

Eastern Illinois University

## The Keep

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The Post Amerikan (1972-2004)

The Post Amerikan Project

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1-1976

### Volume 4, Number 10

Post Amerikan

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Walker/Mafia County Jail Death Kennedy Plot

BLOOMINGTON-NORMAL

25¢

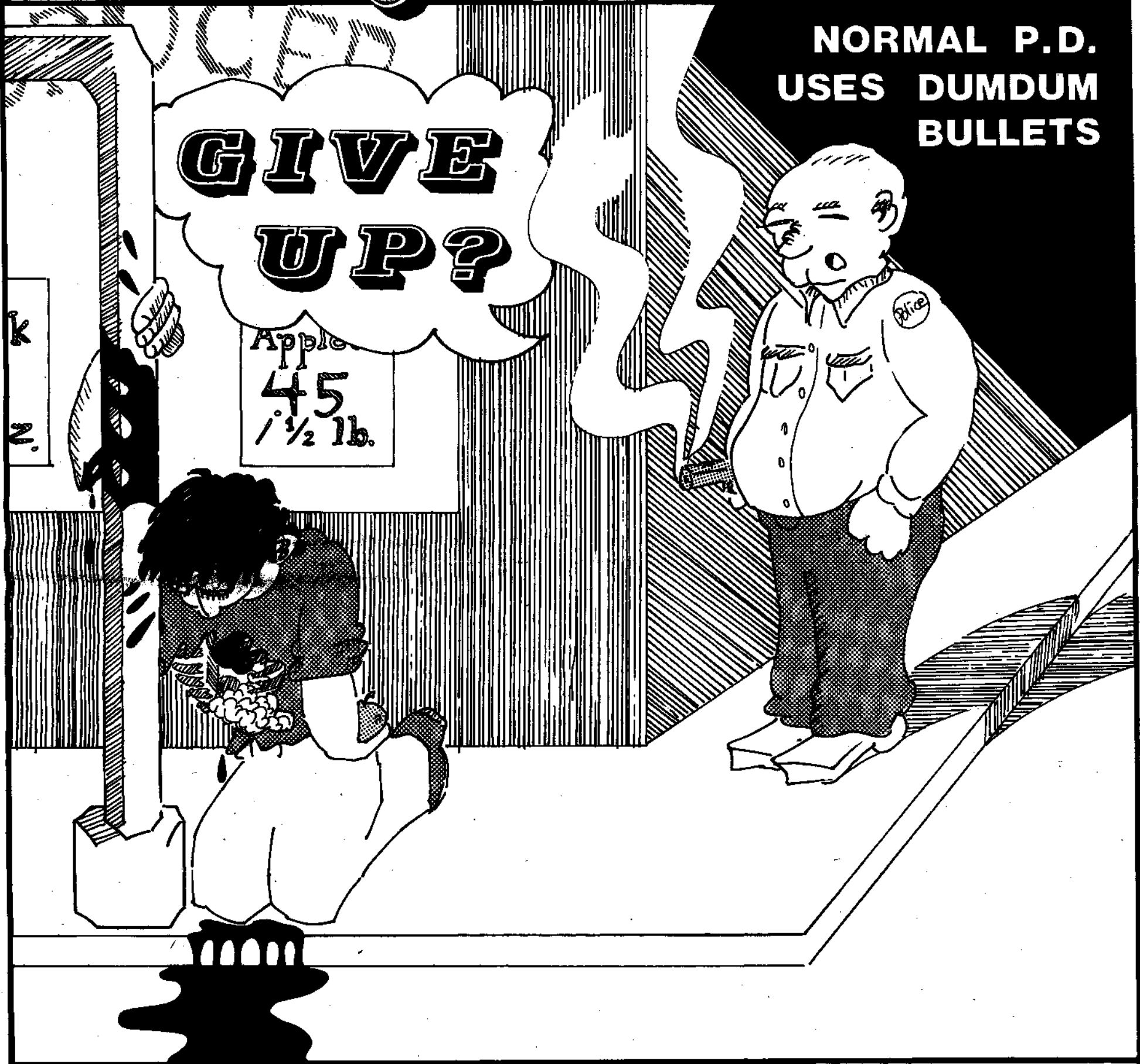
# POST AMERIKAN

Vol. IV. No. 10  
January 1976

**NORMAL P.D.  
USES DUMDUM  
BULLETS**

**GIVE  
UP?**

Apple  
45  
1 1/2 lb.



Inside:

**WEST SIDERS RIPPED  
OFF THREE WAYS**

- food stamps
- urban renewal
- property tax

**SECRET POLICE  
FAST FOOD**

ADDRESS  
CORRECTION  
REQUESTED

BULK RATE  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
BLOOMINGTON, IL  
61701

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 operation 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, so quit calling up here and asking who's in charge.

Anybody who reads this paper can tell the type of stuff we print. All worthwhile material is welcome. We try to choose articles that are timely, relevant, informative, and not available in other local media. We will not print anything racist, sexist, or ageist.

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# ABOUT US

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

## MEETING SCHEDULE

Friday, January 9.....6:30 p.m.  
Friday, January 16.....6:30 p.m.

Wednesday, January 21 (articles deadline)...6:30 p.m.  
Saturday, January 24 (layout begins)...AND  
Sunday, January 25, 12 NOON (layout continues)

These meetings are held at the Post-Amerikan office, and if you'd like to come, call us. The number is 828-7232. You can also reach folks at 828-6885, or 828-7908.

You can make bread hawking the Post--15¢ a copy, except for the first 50 copies on which you make only 10¢ a copy. Call 828-7232.

Mail, which we more than welcome, should be mailed to: The Post-Amerikan, P.O. Box 3452, Bloomington, IL 61701.



- ### NORMAL
- University Liquors, 706 W. Beaufort
  - Welcome Inn (in front)
  - Redbird IGA
  - Divinyl Madness Records, 115 North Street
  - Mother Murphy's, 111 1/2 North Street
  - Ram, 101 Broadway Mall
  - Al's Pipe Shop, 101 Broadway Mall
  - Hendren's Grocery, 301 W. Willow
  - Co-op Bookstore (in front)
  - The Galery (in front)
  - The Lobby Shop, ISU Student Union
  - Bowling and Billiards Center, ISU Student Union
  - Cage, ISU Student Union
  - Midstate Truck Plaza, Rt. 51 North
  - Hotle House, 1402 S. Main
  - SW corner, University and College
  - Radio Shack, Raab Rd. (in front)
  - New Age Bookstore, Broadway Mall
  - Old Main Bookstore, 207 S. Main

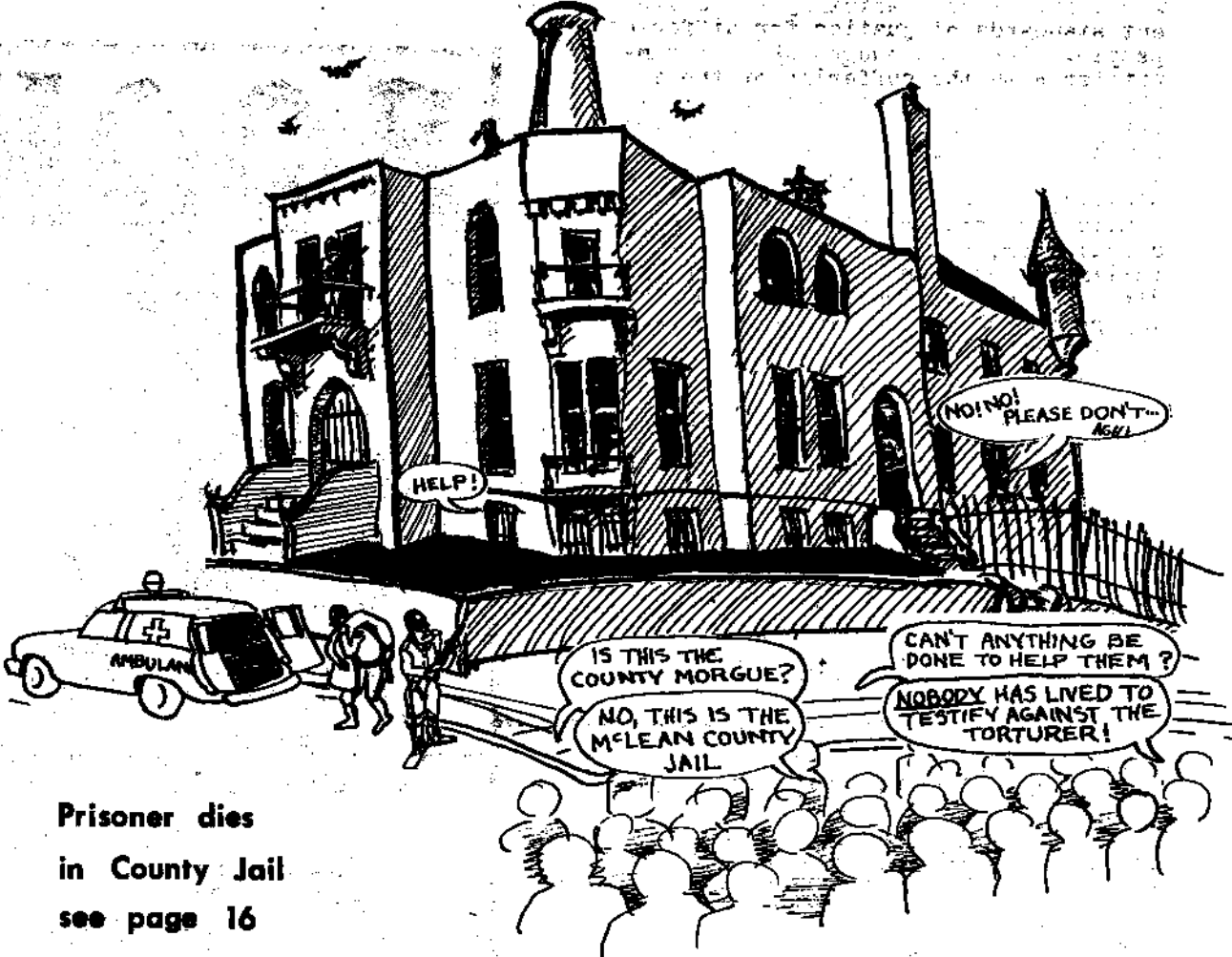
- ### BLOOMINGTON
- The Joint, 415 N. Main
  - DA's Liquors, Oakland and Main
  - Medusa's Bookstore, 109 W. Front
  - News Nook, 402 1/2 N. Main
  - Book Hive, 103 W. Front
  - Gaston's Barber Shop, 202 1/2 N. Center
  - Sambo's, Washington and U.S. 66
  - De Vary's Market, 1402 W. Market
  - Harris's Market, 802 N. Morris
  - Hickory Pit, 920 W. Washington
  - Blasi's Drug Store, 217 N. Main
  - Discount Den, 207 N. Main
  - SW corner, Morris and Washington
  - Madison St. Cafe, 317 S. Madison
  - J&L Gas Co., 1402 S. Main
  - U-I Grocery, 918 W. Market
  - U-I Grocery, 608 S. Lee
  - Kroger's, 1110 E. Oakland Ave.
  - Bus Depot, 523 N. East St.
  - Park Store, 909 S. Allen
  - Nierstheimer's Drug Store, 1302 N. Main
  - Pantagraph Building (in front)

## GOOD NUMBERS

For the benefit of all, here is a list of numbers to call if you need some kind of help. If you know of some number we left out, call us up at the Post-Amerikan office, and let us know about it.

- Alcoholics Anonymous 828-5049
- American Red Cross 828-5065
- ACLU 436-6709
- Birthright 452-0041
- Community for Social Action 452-4867
- DayCare Centers (see yellow pages)
- Director of Public Services 828-1488
- Divinyl Madness Records 454-2521
- Dept. of Health, Ed. & Welfare 829-9496
- Dept. of Children and Family Serv. 829-5346
- Food Stamps (see Public Aid)
- Family Service of McLean Co. 828-4343
- Gay People's Alliance 438-3411
- Headstart Program 828-828-8413
- Home Sweet Home Mission 828-7356
- ISU Tenant Union 436-6661
- ILL Lawyer Referral 800-242-8916
- ISU Student Legal Services 438-3642
- Kaleidoscope 828-7346
- Lighthouse 828-1371
- ILL State Employment Serv. 827-6237
- Men's Rap Group 829-8792
- McLean Co. Mental Health Service 827-0073
- McLean Co. Youth Service Agency 827-6241
- McLean Co. Health Dept. 829-3363
- Occupational Development Center 828-7324
- Project OZ 827-6714
- Public Aid 829-7057
- Post-Amerikan 828-7232
- Planned Parenthood 827-8026
- PATH 452-4422
- Rape Crisis Line (call PATH)
- Sugar Creek Book Co-op 454-2521
- Salvation Army 829-9476
- Senior Action Center 827-6201
- Sunnyside Neigh. Center 829-9715
- State's Attorney's Office 829-3328
- UFW Boycott Support Comm. 452-5046

## TRANSYLVANIA TRANSPLANT



Prisoner dies in County Jail see page 16

## CLASSIFIED ADS

The Post prints classified ads for free. Send them to the address on this page.

