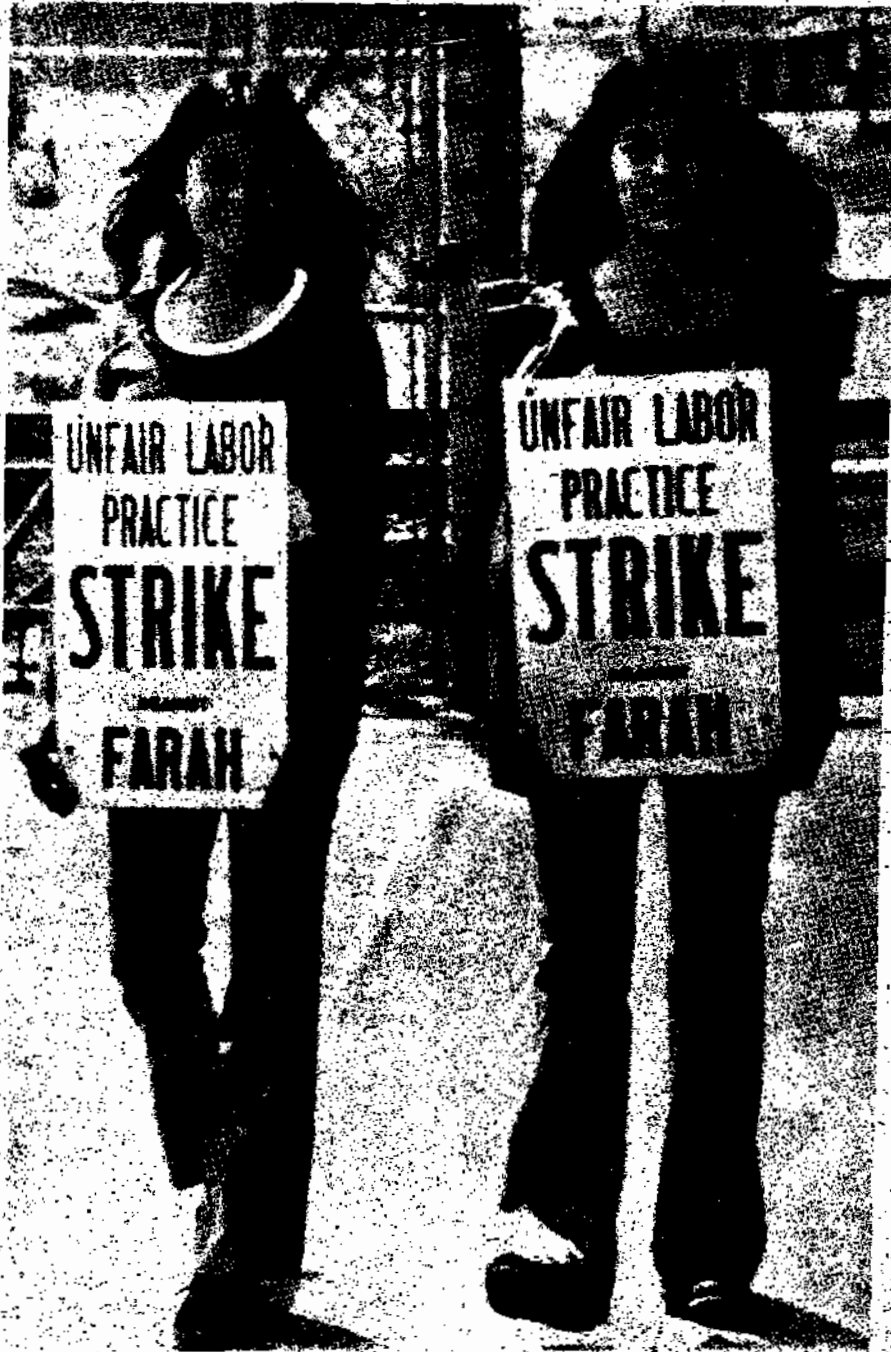
Buenos Aires-- In response to a growing wave of political kidnappings, Lloyd's of London have come up with a kidnap insurance policy. Available to families or corporations, they will reimburse ransoms paid to the abductors.

