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Administrative Racism at I.S.U. — — Home Birth
RUDNICKI SUED — — Public School Moralism

Bloomington Normal

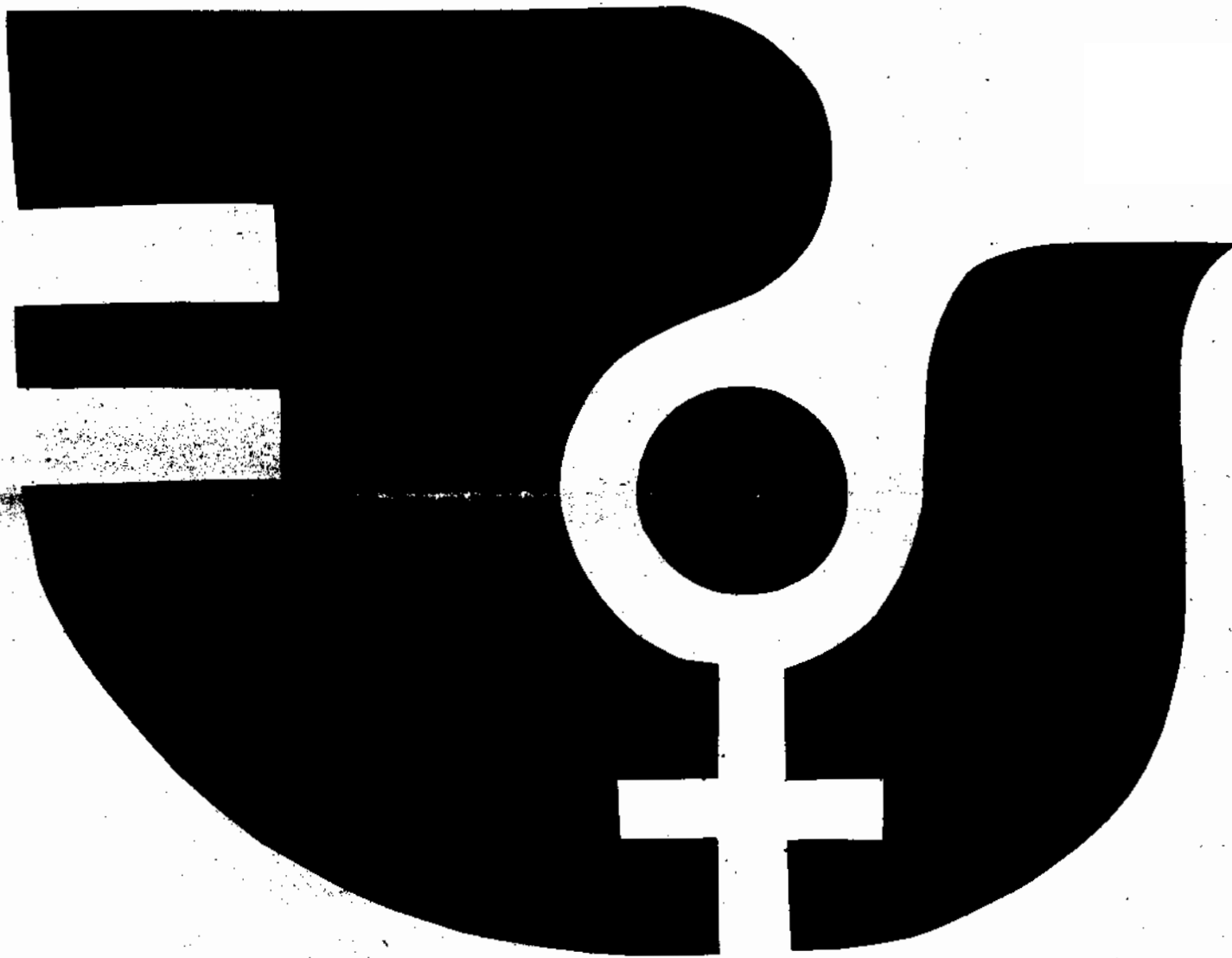
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POST AMERIKAN

JAN. 1975

Vol. 3 No. 9

International Women's Year



The United Nations has designated 1975 International Women's Year, perhaps because of some of the following:

- In Thailand, the legal status of a married woman is that of a minor. She cannot get a passport or a job, or buy or sell property, unless her husband agrees. Nor can she get a divorce on the grounds of adultery. Her husband can.
- Jordanian women have just gained the right to vote, and a Jordanian man must now pay a \$450 fine if he wants to marry a second wife.
- In Lebanon, the "passion article" allows a man to kill his wife if he suspects she is unfaithful, and he will go free.
- Saudi Arabian women cannot go outside uncovered and can be publicly stoned to death for adultery. Unmarried foreign women are not granted visas to the country if they are unaccompanied by a man.
- Egyptian women booed and hissed when Libyan President Muammar Qaddafi told them women were barred from public life by three "defects"—virginity, menstruation and child-bearing. "How can a pregnant woman parachute?" he asked.
- In Israel, abortion is illegal. Women's wages in communications or transportation jobs are less than half of men's.



- In France, only one man in eight joins his wife in doing household chores. Of those who do, one-third run errands, only one-twelfth run the vacuum cleaner, fewer than one-eighth do kitchen work, and one-tenth get the children dressed, bathed or put to bed.

- English women married to workers at an atomic plant in Seascale refused to make love to their husbands because they feared radioactive contamination. The wives imposed the sex ban after a radiation leak at the plant.

- A handful of Italian feminists in Rome demonstrated outside the Valentino fashion opening, carrying signs with slogans like "We want to be women, not dolls."

- Yugoslav housewives cannot vote for or serve as national political leaders, because they do not belong to the basic labor organizations, according to the new Constitution.

- In Zaire, men achieve status by having more than one wife.

- Australian women are awaiting passage of a recently-introduced law that would bar discrimination on the basis of sex or race. And starting in 1975, about 50,000 female clerical workers will gain equal pay with male workers, who now earn substantially more than they do.

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POST SELLERS

BLOOMINGTON

The Joint, 415 N. Main
 DA's Liquors, Oakland and Main
 Medusa's Bookstore, 109 W. Front
 Illinois Wesleyan Union
 News Nook, 402 1/2 N. Main
 Book Hive, 103 W. Front
 Cake Box, 511 S. Denver
 Gaston's Barber Shop, 202 1/2 N. Center
 Sambo's, Washington and US 66
 DeVary's Market, 1402 W. Market
 Harris Market, Morris St.
 Hickory Pit, 920 W. Washington
 Biasi's, 217 N. Main
 Discount Den, 207 N. Main
 SW corner, Morris and Washington

Housing Projects

Sunnyside Neighborhood Center
 Wood Hill
 Evergreen

Normal

Greenbriar Food Mart
 Minstrel Record Parlor, 311 S. Main
 Newman Center, 501 S. Main
 Student Stores, 115 North St.
 Mother Murphy's, 111 1/2 North St.
 Ram, 101 Broadway Mall
 Al's Pipe Shop, 101 Broadway Mall
 Omega, 101 North St.
 Hendren's Grocery, 301 W. Willow
 Thomas Michael's, 108 North St.
 Sw corner, North and Fell St.
 Sugar Creek Book, 108 Beaufort
 The Galery (right in front)
 Lobby Shop, ISU Union
 Cage, ISU Union
 Recreation Center, ISU

about us

Mail, which we more than welcome, should be mailed to: The Post-Amerikan, 108 E. Beaufort St., Normal, Illinois, 61761.

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

Decisions are made collectively by staff members at one of our regular meetings. All workers have an equal voice. The Post-Amerikan has no editor or hierarchical structure.

Anybody who reads this paper can tell the type of stuff we print. All worthwhile material is welcome. The only real exception is racist and sexist material which we will vehemently not print.

Most of our material or inspiration for material comes from the community. We encourage you, the reader, to be-

come more than a reader. We welcome all stories or tips for stories. Bring stuff to a meeting (the schedule is printed below) or mail it to our office.

MEETINGS

Sat., Jan. 11, 3:00 PM
 Weds., Jan. 22, 8:00 PM
 Tues., Jan. 28, 8:00 PM
 Deadline, Fri., Jan. 31, 8:00PM
 Layout, Feb. 1 and 2, after 2:00 PM

These meetings are at the Post office, 108 E. Beaufort, Normal.

Subscriptions cost \$1.75 for twelve issues, \$3.50 for 24 issues, etc. Buy one for yourself and a friend.

You can make bread hawking the Post-- 7 1/2¢ a copy, except for the first 50 copies on which you make only 5¢ a copy. Call 452-9221 or stop by the office.

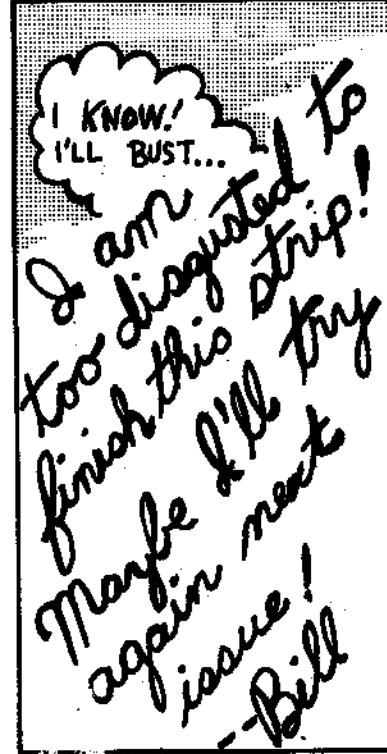
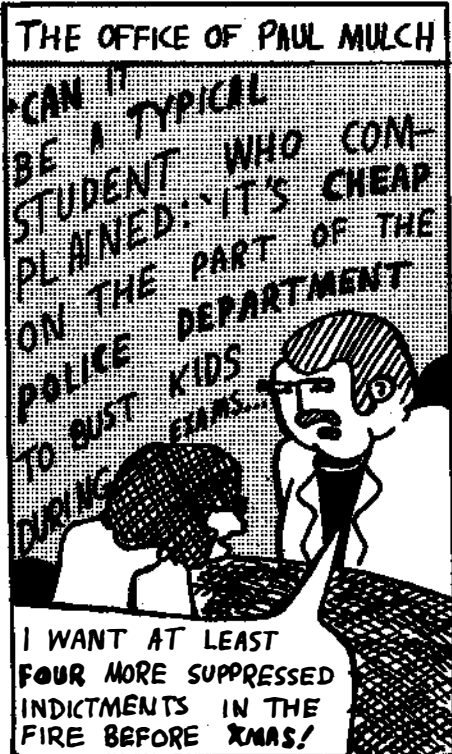
Our number is 452-9221, or you can reach folks at 828-6885, or 828-0945.

WOMEN:

Partly because this is the beginning of International Women's Year, and partly because we felt like it, women friends of the POST decided to dedicate this issue to ourselves and our sisters. You'll notice that many of the articles are by and/or about women. We'd like to hear your responses to any of these stories, and we're soliciting your stories for future POSTS so that together we can see something of ourselves in every issue.

SAM NARC (JUSTICE'S FINK

NOTE: ANY RESEMBLANCE TO PEOPLE LIVING OR DEAD IS STRICTLY THE FAULT OF A HYPOCRITICAL PUNITANKAL SOCIETY. BACKGROUND QUOTES ARE FROM THE PANTAGRAPH.



POSSIBLE CURE FOR RUDNICKI

3

Rudnicki has finally been slapped with a malpractice suit. Rudnicki is a local gynecologist who first became notorious through the nurses' and patients' grapevine, and then more publicly through letters and articles in the Post-American.

The present suit was brought by Mary J. Williams. Rudnicki treated her between June 13, 1972 and May 31, 1973. This report is based on documents filed in the county courthouse by Williams and her lawyer.

In Nov. of 1972 Ms. Williams entered the hospital so Rudnicki could treat her for abdominal pain and bleeding.

On Jan. 4, 1973, he delivered her child.

On Feb. 26, 1973, he inserted an IUD. After the insertion, she had severe abdominal pain, vaginal bleeding, and general discomfort. She kept telling Rudnicki of her condition, and he kept telling her that this was to be expected after the insertion of an IUD. Finally, on May 30, 1973, Ms. Williams entered St. Joseph's Hospital due to the pain, and Rudnicki treated her there until May 31.

Ms. Williams and her lawyer charge that over this period Rudnicki failed to do his medical duty in several ways. The suit makes five separate points:

1. Rudnicki failed to properly examine and treat Ms. Williams while she was hospitalized in Nov. 1972.

2. Rudnicki failed to properly insert an IUD.

3. Rudnicki failed to perform necessary laboratory tests prior to inserting an IUD.

4. Rudnicki "failed to diagnose and treat signs, symptoms, and presence of a pelvic inflammatory disease subsequent to his insertion of an IUD.

5. Rudnicki failed to inform Ms. Williams of the risks of inserting an IUD.

The suit charges that as a result of one or more of these acts of malpractice, Ms. Williams has had a total hysterectomy. She has been liable for hospital and medical expenses, and has been subjected to mental and physical anguish and distress. She is asking for \$100,000 settlement and the cost of the suit.

The details of this story were not available, but many of the letters and articles previously received by the POST make charges that are very consistent with Ms. Williams claims.

In Vol. 1 no. 12, a letter from Anne reports that she went to Rudnicki with spotting and cramping from a new IUD. He gave her a pelvic exam. She says that he told her the IUD wasn't there-- that it must have perforated the uterus and gone into her "gut" or just fallen out. The next day Anne began hemorrhaging and went to Brokaw's emergency room where Dr. Brown found the IUD - in its place - and removed it.

Another letter from a reader in Vol. 1 no. 10 reports her experience with Rudnicki and the IUD. After dilation of her cervix and a painful "struggle" to insert the device, she says that Dr. Rudnicki told her that she could not wear an IUD because her uterus was too "short and narrow." She then

went to another gynecologist, Dr. Patel, who examined her and told her that "there was nothing physically or anatomically preventing my wearing an IUD." Dr. Patel later successfully inserted an IUD, and the woman has had no trouble with it.

Both of these women were unlucky in their experiences with Dr. Rudnicki, but luckier than Ms. Williams in that they found other doctors before any permanent damage was done to their bodies.

A woman who has had a bad experience with her doctor, and wants to do something about it, is in a frustrating position. First, she must contend with sexism. People are likely to accuse her of hysteria, hypochondria, or over-reaction before they would concede that she is telling the truth. Second, she must deal with the mystique of the medical profession. People are willing to assume that a doctor knows what (s)he's doing even in the face of overwhelming evidence to the contrary, if that evidence is given by laypeople. Third, a woman must deal with the stalwart solidarity among doctors. Doctors are steadfastly silent about a colleague's incompetence, even if they have been witnesses to it in its grossest form.

I read in Newsweek recently that one doctor had to clearly cause three deaths before he lost his license, even though most people had known for a long time that he was incompetent. Even then, he only lost his license in one state and was able to set up a practice in another state.

Can it happen here?

Phoebe Caulfield

Reader Doubts Women's Complaints

Dear Sir:

I have just finished reading an article in the December 1974 issue of the Post-American concerning Dr. Rudnicki. I did not read the earlier series but heard a lot about it. I have a few questions about the most recent article.

The article appears, in the opening paragraphs, to be a piece of investigative reporting, but falls short. In fact, it sounds like a transcript from a suburban coffee klatch. We are presented absolutely no facts. Did you verify any of the appointments that the complainant refers to? Did you ask Dr. Rudnicki for a comment? Who is this girl rat? Why should we believe her instead of someone else? Did Pat tell Dr. Slotky of her experiences with Dr. Rudnicki and if so what did Dr. Slotky have to say? Did Dr. Rudnicki know that Pat was on birth control pills?