Sugar Creek Book Co-op, located at Divinyl Madness Record Store, in downtown Normal, is in desperate need of volunteer workers. We don't have much to offer in pay, except ego gratification. We need more workers to keep the place open so that we can make more money, so we can order new books, so that people can buy them, and then we can pay our rent, and maybe give the leftovers to workers. If you're at all interested, stop by the record store and sign up on the schedule. Leave your telephone number somewhere so that someone can arrange to be at the bookstore to show you how to work the register, and tell you how we do things. Or else call the record store,

454-2521, and ask for someone from Sugar Creek, or you can call one of the workers, Virginia, at home, 827-6784. Don't give up trying to reach us. We need you.

LUDICROUS SITUATIONS, LTD. #2 is now out! Demand a copy of the midwest's first regular humor paper at your local bookstore or headshop.

For sale: Conga Drum with case: \$200 or best offer. Dual turntable, with turntable stand, 100 watt Realistic receiver, and 2 50 watt Criterion 4X speakers, for \$250 or best offer. Both for \$400 or best offer. Call Jose Alices at 438-3846.

Coin hobbyists: Build your collection!! Trade, Sell, & Buy. Intrinsic Silver Interest. 828-6327

# 'Justice' Frees Sylvester: Jails Others

Circuit Judge Dearborn apparently undergoes a change . . . . . during a hard day of meting out sentences for local felons.

On December 4 he decided, along with defense attorney Harold Jennings, that former Normal fire chief Victor Sylvester deserved "pitiful Christian forgiveness" for stealing \$1500 from the Town of Normal. Sylvester received a two-year probation term for his misconduct. Echoes of Watergate were heard in the courtroom, as witnesses actually testified that the ex-firechief "had suffered enough."

Assistant State's Attorney Ron Dozier argued that Sylvester deserved to do

time because people in the community should not "feel that there is a double standard...that a person in high office gets off with a lesser sentence than a nobody." Dearborn wasn't listening to Dozier---he was listening to the testimony of Normal Police chief Richard McGuire and Sylvester's present employer, Arthur Deavers.

On the same day Dearborn sentenced Daniel Lawrence, a seventeen year old, to 45 days in the county jail for possession of marijuana. Lawrence didn't have big shots to stand up for him at the time of sentencing. Dozier spoke the truth when he said there is "a sense of moral outrage in the com-

munity..." when different standards of justice are applied to persons convicted of wrongdoing.

-----Jeremy Timmens



"I never worry too much about being fair-minded, because I know that in the end justice always triumphs."

LNS/New Times

## FORUM BLATANT DOUBLE STANDARD IRKS PORTER

PostNote: Here's what Jack Porter said on WJBC's forum Dec. 15.

Assistant State's Attorney Ron Dozier is quoted by the Pantagraph as saying at the sentencing of ex-Normal fire chief Victor Sylvester that it's important that people in the community "do not feel that there is a double standard...that a person in high office gets off with a lesser sentence than a nobody." Sylvester had pleaded guilty to embezzlement of about \$1500 from Normal funds, but was not sentenced to any time in jail.

What Dozier fears is, of course, obviously true for anyone who thinks about it. There certainly are different standards of justice for different people. The same judges who can sympathize with the suffering of those who have been exposed as betraying the public trust have trouble feeling much sympathy for those pressured to sell drugs to undercover agents. Repeated stealing of public money to solve a family financial problem doesn't merit a jail term, but a single instance of failing to obey an obscure police order to move does justify jail, a fine, and probation in the case of the Bloomington 6.

I'm not really quarreling with Sylvester's sentence. I have no doubt that he has suffered a great deal and that putting him in jail wouldn't improve him as a person or do very much to deter other public officials tempted to rip us off. What I object to is the lack of that same compassion so often in sentencing young people basically hurting themselves (if anyone), or political/activists who dare to challenge existing authorities or pol-

icies. The mercy expressed in the sentencing of Sylvester, or of Marian Bunn a few years ago, or in pardoning Richard Nixon, is replaced by vindictiveness in too many other cases involving persons just as non-violent in their crimes and far less injurious to the public.

Judges no doubt feel closer to other public officials and so-called respectable members of the community. They don't trust or identify with street people, blacks, political agitators, students, or any group alien to their own; so some of them seem to feel a need to come down harder on those whom they understand less.

Of course there's a double standard of justice -- at least two standards. If Ron Dozier's really against that, he's got himself a very tough job in trying to change it. It's worth challenging, but not by reducing compassion. Better to spread the compassion around more evenly and quit pretending that much is accomplished by jailing anyone who isn't physically dangerous to the rest of us.

## WORKERS UNDER FULLTIME SURVEILLANCE

New York (LNS) At Blue Bird Food Products on Chicago's South side, plant employees are under complete and total surveillance.

Thirty-five television cameras, mounted on movable tracks, monitor the performance of the plant's 450 workers. In the monitoring room a time study "expert" keeps a detailed work record on employees suspected of working too slow, or of talking to other workers too often.

Videotape gives management an "instant replay" of any worker's actions. Travel passes must be issued by a foreman before a worker can go to the storeroom, telephone, or washroom.

A canine patrol circles the perimeter of the plant.

# BOOK NIVE

103 W. FRONT BLOOMINGTON

NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES

COIN & STAMP SUPPLIES

COMICS

GREETING CARDS

SMOKES

ADULT NOVELTIES & PAPERBACKS

5 AM-6 PM MON-SAT  
5 AM-12:30 PM SUN.

828-3422

# Normal P.D. Uses

Normal Police regularly issue dum dum bullets to officers for their .38 caliber pistols, the Post-Amerikan has found out. The real name for these projectiles is steel semi-jacketed hollow point rounds, according to our source.

Not wishing to go by our sources alone, the Post-Amerikan hoped to get confirmation from the Normal Police. Luckily, we caught Walt Clark--an assistant to N.P.D. Chief Richard McGuire--off guard. He claimed he didn't know what kind of damage the hollow-point rounds can do, but verified that the rounds have been issued for about a year, but have never been fired.

Later, the Post-Amerikan contacted Chief McGuire. In the most evasive way, McGuire told the Post-Amerikan that he "didn't care to discuss this matter." When asked when the Normal Police began using the hollow-point rounds, McGuire said, "I don't care to respond to that." Later, McGuire was asked if the Post-Amerikan could see copies of the Normal Police Rules and Regulations. He refused, saying that



A COOL, CALM, COP-- McGuire can relax now that his "boys" have hollow points. The only thing that displaces his relaxed moods is when he is asked questions about the dum dums he uses.

nobody, including the Pantagraph, could see them.

## Enter the Bureaucrats

Bloomington Police and the McLean County Sheriff's Police supposedly aren't issued dum dums. But an employee of Bloomington Gun Company indicated that some Bloomington officers do purchase hollow point ammunition there. Whether such ammunition is used in their pistols is unknown.

Metromanager David Anderson was contacted regarding the issue. He at first claimed that he didn't know hollow points were being issued. Anderson said, "To my knowledge, all ammunition that is issued is a standard .38 caliber round." But he added, "I wouldn't be terribly upset one way or another. But I don't feel that they're necessary." Anderson later met with Chief McGuire and returned the message that the "Normal Police do not use" hollow point rounds.

An assistant city manager in Normal told the Post-Amerikan that there "are very clear guidelines established

# Hollow Point Bullets:

Steel semi-jacketed hollow point rounds, or dum dums, were first manufactured in the old British Dum dum Arsenal near Calcutta, India. Captain Bertie Clay, a British munitions officer, discovered that by using soft lead for the nose of a bullet, the bullet mushroomed upon impact with anything, creating a savage, tearing wound. These bullets were indispensable for the British Army in its imperialist conquest of India. The dum dums helped put down rebellions of tribespeople in India's Northwest Frontier, who had no defense against this weapon.

When the British began their racist expansion into African nations, they used dum dums against the Afriids and the Fuzzy-Wuzzles. In the Boer War in South Africa, African nationals used captured British munitions to give them a fighting chance against exclusive British use of dum dums.

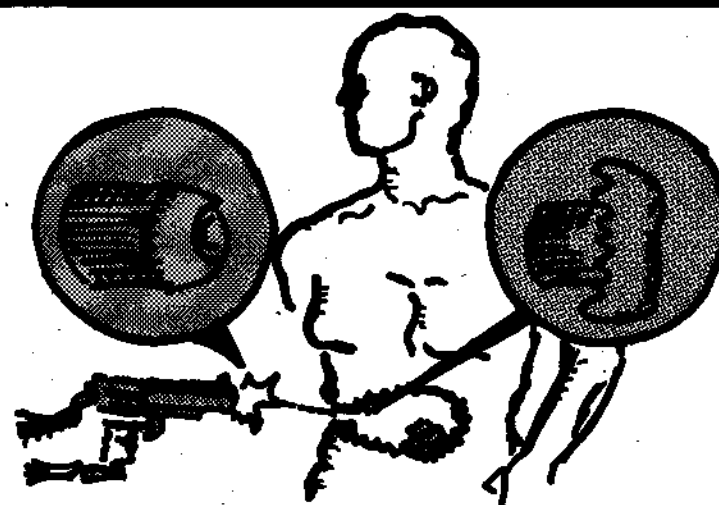
Use of dum dums for international warfare was outlawed by international agreement at the Hague Conference of 1899. That declaration was renewed and reinforced by the Hague Declaration of 1907. In 1909, President Theodore Roosevelt signed the declaration into law, making it a part of U.S. Statutes at large (81st Congress, 36 Stat. 2277) following ratification by Congress.

## "INTERNATIONAL" DOESN'T MEAN "DOMESTIC"

Police in this country have been dissatisfied with .38 caliber firearms for a long time. Old-timers who fought in the Army against the Philippine insurrection of 1899-1901 knew that they couldn't interfere in the affairs of a foreign country without having a pistol with at least a .45 caliber rating. But real changes in the type of ammunition police used did not come about until around 1963.

The .38 Special's effectiveness was first challenged by Allen Bristow of Los Angeles State College, on the grounds that .38's lack the stopping power necessary for police. In 1965, Phoenix police shot a felony suspect with standard .38 caliber ammunition. The bullets passed through the suspect's body and struck a bystander a block away. Following that incident, a special investigation was conducted to determine whether police should use a different kind of ammunition.

The civilian firearms panel in Arizona concluded that police needed ammunition with the maximum hydrostatic shock and the least likelihood of exiting the victim's body, maximum penetration of automobiles, and least likelihood of ricocheting. The hollow point bullet fits these criteria.



1. Hollow-point bullet as it leaves gun
2. Bullet flattens out as it enters body
3. Bullet cuts a temporary 3-inch-wide path and lodges in body

AS EASY AS ONE, TWO, THREE

An article appearing in the Nation cited the example of a doctor in New York State who said, after performing an autopsy on a dum dum victim, "The internal shock had been so great it was impossible to distinguish one organ from another."

Speaking of the dum dum bullet's effects, one West Coast police captain said, "The bullet doesn't explode; YOU do."

Robert Wells, an investigative reporter for the Dispatch News Service in Los Angeles, wrote about the results of hydrostatic shock, which he compared to a "punch," in a 1970 issue of the Nation. His report follows.

"An ordinary round-nosed bullet will deliver punch, destroying the flesh it actually hits. But the dum dum, because of its extremely high velocity, sets up lateral hydrostatic shock waves in the body which themselves destroy flesh--'splash' in addition to 'punch.' At the same time, the violently mushrooming lead tears exaggerated wound channels through the victim."

The civilians on the Arizona panel were not named, but they knew exactly what this bullet would do, and police response to the availability of the ammunition was as might be expected.

In 1963, a small arms company in Shelbyville, Indiana, the Super Vel Cartridge Company, began manufacturing standard dum dums for police in the U.S. In 1970, reporter Wells interviewed Lee Jurras, president of Super Vel, and discovered that about 46% of all law-enforcement agencies in the country are stocking dum dums. St. Louis Metropolitan Police, the Los Angeles Sheriff's Dept., Seattle, Washington, police and sheriffs, San Francisco Police, and others have been using dum dums for years. A number of other police departments throughout the U.S. make the use of dum dums optional for their officers.

What do police who use dum dums say about such ammunition? Wells talked with police Captain Russell Hiatt in Anderson, Indiana. Hiatt told of an occasion where he shot a fleeing suspect with a hollow point, hitting the person in the groin. Hiatt said, "The shot penetrated the main artery in the groin and exited. The subject continued running for about two minutes and fell over dead. He bled to death." The victim wasn't felled immediately, though, and when police talk of stopping power in a touch-and-go situation, hollow points don't seem to offer much of a change, except that death for a suspect is assured.

When Connecticut police decided to use hollow point rounds in their guns, the state ACLU and the state's Episcopal Diocese challenged the decision. An angered Governor Thomas Meskill snipped back, "Those who would use lollipops on gunmen will have to go elsewhere."

Chief Lewis Coffey of the Cleveland Police defended the use of hollow points against its critics: "Moral objections are always the cry of the weak and uninformed."

Some police departments are hesitant to use hollow point ammunition. Departmental regulations in Detroit, Los Angeles Metro Police, New York City, Dallas, New Orleans, Berkeley, and other cities specifically forbid the use of dum dums. Los Angeles chief Edward Davis said, "...the object of shooting a fleeing suspect is to stop his forward motion, not to blow his leg off. I would

# Dumdum Bullets



Metromanager David Anderson at first didn't really know whether the Normal Police used dumdums. After talking with McGuire, though, he denied that the NPD has them.

as to when the gun can be fired... they are fired to stop a suspect." But there was no cooperation from any officials in getting copies of such guidelines.