Here We Go Again

Paris-- At a Press briefing May 3, a PRG spokesman revealed the terms of a 6-point plan proposed by the PGR and rejected by the Saigon regime. The plan includes an end to hostilities, the release of civilian political prisoners, and the re-establishment of democratic freedoms in Vietnam. Thieu's gov't admitted that they could not permit democratic freedoms because "the Communists would be free to spread their propaganda."

* * * * *

New York-- On May 4, 1970, National Guardsmen killed four students at an anti-war rally at Kent State U. Arthur Krause, whose daughter was one of those killed, is continuing pressure for a grand jury investigation. He said, "After I read Henry Kissinger's plea for compassion for the people involved in Watergate, I...asked how this Administration defines compassion."



El Paso-- 7,000 of Farah's 8,500 workers are out on strike as the action moves into its second year. The company has lost over \$8 million in the past year, against a profit of \$6 million they made the previous year.

Mexican Women Exploited

Mexico City-- US-Mexico's Border Industrialization Program has opened up Mexico to US economic control. One example of how the plan works is Catalina bathing suits. The fabric is made and cut in California, then shipped just across the border where Mexican women are paid 55¢ an hour to sew up the suits. US garment workers would get paid nearly \$3.00 an hr. There are a dozen such arrangements along the US-Mexico border, exploiting both countries.

* * * * *

New York-- The VVAW recently sponsored a forum on the problems of Third World vets. Haywood Burns, of the Nat'l Conference of Black Lawyers, said that 80% of all American combat deaths in Vietnam have been Third World, and even those who return fight a war against poverty, unemployment, poor medical care and drugs.

G.I.S EXPLOITED - the American Way

The following article is excerpted from Camp News, a monthly published by Chicago Area Military Project (CAMP), an independent movement organization working with GIs.

INS- There is a definite pattern to which bases are being cut and which are being maintained. The major military installations are being taken out of the liberal urban areas like New England, while large bases in less accessible, more conservative areas of the country are being kept or enlarged.

It is evident that the military is trying to isolate GIs from the civilian population even more than before. The brass wants to conduct its activities as far away from big cities with strong liberal and radical forces as possible. Already two thirds of the active duty military forces in the US are in the South and more are on the way.

While the South is not the primitive backwoods area that many Northerners tend to think it is, it is definitely a more rural area with fewer population centers. It is more difficult for GIs to find activist supporters, supplies and lawyers in towns like Leesville, La. (Fort Polk), Biloxi, Miss. (Keesler Air Force Base), or Key West Naval Air Station than it would be in the Midwest, Northeast or Northern California, Oregon, and Washington.

Areas where there are existing GI movements --for instance, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Northern California-- are losing thousands of troops and many bases. Areas such as Southern California, one of the most tight-wing sections of the country, are experiencing a major military build up. Both the San Diego Naval Base and the Long Beach Naval Shipyard will expand greatly.

Isolating GIs from movement people and others who might be sympathetic to GI activism has other values for the Army. Having bases in isolated areas will make it easier for the military to engage in controversial activities which they would rather keep quiet.

For example, at Kirtlan AFB, in the middle of the New Mexico highlands, laser weapon research has been going on for years, virtually undetected, let alone protested. In contrast, when the nuclear depth charge program at Great Lakes Naval Training Center (60 miles from Chicago) began, news of it leaked almost immediately.

Already centers for chemical and biological warfare are in the South-- Fort McClella, Alabama and Pine Ridge, Arkansas.

Hand in Hand with Oppression

But perhaps most important is how the military in the South fits into the Southern strategy of anti-labor forces. It is not coincidental that more and more labor struggles are now surfacing in the South and Southwest. Compared to the North, there are very few unionized workers in those parts of the country. For instance, the huge steel industry in Birmingham and Mobile, Alabama is non-union.

And many of the South's workers are blacks, Chicanos and women who work for much lower than union-scale wages with little job security and unhealthy working conditions.

There are two strikes of particular strength in the South at this time. One is the year-old strike against the Farah Manufacturing Co. in El Paso and San Antonio, Texas, by several hundred blacks and in the small rural towns of Andrews and Lane, South Carolina, where the giant Oneita Textile mills are located.