You refer to mis-diagnosis....I'm sure that most doctors, at one time or another, have missed a diagnosis. Doctors are fallible human beings. No one has any guarantees as far as a diagnosis is concerned.

I've met and talked with Dr. Rudnicki on two occasions. Both times I found the doctor to be a polite and personable individual. I also heard him speak at a meeting and was impressed by him.

It seems to me that you are crucifying the man for his rudeness and fallibility. I didn't find him to be rude but even if he is rude or impolite... so what? If you want to run a series on professional people who are rude you've got a lot of people to go yet. And the doctor's fallibility, again we are all fallible. There isn't a single profession that claims infallibility.

I don't think you've been fair in your reporting. I can't prove you wrong, but you certainly have not proven your

case either. I would go to Dr. Rudnicki as a patient if I had need of an obstetrician.

You refer, in the Post Note, to the "uniformed women still going to Rudnicki"; was this article supposed to inform them?

About the lawsuit against Dr. Rudnicki filed by Mary J. Williams....

Dr. Henderson had a lawsuit filed against him and so did St. Josephs Hospital...none of these lawsuits proved anything except that people are capable of error and should make restitution if they are negligent. Let's wait and see if Mary J. Williams wins or not. The party being sued is not guilty of anything until the facts are in. They are innocent until proven guilty.

Given a large group of women, you could probably get a re-run of Pat's story about every doctor in town.

If the Post-American choses to expose a doctor's misconduct they have that right, but along with that right comes a responsibility to be sure of what is printed. I would be happy to give you the name and telephone number of several women who go to Dr. Rudnicki and are pleased with the care they are given.

I would also like to know a little bit about the twenty-four women referred to in the previous series of articles. Were they of varied ages and socio-economic groups or not?

Either I misjudge the validity of this series or you have done Dr. Rudnicki a wrong.

I sincerely hope to hear from you soon.

Thank you,
Kay Shilgalis
107 Doud Court
Normal, Illinois

In Reply:

I find it hard to believe that you, being a woman, have no need for Dr. Rudnicki. He's not only an obstetrician but also a gynecologist. Do you get a pap smear on a regular basis? I'm also surprised at your implication that women writing to the post getting their information from a coffee klatch is bad. You sound as if you've discussed this article over more than one cup of coffee.

The charges against Dr. Rudnicki are not fished for. Women have a right to report a complaint or compliment. Yet, the reports we've received have been similar stating that Rudnicki is not as conscientious about his diagnosis or treatment of his patients.

Are you condoning rudeness? No man or woman needs to be so insensitive to people. Especially, if their job is to be alert and sensitive enough to match symptoms with diagnosis. Are you conscious of the fact that you're a woman, human being and have a right to be treated as one?

And your insinuation that a large group of women could give a "re-run of Pat's story on every Dr." How many times would Pat's story be repeated about Dr. Rudnicki by a different woman?

And you also insult me with your question about the ages and socio-economic groups of the women reporting. Are women less credible at different ages? Or do you disbelieve everyone that does not fit in your socio-economic situation. And do you really classify people in socio-economic groups?

For a point of information there is no prerequisite to write the Post and we do not ask people for their age and socio-economic standing to report their information.

Jane

ADMINISTRATORS' RACISM

When two gunshots ended fighting at a black fraternity meeting at ISU last Oct. 16, administrators reacted to a new "issue": the "problem" of Students With Guns.

ISU President Gene Budig acted swiftly and firmly. Possession of firearms on campus is a direct violation of the ISU Student Handbook. On Thursday Oct. 17, the day after the shooting, Budig suspended John Buckley, the student charged with the shooting, from the University. Such a suspension without a hearing is highly unusual. Even more unusual was Budig's issuing press releases announcing the suspension. Budig also issued a public warning to the ISU student body--any student caught with firearms would be summarily suspended.

That much is public. What hasn't yet become public is President Budig's declaration that John Buckley is persona non grata--an official declaration meaning that Buckley's presence on campus would be grounds for a trespassing arrest.

Overtly and publicly, the University administration was reacting to the problem of Students With Guns.

But high-placed sources who actually heard the deliberations of top administrators on that Thursday indicate that officials were really reacting to BLACKS WITH GUNS.

Evidence reaching the Post-Amerikan from several sources illustrates an unconscious racism governing the perceptions, concerns, and motivations of the ISU administrators who suspended Buckley and declared him persona non grata.

the FIGHT

Early press reports of the fight at the Black Greek Association (BGA) were confused and misleading. Though Buckley fired his gun in what he says is self defense (and even his antagonists seem to agree to that now, according to the 10/22/74 Vidette), the original Pantagraph story made Buckley out to be some kind of crazy gun-wielding gangster breaking up a quiet fraternity meeting with bullets. Actually, several fraternity members were already beating up on Buckley when he pulled out his gun. Buckley says he was only firing warning shots at the floor--to get people off of him. The shots ended the fight, but Buckley had already sustained an eye injury requiring hospitalization. The Pantagraph reported that the fight broke out after Buckley fired, as if the Greeks would use their fists to attack a gunman.

Gerald Battles, a fraternity member, got a bullet in the leg, which Buckley says was a ricochet from his warning shots.

The fight itself erupted from a dispute over money which Buckley says the Black Greek Association owed him. Buckley had been hired by BGA's president as a bouncer for the Black Homecoming. The Homecoming was over, and Buckley went to the BGA meeting to ask for his money. But only the BGA president knew of the agreement--the members hadn't been informed. Words were exchanged, and the fight broke out.

the POLICE

After the shots, police came. Buckley was soon charged with two counts of aggravated battery (one for each shot) and armed violence.

From the moment officials intervened, John Buckley was no longer just John Buckley; he was an ARMED BLACK.

Buckley said the first thing ISU Security asked him was "How many blacks on campus have guns?"

Buckley was not viewed as a Student With a Gun; he was a BLACK WITH A GUN.

the FEAR

"I think that white people are somewhat afraid of black people in general, and when it comes to a black person having a gun, there's even more fear, which causes them to react in a paranoid, panicky fashion."

--ISU Student Body President Joe Arnold, speaking of white administrators' reactions to the shooting at ISU.

Post-Amerikan's information on white administrators' motivations for reacting so strongly to the shooting come from two people who were formally advised of administrative decisions the day after the shooting. Bob Sutherland, chairperson of the Academic Senate is one. The other is Joe Arnold, ISU Student Body President.

The day after the shooting, Budig telephoned Sutherland and asked him to come to Budig's office. "We've got a crisis here," Sutherland quoted Budig. Arnold met Budig at a previously scheduled dinner. Dean of Student Affairs Neil Gamsky attended both sessions, and did a lot of the talking.

PANTAGRAPH REINFORCES RACIST VIEW OF ISU GUN ISSUE

A few weeks after John Buckley was arrested for the Oct. shooting on the ISU campus, the Pantagraph printed a feature story on the gun issue, a story which has helped reinforce a racist perception of ISU's gun problem.

Headlined "ISU OFFICIALS WORRYING ABOUT GUNS' PRESENCE," the story related opinions of several ISU administrators on the question of Students With Guns. About halfway through the feature, the story is really talking about BLACKS WITH GUNS.

Near the beginning, administrators talk about Students With Guns. Neil Gamsky is quoted estimating a maximum of about 100 Students With Guns. (But, in the adjoining story, Gamsky says privately that there are 100 BLACKS WITH GUNS on campus. That means Gamsky thinks no whites have guns.)

Since beginning research on these stories, this reporter has come across

more than three separate first-hand accounts of white students with guns. Many of these whites have the guns right in their dormitory rooms.

But ISU administrators quoted in the Pantagraph story aren't talking about whites with guns. Neil Gamsky and Judith Boyer discuss campus guns in terms of a "culture gap." Then the Pantagraph goes on to give "background": ISU has been recruiting students from inner cities.

Then the Pantagraph goes on to quote Student Body President Joe Arnold, who is the only source quoted as referring specifically to the black community. After quoting Arnold on life in the black ghetto, the Pantagraph says "That is the 'culture gap' of which Gamsky and Boyer speak."

The Pantagraph should have headlined its story "ISU OFFICIALS WORRYING ABOUT BLACKS WITH GUNS."



Gene A. Budig
(Vidette Photo)

Both Sutherland and Arnold were advised of a decision already made--Buckley was to be suspended from school and declared persona non grata. Budig and Gamsky gave reasons for the decision.

Some reasons were strictly legalistic--Buckley had violated the student code, and the President had the power to do what he did. Some reasons were paranoid.

ARMED BLACKS

According to Sutherland and Arnold, the administrators were worked up about the possibility of more violence. There were 100 blacks on campus with guns, Budig and Gamsky said. (Later, Gamsky told the Pantagraph that at most 100 students had guns. Putting the two statements together, it seems that Gamsky thinks only black students have guns. It means that when Gamsky talks about Students With Guns, he is really talking about BLACKS WITH GUNS.)

Budig and Gamsky said that people were gunning for Buckley. As evidence for this, they told Sutherland and Arnold that ARMED BLACKS had been seen that day hanging around in front of Hovey Hall, the administration building.



John Buckley
(Vidette Photo)

BEHIND ISU GUN ISSUE

"I couldn't believe my ears when they told me there were black students in front of Hovey Hall with guns," Joe Arnold told a Post reporter. "That's paranoia."

Arnold acknowledged that in warmer weather blacks often do hang in front of the Administration Building. "A lot of whites probably think we are planning riots when we're hanging in front of Hovey. This is the kind of paranoia I'm talking about, and it causes tension."

Actually, Arnold said, Financial Aids is in Hovey Hall, the High Potential Student program is in Hovey, and Hovey has a nice porch.

If there really were blacks (or whites) gunning for Buckley, Arnold pointed out, they wouldn't advertise it by letting their guns become visible to Hovey Hall administrators.

According to Sutherland, Budig's supposed reason for keeping Buckley physically off the campus was a great concern for Buckley's life. Apparently, Budig thought that the people supposedly gunning for Buckley would commit a shooting only on the campus. Perhaps Budig thought the 100 ARMED BLACKS did not know how to discharge a weapon off campus. Or maybe Budig figured that

if Buckley was going to get shot, it wouldn't be on Budig's campus. That would look bad.

Concern for Buckley's life was so strong in Hovey Hall that according to Sutherland, Neil Gamsky felt that Buckley shouldn't get bailed out of jail. Sutherland said that Gamsky reported some kind of movement to raise bail for Buckley, and Gamsky indicated that he didn't think that was a good idea.

Buckley's bail was extremely high for an aggravated battery charge: twelve thousand dollars. Gamsky denied that the University had any input in determining Buckley's high bail. Gamsky said he did not remember commenting on how raising bail for Buckley was a bad idea.

Gamsky also told Sutherland and Arnold that Buckley had had to be disarmed by University officials in the past. The implication was that Buckley had a "prior record." The real story of Buckley's alleged "disarming" is told in the adjoining story.

Contrasting white administrators' with Joe Arnold's visions of campus reactions to the shooting makes one think two different campuses are being seen.



Joe Arnold, ISU Student Body President

While Gene Budig and Neil Gamsky seemed to picture hordes of ARMED BLACKS running around campus eager to shoot, Joe Arnold told a completely different story of the black community's reaction to Buckley's arrest and suspension.

"From what I can understand, there was no one looking for Buckley," Arnold told the Post. "The general reaction among blacks was 'Wow, Buckley really

please turn the page →

ONE "REASON" FOR SUSPENSION IS PHONY

Of all the reasons ISU Dean Gamsky mentioned privately for the administration's harsh treatment of John Buckley, the phonest was an alleged earlier "problem" with Buckley and firearms.

Though Dean of Student Affairs Neil Gamsky told Robert Sutherland and Joe Arnold about this earlier "problem" with Buckley, Gamsky has since denied any knowledge of it. He ought to deny it. Maintaining in public what he told Sutherland and Arnold in private could be embarrassing.

As chairperson of the Academic Senate, Sutherland was called into President Budig's office to discuss the shooting which had occurred the night before.

Once in the President's office, Sutherland was confronted with Gene Budig and Neil Gamsky, excitedly talking in turn about what they were doing to John Buckley. "Reasons" were enumerated, Sutherland said. (Other 'reasons' are in the adjoining story.)

Sutherland told the Post-American: "The suspension was further justified by Gamsky indicating that Buckley had come to Gamsky's attention previously."

Sutherland continued, "Gamsky indicated that there had been a problem with Buckley and firearms last spring, at a time Gamsky said there had been racial tension on campus. Gamsky said University officials had had to disarm Buckley."

Later that evening, Budig and Gamsky consulted with Student Body President Joe Arnold. The administrators explained their actions against Buckley. Gamsky told Arnold, too, that officials had found it necessary to disarm Buckley last spring.

A Post-American reporter asked Gamsky if he had ever said that University officials had had to disarm Buckley in the past. Gamsky said he could not comment. Gamsky further stated that he did not have the answer to the question, but would not comment even if he did have the answer.

Just to be sure his ears were working, the reporter asked Gamsky to repeat the part about not even having the question's answer. Gamsky repeated it.

But both Robert Sutherland and Joe Arnold are sure that Gamsky did claim that University officials had to "disarm" Buckley in spring of 1974. And Sutherland says that Gamsky mentioned the "disarming" as one more reason supporting both suspending Buckley from school and kicking him off campus.

An exploration of what really happened last spring exposes Gamsky as either a lying fool or one with hideously distorted perceptions.

On February 12, 1974 the Vidette printed a small story saying that Anthony Moore, an ISU student, had reported getting shot while walking by Schroeder Hall. Moore had sustained an eye injury.

Though it hadn't been reported in the Vidette, Moore, a black man, had claimed a white man did the shooting.

Moore was lying. John Buckley was the only person who knew Moore was lying.

Moore and Buckley had been target-shooting out in the county with Buckley's pistol. The weapon misfired when Moore shot it, and lead spewed out from between the barrel and the cylinder.

Thinking Buckley's gun was illegal, Moore lied about what happened when he went to the hospital.

Meanwhile, according to John Buckley, a lot of blacks on campus heard Moore's false story. Buckley summarized black reaction: "Whitey's out to get us; I'm going to go get my gun."

Buckley said he became alarmed at the potential developing for some hard-core racial conflict. Buckley said he went to ISU Security and told them the real story about Moore's eye injury.

Since his gun was legal, Buckley had nothing to fear. Based on what Buckley had to say, police charged Moore with filing a false police report. Moore pled guilty.

When he told the truth to ISU Security, Buckley also brought in his gun so that ballistics tests could be performed. John Newbold, ISU Security Chief, re-

luctantly confirmed that the gun was brought in voluntarily. Bob Abner, ISU Security Supervisor of Investigations, very reluctantly confirmed that Buckley voluntarily came and told the truth about Moore.

Buckley said that one Security officer thanked him for helping avoid racial trouble on campus.

That is what Dean of Student Affairs Neil Gamsky was referring to when he justified suspending Buckley from school by alluding to a "problem with Buckley and firearms" and a "disarming" of Buckley by University officials during a period of "racial tension."

According to then Vidette editor Greg Pierce, the Feb. 12 '74 account of the "shooting" near Schroeder Hall was the only account the student newspaper ran on the incident. Pierce said that Moore's later arrest for filing a false police report was not reported in the Vidette.

That means that avid Vidette readers were left with the impression that there had been a shooting near Schroeder Hall in Feb. 1974. Only those with the inside story would know differently.

Yet in October, 1974, John Buckley was arrested for what was, in Neil Gamsky's words, the first shooting in ISU's 117-year history.

A reporter asked Gamsky why the Oct. shooting was the campus's first, when the Vidette reported a shooting near Schroeder Hall last February.