Metromanager Anderson told the Post-Amerikan that the Normal Police are very strict about the use of firearms. So strict, that warning shots are against regulations, and one officer has been reprimanded for firing a warning shot. But Anderson allowed the issue to be plunged further into the dark for the average Normal citizen. Like other public officials and law enforcement officers, Anderson and McGuire are refusing to bring the issue to the public eye. (See adjoining article.)

It is important to know just what these dumdum bullets or hollow point rounds can do. And if citizens have questions to ask public officials, they shouldn't be kept in the dark waiting for the answers.

--Jeremy Timmens

POST NOTE: A few days after denying that the Normal Police use hollow point rounds, Metromanager David Anderson sent the Post a xeroxed article justifying the Denver Police's switch to dumdum bullets. Why would Anderson bother to send the Post this article, unless it is also his justification for Normal's use of the bullets?

Other evidence reaching the Post-Amerikan indicates that Normal Police possibly shouldn't be using guns at all. A reliable source who observed Normal officers practicing with their .38's at the Armory said they could barely hit near the target. If Normal Police are such poor marksmen, they could be endangering the lives of innocent bystanders whenever they are called upon to shoot in a crucial situation--regardless of what kind of ammunition their guns contain.

Anyway, no community input was involved in Chief McGuire's decision to use hollow points, and that's the way McGuire must prefer it.

# A Better Killer

never allow my men to use any weapon which mangles people."

Berkeley Chief B. R. Baker said, "As we know from experience, all rounds fired from experience, all rounds fired from police revolvers do not strike their intended target, and there are those tragic occasions when an innocent bystander is struck by a stray bullet. At this time we are not willing to accept the risk of a high-velocity hollow point projectile, with its attendant explosive effects, striking an innocent citizen."

When the Memphis Police began using hollow point ammunition, they decided to announce the move to

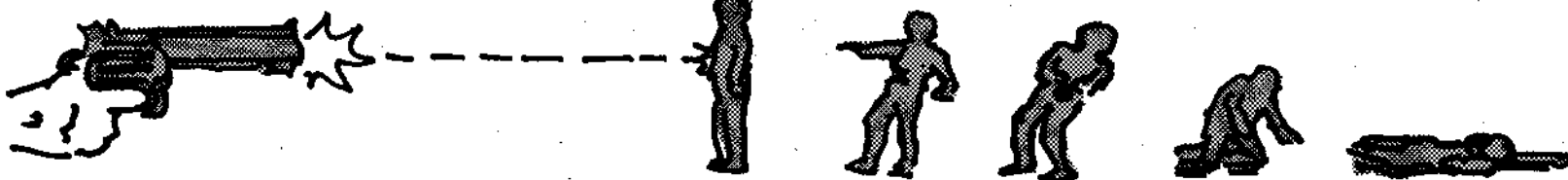
the press, an unusual thing to do regarding such a volatile issue. But the explanation offered the public was that the hollow point "would do less damage to a person than would a conventional bullet." The Memphis press later disproved such an assertion, and showed the Memphis Police to be lying.

Why does the truth about hollow points take such a long time to get to? In many cases, the police do not want the public to react negatively to their plans. Lot of times, it wouldn't do any good, anyway. Police chiefs are given absolute control over their departments and how they function, and rarely do any police actions have to be accountable to

the public. Jurras, president of Super Vel, summed up the point well: "This is a touchy subject. A lot of minority groups might object. We like to keep the discussion within law enforcement circles."

Once again, it becomes apparent that the community has little or no control over the police. Even though the police exist to protect the public, law enforcement bodies do not have to be accountable to the public. The real protection goes to moneyed and powerful interests; most people have more reason than ever to fear the police.

--Jeremy Timmens



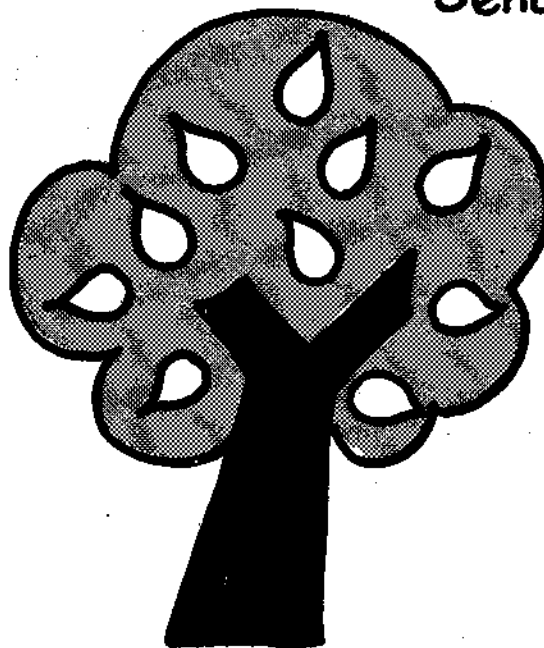
## SIoux APPEAL DENIED

(LNS)-- On November 17, the U.S. Supreme Court denied the appeal of three native Americans--Ivis and Angie Long Visitor, and Joanna Le-Deaux--to be released from jail where they are being held on charges of contempt of the grand jury. The three have been in jail since early September for refusing to testify before the Rapid City grand jury about the deaths of two FBI agents June 26 in Oglala, South Dakota on the Pine Ridge reservation. With the Supreme Court rejecting their appeal, the three could be held for the life of the grand jury, which ends in March 1976. "I am not a citizen of the United States," each Long Visitor told the grand jury. "I am a citizen of the Great Sioux Nation. Your people signed a treaty with my people in 1868. According to that treaty we smoked the sacred pipe....Under the treaty I cannot be forced to (come to court to testify)... I come here under protest. The U.S. attorney will try to force me to give up these rights. He will threaten to take me away from my family and put me in jail if I refuse to give up my People's treaty rights. The Sioux people have always honored the treaty, and I ask you, representatives of the American people to honor that treaty today."



Akwasasne Notes

January's doldrums turning you blue?  
Be good to your body.  
Send it to



# THE HONEY TREE

vitamins, juices, protein boosters  
grains, nuts, seeds, dried fruits, & teas  
organically raised chickens  
and their eggs

NATURAL FOODS • 124 E. BEAUFORT, NORMAL 452-9011

6  
"No" Votes Heaviest on West Side

# Voters Smash School Tax Increase

Voters turned out to smash the School Board's proposed tax increase, giving Administrators of Bloomington School District 87 an unpleasant surprise December 9.

Every polling place voted against the property tax increase, with the heaviest percentage of "no" votes coming from West Side neighborhoods. Higher income East Side neighborhoods still voted down the tax increase, but not as overwhelmingly as the lower income neighborhoods.

(For a complete breakdown of the vote by polling place, see the chart on the opposite page.)

The School Board had asked for a large tax increase, and appeared confident that voters would grant it.

The vote was preceded by a series of Pantagraph articles friendly to the proposed increase.

No organized opposition to the tax increase appeared until the night before the election, when a "Vote No" ad appeared in the Pantagraph.

Urging voters to stop sitting home and complaining about their taxes, the ad said it was time "taxing bodies stop asking for more money! There has to be a stopping place sometime--let it begin now!"

Signed by Committee for Responsible Taxation, the ad listed Mrs. Teresa Hill, 1111 S. Livingston, as chairperson.

A Post-American reporter phoned Mrs. Hill to find out what the Committee for Responsible Taxation was all about.

"It's not how much tax we're paying; it's how they are using the money," Mrs. Hill said.

Mrs. Hill said there was a lot of waste in government, some in the form of hiring unnecessary administrators. "Some of them don't even know what their jobs are." She said this waste of tax money isn't just in the schools but in all areas of government. Mrs. Hill said she works in a local government office, and said there was "incredible waste of taxpayers' money there."

Mrs. Hill said that there were unnecessary programs in the schools which could be cut. She included athletics, though pointing out that she had once been a cheerleader herself. Mrs. Hill said the schools taught some foreign languages that interested only a few of the entire student body. These, too, could be cut. Sex education was another area Mrs. Hill thought could go. "I have nothing against sex: I just think the kids know plenty about it before they take it in school," Mrs. Hill said.

Asked if opposition to the property tax itself played a part in her opposition, Mrs. Hill said no. She did mention, though, that her ad brought a lot of phone calls from elderly people living on pensions who feared they couldn't afford a tax

increase. One old man told Mrs. Hill he would have to sell his house if the referendum passed, since his small fixed income couldn't be stretched to pay increased property tax.

Mrs. Hill sympathized with these elderly people but emphasized again that her Committee is not as much concerned with the amount of taxes as how they are spent.

Mrs. Hill said the Committee for Responsible Taxation started with 15 people. Since the "Vote No" ad appeared, 15-20 more people have telephoned and expressed interest in joining.

The defeat of the school tax referendum is not the end of the Committee.

Mrs. Hill said her group plans to attend school board meetings to watch where the administrators try to make the estimated \$1 million in necessary budget cuts.

I asked Mrs. Hill what would happen if the school board tried to make the cuts by firing teachers and increasing the pupil-to-teacher ratio.

"If they try that, that's what we'll raise a fit about," Mrs. Hill replied.

Sure enough. Only a week after the referendum's defeat, BHS principal Robert Bryant outlined his proposal for BHS's share of the cutbacks.

Bryant's plan: keep the same number of administrators, leave the sports program alone, but fire 21 teachers and counselors.

The District 87 school board is expected to begin deciding what cuts to make early in January.

# looks like a sleepy, serene community.



# look again.

If you listen to the city fathers, the Pantagraph, the civic boosters and the phony speechmakers, you would think we lived in a 1930's Hollywood set. But let's look behind the scenes. Each month since April, 1972, the Post-American has been denting that serene facade, printing the embarrassing truths the city fathers would rather overlook. Take another look at Bloomington-Normal. Subscribe to the Post-American.

For the next 12 monthly issues, send \$2.50 to Post-American, P.O. Box 3452, Bloomington, Illinois 61701.

## POST AMERIKAN

Enclosed is \$2.50 for the next 12 issues.

name \_\_\_\_\_

address \_\_\_\_\_

city \_\_\_\_\_

state \_\_\_\_\_

zip \_\_\_\_\_

# PROPERTY TAX HITS POOR, MIDDLE INCOMES HARDEST

Analysis of property tax--the primary method of funding local government--shows that it takes more from the poor and middle income people, while going easiest on the rich.

Voters defeated the School Board's attempt to raise property taxes December 9. Examination of the votes by geographical area shows that the highest concentration of "no" votes was cast on Bloomington's west side--composed primarily of poor and middle income families. (See chart.)

## DIST. 87 Tax Vote By Polling Place

|            | Yes  | No   | Total | %Yes |
|------------|------|------|-------|------|
| Sheridan   | 82   | 269  | 351   | 23   |
| Bent       | 200  | 405  | 605   | 33   |
| Centennial | 241  | 391  | 632   | 38   |
| Stevenson  | 318  | 346  | 664   | 48   |
| Irving     | 101  | 279  | 380   | 27   |
| Jefferson  | 82   | 199  | 281   | 29   |
| Washington | 462  | 656  | 1118  | 41   |
| Lincoln    | 88   | 240  | 328   | 27   |
| Emerson    | 76   | 168  | 244   | 31   |
| Oakland    | 293  | 571  | 864   | 34   |
|            | 1943 | 3524 | 5467  | 35   |

Vote breakdown by polling place for the Dec. 9 referendum for increasing the District 87 school tax. Statistics were taken from the Pantagraph, except for the %YES column, which the Pantagraph did not include. Table shows that West side areas like Sheridan, Lincoln, and Irving schools, tended to vote "YES" less often than East side areas like Washington and Stevenson. (Data are for the vote on the 50¢ increase for the Education Fund.)

Maybe west side voters are fed up with the amount of taxes they already pay. It's also possible that west side voters recognize that property tax itself is an unjust tax.

Since property tax is a flat rate tax on property value, it is regressive. Lower and middle income families spend a higher percentage of their income on the tax than do wealthy people. After paying the property tax, the poor have less money left with which to buy other necessities.

A U.S. government table here shows that percentage of income spent on property tax declines steadily as income rises.

### REAL ESTATE TAXES AS A PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY INCOME, OWNER-OCCUPIED SINGLE FAMILY HOMES, 1970.

| Family Income             | % of family income paid in property taxes |
|---------------------------|---|
| less than \$2,000.....    | 16.6                                      |
| \$2,000 to \$2,999.....   | 9.7                                       |
| \$3,000 to \$3,999.....   | 7.7                                       |
| \$4,000 to \$4,999.....   | 6.4                                       |
| \$5,000 to \$5,999.....   | 5.5                                       |
| \$6,000 to \$6,999.....   | 4.7                                       |
| \$7,000 to \$9,999.....   | 4.2                                       |
| \$10,000 to \$14,999..... | 3.7                                       |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999..... | 3.3                                       |
| \$25,000 or more.....     | 2.9                                       |
| All incomes               | 4.9                                       |

SOURCE: Hearings on the Property Tax Relief and Reform Act held by the Senate Committee on Governmental Operations, Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, 1973.

And this table applies only to homeowners living in their own homes.

Tenants, especially poor and middle income tenants, are especially vic-

timized by the property tax, though no tenant statistics are included in the table.