More and more Northern plants are relocating to take advantage of the low pay scales and lack of union representation in the South as well. Ads have cropped up in all the national magazines luring industry South. For instance, the "South Carolina Resource for Industry" circulated a catchy ad with the headline "We don't have labor pains-- South Carolina has the lowest work stoppage rate in the country."

The military's relocation in these areas is potentially quite useful to these runaway corporations. First, there is a strong historical precedent in the US for federal troops being unleashed against strikers. For example, in 1892 and in 1899, the Mine Owners Association successfully demanded that the Governor of Idaho call out federal troops to crush the miners' union in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

GIs have also been used as scab labor during strikes--in recent years, for example, the national postal and railroad strikes. With more GIs based in the South, the scab labor supply will be handsomely increased.

More subtle is the use of GIs as consumers for goods produced by scabs. When workers at the Farah clothing plants went on strike in Texas, the Pentagon upped its order of Farah slacks for its Post Exchanges. Similarly, when bacon packers were on strike in Holly Ridge, N.C., nearby Camp Lejeune ordered more bacon from the factory.

Moving bases to areas of the country with large concentrations of blacks and Chicanos is also significant at a time when community organizing is on the upswing. There are over 100 Southern counties where more than 50 % of the people are black. Small town police departments would never be able to deal with large scale rebellions, but the military can.

In Texas and the Southwest the same situation holds true for Chicanos who are at present organizing around many issues. And with the large concentration of third world people in the military the overall strategy is not that different from "Vietnamization" where yellow people are pitted against yellow people.

Lastly, the Army's new relocation plan is boosting the role of Reserves and National Guard forces in areas where bases are being cut back. At Hamilton AFB in California and Westover AFB in Massachusetts the Air Force Reserves will take over the facilities. Both of these bases had active GI movements and received much civilian support from the area.



RAM

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RAM

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NORMAL

But Reserves are, in effect, part-time career soldiers who would be much less into opposing the military since they pick up some nice spending cash for putting in their few weeks a year.

The entire military strategy could backfire if the GI movement in the South could develop the strength it has in other parts of the country. Already, Marines at Lejeune started a bacon boycott on base when they found out about the packers strike. And GIs from Fort McClellan picketed in support of a hospital strike in nearby Anniston in 1971.

The military may be trying to make scabs out of GIs, but it is taking the risk of bringing southern working people into the GI movement.

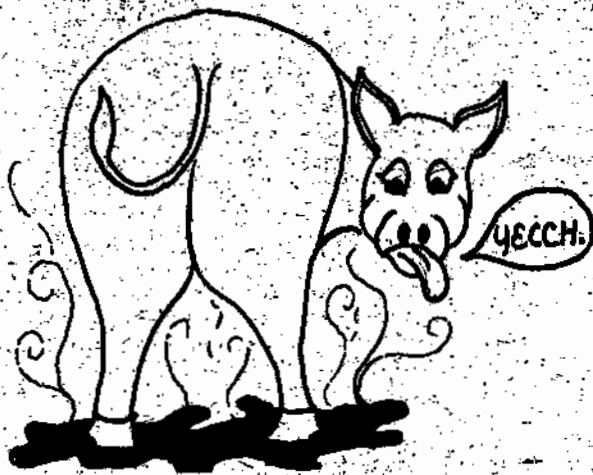
THAT FATTED CALF

"Feed 'em out. Load 'em up. Get more money. Sooner. Start 'em right . . . finish right," reads an ad in Feedstuffs, an agribusiness weekly. Feedstuffs reads like the AMA Journal, with ads hawking every drug from amprolium to zeranol.

Today, at least 85% of all the meat and poultry that we eat comes from animals pumped and primed with any number of 2700 various drug compounds. From the time of birth to the minute of slaughter, cattle, hogs, and poultry have been injected with hormones, antibiotics, and other drugs, many of whose long-range effects on humans are untested.

Cattle, for example, are taken on a long journey when they are a year old and weigh about 500 pounds. Farm hands herd them from the open range into trucks and boxcars for the long haul to a commercial feedlot where, panicky with hunger and stress, the animals are prodded off the vehicles and forced to swim through a tank filled with pesticides to cleanse them of worms and flies.