Gamsky said he remembered the Vidette story vaguely. But that Feb. shooting, Gamsky said, was an accident, while the October shooting was intentional. Gamsky said that the Feb. shooting stemmed from "an accidental discharge of a weapon being used for target shooting." (That, of course, is the real story.) Target shooting by Schroeder Hall? Gamsky was asked. "I honestly don't know what occurred," Gamsky replied. "I only know what's been in the Vidette." But remember, according to the Vidette editor, the only story on that Feb. shooting related Moore's false report to the police. That Vidette article said nothing about target shooting, nor anything about an accidental discharge of the gun.

racism at isu

CONTINUED FROM
PRECEDING PAGE

made a mistake. He shouldn't have had that gun. I hope he can get back into school. He probably should get rid of his gun, but I hope nothing else

happens to him.' I don't think the blacks on campus thought it was nearly as big a thing as the whites did," Arnold continued. "The guy who was shot doesn't even want to see Buckley prosecuted for it."

While Arnold doesn't approve of students having guns on campus, he feels that the administration handled the incident very badly.

"I can't condone what Buckley allegedly did. But the problem I have is the way the administration dealt with it. As a matter of fact it scares me. What if some other situation, something bigger, came up. What would happen then?"

NOT A GANGSTER

The gangster picture of Buckley that the press built up is not reliable. The Vidette's big headline "PROTECTION MONEY CAUSED SHOOTING" was technically accurate: Buckley had been hired to protect the black homecoming dance from trouble, and the shooting came after a fight over Buckley's pay for that protection. But "protection money" connotes mafia-type extortion. And the Pantagraph's first story, implying that the shooting occurred before the fight, also obscures both the facts and Buckley's character. And Neil Gamsky's sneaking around campus telling people

that University officials had had to "disarm" Buckley in the past (see adjoining story) works to further distort the image of Buckley.

Actually, Buckley had been an activist on campus. At the time of his suspension he was on the Student Advisory Committee to the Illinois Board of Higher Education. He was also serving on the Student Association Legal Services Committee. Buckley had worked on several projects for the Black Affairs Council, and served as an aide at Sunnyside Neighborhood Center. Buckley was also appointed to the ISU President's Task Force on Interracial Relations.

Only twenty hours short of graduation, Buckley planned to go to law school. That option is gone now, and the University's panicky closing of that option is one of Joe Arnold's criticisms of administration handling of the Buckley matter.

"You have to look at the whole job of the University," Arnold said. "The University doesn't have to worry about Buckley anymore. Now he's expelled. What is he going to do? Be a pimp? Get a job in a factory? He wanted to go to law school; he was a good candidate. But the University didn't want to deal with him anymore."

PATERNALISM

In fact, the University is only barely dealing with Buckley at all, despite his attempts to get back in school.

Buckley has been bounced from one administrator to another, and is being discouraged at every turn. Told that his presence on campus would pose a "danger to the black community," Buckley has asked to be re-admitted for an inner cities internship in Peoria. He was turned down.

Neil Gamsky claims that only the Student Code Enforcement and Review Board (SCERB) has the power to review Buckley's case. Gamsky said that no administrator other than one connected with SCERB has any business telling Buckley he can't get back in. But they are.

At one point, Buckley decided to go to the top. Taking two friends, one of them white, Buckley went to President Budig's house to ask for a few minutes time. Budig reportedly said he had to go to a football game, and slammed the door in Buckley's face.

Budig and Gamsky both, though, speak of Buckley as "John." They are both very concerned administrators, and would say nothing that might injure "John's case in court." When a reporter asked Budig for an interview, Budig referred to a note that he had just written to "John." That letter was never sent. There was a letter from another administrator to Buckley's mother; but that letter carried Charles Morris's signature, not Budig's. This letter also referred to Buckley as "John" all the way through.

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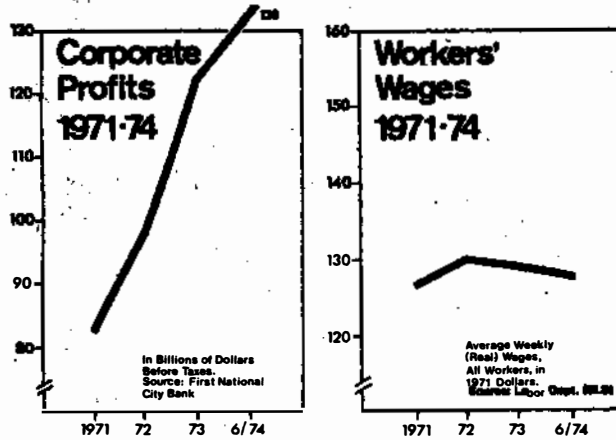
STEAK N' SHAKE

Have you ever wondered what is behind all the white tiles, shiny steel counters, and fixed smiles at Steak N' Shake? Customers are welcome to observe the meal preparation through the glass partitions between the kitchen and dining room, welcome to see the cleanliness and efficiency of this fast service restaurant. They are welcome to see the workers continuously busy creating this atmosphere. "A nice family place," clean with good traditional American food prepared and served by happy hard workers. It all fits well with the American Dream.

Like many American dreams though, someone has to pay a heavy price to make the dream seem true. The workers pay the price here. As a worker at Steak N' Shake, I personally experienced that price.

We were ruled by four ranked managers, whose rank could easily be spotted by the variations in their uniforms. This could be related to the military and there was a close parallel. Our head manager was "a self-made man," and very proud of the fact, as we all could tell by the number of times he repeated it. His idea of a "self-made man" involves pulling yourself up by your bootstraps, and "hard work is the only answer." He made sure all of the workers had plenty of work to do. One day when I had nothing to do, having cleaned everything completely, he told me to clean. I replied that everything was spotless. He said to clean it again and that he would buy new counters if I wore them out. Ridiculous? Yes, but if I hadn't followed his orders he would have fired me. He did not like to be argued with. As a matter of fact, the only reason I was able to say as much as I had was because I was taller than he. He seemed to fear taller women, which I found to be to my advantage as time went on.

The military effect of ranking the managers seemed to have a definite effect on their psychology. Though the common pecking-order syndrome did not seem to exist as badly as in the military, the workers were definitely considered the lowest on the totem pole at Steak N' Shake. The managers felt a definite need to assert their authority and their masculinity, a typical by-product of this system.



The "self-made man" image that our manager had as a concept of his self identity involved more than I initially realized. To him, "man" was at least as important a part of the phrase as "self made." His masculinity depended on being in a position of power over other people, especially women. He wielded this power in a traditional sexual way. I don't agree with the psychologists who are always saying we need a certain privacy space creating a type of bell jar around us that is only to be comfortably violated by consent. But neither do I like to see women caught at the counters by a man rubbing with uninvited sensuality against them, as this manager frequently did. It was also rumored among the workers that the workers that the women could get pay

raises if they went to bed with him. He proved or tried to prove his masculinity to the men by fist-fighting with them in a joking way. The workers, of course, did not assert themselves for fear of losing their jobs.

Another condition the workers had to suffer to assemble this American dream atmosphere at Steak N' Shake was the health hazards. What customers don't see is the back room of the kitchen and the treacherous ramp leading up to it. The back kitchen contains dishes and more food. The dishwasher is located by the doorway to this back room and alongside the dishwasher is a ramp.

The ramp is continuously wet and slippery due to the hot water spewing out of the dishwasher, causing many people to slip or fall. Quite a few times there was food on the floor causing it to be even more slippery.

This ramp was the final reason I quit. I cooked there and was continuously carrying food back and forth from both kitchens, which the constant possibility of a fall made very dangerous work. The day I quit I was carrying a pan full of chili, weighing about 10 lbs., from the back kitchen to the front to replenish my supply, and I slipped. Luckily, I didn't fall, and even more luckily, I didn't drop the pan of chili, because for that I knew I would have been fired. Instead I spilled chili all over the front of me and burned my hands and wrists.

The manager, instead of asking me if I was all right, yelled at me for spilling a little bit of chili on the floor, because it meant that they would have to mop it up. I was ordered to hurry up and get back to the front because there were a lot of orders to be filled.

Our society's system has created an American Dream and a class that pays for it. Though I am specifically condemning Steak 'N Shake, it is only as an example of much more injustice that remains as yet unexposed.

--Sue

Albee-Waters Tenant Speaks

If our readers recall the Dec. 1974 Post-Amerikan, the story on Albee-Waters depicted the hassles caused tenants by vague and unfair A-W leases. The particular problems posed by Albee-Waters in another case of abuse and neglect were related to the Post-Amerikan for this month's issue. Similar complaints or stories should be directed to the Post-Amerikan, 108 E. Beaufort, Normal, Ill. 61761.

In July 1973, Sue Houchin moved into one of Albee Waters' new apartments on West Washington Street. Earlier in the day, Sue had visited the model apartment in the building. Mrs. Albee coordinated the rentals. Sue inquired if all of the other apartments were like the model, and Mrs. Albee responded, "yes."

Additionally, Sue asked if all utilities were paid for as advertised--Mrs. Albee said, "yes." Sue agreed to take the apartment and asked if there was a lease to sign. Mrs. Albee didn't have a lease with her, but Sue paid for the cost of the first month's rent, and was promised that a lease would be sent to her. Mrs. Albee asked Sue to come to Mrs. Albee's residence in Normal to pick up the key that evening.

When Sue returned to her new apartment, it was in complete disarray. Chairs and tables were lying unassembled on the floor, the stove was not connected to the gas line, it did not correspond to the model apartment, and it was not ready to live in.

Sue called Mrs. Albee about the situation, and Mrs. Albee suggested that Sue come back to Normal to pick up another key. So Sue trekked across town again and proceeded to move into a different apartment in the building. The new apartment was OK, according to Sue, but there was a crack in the bathroom ceiling apparently caused by a leaky drainage pipe which ran above her apartment.

The Lease? Confusion Reigns

During July Sue was employed by General Electric but was laid off near the end of the month. Still not having received her lease, Sue was uncertain about how long a notice to give Albee-Waters for moving out.

She visited a friend who also rented from A-W and learned that Albee-Waters wanted tenants to give 48 days notice before moving. Sue promptly called the Albee-Waters office and informed them that she would be unable to continue paying for the apartment, and thus she was planning on leaving.



During August, Albee-Waters decided to rearrange their rent collection procedures so that all rent would be due the first of every month. After Sue had paid rent through Sept. 19, which would fulfill her obligations as she understood them, Albee-Waters called

and asked why she had paid for another month. Then John Albee, citing a number of people on waiting lists for A-W apartments, asked Sue if she could be out by Sept. 1. Sue hesitantly agreed, realizing that she would have less than two weeks to find another place and complete moving. Albee promised to reimburse her for the 19 days in September she had paid for.

Profits before People

Sue, constantly under pressure from Albee-Waters to move, finally found a new apartment at the end of August. Albee insisted that her slowness was preventing another woman from moving in. Meanwhile, Sue had just obtained a second shift job at Modine's, so she stayed up all night after work to move out.

Late in the morning on September 1, Sue called Albee-Waters to let them know that she had finished moving. Apparently she had mentioned staying up all night after work, because Albee's story changed right then. He claimed that his prospective tenant had cancelled out. He asked Sue if she'd like to move back in, sensing that she'd have no financial hassles. Sue declined, but asked Albee when she could expect to receive her money back for the extra 19 days' rent.

Albee never really did answer her question. Later, he claimed that Sue had ruined a rug and had left the walls dirty. Albee refused to return any of the \$100 deposit, and has not answered any of Sue's inquiries as to when she could be reimbursed for the extra 19 days' rent.

Jeremy Timmons

pregnancy journal



This is part three in a series from my diary while I am pregnant. This diary was written for women who have not been pregnant so they can know what to expect.

June 30, 1974 Entry 5

I heard that Planned Parenthood in Champaign, Ill. has women gynecologists/obstetricians, so I called them to see if I could get an appointment for a doctor to confirm the pregnancy. I called from a pay telephone at the laundromat. It was like 60¢ for three minutes, and I had enough for six minutes at the most. (This was at the time we were living on \$54 a week unemployment compensation.)

So I got a woman on the phone who was a secretary or counselor, and I told her my story. I was from Bloomington, pregnant, I needed an exam, and I wanted a woman doctor. She seemed not to understand. She said Planned Parenthood does not offer obstetrical care. I said, I know, but I just needed to have the pregnancy confirmed, because I hadn't been to a doctor yet, and I had missed three periods.

She said, oh yes, you do need to go to a doctor soon. but PP doesn't give obstetrical care, and they also give medical care to only Champaign women, not people from out of town. And if she gave me an appointment it would take up the space for someone from Champaign who needed the services they offered.

Aside from all this, why did I insist on a woman doctor? Was there a problem with the pregnancy? I said there was no problem, but I didn't like male doctors. She became very concerned. She said well, you must understand our position. We cannot give you an appointment for an exam, but let's set you up for an appointment to come to Champaign for some counseling. I said I don't need counseling, I need medical care.

She said, "Oh, come on now. You know there must be a reason why you feel so strongly about men doctors." I was running out of time and money, and I couldn't shut her up because she wanted to counsel me so bad, right then and there. Finally, she said, "Don't tell me-- it's none of my damn business, right?" Actually, I had just run out of money. She said she would consult with the head doctor at the clinic and write me a letter...

So she took my name and address, and one week later I got a letter telling me the names of two "extremely sympathetic" male gynecologists in the area. One was in Champaign, Dr. Jack Brodsky, and that was closer, so I called and made an appointment with his nurse.

Ann, Joe, and me went to the doctor June 25. He was a sexist man, but not authoritarian and not a pig, I would say. So we could communicate, and I liked him okay. He allowed Joe and Ann in the exam room and invited them to look into the speculum when he did. Ann said the vagina was covered with infection which resembled cottage cheese, and she couldn't see my cervix.

The doctor said this is "milia" or "milinia" (?), a yeast infection, and it is different from the staphylococcus aureus infection I had in January and February. I forgot to ask the doctor if I had a hormonal imbalance like Dr. Chow said I had. I had so much to think about there.

The doctor told us that Illinois state law only allows one visitor to a patient on the maternity floor. The purpose is to limit incoming germs which may cause infection to mothers and babies. (Later, the Lamaze teacher told us that this is NOT state law, but only hospital policy.) This means that only Joe or Ann can be with me for the birth, not both of them.

The doctor gave me a prescription for quinette vaginal tablets to be inserted into the vagina twice a day to stop the infection. They stop the itching and soreness, but when I stop the tablets, the infection is back. While I take the tablets, the discharge from the vagina is white and pasty. They cost \$9 for 24 tablets.

I also got some natalins--pregnancy vitamins by prescription, which cost about \$6 for 100. They are big pink candy-coated ones. I also bought some cocoa butter for 35¢ a bar-- it is to rub on the skin to prevent stretch marks. It is yellow and smells like a candy bar, and it has "Hershey" stamped on it.

I weighed 109 pounds at the doctor's. I have gained about six pounds since March, I estimate. I felt the baby move the first time on June 23, at about 13 weeks into the pregnancy. I was lying on my stomach in bed, and I felt it flip over. It didn't hurt at all.

The doctor said I am definitely supposed to wear a bra so the ligaments in the top of the mammary glands do not tear from the unaccustomed weight. However, I feel no discomfort, and my breasts are not sagging. Also, bras are expensive and uncomfortable, so I won't wear them until I think it's necessary.

The doctor said I am a "healthy girl," and I have plenty of room in the pelvic cavity for the baby to grow. He said the baby is growing very rapidly, and when we come back for an exam in one month, we will be much bigger.

This is how I remember the pelvic exam Dr. Brodsky gave me to determine pregnancy. It felt like a routine pelvic with no unusual discomfort. He inserted the speculum and looked inside the vagina. The purpose was to check the color of the cervix, which is bluish during pregnancy instead of the usual pink or red. I had an infection which he said coated the vagina and cervix.