Tenants always pay their landlords' property tax; it is included in the rent. Yet the landlord gets the tax deduction for the tax the tenant pays. The tenant pays the property tax, and then has to pay income tax on the money spent on the landlord's property tax. At least if you are a homeowner, your property tax payments are tax deductible.

So, for every income category, tenants pay a higher proportion of their incomes for property tax than do homeowners, since tenants pay both the property tax plus the income tax on it.

A new state law looks like it will increase the relative share of property tax paid by poor and middle income people, at least in Bloomington-Normal.

Local effects of that new law--requiring that property be assessed as 33% of its value instead of 50% of its value--tend to give a tax break to owners of new homes. Owners of recently-built subdivision homes will benefit from the new law. Some of those new homes are occupied by middle income people. But most are owned by those in the wealthier strata.

Before the new law's effects are explained, here's a quick run-down on how the tax works:

Two key concepts in understanding how property tax works are: assessed value, and tax rate. Both of these change a lot, which helps make property tax confusing.

All property (except for tax-exempt property) in Bloomington has an assessed value assigned by the assessor. Until 1975, state law required that assessors try to assess property at 50% of its fair market value. That means that a house which sells for \$30,000 is supposed to have an assessed value around \$15,000.

The tax rate is decided upon by the taxing bodies, like the city council, the school board, etc. Last year in Bloomington the tax rate was \$5.67 for each \$100 of assessed value. In other words, property owners had to pay 5.67 percent of their property's assessed value to the city.

So the house selling for \$30,000,

and having an assessed value of \$15,000, would pay taxes of \$15,000 times 5.67%. This comes to \$850.

If the assessed value went up, the amount of taxes paid would go up. Or if the tax rate went up, the amount of taxes paid would go up.

Similarly, if the assessed value went down, the amount of taxes paid would go down.

And that's what's happening to the newer homes in town.

A 1975 state law says assessors must assign new assessed values to property --at 33% of their market value.

For a lot of neighborhoods, the assessors didn't have to make many changes. They were already assessed at about 33%, because assessed values assigned long ago have not been changed. Inflation has raised the market value, but the assessed value hadn't kept pace.

In some areas average assessed value was as low as 25% of market value. These older homes are now getting their assessed values raised. Their owners and tenants will pay higher taxes.

If your landlord raises your rent and blames the increase on higher taxes, call the Post-Amerikan.

In newer neighborhoods, though, assessments were closer (though not equal) to the 50% previously mandated by state law. Inflation hasn't had as much time to widen the gap between the assessed value and the market value.

Consequently, the lowering of assessed values to 33% will tend to decrease assessed values in the newer neighborhoods.

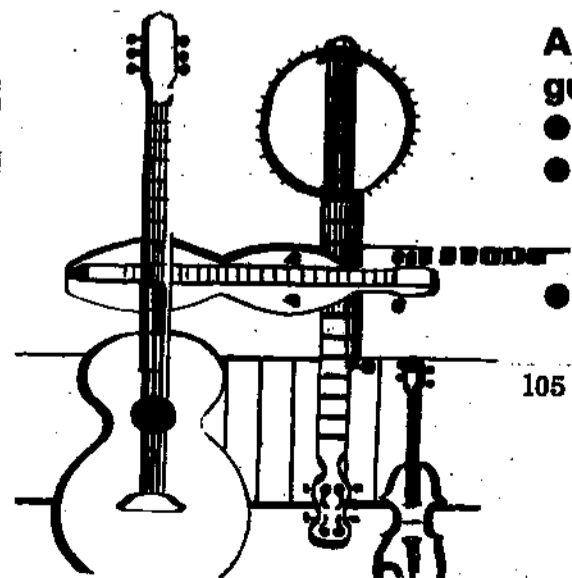
That \$30,000 home, under the new state law, would be assigned an assessed value of \$10,000. Applying the same 5.67% tax rate, that homeowner would pay only \$567 in taxes.

In Normal, so many assessed values had to be reduced that the city expected a loss in total tax revenue. They immediately passed an increase in the tax rate. The increase won't really hurt homeowners whose assessed valuations have just gone down, since the two changes will about cancel each other out. But for those neighborhoods where the assessed values didn't change, the tax increase means less spending money in the future.

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# OPPOSITION TO FREEWAY

The Illinois Committee on Freeways, (ILCOF), a Champaign-based public interest group which opposes funding large supplemental freeways in Illinois, held a meeting with Heyworth residents at Heyworth High School on December 15. The purpose was to inform people around Heyworth of what they could expect if the planned Supplemental Freeway 412 was constructed in their area, plus what the freeway would mean to many Illinois citizens in rural areas. (See map adjoining article.)

## SOME FREEWAY FACTS

One member of ILCOF told the audience of about 150 people that when the freeway system was planned in 1967, there was no talk of an energy crisis, no food shortages, inflation nowhere as great as it is today, and higher speed limits. At the time, a freeway system probably would have been applauded as a necessary addition to Illinois. But today, the need for a freeway system like the one proposed by the Illinois Department of Transportation doesn't really exist.

To provide an example of what Heyworth residents could expect with a freeway running through some of their farmland, a Monticello, Illinois farmer spoke about his experiences with Interstate 72. Mr. Lilly said he had just built an addition to a tenant house on some of his land, and he didn't think I-72 would even come close to it, according to the maps he was shown. But the whole house was demolished for the interstate highway. Lilly thought state surveyors would stay on a straight line while planning the course of the highway, but they never did. Further, if he had questions about land use, the land involved in the right-of-way was always subleased several times through a number of contractors, making it virtually impossible to get answers to his questions.

## HEYWORTH EXPERIENCE

On Lilly's land, improper planning by the highway department contributed to drainage problems. "Any more, I don't know where the water'll run," he said. Lilly has about six acres of bluegrass covered with silt now. Finally, Lilly mentioned the problems that he, like other farmers, encountered with payments for land use. "Inflation works against farmers when it comes to farm improvements which are torn down for the highway," he said. Some improvements like wells which are destroyed and for which the farmer is reimbursed, can't be rebuilt for the price the farmer received from the highway department.

Following remarks from Mr. Lilly, John Marlin, director of the Illinois Committee on Freeways, addressed the group. One of the people who coordinated the fight against the Oakley Dam, Marlin, hoped to establish that fights against bureaucracies aren't easily fought and won, and sometimes only succeed in putting bureaucrats' plans on the back burner, like the Oakley Dam project and the proposed new Lock and Dam 26 at Alton. He got into fighting bureaucracy, Marlin said, because "it became apparent that the government was pouring a lot of concrete into places where they shouldn't be pouring any concrete."

Marlin said that even state-hired consultants have now determined that Supplemental Freeway 412 should not be built north of Decatur. But, he added, consultants' opinions don't always count--Illinois Department of Transportation officials and other Illinois politicians want the freeway. Besides, Marlin said, a consultant is just "a person who borrows your watch from you to tell you what time it is, and then charges you."

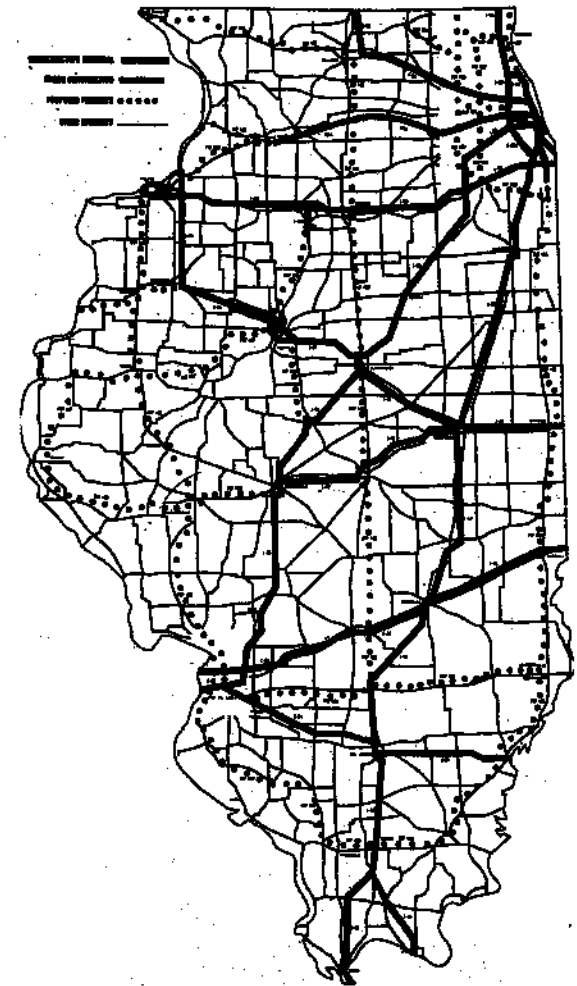
The Illinois Supplemental Freeway

System at one time was supposed to cost about two and a half billion dollars. Now, says Marlin, the estimate for the Freeway System is \$7.1 billion. Of that \$7.1 billion, Illinois is responsible for \$3 billion of the total cost. And, that \$3 billion is enough "to widen and resurface every mile of every road in the whole state under state jurisdiction." Marlin warned the audience that freeways are bond money, and bonds have to be paid back to the banks that directly finance such projects. With the example of New York City predominant in people's minds, demonstrating the power banks hold over cities and states, any project which would increase Illinois' debt and increase the risk of default to the banks would be distasteful. Federal funds, Marlin said, come when "they pick your pocket, send it to Washington, the bureaucrats take their cut, and then send a little back."

## FREEWAY TO GOOFY RIDGE?

Addressing other problems with the proposed freeway, Marlin condemned plans for constructing an interstate-type highway system which would serve remote areas of Illinois. Simple modifications in the existing highways would do just as well, according to Marlin. "For a corridor like U.S. 51, which has heavy traffic, a 4-lane highway like U.S. 66 is probably justified. If it intersects another highway, have a grade separation. To move from one highway to another, veer off on a right exit and have a stop sign. There's nothing wrong with a stop sign once in a while." Unfortunately, IDOT planners like limited access highways which use lots of acreage for smooth entrances and exits.

Another alternative to freeways is the simpler addition of passing lanes to existing highways. "When we suggested passing lanes to the highway department, they said you can't do it. They said passing lanes are just for



(Credit: Freeway Flyer.)

mountains," Marlin added cynically.

The current freeway plans are based on 1950's population growth rates---projected on the basis of the booming birth rates which have since declined.

"In cities other than Decatur and Bloomington, the planners' population projections are now 40% off," Marlin said.

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# MEETS IN HEYWORTH

Several hundred Heyworth residents attend meeting to hear freeway plans.



## COLONEL CARDBOARD INVADES

Most of the rhetoric that accompanies plans for the freeways, Marlin noted, is from politicians who speak flowingly of progress invading small towns and communities. But what are some of the real results which accompany freeway construction?

Because the freeways are limited access, local residents have to travel further, even if they're just visiting neighbors or hauling grain. In some cases, Marlin said, rural citizens have to go miles out of their way just to go anywhere. School bus and fire truck routes become longer, too.

The truth about stimulating business in small communities is usually a half-truth. In many cases people are put out of work, and local businesses die off, only to yield to franchises owned by interests in Chicago or New York. "Take I-74, when it replaced old U.S. 150 'Ma's Home Cookin' got shut down in just about every town where people used to drive through. Mom's shut down now. She's out of work. But you can go to Stuckey's, or Colonel Cardboard," Marlin continued.

"There used to be gas stations in these small towns, owned and operated by a local resident. They are closed down now. There are shiny new gas stations at the interchanges, but they're leased. The money goes somewhere else," Marlin continued.

Some people like superhighways because strip development has created a need for them. Strip development, which is exemplified by numerous homes constructed along a major highway, is a problem because every lot along the highway can't have a driveway. The Decatur experience is that because of strip development, pressure builds for more highways to cope with the congested ones. Marlin called attention to the fact that the outskirts of large cities with freeways are where large shopping centers are now locating. Champaign's downtown district is dying (as is Bloomington's).

"Your freeway will make it easier to get to Bloomington or Champaign to the shopping center where they can get ripped off by some outfit from Chicago. Down in Champaign, you might think the shopping center is local, but the money goes to Chicago or New York."

Citing McLean County as an example, Marlin said bankers and real estate agents want land to change hands. If land is taken up for highway use, farmers are stuck with the task of looking for new land. By the time they begin looking, real estate agents and brokers have jacked up land prices sometimes as much as 75%. Marlin added that condemnation procedures which force landowners to sell usually jeopardize prices that farmers could receive for their land.

## APPLY PRESSURE

Marlin stressed that it is essential for farmers and rural residents to begin organizing against the pressures for freeways. "I bet very few of you have contributed money to candidates in the last election. But you know the highway boys contributed. . . and to the right people. It costs \$15,000 to run for state representative around here. And they don't get that money a couple bucks at a time from farmers, college kids, and small businessmen. They get it from the big boys."

Marlin suggested that farmers contribute money for the continuation of the research/lobbying effort by ILCOF and write to representatives condemning freeway construction plans.

----Jeremy Timmens

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CENTER AND WASHINGTON STREETS

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# Vested Interests Push Alton Lock Construction

10

On its agriculture page in early December, the Pantagraph featured a news story synthesized from the Soybean Digest. The Digest, an organ of the American Soybean Association, which represents big-time agri-business and land interests, contained an article about the "deteriorated" lock and dam in Alton, Illinois.