If the wind is right and the sun is out, you can smell a feedlot from about four miles away. That's because thousands, sometimes hundreds of thousands of cattle are packed shank to shank in more than three inches of manure, chomping and defecating until the ax falls.



To ward off "shipping fever," illness resulting from their harrowing trip, the cattle munch high doses of antibiotics for a few days--as much as 1000 mg. per steer of streptomycin and penicillin mixed in with their grain.

DES Still Used

The steers consume 30 pounds of food and gain about three pounds of muscle and fat a day. It's called "forced feeding" because the cattle have nothing to do but look at the feed and eat. But just to make them fatter, pellets are shot in their ears filled with diethylstilbestrol or DES, an estrogen hormone which relaxes their muscles and load them up with moisture and fat. The drug companies claim DES makes cattle 10-15% fatter on 10-15% less feed.

Early last year, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) "banned" DES in cattle feed because daughters of women who had taken DES to prevent miscarriages were developing cancer of the vagina 20-30 years later. So the FDA banned the use of DES in the feed itself although farmers and feedlot managers may still fatten their steers on DES by the injection method.

So now other hormones like Synovex-S, which is manufactured by Sybtext, a maker of birth control pills, are being used. "All estrogens are considered carcinogenic (cancer-causing)" reports an internal FDA memorandum, "since all estrogens that have been adequately tested have been shown to be carcinogenic in animals." Synovex-S contains progesterone which converts to estrogen in our bodies and is considered by the FDA to be a "potential" carcinogen.

Another hormone that is very popular is MGA which is also put in the feed. The FDA has been contemplating for four years now whether MGA causes cancer as some studies seem to suggest. The FDA possesses convincing evidence the MGA "inhibits reproduction" according to one of the agency's top veterinary researchers.

The researcher adds that "trace residues of the hormone could disrupt a woman's menstrual cycle." The FDA won't publicize the studies, an FDA official said, because they are "private information submitted in confidence by Upjohn." Upjohn is the manufacturer of MGA.

The only problem with forcing cattle to eat so much so fast--especially large amounts of grain which their stomachs aren't used to--is that they tend to get painful liver abscesses, which slows down their weight gain. This in turn, cuts profits. So to prevent this the feeders simply lace the cattle feed once a day with 75 mg. of the popular anti-biotic oxytetracycline.

After four months in the feedlots, the cattle weigh nearly 1200 pounds. Then the last three to five days, 1000 mg. per head of oxytetracycline or chlortetracycline are poured into the feed. Every extra pound counts.

Death Row

Finally they're hearded into "death row" where they'll go off drugs for a few days to clean out their systems. One last shot of streptomycin and they're ready to board the trucks for a ride to the slaughterhouse. Thirty minutes before the ax falls, they're given a shot of papaya juice enzyme. Too much juice and they'll die in convulsions. Just the right amount will break down the muscle fibers when they are exposed to heat. In other words, the meat is tenderized when it is cooked.

The papaya juice enzyme cuts down the aging time needed after slaughter so that the meat can be put on the counter quicker and the profits brought in sooner.

The FDA's position on giving antibiotics to cattle and poultry isn't very different from its position on hormones. The nation's newspapers trumpeted the FDA decision last year to "ban" anti-biotics from animal feed in early 1973. Actually the FDA said it would ban anti-biotics only if the drug companies didn't start new safety research. (Rest assured. That research has begun.)

The hazards of anti-biotics are well known and documented. Some people are allergic to them. As many as 17-20 million Americans react to penicillin by breaking out in rashes and sometimes going into shock and dying.

Resistant Strains

"And bacteria have an amazing capacity to become resistant to anti-biotics," says Dr. David Smith, chief of infectious disease at Boston Children's Hospital and

a member of the FDA special anti-biotics task force. "One of the biggest problems in the world today is bacterial deaths due to anti-biotic-resistant bacteria."

Scientists can't prove how much the anti-biotics dished out to our cattle, chickens and hogs are contributing to the medical crisis, but there are clues.