He removed the speculum and applied pressure to my lower abdomen with his hand. The lower pelvis should feel softened because the uterus should be preparing to stretch with the growth of the fetus. He said I was definitely pregnant.

He said my abdomen was already beginning to swell and would swell much bigger. He applied pressure around my navel with his hand and showed us where the head, arms, legs, and butt of the baby were. Joe and Ann tried to feel for them, too, but couldn't. The doctor said the positions of the arms, legs, etc. were always changing.

Then he examined my breasts. I told him about the lump I had in the left breast. He felt for it, but said there wasn't one. He said the development of the glands in the breasts caused them to feel more lumpy. He said the glands were already filling with colostrum, which is the liquid that precedes the milk. He squeezed some clear liquid from the left nipple. This was very uncomfortable because they are tender from swelling.

I momentarily felt assaulted, because he didn't tell me he was going to do this, and it hurt because it was so intimate. However, I didn't say anything.

After this I dressed and went to the lab for a blood test. I had brought along a urine sample for the test. These tests cost \$30, which we had to pay right then in cash. The doctor said the urine tests thereafter would be included in our final bill, and there would not be many other tests besides them.

The final bill will be \$300. For this fee we get exams once a month until the sixth month, then twice a week until the birth. We also get a delivery in the hospital in Champaign, and immediate post-natal (after the birth) care for the baby and me until we go home.

Dr. Brodsky will assign a pediatrician to the baby unless we know one in particular we want. We also get Lamaze classes, but we have to pay \$20 extra for that. The pediatrician's fee is separate, too, but I don't know how much it will be. The hospital bill will be approximately \$400, Dr. Brodsky said.

-- Irene Bernstein



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HOME BIRTH SUCCESSFUL

It was about 11:45 Friday night when I knocked on Irene and Joe's door. Joe answered to come in. They were expecting me. It looked like tonight would be the climax of 9 months of waiting. Irene was in hard labor now. It was for sure this time-- not like the other night when we timed contractions for hours and nothing happened. Joe was timing the contractions and encouraging Irene along. (Just as the Lamaze classes had taught us.) She was close to transition, the stage of labor just before giving birth. The contractions would be worst now. Joe was helping Irene from the couch-- she felt like walking around for a while. It was time for me to prepare the bed. I started by putting layers and layers of newspaper on the mattress to absorb the discharge. --then the sheet. We figured we'd have to throw out at least one sheet. We made a "throne" for Irene to sit on so that gravity would be on her side and the baby could sort of slide out on the bed. The "throne" consisted of a dresser drawer with a lot of padding on it so it would be comfortable to sit on. But it turned out that Irene didn't want to use it because it felt too unsteady. After I completed the bed, I got the crib ready and made sure the O₂ tank was out. Then I got the water boiling to sterilize the scissors to cut the umbilical cord and shoelaces to tie the cord. I put a bunch of towels and diapers by the bedside to wipe up drainage.

By this time Irene was telling Joe she was having the urge to push. He walked with her to the bed and she sat propped up with pillows on it. It seemed transition had already come and gone. Irene kept having contractions and kept feeling the urge to push. We decided now was the time to call up Cathy and Amy and have them come over. We had decided long before that they would attend the birth. Cathy and Amy arrived shortly but Cathy was having cramps and had to keep running to the toilet so we asked Greg to come and assist. (Could it be that Cathy was having some sympathetic pains?)

So here we all were. Joe and Greg were on either side of Irene giving her the support she needed while Cathy was doing anything that was needed and Amy (who is 3) was just



sitting, big eyed, watching. I was sitting at the bottom of the bed watching and waiting to catch the baby. The scene was set-- Irene kept pushing and we could see something in her vagina trying to push out but we weren't sure what it was. Finally we realized it was the baby's head. It had long black hair. After what seemed like, but wasn't, a long time the head crowned. We could see almost the whole top of the head and after a couple more contractions and pushes out popped the baby's head. --unbelievably-- this big head coming out of Irene's body. I wiped the nose and mouth of any mucus and heard the baby snuffle. The cord was wrapped around her neck twice. I put my finger underneath it to see if it could come from around the head but it couldn't. As we were just getting over the amazing feat that Irene had just accomplished, out plopped the rest of the baby. I can't remember if I caught her or she just slid out onto the sheet. Irene told us we all gasped. And no wonder-- here was this real live human being coming from Irene's uterus. And it was so big and so little at the same time. I unwrapped the cord from around the neck. Irene asked if she was a boy or a girl. We told her-- a girl-- her name was Adiago.

The Post-American staff and all our friends wish happiness and a revolutionary future to the newly born Adiago.

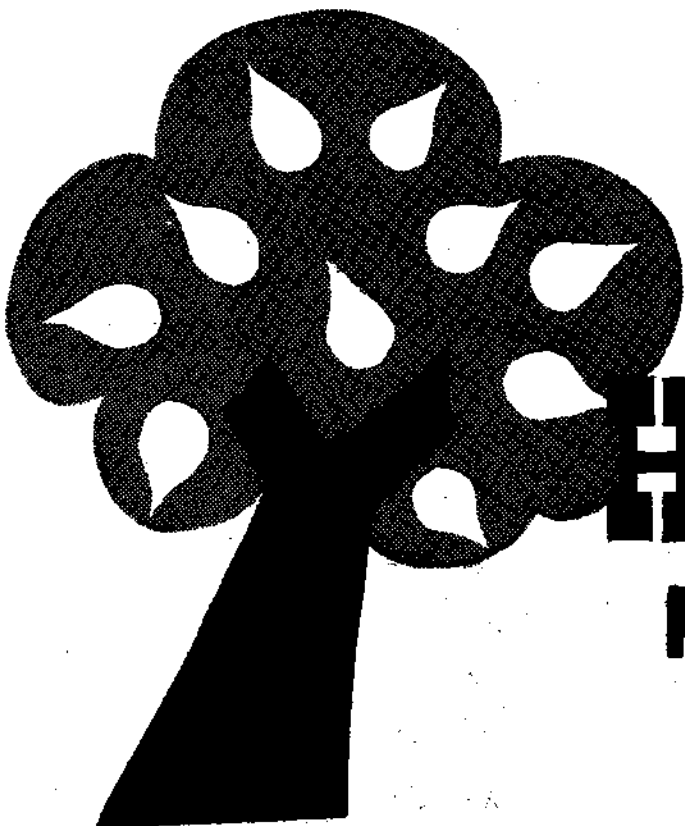
As soon as Irene had given birth, she said, "It was all worth it." Labor had not been the most pleasant experience in the world.

As soon as Adiago plopped out, I made sure she hadn't any mucus in her mouth or nose. She breathed right away and opened her eyes and moved her arms and legs. Quite a difference from the groggy babies at the hospital. Then we dried her off-- she was real clean but very slippery. Then we wrapped her up in a blanket and left her between Irene's legs. We waited to cut the umbilical cord until all the blood had drained from it and it turned white. After we cut the cord, we wrapped the baby up in a clean blanket and Cathy and I weighed and measured her. She was 6 1/2 lbs. and 19 inches long. Then we placed her in the crib. Irene was contracting and after 45 minutes or so she expelled the after-birth. We caught it in a bowl. Irene rested for a while and then took the baby in her arms and breast fed her a while. The doctor had told us that newborns rarely had the sucking instinct. Well, Adiago knew right away how to suck and in fact she made sucking faces soon after she was born. We decided that probably hospital born babies don't because they're groggy from all the medication given to the mother. Adiago was born at about 1:30 a.m. Dec. 14, 1974 and about 3:00 a.m. we helped Irene up to the bathroom to clean up. Joe cleaned up the bed and remade it while Cathy and I helped Irene wash up. About 3:30 Irene and Joe were in bed with Adiago beside them. Cathy, Greg and Amy had gone home. I stayed and slept on the couch. We had a hard time getting to sleep that night, and we were up early the next morning. Joe went out and did the laundry while Irene and I talked over last night and held adiago. Friends came by to see the baby and the sun was shining. A perfect finish to our nine months of waiting. I was so glad that Irene had asked me to go through the pregnancy with her. Joe, the father of Adiago, Irene, and I went to the doctors together. Joe and I went in the examining room with Irene. Though a little surprised at first, the doctor accepted it. This way Irene had support. It's a lot easier to relax and ask questions when you know you've got someone backing you. We went to Lamaze classes (prepared childbirth) together.

This was the first time any of us had witnessed a birth. Even though Cathy had a baby, there was a lot she didn't remember. After much reading about childbirth and much thought, Irene decided she wanted to have her baby at home. She talked to Joe and I about it, and we were excited at the prospect. All the professional people we talked to discouraged us but we felt prepared to deal with a normal birth and we knew that we were within a short distance from a hospital should complications arise.

Some people would say Irene was lucky that the birth was normal and that she and Adiago came through it alive and healthy. I'd say she was lucky not to have had to go through her pregnancy alone and ignorant. More and more women are realizing that they have the power to control their own bodies. We will question our doctors when they say don't worry about it-- that's what you pay us for. We want to know the truth about our bodies and if our doctors will not tell us, we will find out for ourselves by reading books, experimentation, talking to our sisters and learning from their experiences. I am not saying we have no use for doctors, I'm just saying there is much that women can and will learn for themselves.

Ann



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NURSING SCHOOL ENFORCES MORALS

In the past eleven years there's been a school in Bloomington notorious for enforced moralism. This school is affiliated with the Bloomington Public Schools, yet it has such school policies as:

"IV Pregnancy

A. Notification:

1. Student is to immediately inform the supervisor of the School of her pregnancy.
2. Failure to do the above may result in permanent dismissal from school.

B. Regulations:

1. Student is to withdraw from the school immediately and may return after her delivery with written permission of her physician. . . ."

On the first day of school we were given the reason for this school policy. A few years ago (Class of Feb.72) an unmarried woman became pregnant while she was in training to be an LPN at this adult education class, sponsored by the Bloomington Public School, and she couldn't be dropped from the program because it wasn't in the school policies. (How could the school condone such conduct?)

So, they had to make it a policy that any woman in gestation would have to be dropped from the program (they didn't want to discriminate between single or married women). Yet, in the 22 class of the Bloomington School of Practical Nursing an unmarried woman with 2 illegitimate children, on ADC was practically railroaded out of the school with the Director of Nursing of the school coming into our class-time to tell us she didn't approve of the student's morals, nor did she approve her tax dollars supporting the student's children because the student lived with a man.

Does this sound like sorority house bull-shit. There's more: A DRESS CODE which is understandable to a degree, the degree being wearing clean and neat uniforms. Yet, in the school policies it states that hair must be:

- 1) Neat and clean.
- 2) Appropriately styled and consistently colored.
- 3) Off the collar while in uniform. . . ."

-Or this will be considered a violation of the dress code. Jewelry must be approved, make-up must be "simple and in good taste." What's the universal opinion of make-up that's simple and in good taste? Another dress code

violation may be awarded for too heavy cologne (Musk makes the Supervisor gag) teeth in dis-repair or body, teeth and clothing not free of odor. Then the School policies state:

"B. Violations

- 1) The action to be taken with too many violations will be decided upon by the faculty and or supervisor."

The "action" taken upon me was to make-up 2 days of full-time work as a student after graduation for too many dress code violations or in school jargon "uniform infractions." My hair was too long and unmanageable, I had it cut off to prevent any more extra days. Also, to cut-down on the pressure. This school is jam-packed with pressure. We had to take tests every day (if things pile-up) and maintain an average of 80 or above.

"The action to be taken" sounds very authoriatarian and that is what the school is trying to teach: The hierarchy of authority. Teaching students the rights and wrongs of growing with a medical profession. Yet, preaching in classes to be precise and stand on what you say and do. That's all anybody could do is stand on it and learn the bureaucratic stepping stones of the medical profession in our society.

Where in an "idealistic" society would a student go to school to be ripped-off? At BSPN that's how one feels when it says in the school policies

- "XI Refunds:
A. None Granted."

There were students in our class who had very shaky grades right before the second half of tuition was due to be paid; but there were finals after the tuition was due that had to be passed and if the student did not maintain the grade their money was:

- "XI Refunds:
A. None Granted."

And this happened to more than one student.

Needlessly, students have had to put up with opinions and morals of a different generation. Needlessly, this school is still run by an authoritarian middle-aged bureaucratic who does not see the changing world around her. Hopelessly, more students enroll in this school just to be held on a string and molded into a moralistic fine figure of a nurse. Dramatically, the school policies of BSPN end with:

"PLEASE NOTE: If problems arise which are not covered by these policies decision as to the handling of the problem will be made by the faculty and/or Supervisor."

Not so dramatically I've been trying to point out that these school policies can not be constitutional. Laws have been made to protect people from being "dictated over." Yet, something is lost. Something in a dream of democracy that didn't quite materialize with a constitution "For the People." Somehow this country, society, down to this school has forgotten THE PEOPLE.

*The notes made from the school policies are those that were issued to me in Feb. 1974. They are subject to change.

Jane Nelson

WELCH DROPS CHARGES AGAINST CITY COUNCILMAN

From the time criminal charges were first brought against two city officials for violating the state Ethics Act, everyone has wondered just how State's Attorney Paul Welch would get out of prosecuting them.

It's a difficult problem for Welch. After all, the evidence is there, cold. City Treasurer Paul Krueger and City Councilman S.S. Schneider both blatantly violated the Ethics Act by failing to report certain stockholdings in the Corn Belt Bank.

But Welch figured out how to get out of prosecuting Schneider--he just dismissed the charge against him.

Welch's stated reason for dismissing the charge against Schneider was an alleged inability to prove that Schneider's stock was worth more than \$5,000.

Schneider owns 100 shares of the bank stock, and the bank has established a par value of \$100 a share. That makes Schneider's holding worth \$10,000 in par value.

The county assessors office has assessed Corn Belt Bank stock at \$65 a share. Assessed valuation is supposed to be about 50% of real value. Therefore, the assessor's office thinks the bank stock is worth about \$130 a share, even more than the par value.

Welch told the Pantagraph that even if he could prove the stock was worth over \$5,000, he would still have trouble proving that Schneider knowingly filed a false statement.

Criminal complaints always allege that the defendant "did knowingly and willfully" do such and such. The prosecution seldom attempts to prove the knowing and willful part of a criminal charge. When Welch prosecutes people for possessing marijuana, he merely shows in court that the defendant had the dope. He doesn't try to prove that the defendant knew it was dope.

Welch has kept one charge against the City Treasurer still pending. The City Treasurer owned less stock than Schneider, so how does Welch intend to prove than Krueger's 60 shares are worth more than \$5,000 when he says he can't prove that 100 shares are worth that much? Welch says he can't comment on pending cases.

Welch dropped one charge against Paul Krueger, the charge alleging that he failed to report his bank stock in 1974.

Welch examined bank records and found that Krueger had transferred his stock to someone else in late 1973, so was not required to report it in 1974.

Mark Silverstein, who originally filed the criminal charges against the city officials, said he based his charges on evidence in the courthouse. According to Silverstein, there is no record in the County Recorder's office showing that Krueger transferred his stock.

By failing to file a Certificate of Transfer of Stock in the County Recorder's office, Silverstein said, the Corn Belt Bank has violated the Illinois Banking Act.



Short Quote

"I'm not an expert on this. But my opinion is, don't be too concerned that women don't have an equal chance. They do all right in this town."

---Richard Nixon, U.S. News and World Report, 1971

PROJECT OZ - ADVOCACY FOR MCLEAN COUNTY'S YOUNG PEOPLE

PARENTS AND SCHOOLS

"Children...are not freer than adults. They are burdened by a wish fantasy in direct proportion to the restraints of their narrow lives; with an unpleasant sense of their own physical inadequacy and ridiculousness; with constant shame about their dependence, economic and otherwise; and humiliation concerning their natural ignorance of practical affairs. Children are repressed at every waking minute. Childhood is hell."