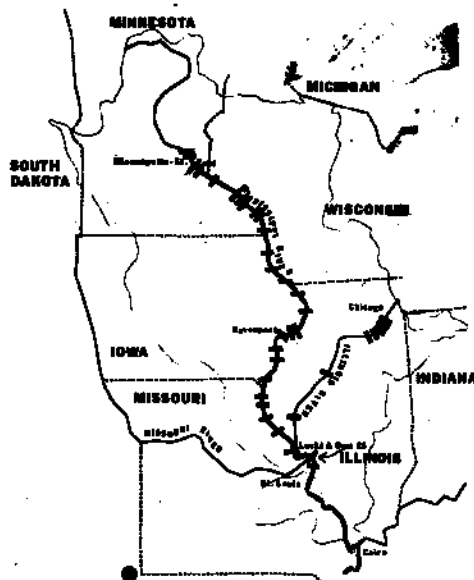
The article contended that farmers' access to world markets may go "down the river" if the future of the Alton lock and dam goes undecided since a railroad car shortage also limits transport. Citing the opinions of the "expert" Army Corps of Engineers, the American Soybean Association regurgitated the myth that the Alton lock and dam has been irreparably weakened. Supposedly the facility could be destroyed by an ice floe or a flood, blocking river traffic for eight years.

Army Corps of Engineers scare-tactics are at work again. The Soybean Digest article said that some "farm groups, grain cooperatives, and water carriers" are joining the lobby for constructing a new dam. But countless independent farmers, conservationists, and water-recreation enthusiasts are fighting against the new facility on the grounds that it would flood out valuable Mississippi and Illinois River basin farmland, destroy wildlife reserves, and impede the use of the rivers for recreation. And the Army Corps' real plans are never revealed in the Soybean Digest.

## Why a dam?

On the surface, the Soybean Digest article suggests that the locks must remain open because approximately 24 million tons of grain and soybeans pass through the locks annually. What the large soybean producers really like, though, are the inexpensive freight charges for shipping by barge. For some reason, barge lines do not have to pay fuel taxes or any kind of waterway use taxes. On the other hand, the Army Corps of Engineers imposed user taxes on other waterways users such as recreational vessels.

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER SYSTEM  
A THREATENED RESOURCE



Assuming the worst possible results, the Soybean Digest concluded that if the lock and dam at Alton were closed, "A major link to our export markets would be cut, forcing dependence on railroads or trucking beans to St. Louis for access to Southern ports."

"The negative impact on prices is obvious," said the Digest.

## History

Last June's Post-American chronicled the struggle over lock and dam 26 in Alton. A U.S. District Court Judge later issued an injunction which restrained the Army Corps of Engineers from beginning construction on a new facility a few miles upstream from the existing one. This summer, the Senate Appropriations Committee was to vote on a package which contained an amendment authorizing the Army Corps to begin work on the project in Alton. A last-minute opposition effort narrowly defeated the amendment. Unfortunately, several other bills are coming up soon which would authorize building the new lock and dam facility.

The effort at lock and dam 26 is the beginning of a \$55 million effort to completely redo the upper Mississippi River system plus the Illinois River. The Corps hopes to transform the rivers into superhighways for barge traffic. Interestingly, Corps figures indicate that railroads are ineffective modes of transportation, and the projections into the year 2030 actually plan for the demise of rail traffic.

The questions which need to be answered are whether a new lock facility needs to be built and whether Army Corps rationale for a river superhighway is valid.

The present lock and dam facility, according to other studies, is sufficient for the needs of barge lines. The Army Corps' own Environmental Impact Statement issued in June 1974 maintained that the existing lock and dam could be completely rehabilitated for about \$100 million over a 50-year period. A new dam would cost \$400 million. Further, the statement said, "If major problems should develop, they probably would not be precipitous. It is very unlikely, for instance, that the dam would actually collapse, causing a wall of water to move downstream."

Rehabilitating the present dam would not cause that many problems. One of four rehabilitation measures recommends closing the waterway for three years, not eight as the Soybean Digest suggested. Also, only one major repair needs to be completed at the present dam site. A scour hole, which is a depression in the riverbed caused by water plunging over the Alton Dam, needs to be filled. A simple fill of dredged sand covered with a four-foot layer of 5,000 pound stones could solve the problem. But the Army Corps prefers having something to complain about to doing something about the problem.

The Army Corps wants to move more barge traffic through the locks. Instead of building a completely new lock and dam, they might examine some alternatives to how the present facility is used. First, some barge operators like to move large tows down the river. The time it takes these to pass through ties up the locks and forces others to wait. Usually, large tows are double lockages, or two barges connected to each other completely loaded with freight. Lock operators say that it takes three times as long to pass a double-lockage through as it does a single-lockage tow. Eliminating the double-lockage will cut down the time consumption at the locks, although the barge owners' already high profit margins will be reduced somewhat if they cannot haul as much freight on one towboat as before.

A study presented at the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineering underscored the total failure of the barge companies to cooperate with one another in scheduling and sharing equipment. Many empty barges travel in both directions on navigable waterways, which ties up the locks for fully-loaded tows. The Corps is "considering" the implementation of a computerized traffic reporting system which would let barge operators know what equipment is available to them.

Before rash judgments are made which taxpayers will regret in the future, and which will allow barge operators to reap huge profits, all alternatives to constructing a new lock and dam in Alton must be considered. Thousands of railroad employees will be facing unemployment if such measures are adopted by Congress. And, chances are that food prices will keep on going up whether or not an adequate transportation system is available. Before the lock and dam became such an issue, food prices skyrocketed for reasons that only the food monopoly and retail monopoly know.

-----Jeremy Timmens

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# letters

## Victory for Gays

Dear Post:

Thought your readers might be interested to know that on December 4 the Human Rights Commission jurisdiction (here in Bloomington, Indiana) was expanded to include coverage of people discriminated against because of sexual preference, age, and marital status. The former one caused a great deal of uproar in the community, mostly from Christians. The normally bland city council meeting had 250+ people there and was the ultimate experience in dealing with homophobic people. The council passed the amendment 5-0 (with 4 members absent). This is an important victory for gays (and others) here... the mayor supported this amendment. But it also has caused quite a backlash, which perhaps will make city politics more interesting in the future. Will keep you posted--

Sue & Ellen

## Worse than a Narc

To Whom It May Concern:

I'm an inmate at Elreno Federal Reformatory. I received a copy of your paper from a fellow inmate and glanced through it: quite true and to my liking. So I thought I would write and put forth my opinion on it, as far as sneaking, dirty, nasty narcs that would bust their mother for her own prescription.

Question: What's worse than a low life sneaking, dirty narc?

Answer: A person you grow up with, who was your partner in dealing drugs and turns states evidence on you; he gets probation (maybe more) and you get time. It's the chance you take, if you're successful, well more power to you; if you get busted, you better hope like hell you have a good attorney. Doing time for drugs just isn't worth it, so think about it, fellow pushers, when you make your next deal to one of your best buddies!

T. Nitke

## Inmate Wants Communication

Dear Post:

I am a prisoner in a Connecticut prison. I am appealing to you at this time for some of your correspondence. I realize it takes time to sit down and really write a good letter. But at this point in my hour of horror, I would welcome it with open arms. Do this, as I really am looking forward to any and all mail. Will answer all letters.

Thanks from the bottom of my heart.

William Renaud  
P. O. Box 100  
Somers, Conn. 06071

P.S. I would appreciate it if only the sincere write as I would like to build a long and lasting friendship with those interested.

## Helmets Claimed Safer

Dear Editor:

In the December, 1975, issue of the Post Amerikan, at page 11, you published an article entitled "Wear a Helmet--(And Lose Your Head)."

In this article, the anonymous author cited a number of statistics (although without identifying the sources), and implied that motorcyclists are safer without helmets than with them.

The Insurance Institute for Highway Safety a nonprofit research group funded by a number of insurance trade associations and insurance companies, seems to have concluded otherwise. I enclose for your information an article from the November 28, 1975, issue of Product Safety & Liability Reporter, which summarizes this study.

I have also asked IHS to send you a copy of the complete study, in case you are interested in a more detailed and, I think, more objective view of the problem.

Very truly yours,

Ethan Evans

(Post Note: The author is a State Farm Corporate Attorney.)

HERE'S WHAT EVANS SENT US:

Product Safety & Liability Reporter

Auto Safety

**IHS STUDY INDICATES MOTORCYCLE HELMET USE LAWS HELP REDUCE CRASH FATALITIES**

A study conducted by the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety indicates that motorcyclist helmet use laws are helping to reduce fatalities in motorcycle crashes, it was reported Nov. 5.

The IHS study compared the fatal crash involvement rates in eight states which adopted helmet laws, with similar states that had no such laws during a comparable period.

The study found, IHS reported, that the "average fatal involvement rate for the eight states that enacted helmet use laws declined from more than 10 per 10,000 registered motorcycles the year before the laws' enactments to about seven per 10,000 registered motorcycles, both in the years of enactments and the following years. In contrast, the average fatal involvement rate in the eight matched states that enacted no helmet laws at the time that their comparison state did so remained at about 10 per 10,000 registered motorcycles throughout the period studied."

## Accepting the Male Analysis of "History"

Dear Post People:

As I read the review of the book, Women's Role in History in last month's Post, I felt uneasy about the whole point of view of the review, which presumably reflects the ideas of the book itself.

Thinking about it afterwards, I felt worse.

I guess my reaction hinges on the writer's agreement with the book's author that it is a myth that women have been a subjugated sex throughout history.

The women who have "made it" in male-defined history are exceptions, which is probably more fortunate than unfortunate. What I remember from my history classes is who started what war when, who made what contributions to a technology used to further exploit and control workers, and which politicians were the most corrupt.

The reviewer seems to buy the prevailing view that a history which excludes not only women but most men as well, is truly important, while what most women do is not important at all.

Granted, dropping bombs and going on crusades is more glamorous than either factory work or "making pudding," but what kind of history has that made for us? Not one that I have much desire to contribute to.

And it is a history which excludes most women, not just in retrospect, but because they have been subjugated throughout history. Women's roles have been defined by their biology. Their energies have gone into childbearing and rearing, a function the male culture considers un-historical. Doesn't consider very much at all, really.

The book I would like to hand out like candy to my friends is not a book which digs up those exceptional women, like Cleopatra, who were "not all that different in their urges for, and their uses of, power than any of their male contemporaries." I would rather read books about women who rebel against that whole psychology.

A Sister



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# Who Really

POST NOTE: Early in December ISU's Capen Auditorium was completely full of students and townspeople hearing and watching a program titled, "Who Killed JFK?" Presented by the Assassination Information Bureau, the program included three showings of the long-suppressed Zapruder film, which actually caught JFK's killing on film. Assassination Information Bureau has researched the Kennedy killings for years, and is calling for an official re-opening of the investigation of Kennedy's assassination. At ISU, Bob Katz presented the case, telling how the Warren Commission's version of the killing is a fabrication and a cover-up. The real assassins are still free.

\*\*\*\*\*

Although most all of us know that John Kennedy was murdered Nov. 22, 1963, we still don't know who it really was that killed him. The Warren Commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren and including then-congress-people Gerald Ford and Hale Boggs, Senators Richard B. Russell and John Sherman Cooper, former CIA Director Alan Dulles and former diplomat John J. McCloy, would have us believe the following:

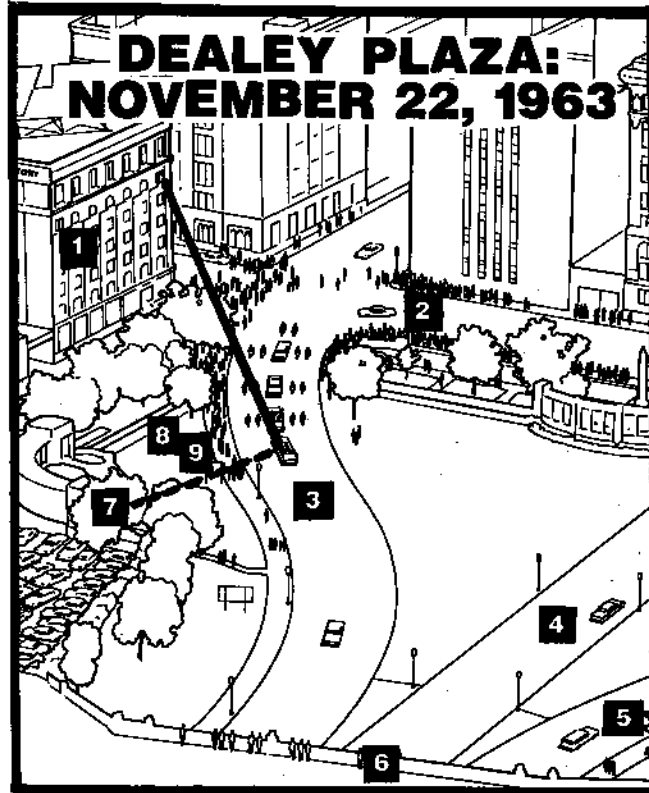
- 1) only one assassin, Oswald, fired the shots in Dallas' Dealey Plaza;
- 2) there were three shots, and all were fired from behind the two victims, Kennedy and then-Texas Governor John Connally; and
- 3) one bullet missed both men; one passed through Kennedy's neck and Connally's chest and right wrist, then hitting his left thigh. The other hit Kennedy in the head.