Dr. William Huber, a University of Illinois toxicologist who served on the FDA's task force, tested 6000 random beef carcasses for residues of anti-biotics within 24 hours after slaughter. He discovered that "one out of every four pieces of meat you consume contains anti-biotics"--usually penicillin, chlortetracycline and sulfamethazine. These minute but chronic doses could be building up bacterial resistance in our bodies today.

But "the consequences are not immediate," says Smith. "We may eat a hamburger with anti-biotics in it now, and not feel the results until we're 60. Then maybe we'll get a heart valve infection; they'll give us some penicillin and discover it's useless."

The FDA and the meat and drug industries contend that scientists have never linked a human illness to traces of hormones or anti-biotics or anything else in our food. They're right, but that doesn't mean the link isn't there--only that no one has yet proven it.

"We have so many cases of common diseases like mental retardation and cancer, for which we can't find a cause and effect," says Dr. Marvin Legator, one of the FDA scientists behind the famous cyclamate research. "We can't wait for decades of hazardous exposure to continue before evidence in man is obtained," says Umberto Saffioti, a cancer specialist at the National Institute of Health.

It sounds reasonable, but it goes against the grain of the drug corporations who supply more anti-biotics to farms than to hospitals.

68 Cows per Hour

The drug corporations owe much of their profits to the transformation of the meat industry from a family farm affair to big business intensive, high-speed production techniques deliver cattle, hogs and chickens out of the feeding pens like automobiles on an assembly line.

Montford Feedlots near Denver fatten 600,000 cattle every year on just 800 acres of land. That's about 68 cattle an hour--faster than a General Motors plant can turn out Chevy Novas.

IS A JUNKIE



Montford is a vertically integrated conglomerate--it mixes grains by the trainload in its own feed mill, dumps them in the feeding troughs from self-loading trucks, and calculates the best nutrition per unit cost rations every day on its own computers. Over 200 employees keep investors' books and make sure the feedlot's mechanized parts are running smoothly.

If you look at today's commercial feedlots, investors include the likes of the Oppenheimer Fund, Bank of America, Dupont, Glaxo, Forgan; food giants like Ralston Purina and Kroger; and "cattle feeding funds" of wealthy lawyers, doctors, and businessmen who scramble for the tax shelters the Internal Revenue Service has built into the cattle feedlot business.

Corporate feedlots have wiped out 30,000 livestock farms in the last decade. Today only 1% of the nation's feedlots produce over 60% of the nation's beef. It's the same story in the poultry business where corporations like Swift and Pillsbury control 90% of the chickens.

And money is the point. "Our society is oriented toward mass production," says Dr. William Buck, a toxicologist at Iowa State University. "You can mass produce anti-biotics, put them in the feed and eliminate the need for all this animal management and cleaning. And it's cheaper."

Some smaller feedlot owners are beginning to realize that the more they depend on anti-biotics to fight disease, the more diseases they can't treat. But they don't have much choice. Over 70% of the feed on the market comes ready-mixed with drugs. "It's almost

impossible to get feed without them," says Buck. "I have to order my feed specially custom-blended, without medication," complains one Kansas feedlot owner. "I'm a loyal customer of this kind of feed--and I have to pay extra."

"Animal drugs are like anything else," says Buck. "You can create a demand for them, just like auto makers create a demand by putting some gimmicks on their cars." The huge feedlots want to use anything that may squeeze extra pennies out of every animal and save labor. Small livestock raisers who are struggling for their lives against big corporations will grab at anything that holds out even the slimmest promise of squeezing out an extra buck.

"Most farmers don't really know what's in the feed," says Roger Blobaum, who organizes livestock farmers for the National Farmers Organization. "Some feed salesman comes out and gives them a big spiel about how much weight gain they'll get and increased efficiency and so they think they've got to use it."



And it is drugs which keep these "animal factories" going, or at least that's what the drug and meat industries tell us. "When you get thousands of cattle confined to a feedlot, standing shank to shank in manure, disease can spread like wildfire," says a Pfizer Corporation spokesman.