--- Shulamith Firestone, The Dialectic of Sex

It is interesting to fantasize about a state of human affairs in which oppression of people at all levels would cease to exist. And then to come back to reality and find out how far we still have to go. With respect to young people in McLean County, the struggle to merely keep them out of institutions is being carried on by the staff and advocates of Project Oz. But sparing youngsters from the potential horrors of institutionalization is really a small portion of the wide scope of help for young people Project Oz provides.

In an interview with Karen Crooks, Suzanne Davis, Debra Beverly, and Peter Rankaitis, the nature of Project Oz was openly discussed. First, Project Oz has a contractual agreement with the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) to provide advocates to work on a 1 to 1 basis with young folks on the DCFS caseload. Second, Project Oz operates to keep youngsters out of juvenile court, to keep them from being placed in institutions, and to serve young people before the issue of institutionalization is even brought up. Third, for adolescents who wish to leave their foster homes or institutions, Project Oz advocates help them make the transition for living on their own.

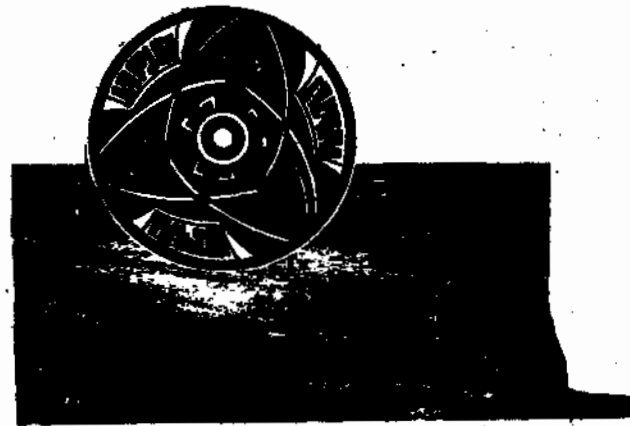
PROJECT OZ CASELOAD - THE ADVOCATES

Presently, Project Oz has 17 young people on their caseload. Peter Rankaitis, Oz director, mentioned that the usual caseload is between 17-19 youngsters. Sometimes there are more young people needing assistance than Project Oz can handle.

For the current caseload, there are 14 advocates, mostly ISU and IWU students who can receive course credit for their work. The advocates usually spend about 15 hours a week with the young folks to whom they are assigned. They are given approximately \$15 a week for expenses when working with the young folks.

Karen, Suzanne, Debra, and Peter agreed that the basis for advocacy is forming a relationship with the young person. Initially, the youngster can accept or reject Project Oz's services when his/her DCFS caseworker suggests an advocate. The advocate is given virtually no information from the DCFS caseworker who makes the referral to Project Oz. Sometimes the DCFS caseworker will mention a few basic goals for the advocate to seek while relating to the youngster.

Suzanne brought up the point that in trying to relate to the youngster it is often necessary to deal with his/her low self-concept. She cited examples of how it takes six months to develop an environment of trust and confidence between the advocate and some young folks-- although that environment, in most cases, only takes about two months to achieve. Malevolent, adult-caused situations which a youngster has to deal with at early ages sometimes force young people to develop a basic distrust for people, though. Once the relationship between the two has developed, the advocate can work actively on individualized tutoring, job-placement assistance, social activities--- anything the child or adolescent really wants.



Generally, advocates will relate directly with the child's parents. Peter felt that most parents and guardians are helpful to the advocates, but suggested that if the family really needs help, advocates can ask parents to seek counseling through other agencies.

Children who comprise the caseload at Project Oz are mostly junior high or high school ages. Peter felt that generally, McLean County schools have been helpful to Oz in dealing with specific needs that children have. Further, Project Oz makes use of tutoring, the special school at LSSCS, and is hoping to use the services provided if the alternative school at U-High is established. Summing up, Peter said Project Oz has "never directly referred a child to an institution." There really are too many other ways to meet a young person's needs.

Immediate Needs and the Future

All four people I interviewed at Project Oz without hesitation insisted that Oz always needs people to become advocates for children. They mentioned that stability in terms of State of Illinois funding could help to expand Project Oz and the range of services available. But again, the four placed an emphasis on the advocates. Instead of just relying on university students, Project Oz would like to attract other concerned community people to share in advocacy.

In 1973 a cooperative effort between Project Oz, the Youth Services Agency, DCFS, and the City of Bloomington arranged the opening of the Drop-In Center for young people. Located at 404 E. Washington, the center provides a place for young folks to come in the evening; to shoot some pool, meet with others, just to spend some time. During the past fall, the Youth Services Agency lost the County Board funds necessary for maintaining the Drop In Center. So Project Oz agreed to take over the responsibility in 1975, hoping to be open 2-3 nights a week. Movies will be shown there, besides the same services as before.

Box In

If you would be interested in spending some time with a young person in our county, give Peter Rankaitis a call. His number is 827-6714, and he can be reached between 8 and 5 every day.

YOU

who are you?

Do I know you---do you know me---does it make an ounce of matter?
Is the shade drawn tight around the nakedness of your heart?
Do your eyes sigh when anger stabs the smoothness of your back?
Do the un-shared voices of your mind lash you to their inquisition?
Do your words caress the ears of those that hate you?
Does the gift-glow of your hair betray the innocence of eternal Spring?
Does your music illuminate unfathomable darkness?
Does the gun you point give you strength?
Does the current of fear electrocute you in spasmodic rhythm?
Does your need to masturbate compel your need to procreate?
Have you buried any bayoneted babies in shallow graves?
Have you smoked with bums on despairing benches?
Have you cooked your paradise fix on the fire of burning crosses?
Have you drunk enough death from exhausted umbilical-autos?
Have you wept over the butchered, the crippled, the impotent?
Have you tasted the salt-bitter terror tear?
Have you given your bare-ass to the bullring?
Have you forgiven the christians yet?
Have you mounted your sexuality on grim platforms that rot away in frozen closets?

Jeremy Timmons

Has your piss yellowed enough roses?
Has the middle-class cement hardened over your bruised brain or given weight to your prison walk?
Has the straight-jacket or morality clung to you like a burlap shirt?
Are you being driven around town in a cadillac of unseen forces?
Are you content to let the robots inherit?
Are you as free as you think you are?
Could you teach the young to be old and the old to be young?
Could you face the firing squad and laugh?
Could you become the mirror that I'm searching for?
Would you dare to even try?

And, by the way, who are YOU?

I just thought I'd ask _____

terence M. Fitzgerald

TO ANYBODY DYING OF LOVE:



LESBIAN NATION RAP

12

This is the first of three parts of a dialog about Jill Johnston's Lesbian Nation. The second part of the conversation, which will appear in the next Post, continues the discussion about women's reactions to lesbianism and includes discussion of Johnston's style and her thoughts about our biology.



CPF MAY 1974 #31

Jill Johnston: "This book should read like an interlocking web of personal experience and history and events of the world forming a picture of an evolving political revolutionary consciousness of one who was female who emerged from straight middle unconscious post-war amerika." (remarks page)

G: I see a lot of the first part of the book as personal stuff about her, how she got to be where she is today. The whole town hall thing with Mailer, and it just seems like a lot of it is her recounting personal experiences of her oppression and/or things that brought her to viewpoints. Things that made her realize she was a lesbian or made her accept the fact she was a lesbian, and a radical lesbian.

S: There's a real big sense in which it's an autobiography rather than a political work like, say, Sexual Politics.

JJ: "The Town Hall affair of May 1971 billed chiefly as a dialogue between Norman Mailer and Germaine Greer was a disaster for women and a minor triumph for me since my notoriety as a swimmer was briefly eclipsed by the greater infamy of public sapphism. I had adjusted myself in the preceding year to being regarded as a swimmer instead of a writer so this new claim to honor required merely a slight shift in adapting to the demands of a career as an amusing personality. I was sorry to leave my swimming reputation behind but we have to move on in life." (p. 15)

G: Yeah, it seems to me a lot of it is really highly personal: just storytelling kind of stuff.

S: Which isn't what I expected at all. I thought it would be more political.

G: Yeah, but I guess it's because a lot of it is just reprints of columns of hers in the Village Voice, which might be the reason, because it seems like she was into storytelling in the columns more than just straight political stuff. There really is a lot of stuff in it, a lot of different stuff.

S: Well, shall we pick a page? We could talk about how much we think her idea of a coming matriarchy is theoretical...

G: You mean a lesbian nation?

S: Yeah... and how much it's a for-real proposal.

G: Well is there a place... does she really propose it? I don't remember.

JJ: "A small but significant number of angry and historically minded women comprehend the women's revolution in the visionary sense of an end to the catastrophic brotherhood and a return to the former glory and wise equanimity of the matriarchies. We don't know how this will take place exactly, nor the nature of the resultant new social forms, we know that it will take place, and in fact that the process of its development is now irreversibly underway. Of supreme importance in this process is the recovery by modern woman of her mythology as models for theory, consciousness, and action." (p. 248)

S: I'm not sure she proposes it. I think she says it's going to happen. She talks about it as if they were a fact, a fact that's going to happen like parthenogenesis and that whole thing.

G: Yeah. I think she poses more questions than answering any-- for me anyway. I pretty much was into reading the book to maybe find some answers and I really didn't. I came up with a lot more questions.

S: I found a lot of affirmation of what I already felt but didn't think anybody else did. I didn't exactly find the political solution or anything like that.

JJ: "After there are proper child care centers and free abortions and easy contraception and equal pay and representation and job opportunities-- then what? There'll still be a man. And biology is definitely destiny. The woman in relation to man historically has always been defeated." (p. 174)

G: She says in here, one thing that I did remember, "The word lesbian has expanded so much through political definition that it should no longer refer exclusively to a woman simply in sexual relation to another woman. The word is now a generic term signifying activism and resistance and is the envisioned goal of a woman-committed state." And that seems pretty much to me to say what the book is about, a personal example of how one woman came to be a lesbian, came to realize a lot of things about herself that she didn't know.



The Women's Show/CPF

S: There was, to an extent, outrage at that presentation last year where Debbie was referring to Johnston's rap about all women being lesbians, that whole trip...

JJ: "All women are lesbians except those who don't know it naturally they are but don't know it yet I am a woman who is a lesbian because I am a woman and a woman who loves herself naturally who is other women is a lesbian a woman who loves women loves herself naturally this is the case that a woman is herself is all woman is a natural born lesbian..." (p. 266)

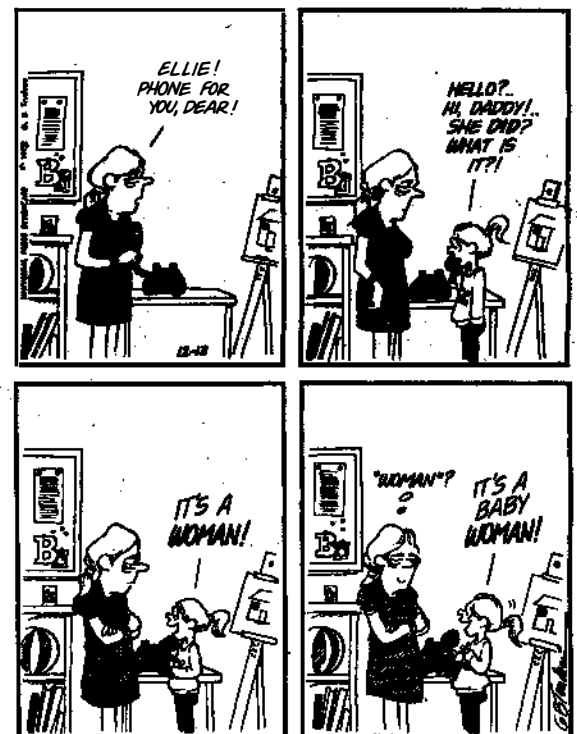
S: ...and so I think that the use of lesbian as a generic term for women-committed women is really a nice idea but not really a true state of affairs until people accept it a little bit more.

G: Although I do think that it is something that's become more of an accepted thing, just since I've been involved in the women's movement. Three or four years ago I knew women who were really tough and aggressive feminist women and you could just do anything to them and they wouldn't buckle except call them a lesbian. That accusation thrown at a woman 2 or 3 or 4 years ago was something that was really a big deal. I think that's why the women's movement at that time was really denying lesbians' entrance and really trying to keep the whole issue of lesbians a big hush-hush thing, because it was like a slur on the women's movement and they didn't want that. Whereas today I think, at least for women who have been into feminism for a while, women who call themselves feminists, who would call themselves feminists or radical feminists, the issue of lesbianism is not such a bugaboo any more.

S: As long as they're sure that...

G: That they're not?

S: Yeah.



G: I'm not even sure about that because it's the place I'm at that I think more and more, women who have always considered themselves to be straight sexually are not simply saying, "Oh of course I'm heterosexual and there's no way I'd ever be lesbian," but the attitude is more like, "Well, what makes a woman a lesbian anyway?" And just a lot of questioning about the stuff that Johnston talks about in the book: how can you be a feminist and still have sexual relations with men? How can you be really dedicated to the cause of feminism? And it's like that one thing that she says in Lesbian Nation about a lot of feminists running into a conflict between their political ideologies and their personal lives.

JJ: "The problem now for strictly heterosexually conditioned women is how to obtain the sexual gratification they think they need from the sex who remains their institutional oppressor. Many feminists are now stranded between their personal needs and their political persuasions." (p. 275)

All quotes from Jill Johnston appear in her book Lesbian Nation, a Touchstone book published by Simon and Schuster.

morenextmonthmorenextmonthmorenext

VEGETARIANISM & FEMINISM

I thought I had reached the epitome of feminist liberation when I could admit to myself and a few friends that, yes, even I have lesbian feelings towards my fellow woman. Liberation really is an unending struggle especially when, just when you've overcome the highest summit you believe you're capable of, you realize you're not even half way there yet. I never thought of myself as an oppressor. I never thought of any woman as an oppressor until I realized the "human chauvinism" women & men & myself inflict upon animals.

Having been a vegetarian for some time I'd given consideration to going even further - becoming a vegan (a new term I just learned - means a complete vegetarian - no wearing or using animal products of any fashion) and start wearing only tennis shoes - with plastic bags over them in the winter-time. It always seemed like that was going "a little too far", however. Well, I've given away the fur coat I inherited about one week after receiving it and had butter for the last time two days ago. I have indeed "gone a little too far". As I expected reactions were mixed - all the way from total support to a "well, I'd rather be happy than healthy." That comment came when we realized I can't eat ice cream anymore, and I got an exasperated look when Sue realized I can't eat pizza this Sunday.

As far as being happy rather than healthy, it's pretty unrealistic not to realize the two have a direct bearing upon each other. Once you understand fully the implications of being a vegetarian (excuse me, vegan) how could you be happy satisfying your palate for a few moments while knowing you're polluting your body and are responsible for the undue suffering and exploitation of an inhuman sister? How can you be happy when you consistently get sick, practically expire after physical exertion, miss half the day because you sleep too long, get degenerative diseases before you're old, can't think and act clearly because your'e body is all clogged up?

Another thing I'm trying to contend with is women and men wearing fur. I know, I've always loved the warmth, softness and look of fur too. (maybe I should just hang around with animals more often.) When I was given that fur coat - at least third hand, I knew I would be unable to keep it. There's quite a few rationalizations one can come up with when caught in a situation where you shouldn't be, yet want to be anyway. The fur coats we wear, we didn't buy and even if we did, they're old coats made before people's consciousness about ecology of wildlife evolved. So it's okay because that fur has been around for a long time and if we don't wear them somebody else will or else that warm, usable free (we didn't contribute to capitalism!) garment would merely go to waste.