These conclusions were supposedly based on some 25,000 interviews conducted by the FBI, and another 1550 by the Secret Service. A Harris Poll, taken in October, shows that 65% of the public believe that the Kennedy assassination was "not the act of one individual, but rather of a larger conspiracy."

Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested after Kennedy's shooting, in a movie house. He was not informed that he was under arrest for the killing of the President, but was said to have killed Dallas patrolman J.D. Tippett. Though it is customary for police to tape interrogations of suspects, especially one accused of killing of the President, Dallas police kept no tapes of their six-hour interrogation of Oswald. They did note the contents of his wallet, however. Police said that for two days they couldn't get hold of a tape recorder, and they just couldn't squeeze a stenographer into the overcrowded room.

Oswald insisted he was a patsy and had been set up, and didn't even get a lawyer. Sunday, Nov. 24, Dallas police decided that for Oswald's safety from possible killers, he must be moved from the police station to the county jail. Yet police announced their agenda to the media! It was during this transfer, in the police station basement, that Oswald was killed by Jack Ruby, local nightclub owner. Ruby was on very familiar terms with Dallas police, and had access to the police basement. Even though the scheduled move was nearly an hour late, Ruby just happened to be in the police basement at the right time to kill Oswald.

We are told that Oswald shot three shots from the rear of the book depository, which would have been at a point 265 feet behind Kennedy's car. If Kennedy was shot from behind, why did the Zapruder film clearly show his head go several feet backward, at the rate of 100 feet per second/per second? The laws of physics dictate that the shot would have had to come from the front to force him so violently backward. The police in the motorcade directly behind Kennedy's car were sprayed with his blood and brain matter. Could that be the result of a shot coming from behind them?



- 1 Texas School Book Depository
- 2 Houston Street
- 3 Elm Street
- 4 Main Street
- 5 Commerce Street
- 6 Triple Underpass
- 7 Photographer Zapruder
- 8 Grassy Knoll
- 9 Stemmons Freeway Sign

Kennedy's body was taken directly to Washington without an autopsy, although Texas law mandates that no one who dies in the state of Texas may be taken out without an autopsy performed. Later, three military surgeons in Washington did the autopsy. The autopsy was not completely performed, and the notes were burned by the surgeons.

The shots took place between the book depository and a grassy knoll. Amateur photographer Abraham Zapruder stood by the knoll, and took a movie of the motorcade and the shootings. Life magazine bought his film for \$250,000 in 1967, but the film was

never publicized until recently. The film shows how Kennedy was forced back by the shots, yet the Warren Commission report does not even refer to the backward motion of his head. Oswald was supposed to have done the shooting out of the sixth story of the book depository. A witness claims to have seen a man like Oswald hanging out of the window, yet a picture taken at the time shows nobody in the window.

Dallas police also had a difficult time identifying the rifle used. Although it was clearly marked, "Made in Italy," the police first identified the gun as a German Mauser, and later said it was an Italian Mannlicher-Carcano, and traced it to Oswald. The scope of the rifle was off in such a way that it would take a stroke of luck to hit what was being aimed at. Oswald was rated as a mediocre marksman when he was in the Marines. But the most interesting point is that no ammunition for Oswald's rifle had been made since 1949. Oswald's gun was bolt-action and no more than three shots could have been fired in six seconds, even by an expert marksman.

The Warren Commission maintains that all wounds were by three shots--one shot missed, one hit Kennedy's head, and one bullet had the tremendous task of going through Kennedy's neck, Connally's chest, his right wrist, and his left thigh. This is the Commission's Single Bullet Theory. Without this theory, that one bullet caused four wounds, the Warren Commission would have had to conclude that more bullets were involved than Oswald could have shot--and therefore more people did the shooting. The Zapruder film shows Connally reacting to his wounds a full second after Kennedy's neck wound. If the Commission's Single Bullet Theory is to be feasible, the bullet would have had to pause in mid-air for one second, turn, and proceed to wound Connally. Connally himself testified that it was another bullet that hit him, and not the same one that struck Kennedy's neck. The Commission dismisses this, saying "in the horror of the moment Connally was mistaken."

Continued on next page--

## ILLINOIS

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# Killed Kennedy?

Many witnesses felt that the shots came from behind a low wall on the grassy knoll. In one spectator's film, a person is seen behind the wall, in a good position to see and shoot. Two witnesses sitting on the side of the knoll, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, both said they heard bullets whizzing over their heads, yet neither were ever called to testify before the Warren Commission. Of 80 eye witnesses, 58 said the gunfire came from the knoll.

One photo of a policeman leading away some arrested bystanders shows a receiver-type device in the officer's ear. When questioned about this, the policeman replied he'd had an earache that day and had cotton in his ear. The photo clearly shows an object with

a wire coming down out of it, not cotton. This leads some to believe that the Dallas police kept in contact with one another that day, communicating through such gadgets.

Dallas police also kept no records of any arrests that day other than Oswald's. Neither did the neighboring town of Fort Worth. Phony arrests, to whisk the real assassins safely out of the way, could have been accomplished in this manner.

On the day of the motorcade, secret servicemen neglected their basic duties to protect the President. They were to make sure all windows in buildings were closed, and didn't. Their job was also to be stationed on the roofs of all buildings, watching for snipers. They weren't.



Oswald with guns  
Life Cover Feb. 21, 1964

Life magazine printed a picture showing Oswald with the gun used to kill Kennedy. Oswald saw the picture and insisted that it was his face but not his body, and that the picture had been faked. Close examination of the picture in question reveals that it could not be Oswald. The face and body cast different shadows--the body shadow is slightly to the right, while the face shadow is directly beneath the nose, as though the person is standing in the summer sun at noon. The Warren Commission maintains that the photo was not doctored and it is Oswald with the gun.

If a conspiracy to kill Kennedy did exist, such as between the Dallas police and the CIA, what could be the motives? Cuba could have been the central motive. At the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion, Kennedy refused to overthrow Castro. This angered the CIA, conservatives, and the American property holders in Cuba. Kennedy's changing Vietnam policies angered the CIA and conservatives also.

The coverup rests with the Warren Commission. Unfortunately, the forces that covered the facts about the Kennedy assassination are as powerful today as they were twelve years ago. Justice hinges on the ability to find out the truth of November 22, 1963.

J. Toppel

## Class Action Suit Hits Forced Sterilization

The fight against forced sterilization is currently being pressed in Los Angeles Federal Court. Eleven Chicana women who were deceived into being sterilized against their wills have initiated a class action suit against the federal government to have guidelines for the operations completely revamped.

The women charge that doctors at the Los Angeles County Medical Center lied to them and used coercion and threats in order to get their signatures on consent forms for the sterilizations. Four of the women charge they never signed the forms and only found out they had been sterilized several weeks later.

Dolores Madrigal said in the suit that she refused to submit to sterilization, but while in labor signed the consent form after the doctor assured her "the operation could be easily reversed."

Rebecca Figueroa said that nurses told her that birth control pills would make her sick and she would die unless she agreed to be sterilized. The forms were written in English and she could not understand them.

One of the goals of the suit is to force hospitals receiving federal funds to provide sterilization counseling and consent forms in English and Spanish. The suit also demands that hospitals provide consent forms in wording that is easily understandable.

## UNDERSTANDING YOUR MIND

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### I.W.U.

Student Center, Davidson Room / 7:30 P.M. Tuesday, February 3

### I.S.U.

Union, Founders Room / 7:30 P.M. Wednesday, February 4

### HOLIDAY INN

Gold Room / 7:30 P.M. Thursday, February 5

### CLASSES HELD

February 7 and 8 and February 14 and 15

Howard Johnson's 9 to 9

# SCERB Clears People's Park Defendant

In a tired attempt at dictatorial politics, ISU secretary Charles Morris has taken it on the chin again. Morris, if you recall, attempted that "sleazy frame-up" of former ISU student Marty Meketarian in connection with last spring's People's Park festivities.

Well, after six months of doubletalk and bureaucratic stalling tactics, the ISU Supreme Court (SCERB) voted 4-1-1 to clear Meketarian of alleged wrongdoing. Earlier in the fiasco, the court found Meketarian guilty of violating university policies.

Upon returning from an out-of-state business trip, Meketarian received a letter from SCERB stating the board heard the case (without any defense testimony) and found him guilty. Outraged at what Meketarian termed "Charlie's fascist tactics," he went to SCERB and listened to a taped recording of the hearing he was unable to attend. After listening to the one-sided hearing, Meketarian filed an appeal. Soon thereafter, he was cleared.

In a Post-American interview, Meketarian gave an account of just a few of Morris' wild accusations at the hearing. Here's how those 'wild accusations' went:

1. Morris claimed that Meketarian attended People's Park Rites of Spring with intent to violate ISU rules. "He (Meketarian) knew of the decision (ISU's decision not to sanction the event on the quad) prior to the incident."



Marty Meketarian read his statement at his first SCERB hearing.

2. Morris referred to Meketarian as "a known leader" and said that Meketarian had "responsibility for instigating" People's Park activities.

3. "Meketarian was more aligned with non-students," Morris said in a clumsy attempt to make Meketarian sound like an evil outside agitator corrupting innocent students.

4. Morris' preconceptions about Meketarian surfaced when he said, "We didn't actually see him on the stage, but we have to assume he was there."

5. Morris' hardest piece of evidence was his claim that he saw Meketarian's father's car "used to bring equipment on the stage." Morris did not even claim that he saw Meketarian himself (or his father).

All of the above allegations Morris could not prove, thus, the charges were dropped. Of Morris, Meketarian had this to say: "I'm not bitter. Obviously the guy's got problems. He wants to be President someday and doesn't know the proper way to go about it. I think Charlie's best bet would be to retire. He's not worthy of a public position, at least not at this time. I don't think anyone with as reckless and irresponsible an attitude should be in a position of responsibility, especially in a university."

As for Meketarian himself, he has received negative publicity and cannot get a job locally. "I haven't ruled out disciplinary action of my own, against those elements who've negatively aided my situation. I haven't been able to get a job here since this whole mess was initiated by Morris. I've contacted some legal people, but we'll have to wait and see what happens," Meketarian said. His advice to ISU students who must deal with Morris is to "watch him closely. He's an overzealous individual who wants to be President. That type can be dangerous."

## NEWBOLD TO KEEP JOB

ISU Security Chief John Newbold will retain his position on the ISU security team. Earlier in the SCERB controversy, Newbold vowed to quit his job "if Meketarian did not obtain justice."

While we can't say Meketarian came out of the whole thing "smellin' like a rose," Newbold will, at least, be allowed to stay on as head captain of ISU security.

With haunting pictures of long unemployment lines, Newbold was relieved when the higher court (SCERB) reversed its earlier guilty verdict.

14

# Take a Look at Toys

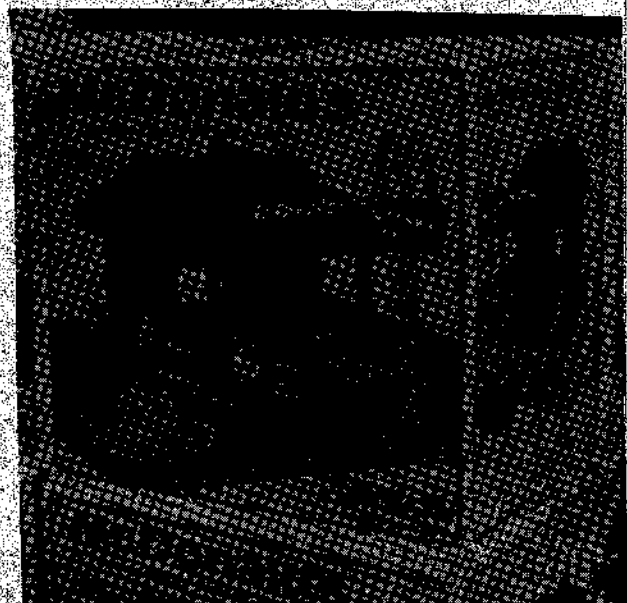
Now that Christmas is over, if you have younger brothers and sisters or children of your own, there are probably a lot of new toys around. Have you ever stopped to wonder what children are learning from toys these days? Nosing around local stores, I ran across some downright offensive playthings.

Under the category "Greed is Good," games in this division were found to be Sel Right's Go For Broke, the game of spending a million; Milton Bradley's \$10,000 Pyramid Game, and Parker Brothers' Billionaire; The Game of Global Enterprise, which poses THE question--"given the golden opportunity, how would you take over the world of big business?"--and also promises, "you'll emerge the toast of the continent!" Just what little Johnny always wanted! Play Milton Bradley's King Oil--"combine luck and strategy to control the Oil Fields where you drill for oil and become an oil king!" And we can't forget that old-time favorite, Monopoly.

To teach children to become right-wing warmongers, Milton Bradley has Tank-Battle, the game of planning to take over other countries, and Strategy, which teaches how to capture territory. Risk lets players discover for themselves the mechanics of taking over countries and continents, until they ultimately rule the world.

And for some truly "enriching" fun for kiddies, there's the Taffy Machine, Kiddy Fondue Candy Mixer, Ice Bird, and the Potato-Chip Maker, all by Kenner; a 7-Up Dispenser by Chilton Toys, Thick Shake Maker and Gingerbread House by Collico, Betty Crocker's Easy Bake Oven and Remco's Mickey Mouse Candy Factory. Not forgetting the fast-food industry, there's Kentucky Fried Chicken, a Child Guidance Toy, The Pizza Hut Oven, and Milton Bradley's The McDonalds Game.