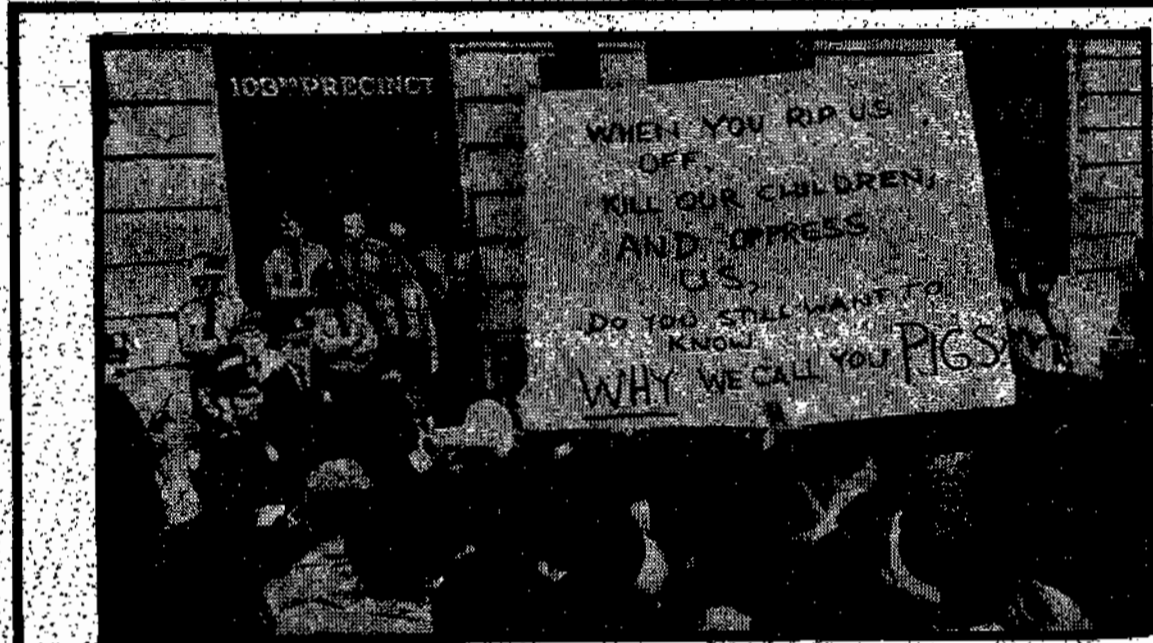
However, Dr. H. Dwight Mercer, deputy director of the FDA's veterinary research farm in Beltsville, Maryland, raised livestock for 18 months with and without anti-biotics to test the importance of drugs in the process. When Mercer raised the animals in clean conditions on high-protein feeds, "we found no growth response (from the anti-biotics)." Mercer found anti-biotics helped only when he let the pens get filthier and lowered the quality of the nutrition.

"The worse the conditions, the better the response," Mercer reported.

Political Issue

C.D. Van Houweling, the task force chairman and director of the FDA's veterinary drug bureau, tried to suppress the report, but after a stormy fight he accepted the testimony and promptly shoved it aside.

"Let's put it this way," said Mercer. "Anti-biotics are not a scientific question at this point, but a political issue because of the amounts of money involved."



Queens, N.Y. (LNS) Add Armstead, 52, and his son, Clifford, 10, were attacked by two white men in their neighborhood. As they ran, young Clifford was shot in the back and his dead body kicked by one of the men. Further investigation revealed that the two men, Shea and Scott, were members of the New York Police Dept. and of the local "anti-crime" squad. The agents were looking for two suspects in a taxi hold-up--the suspects both black, both about 24, one 5'11" and 155-lbs., the other 6' and 180 lbs.

Both Shea and Scott had a reputation in the neighborhood for harrassing people. Shea was known for roughing up youngsters, projecting a "tough guy" image, and spewing racial insults. He has a record for unnecessary violence while on the force. Scott has threatened the citizens of the neighborhood with his police-issued pistol and indicated racial prejudice. Shea has been charged with murder and a grand jury investigation is pending.

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NEWS: is needed

and so is other stuff. Here in the 20th Century, we need communication--of both injustices and good deeds--in order to build an even passably survivable planet.

Here at the Post-American, we really need help. People have left for the summer or forever or for the next issue. In order to continue and improve, we need more:

writers, artists, lay-out people, ad people, typists, hawkers, people to drive to Rantoul, sources, and much more. It really is a lot of work putting out a paper.