That's only half the story; here's the better half. The fur garments being produced now have the same fate of becoming old, and in 20 years people will employ that same excuse for wearing what we wouldn't dare wear now. In other words, it will constitute a never-ending cycle - animals will continually be exploited for their hides and skin. Animals underwent marked cruelty thru their slaughter and in the case of farm bred fur, thru their slavery as well. You are condoning and supporting and are directly responsible for that cruelty if you wear fur. Add to that fact, all people's are influenced by that which they see; if you wear fur you're broadcasting to every person who sees you, that you condone the exploitation of animals for your own personal use. What do you suppose goes thru animals' minds when they see you sporting skins that don't and never will belong to you?

Concerning animal liberation acceptance, the "You've got to be kidding!" responses predominate. Animals aren't people, we've got enough problems with human liberation to worry about the lesser creatures. Animals are meant to be used, we really do need the meat for protein. Besides we don't kill animals (will except insects in our house but that's different) - we even have cats in our house. I can't help comparing the rap on animals aren't people to the women aren't people -- just - only as far as they concern men and blacks certainly aren't people - they're an inferior race, raps. Men were literally astonished when racial minorities and women began demanding their rights as equals. Well, white men are not the primary superior beings on earth, and people of all classes, colors, races, nationalities, sexes and sexual preferences are likewise not the superior beings on earth. We share this earth with all creatures. So next time you call a man a pig or refer to the animal nature of man, remember, men are men, not pigs! Lewis Carroll defined the present state of affairs aptly when he said, "If man has not made a heaven on earth for himself, he has succeeded in making a hell on earth for animals."

Vegetarianism is a broadened concept of liberation, especially a broadened concept of feminism. It promotes health, ecology, a vital resistance to capitalism and exploitation, a re-wakening of our affinity with other



creatures of the earth. It is the most effective and ultimate means of stopping mindless, senseless raping, killing and defiling of everything on this earth just to satisfy a lust for power and a disregard for life.

This is the first article of a series on Feminist Vegetarianism. Feminist Vegetarianism is a growing movement embodying all the present aspects of feminism as well as introducing a more inclusive consciousness. As it stands now, the format includes - 1 Health Aspects of Veg. and Industry Politics and Economics. 2 Veg Politics and Ecology and Veg Feminism. 3 Fur Industry and Animal Exploitation. (I'm also planning a special note to movement peoples on liberation.)

I also want to include parts of "A Veg. Feminist Paper" by Constantina Salamone Velmadaughter (credits to Majority Report 73). It's an excellent evaluation of Feminist Vegetarianism.

"Feminists are still very much "Human Chauvinists" in their outlook and concept of a completely humane way of life when they still continue to mimic male superiority in their societal structure by excluding non-human beings as a part of their societal structure of co-living on earth. It

will take someone's innate closeness to the life-giving forces and eventually, to the living beings on this planet, to hopefully, put forth the fuse interspecies (ending "Speciesism") political philosophy, and thus make any male social ediology obsolete. Why must feminism deal only with human life? Would a feminist withhold the rights of those who can't speak for themselves, who trust us as children do? What animal ever consented to it's exploitation? We are letting men get away with three-quarters of the oppression that they commit by not including animal concern in our societal life style. Including animals in our societal lifestyle does not weaken or split feminist issues, indeed it solidifies, deepens, and makes clearer the absolute aggression of the male condition. Think again... who are the trappers, hunters, fishermen, furriers, cattlemen and vivisectionists? Well womens' freedom grant us these occupations too? Think again upon who decreed that we are superior.....
"...Man has cleverly made stable a dependence on animal life long outdated by his own technology... He has sold us his oppressive animal bill of goods and we still, as radical and political feminists, accept it. Man has kept us separated from our sisters and has dictated our place with non-humans. In suggesting that you take new measures to live animal-free is asking you to question the smug attitude that the feminism that has developed over the past five years is complete in harmony and non-oppressive and it is uncomfortable to now discover that, not only is this not so, but that we oppress as well. We ask men to give up power and can't understand why it is taking them so long; how long will it take us?...

"My second position involves the 'rape factor' potentially in man. No man, woman, or child suffers the needless degradation, humiliation, torture,

and suffering as the raped animal. Feminists should identify and empathize with their non-human brothers and sisters. Men manipulate their sex

organs, mammary glands, and reproductive processes. These creatures have a superficial beauty, which similar to woman's beauty, is used and mis-valued. These beings are raped of their skins and hair, similar to the 'rape of the lock' with women. Their bodies become a capital commodity... Male rape is held out funneled thru brute strength, political power and devious technological extensions. Women rape when they use animals as men do. The more advanced the civilization the more disguised is the male hunter. He should be obsolete by now, but he thrives and we let him, and we even support him. Most women give life and are into it; most men come from life and undo it. The only area where men appear to have a vital force on life is in the killing (the ultimate in rape) and controlling it and they do that superbly. Killing life involves and counteracts the inherent function of women as the creator of life, and if they could take over that part of the life cycle, they would be happy and fulfilled. Most male humans, in the supposedly higher cultures, seek to ally and work overbearingly to understand, provide challenge and change for the better, the innate knowledge of life itself. This same intuitive wisdom simplistic people already possess and animals walk around with daily.

FLAK JACKETS

POLICE PARANOIA COSTS CITY \$3720

PRC Approves Tank Purchase for Next Anti-King March

Worried that demonstrators in future anti-King marches would "arm themselves with chains, baseball bats and other weapons," Bloomington Police Chief Harold Bosshardt spent \$3,720 for 66 "flak jackets," which the Pantagraph says are like bullet-proof vests.

Bosshardt bought the flak jackets immediately after the last march against Sheriff King, the one where police violence brought about what straight media called a "rock-throwing melee."

Bosshardt was so anxious to provide what he called "just another little protection for my men" that he didn't even wait for the usual City Council approval. He just up and paid the money, and told the Council about it later.

The Pantagraph said "Bosshardt would have rather kept the purchase secret."

The Pantagraph worried editorially that Bosshardt might be too paranoid. The Pantagraph also felt "queasy" about the purchase, observing that historically, when police look prepared for trouble, they get it.



The Peoples' Revolutionary Council, a clandestine group composed of representatives of all Twin City underground cells, has approved purchase of one dozen tanks for use in the next march against Sheriff King.

"When we found out about the police purchasing the flak jackets," one Council member told the Post-Amerikan in a rare interview, "we understood they were trying to intimidate the people, trying to scare them away from fighting Sheriff King's tyranny. We don't want an arms race, but if the police escalate, we will too."

The tanks will reportedly be supplied at a nominal price by several villages in liberated areas of Vietnam. The Vietnamese, who for years took tanks apart and transported them thousands of miles on bicycles, have developed an ingenious (though complex) technique for shipping the tanks to the Midwest. Our Council source would not elaborate further other than saying that local folks should save any pieces of metal they find in their marijuana.

This reporter spoke with local Police Chief Hal Boss Part, asking him if he thought demonstrators riding in Vietnamese tanks would create a climate of tension with the police.

"No problem," Boss Part replied, squirming slightly in his chair. "We'll bomb the hell out of 'em." Boss Part explained that the following Monday the City Council would consider the department's request for half a dozen Phantom jets.

Approached again by the Post-Amerikan, a member of the Peoples' Revolutionary Council pooh-poohed Boss Part's jet threat. The Council, he said, has already sent out international feelers for possible purchase of some hand-held surface-to-air missiles.

To make a long story short, if you compare sanity to a deck of cards, Sheriff King isn't playing with a full deck. He has a couple Jokers running wild (if you know what I mean).

Post-Amerikan, if you can't get that piglet King out of office, at least you are reminding him us boys down in Menard and Vandalia are thinking of him. We wish he were here with us.

Stephen Umstatted

LETTER ON KING

Dear Post,

I've seen my name in the Post-Amerikan several times along with many of my friends here in Menard and friends in the March on the County Jail, so I feel I should write in. I doubt if it will help though. I've talked with FBI officials about Sheriff King, and it hasn't helped yet. This is what I told them:

I was making unnecessary noise one night in 1971 (I was then a resident of the County Jail) when Sheriff King and six deputies decided to show me the Black Box and Stand-Up. On the way, the Sheriff asked me if I saw anybody in their group (meaning police) that I'd like to fight in a room by myself. I told him I saw a couple (that I'd like to fight in the street alone). That's when I was hit in the eye with a padlock by King. Then he and six deputies had fun working me over.

Some of the other inmates were hollering telling King to leave me alone, that I'd had enough. So after I was put in Stand-Up, he got them one at a time; Roger Armstrong and Sunny Briant.

My other fun experience with the King Piglet was when he and his deputies came out to my trailer a little over a year ago. They kicked in two doors, playing Mod Squad, when all three of my doors were unlocked. He didn't have a warrant or make an arrest. After taking me and my wife in, we were questioned. I did all the talking and I fooled the fool. So he was taking us home and he said if you mention us kicking in your door, I'll have you both arrested for knowledge of a stolen car. I told the Dog that I didn't know of any stolen cars. He said you don't have to. So I took the hint and didn't say anything until a few months ago to the FBI.

GRAND JURY PROBE: HIDING THE TRUTH

Shortly after the last march against Sheriff King, State's Attorney Paul Welch announced that he would have a grand jury investigate what the Pantagraph called a "rock-throwing melee."

Welch gave no decent clue about his intentions. On the one hand, he said he wanted to consider the "abridging of peaceful demonstrators' rights under the federal constitution's first amendment."

Welch is a lawyer, and as a lawyer should know that only governments and their agencies can violate the first amendment. It sounded as though Welch was going to investigate the police violence.

But Welch also talked about "outside agitators" and "professional demonstrators" disrupting the demonstration. Welch hinted that these "outside agitators" had violated the first amendment rights of peaceful demonstrators. That sounded like the grand jury would be a witch hunt, attempting to find some radicals to blame everything on.

Probably, Welch didn't even know what he would do with the grand jury. He had left it open to go either way, depending on the political vibrations at the time.

In early December, the grand jury finally "investigated" and issued a report which mildly criticized both the demonstrators and the police. Nowhere in the grand jury's report was there any mention of the police clubbing anyone, even though the jury had photographic evidence of such police violence.

Even the Pantagraph was not satisfied with the jury's criticizing both sides. Someone cast the first stone, the Pantagraph said. The Pantagraph regretted that no demonstrators were charged with assaulting a police officer. Such a charge, the Pantagraph said, would force the truth to be revealed in court.

The Twin City Six (those arrested at the march) were charged with obstructing a police officer, which the Pantagraph admitted was a vague charge.

Apparently preparing the public for the vindication of the Twin City Six, the Pantagraph said the disposition of the court case "will prove little."

It is regrettable that no "peace" officers were charged with assaulting citizens.



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Dedicated To The Prisoners of Stalag 17 (McLean County Jail)

Inside America
the pot is boiling
Inside America
sunsets are grey
Inside America
people are buying guns
Inside America
the civil struggle of power hedges on war

Inside the United States
live black, brown, yellow, red and white warriors
Inside the United States
there's a tempo of life, rapidly
Inside the United States
revolutionaries prepare for future battles
Inside the United States
the underground smuggles into hiding

Inside Illinois
government is corrupt
Inside Illinois
farmers are republican
Inside Illinois
children are mad
Inside Illinois
parents are deaf

Inside Bloomington
is a King's castle
Inside Bloomington
the dungeon is full, the screams can be heard
Inside Bloomington
the peasants gather at the square and outside the walls
Inside Bloomington
the siege has begun

Inside the castle
is a King, round and punchy
Inside the castle
the King burps out the orders of the night
Inside the castle
there's agony and pain--torture
Inside the castle
is a King

Inside my heart
rests a poisoned dart
Inside my heart
the anguish of constraint, screams for freedom
Inside my heart
there's compassion for a dead man--living
Inside my heart
is a political prisoner--veteran

Marvin Farmer

MAN

you, man, masculine,
playing strong in your dominance
of the world & its wars
dreaming of power & women
and better bombs
better movies,
better paintings
better poems
better can openers
but not better love

you, man
who wish to cry & can not
you, man
who still laughingly eat the apple
and believe in your heart the story of eve
wishing you had the courage to offer the apple

you, man
who hunt the animals - kill & offer us the fur
calling it an act of love
you, man
who wish to impregnate all the virgins
yet do not want the responsibility of the world of
children

you, man
who teach us hate
and when we become masters
hate us
you, man
you cannot take us
for we are whole & we are too many now

you, man
we can be free when you give up your power
and embrace each man - each woman - each animal

then come to us with your love
for then we can understand.

Ruthie Wantling

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martin
yamaha
acoustic
fender
ovation

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and you can buy the
guitar of your
choice

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16

LETTERS

PRISON LETTER

Dear Post-American,

I am writing this letter from Menard "Correctional Center." My cellmate is from Bloomington (Steve Umstadt) and he receives your literary marvel from some other heads. I would like to say that it is really great the way you people speak out against injustice and excessive force that has been used by the pigs. I spent approximately five months in the Macon County Jail awaiting trial, and I believe I saw many acts of brutality and denial of human rights, by the people who are supposed to be protecting the rights of fellow human beings. It's really nice to see someone naming names and documenting facts instead of just bull-shitting around. There were many assaults on my fellow prisoners, some of the beatings were done by the pigs, others were done by mentally disturbed prisoners who should have been in a treatment center instead of a jail. Many prisoners were denied adequate medical care, all prisoners were often denied clean clothing and a warm meal.

People in jail are treated as sub-human; they were denied the right to contact attorneys, family, and loved ones. How can I put into words what I have seen and experienced in the last 10 months? the present system of incarceration is outmoded and archaic. It's high time people started opening their eyes to what is happening in jails all over the country. I think I can sum it all up in one sentence--When an offender is denied the right to be human because of his offense, then a higher law is broken.

Dean Phegley 40945
Box 711
Menard, Ill. 62259

LANDLORD

Dear Friends at the Post:

We are finally receiving our Post in good order, after address problems. I really have enjoyed your coverage of the never ending hassles with Sheriff King - especially the pix.

I'd like to make some comments about your article (in the Dec. issue) on Albee-Waters, especially the reference to Mr. Wiber & Voss at Urban renewal, and our dealings with him.

The story starts a little before Mr. Voss gets into it - last Jan. ('74) about the 20th or so, we were desperately in need of an apt. We met Mr. Russell D. Streenz in this way, as he had one for rent at 705 E. Front, Blm. It's an old house, Streenz lives downstairs and there are 2, 1' bedroom apts. upstairs. We saw the place and then discussed rental terms. He wanted an oral lease; we were reluctant because the reason we were moving was that we had just gotten ripped-off in an oral lease in our previous apt. (1018 N. Prairie - landlord Roger Krause, Danvers.) Streenz reassured us, and told us how "Mrs. S. & S. had rented from him for 5 years" and other B.S. We moved there about the 10th of Feb.

The apt. had many problems - no elec. outlet in the bedroom; no handrail on the fire escape; shitty, rotted out window frames; and other needed repairs - some of which we reported and they were fixed. The one problem which brought all this to a head was garbage disposal cans - or rather lack of them. There was no place to put garbage - we sure didn't want the stuff stinking up our apt. So we'd put it on the porch in big plastic bags. We hardly ever saw the Streenz, so we put at least 2 notes in his mailbox asking what to do with our garbage. These were never answered and he later claimed he never got them. Putting the trash on the porch had drawbacks too, as the neighborhood animals ripped open the bags. We had a dilemma here, but were waiting for Streenz to let us know what he wanted. In the mean time, I found out he was required to provide garbage cans. Mr. Voss provided me this info and asked that I call back and let him know how Streenz handled the situation. I finally ran into Streenz outside one day and he told me that he had "cleared a place out back" and that we could put our garbage cans there. I told him I knew he was required to provide them. He was displeased, but they did appear within a week.