Avalon Hill has two interesting games. Playing the Stock Market Game can teach you how to make a million. But their game called Business Strategy takes the cake. The description on the box itself reads, "a game of merciless wheeling and dealing... a game that exposes the business world for what it really is... You buy raw materials at as low a cost as you can get away with, then set the price of your 'Finished Inventory' as high as you think the consumer will bear--the winner is the player with the highest profit margin... teaches you how to avoid taxes legally, how to combat boycotts, how to protect yourself from labor, and how to control the economy. In short, this is a game that provides you with the tools necessary for a business success."



Just imagine the possibilities this game could open up for kids! They could be real life big business tycoons. Avalon Hill could shorten their game description quite a bit, while being just as truthful. Their description of Business Strategy could be summed up as: "Avalon Hill's our name, and exploitation is our game."

The most upsetting aspect of all these games is that they ARE the American way of life and business. Take a look at what you're really being sold before you buy something.

--Jacqui T.



# FAST FOOD RESTAURANTS: RISING PROFITS

Despite an economic recession, one business is doing better than ever before: fast-food restaurants. McDonald's Corporation increased its net income 29% in 1975 from 1974, net income being 9.25% of total income before taxes. Steak 'n' Shake increased its net income (profit total) 23% from 1973 to 1974 during a period of record expansion. Steak 'n' Shake put 89 new restaurant units into operation in 1974, 11 more than in 1973, 22 more than in 1972. Its 1974 profit percentage (net income) was 6.8%.

Pillsbury Company reports that it "derives the bulk of its earnings from Burger King fast-food restaurants... Further expansion of the highly profitable fast-food business... suggests expansion over the longer term." In these figures, profit is considered as the equivalent of net income, including stockholders' dividends. It does not include executive management salaries or, at Steak 'n' Shake, the commission given to individual restaurant unit owners, which is significant.

My experience as an employee at Steak 'n' Shake indicates that it is even more profit-oriented than average. Steak 'n' Shake pressures its employees to work extremely fast. No matter how fast you work, you are always told to work faster. They expected me to learn everything immediately. When I told them I was sick one night, they told me I had to work anyway. When I left Steak 'n' Shake, they did not pay me for all the hours I worked, and it took about a month of phone calls to get the pay I had coming.

Steak 'n' Shake also has very rigid dress codes. Male applicants are told to shave mustaches or beards, and their hair can't touch their ears. Although health rules are the reason given, health rules require only that long hair be covered by a hairnet or tied back. No health rules forbid mustaches or beards.

There is a "profit-sharing plan, but an employee only gets his or her full dividend if they work at Steak 'n' Shake five years, so most employees do not benefit in the least from it. The employees receive 25% of the net income, enough to be significant (if most weren't excluded anyway), but not enough to give the employees any voice in the company's policies. R.P. Cronin controls the company's policies, since he owns 53% of the stock.

I interviewed Irene Richter, a former employee at Steak 'n' Shake:

**Post:** How long have you worked at Steak 'n' Shake?

**Irene:** I worked there twice. The first time I worked there three months and the second time I worked two weeks on curb. I was two months pregnant the second time, and was worked so hard I was bleeding. Other people were taking my tickets, but I was still responsible for the money, even though I did not collect or count it myself. They allowed this because they were "short of help." There were no other jobs available for me at the time.

**Post:** Do you think working conditions at Steak 'n' Shake are satisfactory?

**Irene:** When I was a dishwasher, they were supposed to have an air conditioner working because otherwise the temperature reaches 110 degrees in the winter. The air conditioner was always broken down, and was never fixed.

Everybody at Steak 'n' Shake had very long burn scars from carrying big pans of spaghetti, water, and chile on wet tile, some of them serious. They expect you to accept this without complaining.

They expected me to work extremely fast, and were always complaining at me because the dishes were not being washed fast enough, even though I thought I was working fast. I was getting one ten minute break per day and later was getting one five minute break for working six and a half hours a day (the law requires two ten minute breaks per day--ed.).

**Post:** What was your salary?

**Irene:** I was paid \$1.60 an hour, the minimum wage, and I understand present employees are earning the minimum wage (\$2.00/hour).



I also interviewed another employee of Steak 'n' Shake, a dishwasher, who prefers to remain anonymous:

**Post:** Are working conditions at Steak 'n' Shake satisfactory?

**Dishwasher:** The air conditioning is inadequate during peak hours, and it gets hot. During the winter this is no problem, because I can open the window. When you come to work, you are an object to be used. Unless you assert yourself, you'll continue to be used until you're broken up and you quit. I've been able to assert myself somewhat. I get along with the night manager pretty well, but not as well with the general manager.

I'm doing a job that two people were doing before. I don't mind running the dishwasher, but I don't like to do other things too, like mop the floor or carry food. I used to have to mop all over when I wasn't doing dishes. I've generally convinced the night manager I shouldn't do this work.

They never let you sit down, even when you're caught up in your work. They want you to stay busy all the time, even when there is nothing that needs to be done. Many employees are taken advantage of because they don't assert themselves. When there is a rush hour, and an employee is not going fast enough for the business, other employees blame him for it instead of blaming the employer for not hiring enough help for this period. This is even though he is often going as fast as he can.

**Post:** What is your salary?

**Dishwasher:** My pay is not commensurate with the work I do. I get paid \$2.10 an hour and I work eight hours a night. I continue to be poor while people are getting rich.

Irene Richter also worked at McDonald's restaurant, and relates an experience she had there.

**Irene:** The manager had a policy of always seeing someone in person before he took an application. If a woman came in who he thought was good looking, he would give her an application. If not, he would tell her he was full. He also told this to male applicants with long hair.

I interviewed Jacqui Toppel, who is an ex-employee of McDonald's restaurant.

**Post:** Do you feel that working conditions at McDonald's have been satisfactory?

**Jacqui:** Employees are expected to be busy all the time, even if nothing is to be done. They are not allowed to relax. An employee is expected to do something constantly, even if they have to do needless cleaning of the walls and counters. Sometimes we are asked to do dangerous work, such as cleaning grease off the ceiling while standing on a narrow ledge above the grill while it is still turned on and very hot. This could obviously result in a pretty serious burn if one slipped. The floors are always greasy, and there is always the danger of falling if one is not careful. The stairs are also greasy. They have a lot of favoritism. If they like someone, they will let them work where they want, but the other people have to take what they're given.

**Post:** Do you think that wages are fair?

**Jacqui:** The wages are more than some other fast food restaurants, but for the work you have to do, the pay is disgusting. The pay starts at minimum wage, at \$2.02 per hour.

**Post:** What kind of dress codes exist at McDonald's?

**Jacqui:** Women have to braid their hair and put it up, and wear the uniform.

Although fast food restaurants such as Steak 'n' Shake and McDonald's have substantially increased their profits recently, wages and working conditions, it seems, have not improved nearly as much. Working conditions still leave much to be desired.

## Mountain Eagle Near Extinction

(LNS)--In November, the Letcher County, Kentucky, fiscal court voted to withdraw legal notices from the Mountain Eagle, a Whitesburg, KY, weekly paper in direct violation of a state law requiring legal advertising to be placed in the county paper with the largest circulation. The Mountain Eagle's circulation is 50% greater than that of the Community Press which now holds the county contract. The court's move is an apparent effort to drive the Eagle out of business at a time when it is struggling to recover from losses incurred last August when the paper's offices were burned. The paper had been serving the coal mining communities of Letcher County for nearly seventy years, continually supporting miners in their battles against coal companies.



## The continuing saga of Sheriff King

# PRISONER DIES

**POST NOTE:** Throughout these articles, Albert Burton is referred to as dying in the county jail. This contradicts most other news reports, which report Burton dying in the hospital 1½ hours after arriving from the jail. Despite these reports, we have left the wording as it was originally written. The autopsy report says Burton had "no apparent pulse or respiration" while in St. Joseph's Hospital. Efforts to revive Burton were terminated 1½ hours after he arrived.

When a McLean County Jail prisoner died while in Sheriff's police custody Nov. 30, more questions were raised about just what goes on inside Sheriff King's County Jail.

Accusations of mistreatment of prisoners --including beatings and denial of medical care--have been public for more than two years. Now, after dozens of newspaper exposes, two demonstrations, and one FBI investigation, serious questions about John King's treatment of prisoners remain.

Those questions are being asked publicly again, now that jail prisoner Albert Burton, 47, of RR 1 Bloomington, is dead.

The death prompted an immediate atmosphere of suspicion of County Jail officials. Even Coroner William Anderson reportedly told jail Administrator Wesley Weber, "If I would have found any bruises on that guy (Burton), you would have been locked in your own jail."

No bruises were found. The autopsy report said there were no signs of violence. Burton died from a duodenal ulcer eroding an artery, causing internal bleeding and shock.

But the suspicion remained that Sheriff King and his deputies were negligent in not getting medical treatment for Burton earlier.

As this goes to press, we are awaiting results from a State Police investigation into the circumstances surrounding Burton's death. We are also awaiting the re-convening of Anderson's Coroner's inquest, which is recessed pending the findings of the State Police investigation.

## Burton should never have been in jail

The worst irony of the death of Albert Burton in the county jail is that he should never have been there.

Before his arrest for disorderly conduct, Burton had already come to the attention of the Veteran's Administration social worker and McLean County Mental Health workers. All agreed that Burton was "agitated and paranoid." The VA worker said Burton had ceased taking his medicine. And Burton had a history of commitment to mental institutions.

Social workers' visits to Burton are written up as reports, and were entered in court during Burton's later commitment hearing. At that hearing, the court decided that Burton should be committed to a mental institution "immediately." (Some of the social workers' evidence of Burton's condition were his frequent threats against Sheriff King, which isn't really such abnormal behavior.)

So Burton had already been evaluated by mental health workers before his arrest. But nothing was done about it until then.

Burton was stopped about midnight while walking down the middle of South Center St. during heavy traffic. The arresting officer almost didn't see Burton because of his dark clothing. Officer Mountjoy stopped his squad car to tell Burton to walk on the sidewalk. Burton said he'd walk where he wanted to. The officer tried forcibly to get Burton on the sidewalk, and Burton resisted. Burton was forcibly put in the squad car

Burton was originally arrested by Bloomington police on Nov. 14 for disorderly conduct and "mental investigation," according to police reports. Burton had a history of mental illness, and was referred to the Dept. of Mental Health.

By Nov. 17, Burton was in the McLean County Jail, waiting for authorities to decide what to do with him. They decided relatively promptly (for court, that is). On Nov. 26, after Burton was examined by psychiatrist Douglas Bey, the court held a commitment hearing to decide Albert Burton's fate.

No one contested Dr. Bey's finding--that Burton should be sent "immediately" as an "emergency case" to a mental hospital.

The court so ordered, and sent an order to the Sheriff that Burton be transferred "immediately" to the Veteran's Hospital in Danville.

The court order to transfer Burton "immediately" arrived at the County Jail on Nov. 26. Burton was still in the jail Nov. 30, the last day he was alive.

In the Pantagraph Dec. 7, Sheriff King said that his deputies "plain and simply forgot" to take Burton to the Veteran's Hospital. King said that Capt. John Brown and Lt. Walter Hetman (back in the Sheriff's Dept. after 18 months as an undercover MEG agent) "simply laid the papers aside and forgot them."

Part of King's defense of his deputies was that there was a heavy snowstorm Nov. 26 and Nov. 27 was Thanksgiving. The Pantagraph did not report King's excuse for his men "forgetting" on Nov. 28, Nov. 29, or Nov. 30.

Burton's family (mother and step-father) had been trying to find out why Burton had not been taken to the Veteran's Hospital, as the court had ordered. They reported that Sheriff King would not tell them anything.

Burton's family pointed out that Burton might have received medical attention upon admission to the Veteran's Hospital.

Sheriff King claimed that Burton would not have received medical attention at the VA Hospital, because the VA Hospi-

and taken to the station.

The commitment papers said Burton was likely to be dangerous to himself or others. And it was Burton's tendency to be dangerous to himself--as manifested by walking down the middle of a dark busy street--that first attracted the attention of police. The arrest was to get Burton out of the street, not to apprehend a criminal. Police called Mental Health right after getting Burton to the station. The Mental health worker said to hold Burton in jail. That's when Burton was charged with disorderly conduct.

The court case got things moving to get Burton to a place where he would be taken care of. Records of Burton's disorderly conduct charges show the judge quickly writing down that the defendant "does not appear to understand the nature of the charges against him." That's when the process leading to the commitment hearing got started.

Burton's stay in jail was really just waiting time while the bureaucracy got him to the mental hospital. If Burton's commitment hearing had been held before he was arrested, (a possibility since social workers had already checked him out), then Burton would not ever have been in the county jail.

Really, Burton just needed somebody or some institution to take care of him. And that is exactly what did not happen.



Sweating over questions about the death of an inmate in his custody, Sheriff King fumbles through papers during Coroner's inquest.

tal had no knowledge that Burton had an ulcer.

The autopsy report showed that Burton died from hemorrhage and shock, caused by a penetrating duodenal ulcer eroding the wall of an artery.

Burton's mental health caseworker confirmed that Burton had no record of having had ulcers.