All of us on the paper started out reasonably ignorant about what we were doing. The paper doesn't need professionalism as much as it needs sincerity. Knowledge isn't half as important as energy and the desire to learn. You can join the Post staff. We'd like to have you.

MEETING

JUNE 27

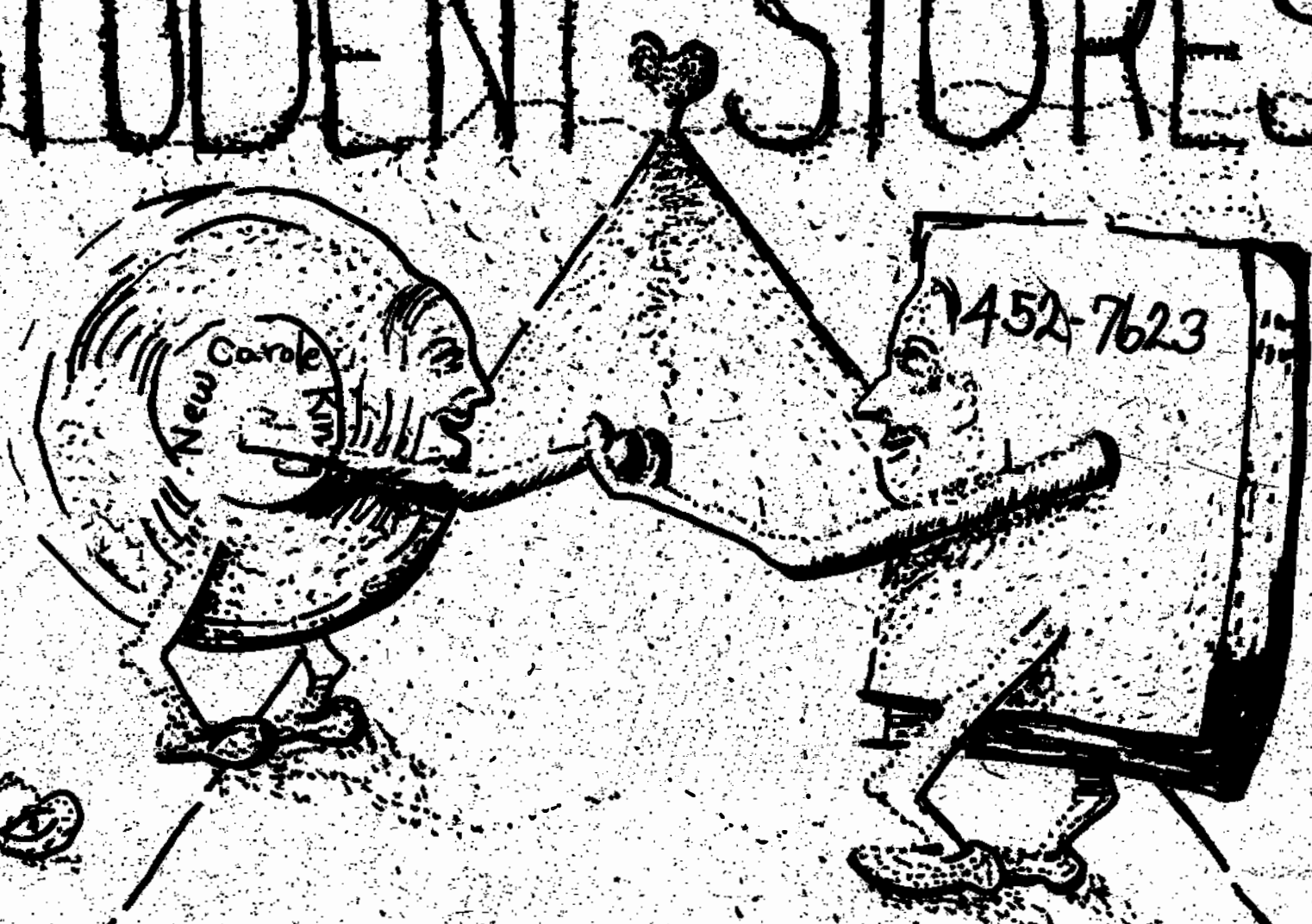
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