I called Voss back to tell him the problem was taken care of and I thanked him and also asked some other questions regarding the housing code specifically about electrical outlets. He then asked some questions about the apt. and seemed to think there were other violations. He persuaded me to allow him to inspect it. I told him we had an oral lease and wanted no problems from the Streenz. He said we couldn't get kicked out.

So, he inspected and found violations. He said he would protect us from Streenz by saying he had done an impromptu, routine door-to-door type inspection - not pointing blame at us... We agreed.

Streenz was pretty pissed off when he got Voss' letter. He was very dramatic, ranting and raving - rather

threatening, too. He accused us of making all kinds of trouble for him. His philosophy, he said, was an easy-going no hassle one and we weren't living up to our end of the deal. Obviously, what he was saying was "I'm giving you this wonderful place to live, so don't hassle me about my responsibility as a landlord." It was clear to me he only wanted our rent to pay his mortgage - that was the hassle free end of it. He didn't care about our hassles.

He then claimed that the repairs listed by Voss necessitated us vacating the apt. We protested saying that we would make accommodations for repairs to be made because we wanted to keep our place to live. (It was then May-we were planning to move to Indiana in August.) and, that he couldn't kick us out simply because we had complained. He, very cleverly found a way around all this, saying that he was "looking for a more long term tenent and that if he just happened to find one, he would just have to give us 30 days notice". Well, he knew we were leaving August 15 or so, and I didn't put it past this prick to give us 30 days on June 15 or so, and leave us trying to find a place to stay for a month or less. Who wants to rent an apt. for a month?

We informed Voss of the situation, he said there was nothing he could do, but that we should call him when we moved and he would make sure no one else moved in before repairs were made. We consulted with a lawyer and found we were left with no

choice except to move, (or take the change of Streenz giving us notice) which we did. We gave Streenz a typed notarized letter of notice - he questioned this formality - we said we didn't trust him. We moved by early June - he chose not to hassle us more - he refunded our entire security deposit.

The moral of the story, I guess, is that Voss is a good man - very helpful and friendly - but still has a job to do. He can't protect people who have only oral leases - or so it seems. It's all still very confusing to me. Given the same circumstances, I would have waited and called Voss in August just before we were going to move, anyway. Then Streenz couldn't have hassled us.

Voss told me he had never had problems with Russell D. Streenz before, but that his whole family owned a lot of apts. (etc.) in Bloomington and that there had been complaints against members of his family. I hope other Post readers can avoid getting hassled by these people who seem only to want to make a buck.

Take care,
Friends in Indiana

**"LET US
DISAPPOINT
THE MEN
WHO ARE
RAISING
THEMSELVES
UPON THE
RUIN OF
THIS COUNTRY."
SAM ADAMS, 1778**



BILL PELTZ

Midwest Regional Coordinator of the **PEOPLES
BICENTENNIAL
COMMISSION**

**BACK TO
FIRST PRINCIPLES:**

COMMUNITY PLANNING FOR A PEOPLES BICENTENNIAL



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CAMPUS RELIGIOUS CENTER**

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**A Few Words
About Pets**

Many of us keep pets, and most of us are aware of the responsibility involved. Unfortunately, many people are not. I would like to mention two areas where problems occur and how to avoid them.

The first is with common pets, dogs and cats. It is estimated that there is one dog for every six people in the U.S. Since dogs reproduce much faster than people this constitutes a very real problem. In McLean County we are often insulated from world and national problems. We have had an animal shelter operating for more than 5 years (neighboring counties have not). Our shelter finds homes for about 4 times as many unwanted animals as is the national average. Still, more than two thousand (2000) dogs and cats were destroyed last year. That is a lot of wasted life. A major responsibility often ignored by pet owners is sterilization. Sterilization of your female dog is the best way to combat the problem of overpopulation. Males may be sterilized also, but it has little effect on the overall problem. So, if you are planning to get a dog, plan to get a male, or plan to spend 25 to 40 dollars to have the female spayed. The alternative is to watch carefully for her heat period, keep her shut up the whole time, clean up after her, and when you find she is out of the pen, or that a neighbor's male is in the pen with her, you can try to have her aborted or start hunting homes for the 3 to 15 pups. Be sure to ask yourself how many of those cute little puppies are going to end up in the 58% dead at the shelter. Stray dogs do not survive. Cats cause fewer problems, but still need vaccinations and sterilization, so the free kitten will still cost you \$20, or more. You as a pet owner are responsible for your animal and must see to it that he is fed, housed, vaccinated, trained, and sterilized. Love is not enough.



The second area is a real scandal; this is the so called "exotic" pet. Over 3 million wild animals were imported into the U.S. last year for the pet market. Many of these animals are expensive and out of reach for most Post readers; however, you may know someone who has had or is keeping a monkey, leopard, iguana, kangaroo, or snake. Maybe 30% of these animals survive their first year. The inability to adapt to life in a cage and the ignorance of the owner about how to care for the animals takes a heavy toll. Escape is also a problem; there have been reports of a large kangaroo loose in the Chicago area recently, ISU homecoming weekend someone reported that their boa constrictor escaped from a parked truck, and last year an 8 foot python showed up in the Post Office basement in Peoria. Apart from the trauma these creatures face, there are health and environmental problems galore. If you are planning to get an exotic pet--don't. Instead take the money you planned to spend and donate it to the zoo, then visit the zoo to observe the exotic animals. If you really want a pet and really don't want an ordinary animal there is a long list of easy to care for, inexpensive animals including fish, hamsters, gerbils, mice, guinea pigs, and rabbits. Remember that all pets require special attention, love, and expense. Consider all the factors carefully before choosing a pet.

--Smokey Bear

Let Down The Walls

Women of the world
Let down the walls
Slowly, gently
Break the bonds
So carefully Built
Listen to your soul
It speaks of love
And sharing
All.

Let crumble the walls
And discover
Space and Freedom
to Fly and cry
to give and receive
to touch and hold
to excite and liberate
Each other.

Signed,

A Woman.

SOON THERE WILL BE NO MORE WAR

soon there will be no more war and
i'll come home to you
your picture is so faded now
my wallet's turned it blue
maybe i won't remember how to kiss
the way you taught me to
soon there will be no more war
then i'll come home to you

soon there will be no more war and
i'll be by your side
my mind is just a mess of nerves
i'm all torn up besides
but maybe we can get a farm-you can
teach me how to ride
soon there will be no more war
then i'll be satisfied

i hope i'm alive when it's over
i want to see your open arms again
but if i arrive inside a red and
white striped cover
would you sing so soft to me, my
friend?

soon there will be no more war
and i'll come home to you.

Dave Ashmun



poetry

Oct. 7, 1974. Fort Myers, Florida
A 19-year-old was given ten years
probation after he pleaded guilty
to the beating death of a man who,
he said, had made homosexual advan-
ces. Although the states attorney
described the act as "the most bru-
tal beating I've ever seen," two
psychologists viewed the crime with
considerably less horror. Their
testimony, which was influential in
determining the probationary sentence,
contained these two assessments: 1.
"What happened ... could very well
have happened to any red-blooded,
fun-seeking American boy"; and 2.
"(His) predicament was a textbook
case of the clean Joe who became
involved in dirt and had to cleanse
himself."

To a Fun-Seeking American Boy,
Cleansing Himself

The dirt you bloody
with the shattered bits
of brain from my
golgothaskull
soils your all-american soul
far more than the sweat of
my fondling hands or
the slobber of my seeking mouth
could ever hope to:

How can you cleanse yourself
with homo-hemoglobin,
that vile red pulse
of unclean queer?
Is a faggot your christ,
your duncan, macjudas?
What admission do you
make, clean joe, with
this gay sacrifice?

What do you tell your
all-american red-seeking fun-bloodied
fellows?
--that the altar of your purgation
is the bed of your seduction?

What do you tell your
all-blood red-fun american-seeking
self?

--that the sinner you pummel into
everlasting death
is the saint you pray to in your
violent rites?

Prey, teach me to be
the cleansing dirt,
the unclean suttee,
the pariah god of
your quaint, fun-filled religion--
For I am sick at the heart, and I
fain would lie down

(And forgive me, father,
if I know not what they do
in beating the holy bejeezus from
my paschal frame and
claiming me, then, their savior.)

the red butterfly

on your back
again,
bare knees
up and open,
but staring whitefaced
at a strange ceiling,
white and pocked
and antiseptic.
the sheets
are different too:
white and unwrinkled
and just for you.

the man
fingers and sucks
carefully
for twelve tight minutes
until finally
you're off

the hook.

you wonder
how much
of your hundred and seventy-five
dollars

the nurse gets
for cleaning up your blood
after the man leaves
the perfect square white room
and who
empties the trash.

a sister

Amerika Amerika
God shed His Grace on thee
And crown thy good
with brotherhood
from sea to shining...
factory
steel grown up to meet the grey sky
to pierce the unending smog
that is our doom
to die
the individuals forgotten in the moss of
broken
dreams

life
everything the People have known
is dying
Amerika we our your children
Save us from your rich ones
Spare us the slavery
the dedgregation
the loss of life
Save us from
YOU

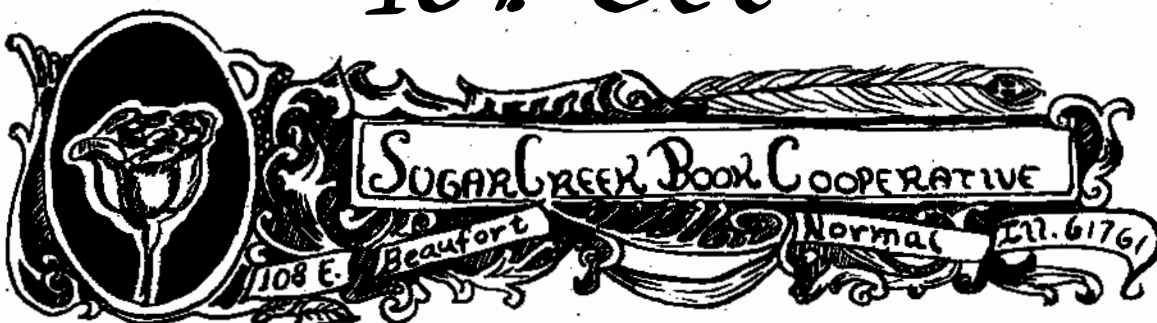
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BRIEFS

(Guardian)--The Exxon Corporation reported that its 1974 first half profits were reduced by \$75 million due to Venezuela's retro-active boost in its oil tax. Exxon owns 96% of Creole Petroleum, the biggest exploiter of Venezuela's dwindling oil deposits. Creole said the tax move alters its \$81.3 million first half profit to a \$3.6 million loss.

New York (LNS)--The use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers has reduced the number of honeybee colonies in the United States by 20% over the last ten years. In California, the leading state for bee keeping and use, 20% of the state's honeybees have been killed in recent years.

And according to a spokesperson for the National Wildlife Federation quoted in the Wall Street Journal, "Last summer the bees were dropping off like flies in Virginia."

Bees pick up the poison from sprayed fields along with the pollen and nectar they need for food. Chemical fertilizers have eliminated the use of plowed under seeds whose flowers were an important source of food for bees.

(Dollars and Sense)--New housing starts have now dropped to an annual rate of 1.5 million from a high of 2.3 million in 1972. Both high material costs and high interest rates on mortgages have raised the price and cut back the sales of new homes. Mortgages, in the form of long-term borrowing, have been driven up in price by the general rise in interest rates.

"I have never thought of my life as divided between poetry and politics. I am a Chilean who...has known the misfortunes and difficulties of national existence and who has taken part in each sorrow and joy of the people. I am not a stranger to them, I come from them, I am of the people. I come from a working class family... I have never been with those in power and have always felt that my vocation and my duty was to serve the Chilean people in my actions and in my poetry. I have lived singing and defining them."

-----Pablo Neruda

19

the
gallery

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or equivalent
and
Pitcher of Beer
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↓
\$4.75

III
e. beaufort

Mexican Menu
Tacos-Tostados

Letter ~

Gentle people:

The other day while hitchhiking, I had two unexpected pleasures - women picked me up twice. The rarity of those situations prompts me to write this open letter to all women drivers and passengers of the community. This is a plea to women to pick up women hitchhikers.

It is extremely rare that a woman hitcher will assault the driver, and it virtually never happens that the women who hitch are wanting or "asking for trouble". As everyone knows

(and I myself know from personal experience) hitchhiking is dangerous for women. I hitch out of sheer necessity and then only after every other possibility has been exhausted. Every other woman I know who hitches does so only when absolutely necessary.

If women drivers don't pick up women, you can be sure some man will - that means a definite possibility of rape, assault and murder. If women would help their sisters on the road, we could all travel a little farther.

In love and struggle,
Janet M. Daily

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SUGAR CONSUMERS TAKING THEIR LUMPS

Like the skyrocketing meat prices of 1973, the incredible sugar prices of 1974 have their origin partly in natural disasters, partly in rising demand, partly in federal decisions and partly in America's corporate board rooms.

The United States consumes about 12 million tons of sugar a year--60% of it home grown. Half of the domestic crop is cane sugar and half beets. The other 40% is imported as raw cane sugar and refined here.

THE MAKING OF A SHORTAGE

For years, the U.S. sugar supply has been artificially restricted. The 1934 Sugar Act limits both imports from certain countries and domestic production--each U.S. sugar-growing region has a quota it cannot exceed. In most years, the act has kept U.S. raw sugar prices three cents higher than the world market price. In addition, the growers get government subsidies financed by a special excise tax on sugar which comes out of the consumer's pocket.

Two years ago, as U.S. consumption rose, sugar producers further restricted the supply. Beet sugar planters turned to more lucrative crops and stopped increasing their capacity. Cane sugar refineries according to one Wall Street analyst, showed "only grudging increases in capacity."

And this year, as the Agriculture Dept. paid out \$90 million in subsidies for not growing sugar crops, the beet crop was down 9% below last year's already low output. The sugar cane crop was down 2%. The industry took advantage of the short supply to raise prices and the cost of a five-pound bag began its 12-month rise from 85¢ to \$3.05.


In such a situation, the government allowed for more imports to drive down the prices. But the world's high demand and low supply had international prices zooming as well. Therefore, foreign sugar provided no relief for the bind domestic producers had created. This tight situation made raw sugar a big commodity for speculation. In early November, speculators (including some Arab governments) were offering more than 50¢ a pound for future deliveries of raw sugar.

(In some places, rising world raw sugar prices are righting an old wrong. Third World countries like Cuba, where colonial powers imposed cane and other cash crops, have always suffered from low prices for their cane or coffee while having to import food crops and high-priced manufactured goods.)

In the U.S. sugar has become the latest commodity with which growers and producers can line their pockets.

The giant of U.S. sugar refining is the Amstar Corporation. Amstar's Domino division refines one third of all the cane sugar, and its Spreckels division produces one sixth of all the beet sugar sold in the U.S. Amstar is four times larger than its nearest competitor. Its profits in the 12 months ending June 1974 were up 110% from the previous year, and its profits for July-September were up 250%.

The beet sugar shortage enabled this Exxon of the sugar industry to send its prices sky-high. Amstar's Spreckels division managed to bring in an all time high in profits while selling less sugar than at any time in the last four years.



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WHO PAYS TAXES ??

NEW YORK (LNS)--Ten major U.S. corporations with combined profits of nearly one billion dollars in 1973, paid no federal corporate taxes last year. The ten corporations include United Airlines, Trans World Airlines, Consolidated Edison (New York) and American Electric Power Company

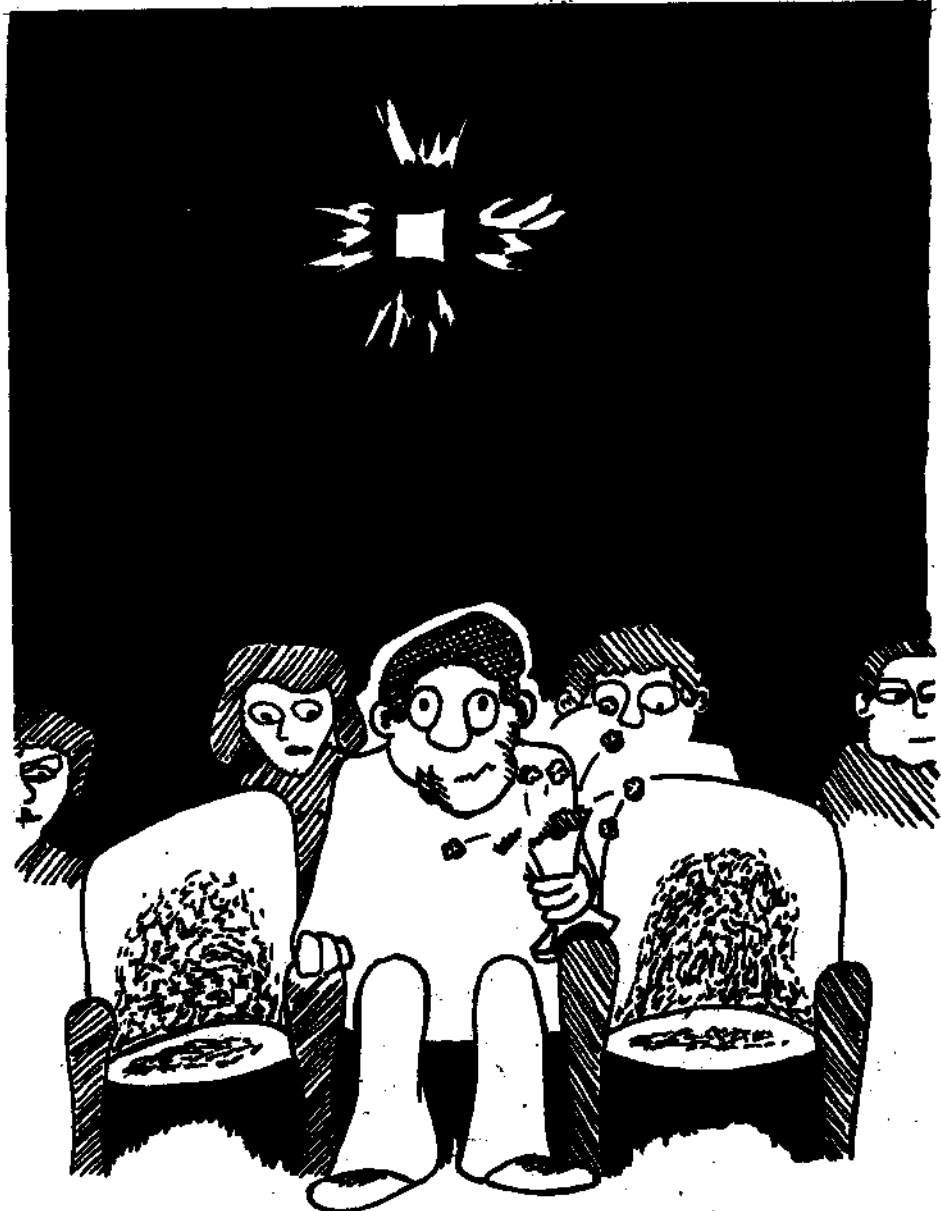
Representative Charles Vanick of the House Ways and Means Committee who made the disclosure, stressed that the corporations were merely taking advantage of existing tax loopholes rather than "cheating" on their tax returns

One of the most successful corporate tax evaders in 1973 was Con Edison, the nation's largest electric utility company. Con Edison paid no taxes on a 1973 corporate profit of \$203.3 million, and had paid no corporate taxes since 1969 despite profits of at least \$100 million each year.

Another very large tax evader in 1973 was Texaco, the nation's fifth highest profit earner during the year. Texaco had a corporate profit of \$1.3 billion for the year but paid only 2.3 percent in taxes on its earnings.

The twelve largest oil companies, with a combined profit of \$8.2 billion in 1973, paid only 9.6 percent corporate taxes on their profits in 1973. A working person earning \$3000 a year has to pay 9.2 percent for federal taxes and social security.

MOVIES



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Coming in February!
The most horrifying film ever seen!

NIGHT OF THE LIVING DEAD!

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ISU Hayden Auditorium
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75¢ donation



STARVATION IS GODS WAY OF PUNISHING THOSE WHO HAVE LITTLE OR NO FAITH IN CAPITALISM...

R. Cobb/epf

PEOPLE'S BICENTENNIAL "SUSPECT"

WASHINGTON, D.C.(LNS)--Under the headline "New Left and the Bicentennial" the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has cautioned manufacturer associations to be on the lookout for a packet of material from the 'People's Bicentennial Commission.'"

The warning ran in the June issue of the Association Letter, a newsletter published for manufacturers and business associations by the Chamber of Commerce.

"If it turns up in schools in your area, ask that partisan political propoganda not be distributed at public expense," the warning concluded.

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(309)452-9222

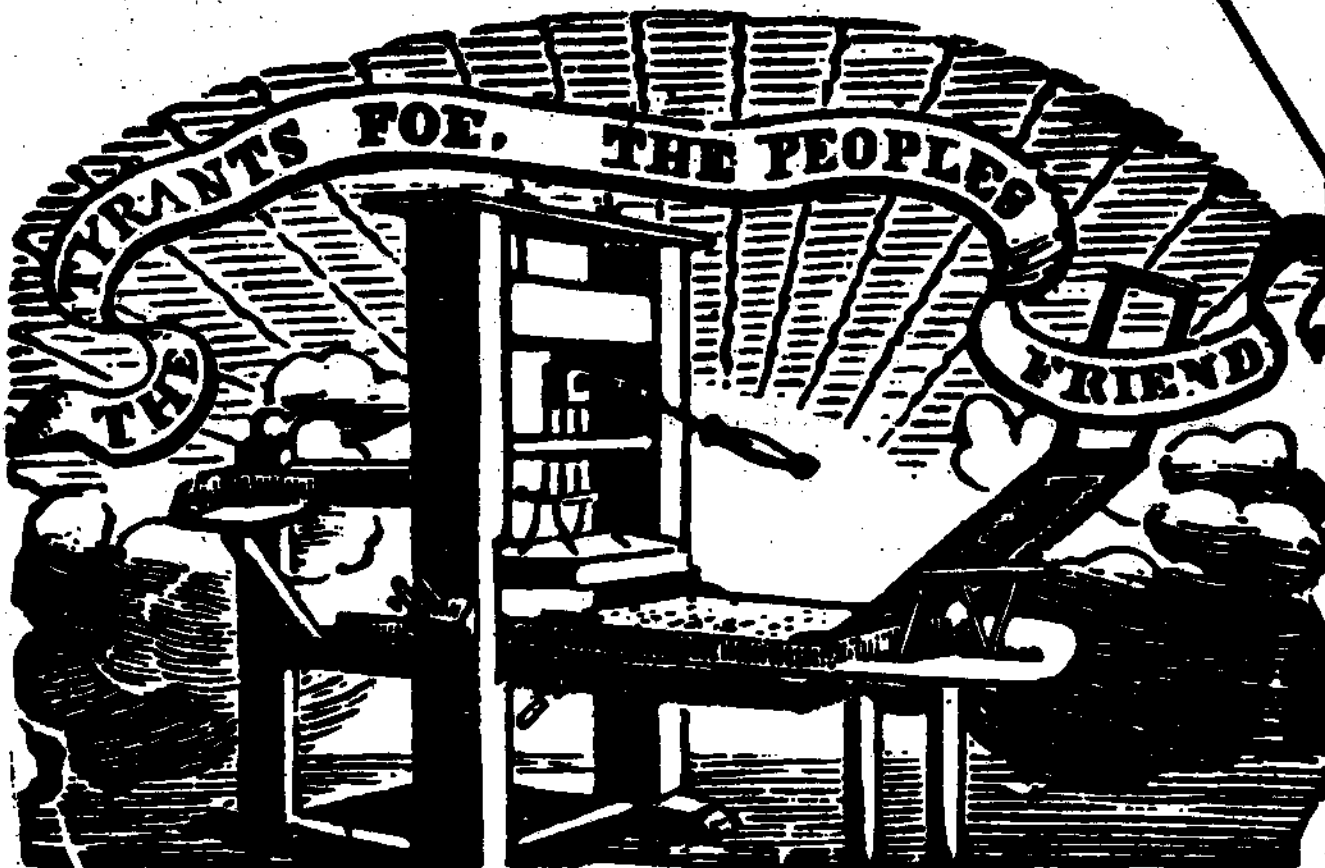
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NEWS

BRIEFS

A FREE PRESS...



To our early revolutionaries, the press was the chief guardian of the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson said that "the security of all is a free press...The agitation it produces must be submitted to. It is necessary to keep the waters pure."

The Post-American follows in this great American tradition, bringing to light abuses by those who would use their power for their own personal convenience or gain. The Pantagraph, on the other hand, is too afraid of "controversy" to pursue the "agitation" that Jefferson thought essential to the tradition of a free press. Subscribe to the Post-American, the only local paper that tries to put power where it belongs, in the hands of the people.

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(Lansing Star)--Georgia's Senator Herman Talmadge says the current rate of inflation in the U.S. is just a few steps away from the economic situation that brought on the rise of Adolph Hitler in Germany and similar dictatorships in Latin America. Talmadge predicted to the National Press Club that unless the government brings inflation under control, an economic collapse might occur in America, bringing about the rise of a military strongman.

Community Press Features reports that a physician of Armenian heritage who met Richard M. Nixon at Memorial Hospital Medical Center of Long Beach said last month that the former President suggested to him that he open an Armenian restaurant.

Dr. Robert Toumajian said that Mr. Nixon's remarks "bugged me a little" and said he regretted that he had not expressed his irritation to Mr. Nixon during their brief talk. Dr. Toumajian said he felt that Mr. Nixon probably meant no offense, but said that he thought he "was condescending."

"I feel what he said was like saying to a black, 'You've come a long way from the cottonfield.' The stereotype of an Armenian is that you have to be cleaning rugs or running a restaurant," Dr. Toumajian said.

New York (LNS)--When Gerald Ford starts lecturing us on how to be "an inflation fighter and an energy saver", he should start off by telling the makers of electric motors a thing or two. If today's motors were built by 1940 standards, the country could save 69 billion kilowatt hours per year or 5.7% of the nation's total electric consumption. Motor manufacturers, in an effort to cut the costs of materials and labor over the past few decades, are today producing motors less efficient than those produced in the early 1920's. The result is that consumers today are paying \$1.7 billion extra per year in electricity bills than they would if motors were built by 1940 standards. A well-constructed one-quarter horsepower motor (common size found in most refrigeration units) in 1927 utilized 67% of the electricity needed to run the motor. By 1940, quarter horsepower motors were running at 71% efficiency, but since then, the quality of motors has deteriorated rapidly.

Smashing I.A.T.S.E. Local 323?

Kerasotes Gobbles Up Twin-City Movie Market

At midnight on December 16 Kerasotes Theaters added two more local theaters to their vast chain which extends throughout Illinois and into parts of Missouri and Indiana. Three days earlier Kerasotes had issued notices to three union employees indicating that their services as projectionists were no longer necessary. Donald Walraven, a Kerasotes supervisor, claimed that the employees were no longer necessary because Kerasotes was "fully automating" all of its 114 theaters.

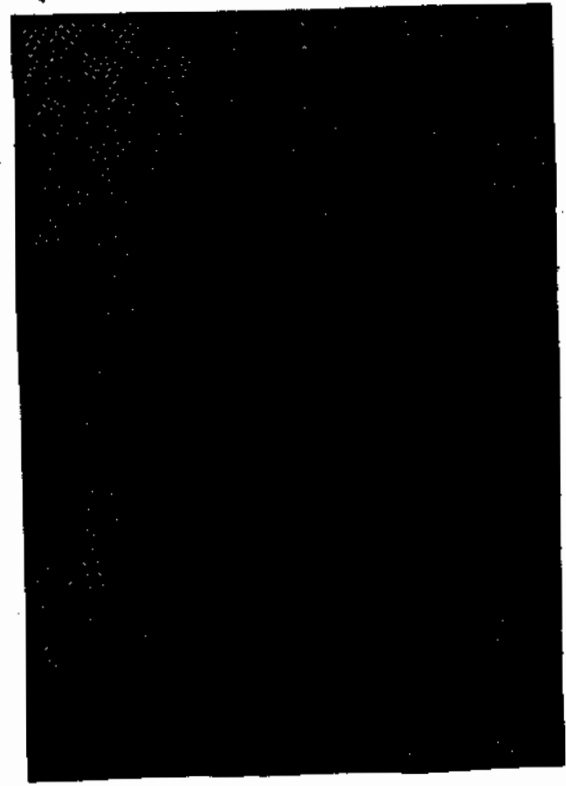
But Francis Landiss and Robert Jones, union picketers at the Irvin and Normal Theaters, respectively, had some different thoughts about the situation. First, Jones pointed out that the original contract the International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees Local 323 had with former owner Plitt Theaters, Inc. was valid until July 1975. Kerasotes, though, usually doesn't let union contracts hinder their goals of acquiring theaters and then running the theaters with non-union help. In 1973, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that Kerasotes had refused to bargain collectively with the Bloomington I.A.T.S.E. local, affecting union employees at the Castle and the Drive-In theaters. Despite the ruling, Kerasotes successfully dismissed all union employees from the Castle and the Drive-In three months later. Incidentally, all non-union employees at the theaters owned by Kerasotes were retained.

AUTOMATION

Second, Jones and Landiss challenged Walraven's claim that Kerasotes was fully automating its 114 theaters. Jones claimed that for the last three years while the Irvin and Normal theaters were owned by the Plitt chain, the projection of movies was automated anyway. Landiss brought up an example of how a simple malfunction could undermine the entertainment an audience seeks. "Consider," Landiss continued, "what would happen if the film was improperly threaded, perforating the film with holes from the sprockets-- it ruins the film and creates white lines on the screen." Jones supported Landiss' contention by maintaining that union personnel are trained to repair projection equipment when it malfunctions, rather than cancelling the show and contacting Springfield for repairs.

In regard to the effectiveness of the picketlines, both Jones and Landiss said that some people are discouraged from entering the Normal and Irvin theaters, but the real effectiveness can't be measured yet. Kerasotes' acquisition of the two theaters now leaves only the Eastland Cinema, owned by the General Cinema Corporation, which employs union projectionists.

---- Jeremy Timmens



CLASSIFIED ADS

Situation Needed

For a small amount of money I will babysit and/or houseclean for you, Tues., Thurs., and Saturdays. Transportation needed. Call Virginia at 828-6885 after 6 pm.

Merry
Christmas,
Rick.
Jello!

SOYBEAN BURGERS

Soak 2 cups soybeans in water or stock for several hours. Add more liquid if necessary. Place in pressure cooker with 2 more cups of liquid and cook under 10 lbs. pressure for 1½-2 hours. Until very soft. Mash and add:
2 eggs
bread crumbs (2 slices)
1 grated onion and/or garlic
1 tbsp. soy sauce
salt and pepper
Form into patties and fry in mixture of safflower oil and butter. Serve on sesame seed rolls with any condiment. We like lettuce, tomato, ketchup, and mayonnaise. (Tastes similar to chopped veal.)

--thanks to Aquarian Newsletter

OMEGA 101 NORTH ST. HOURS 10-6
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