(The ulcer's size, a doctor told the Post-Amerikan, indicated it had been present for a long time, perhaps years.) Despite the absence of a record of ulcers, there is still the possibility that an alert medical history and examination would have discovered Burton's ulcer in time to prevent his death.

A physician contacted by the Post-Amerikan said a physical exam would include questions about stomach pain, and a positive answer would make the examiner suspect an ulcer.

Such an examination is supposed to be conducted when a prisoner enters the county jail, according to the Illinois County Jail Standards, Chapter XIV (A-1). The McLean County Jail was found in violation of that particular regulation in early 1975, after an inspection by the Dept. of Corrections. (King tried to prevent this inspection from happening; see Post-Amerikan III #10.) The regulation, as quoted in the official inspection report filed in the County Clerk's Office, says "Each new prisoner shall be given a physical examination, and any unusual conditions must be brought immediately to a doctor's attention."

With Burton's mental condition as reported by his caseworker and the psychiatrist, it's possible that Burton would not have given a straight answer when asked about intermittent stomach pain. But he was never asked. The County Jail still does not conduct the state-required physical examination of new inmates.

Even without the initial physical examination, there was evidence that an ulcer like Burton's would have caused periodic pain--possibly enough pain that the prisoner would ask for a doctor.

At the Dec. 9 Coroner's inquest, the Deputy Coroner read a medical book's explanation of the type of ulcer Burton had. The book indicated that Burton should have been feeling pain within two hours after meals. Sheriff King says Burton never reported any pain.

A physician knowledgeable about ulcers told this reporter that ulcers sometimes act up, and sometimes don't. He said that Burton could have been going through a time when the ulcer wasn't bothering him after meals. But if the ulcer was acting up, this physician said, then the pain would have been severe.

Whether the ulcer was acting up or not, this doctor said, Burton should have been in horrible pain during his last 24 hours.

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# S IN COUNTY JAIL

Much of the suspicion concerning the circumstances of Burton's death revolve around the Sheriff's apparent reluctance to help clear things up.

Besides Burton's family saying they could find nothing out from Sheriff King, Coroner William Anderson--the public official charged with investigating deaths in the county--said that he encountered "an unusual lack of cooperation" from Sheriff King. Anderson said that ordinarily he would have received all information the Sheriff had on the dead man right away.

Anderson announced that despite placing repeated phone calls, he hadn't heard from the Sheriff in the entire 8 days since Burton's death. "Over the weekend this county didn't have a Sheriff," Anderson declared in the Pantagraph just before the Coroner's inquest. Anderson said he was forced to subpoena Sheriff's documents to be sure of getting them for the inquest.

Anderson said there were a lot of rumors about Burton's death, and that either his investigation, or the State Police investigation would hopefully clear them up.

One of the rumors Anderson referred to was reports that inmates could hear Burton screaming in his cell the night before he died. Coroner Anderson said his office had received anonymous phone calls claiming that Burton had been screaming for help.

Those screams fit in with what a local physician told the Post-Amerikan about Burton's condition. This physician said that though ulcers sometimes go through periods of not "acting up," Burton's ulcer would have hurt more than ever in his last day of life.

This physician said it was his considered medical opinion that Albert Burton should have been in very extreme pain during the last 24 hours before he died. The physician said it could have been longer than 24 hours, but he felt sure that for at least 24 hours, Burton would have been in great pain.

The pain in Burton's last 24 hours is directly connected to the cause of death: the eroding of the wall of the Pancreaticoduodenal Artery.

When Burton's ulcer eroded that artery wall, he bled to death. But while the nerves in that artery wall were being eroded by the ulcer, Burton would have experienced great pain, even if he had not been feeling the day-to-day pain of harboring an ulcer.

That's why Burton could very well have been screaming the night before he died.

Sheriff King claimed to have checked out the "rumor" of Burton screaming, and found it not true.

If Burton had been taken to a hospital just 24 hours before his death, this

physician said, there would have been a much better chance of saving Burton's life, though it would not have been a certainty.

Did deputies ignore Burton's screams for help? (It has happened before, that inmates must yell for several hours before being allowed to see a doctor. See adjoining story on the history of poor medical care in the jail.)

Coroner William Anderson said that he hopes the State Police investigation includes interviews with County Jail prisoners, to find out if they heard Burton screaming.

If the State Police don't interview the prisoners, Anderson vowed to subpoena them himself, to testify before the reconvened Coroner's inquest.

Coroner William Anderson vowed to subpoena cellmates of the dead prisoner to find out what happened



## County Jail is notorious for denying medical care

Sheriff King and his underlings are notorious for denying proper medical care for their prisoners in the McLean County jail.

While those who wind up imprisoned in the jail have known of this neglect for years, the public found out only two years ago, in the wake of the FBI investigation of Sheriff King's administration.

In January 1974 the Pantagraph wrote a three-part series describing both beatings and denial of medical care in the jail. That series reported that 51-year-old Chuck Terven was denied his medicine for emphysema, bronchitis, and diabetes for two days following his arrest for not paying a bill. Terven reported being kicked when he asked for his medicine on his second day of incarceration. (See Pantagraph, 1/15/74.)

In January 1975 the Illinois Dept. of Corrections filed a report of their inspection of the McLean County jail. Sheriff King tried to stop the inspection, but state officials finally managed to get inside the jail, though it took four tries. (See Post-Amerikan, Feb '75). That state inspection found 19 violations of the state code for county jails.

Page three of that inspection report (available in the McLean County Clerk's office) says "During the inspection, there were many complaints voiced in regard to not being able to see a doctor."

"Each new prisoner shall be given a physical examination and any unusual conditions must be brought immediately to a doctor's attention," says Chapter XIV (A-1) of the Illinois County Jail Standards. The McLean County Jail was in violation of that regulation, the state inspectors said.

Another violation of the state regulations was Sheriff King's not providing a doctor. The regulation violated in this case, the inspection report said, is, "All jails shall provide a competent medically trained authority to ensure that prisoners receive proper medical attention and a record of the same." That's from Chapter XIV (B-6e) of the Illinois County Jail Standards.

Denial of proper medical care in the jail was an issue in two demonstrations against Sheriff King in the fall of 1974. It was also an issue in a prisoners' protest Oct. 9, 1974. That night 18 prisoners on one side of the county jail refused to return to their cells in order to dramatize a list of grievances.

The main grievance was denial of doctors, according to Jon Snyder, one of the participating inmates (see Post-Amerikan Dec. 1974). Snyder told the Post that the prisoners' protest was sparked by jailers' repeated refusal of doctors to inmates who had "put out slips" requesting medical care.

Sheriff King tried to cover up what that inmates' protest was all about. According to King's public lies, the prisoners merely wanted the county to install private toilets in individual cells.

In the fall of 1974 the Youth Advocate Council charged Sheriff King with denying needed medical care again--this time to a young epileptic girl. Sheriff King told Mary Jane Brunt, one of the Youth Advocate Council's directors, that the young girl had "put on a medical act." (See Post-Amerikan Nov & Dec '74.)

The Sheriff seems worried about prisoners "faking" illness in order to see doctors. It is possible that the Sheriff is too skeptical of inmates' doctor requests. Did Albert Burton request a doctor, only to have deputies conclude that Burton was putting on "a medical act"?

A graphic example of deputies' callous disregard for prisoners' injuries was printed in the Post in March, 1974. This incident shows how deputies figured (at least in this case) that a prisoner should demand a doctor for about 24 hours before seeing one. Here's how it was written in the Post in 1974:

"Arthur Morrison fulfills a condition of his probation by spending weekends in the county jail. One Monday morning in November (1973) Mrs. Morrison went to the jail around 7 AM to wait for her husband's release. As she walked up the jail's steps, Mrs. Morrison heard a guy moaning, saying he was hurt, and asking someone to help him. The barred windows of the jail's holdover section overlook the steps Mrs. Morrison was climbing; the groans came from the holdover section.

"Inside the jail, Mrs. Morrison waited near a solid steel door leading to the holdover section. Waiting near this door, Mrs. Morrison heard someone knocking on the other side. After several knocks, Sgt. Schroeder came out and opened it. Mrs. Morrison overheard the conversation.

"The knocker told Schroeder that a boy in the holdover was badly hurt and needed help. Schroeder told the knocker to stay away from the door and to quit banging on it. The knocker repeated again that a guy was bleeding, hurt and needed help. According to Mrs. Morrison, Schroeder threatened the knocker, 'Look, I'm not telling you again, you beat on this door one more time, and I'm going to beat your head in.' Schroeder slammed the door shut.

"At this point, Mrs. Morrison said, another deputy approached Schroeder. This deputy said he'd seen the man in holdover the night before, and that he really was hurt. Schroeder just shrugged, and went back to his desk, Mrs. Morrison reported. That was at 7AM. Not until that afternoon, Art Morrison said, did the hurt person get medical attention--he was taken to the hospital."

If a person needing hospitalization had to wait 24 hours before deputies would take him, did deputies know that Albert Burton needed help, but chose to ignore him until it was already too late?

Coroner William Anderson has received reports that Albert Burton was screaming for help the night before he died. Did deputies ignore those screams, believing that Burton was "putting on a medical act"?

Further accounts of medical care denied in the county jail have been printed continuously in the Post-Amerikan over the last two years. All the accounts together form a pattern showing that Sheriff King and his deputies over the years have deliberately and arrogantly neglected the medical needs of their prisoners.

With this history of prisoner mistreatment in the jail, the death of Albert Burton must be examined closely.

More information has come to the Post-Amerikan about the "Co-op" Bookstore's "sponsoring" of foreign students, which was first brought up publicly last spring.

The "Co-op" Bookstore's link with foreign students arouses interest because the bookstore's owner, Orval Francis Yarger, has been an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency. The Yarger family, through Bill Yarger, has confirmed that the father has been a CIA agent, but he is reportedly retired now.

The relationship between the "Co-op" Bookstore, Orval Francis Yarger, the CIA, and foreign students was the subject of an internal ISU investigation last spring.

The investigation was launched after ISU Academic Senate Chairperson Robert Sutherland informed ISU President Budig that Yarger had been getting information from the Admissions Office.

"I had received word that Mr. Orval Yarger of the Co-op Bookstore, a known CIA agent, had been at the Admissions Office trying to gain access to records of foreign students. I raised the question with President Budig about what Yarger as either a citizen or a CIA agent was doing having access to these records, which are supposed to be closed even to law enforcement personnel," Sutherland told the Post-Amerikan last spring.

That ISU investigation determined that the elder Yarger had only been looking for address information to track down foreign students who had written bad checks at the bookstore. Since then, Yarger has stopped coming to the ISU Admissions Office.

### Sutherland's suspicious

While telling the Post-Amerikan of the ISU investigation, Sutherland also said there was evidence that some Southeast Asian students had been "sponsored" by the "Co-op" Bookstore. (And that's what we have more information about.)

We didn't think the information necessarily indicated anything, until people started acting funny about it when we questioned them.

Even last spring, ISU Academic Senate Chairperson Sutherland agreed that the "sponsoring" of foreign students may not have anything to do with the "Co-op's" CIA ties.

On the other hand, Sutherland told the Post-Amerikan, "If one looks at CIA operations, there is evidence that certain people are picked to come to America for their educations, sometimes becoming beholden to the CIA and certain American interests, and then going back to their home countries and becoming extensions of American imperialism."

# "Co-op" Bookstore,

So there the matter rested last spring. Sutherland hadn't presented any documentary evidence to prove that the "Co-op" was sponsoring a Southeast Asian student. And even if the bookstore was sponsoring foreign students, maybe they were just friends that CIA agent Yarger had made while in Southeast Asia, the last location Yarger is known to have been stationed. (Of course, those friends would probably be friendly to American imperial interests.)

In the meantime, the "Co-op" was picketed last fall, and the bookstore managers had one picketer arrested on a phony charge. (See adjoining story.)

Significantly, the "Co-op" owners admitted publicly for the first time that Orval Francis Yarger had been in the CIA. Orval Francis Yarger's son, Bill Yarger, admitted it to an ISU Vidette reporter, but said his father was now retired. Bill Yarger said he was the store owner now.

Two documents (see photos) recently leaked to the Post-Amerikan show a "sponsor" relationship between the "Co-op" Bookstore and a Southeast Asian student. This student applied for admission in fall 1974 from Vientiane, Laos. She apparently never came to ISU, though.

The CIA has been heavily involved in Laotian internal affairs. Laos directly adjoins Thailand, the last country where Orval Francis Yarger was stationed in his government service. (Publicly, Yarger was an AID official while stationed in Bangkok. Victor Marchetti and Phillip Agee, authors of *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence* and *CIA Diary*, report that AID is a very frequent CIA front.) For years the CIA financed a 30,000-person mercenary army to fight the CIA's Laotian war. These mercenaries fought in what has been called the "secret war," as for many years the CIA managed to keep both its own involvement and the war itself a secret from Congress.

So what is the meaning of this prospective student's link with the "Co-op"? Is it a CIA connection? Or does the financial aid reflect an innocent friendship with the "Co-op's" owners? We decided to ask some questions.

## "Co-op" Picket Wins in Court

**POST NOTE:** In late August 1975, several ISU students opened the semester by picketing the "Co-op" Bookstore. One of the students was Geoff Kolasa, who was also Director of the ISU Student Association Consumer Affairs Office. Kolasa was arrested on a phony charge, so that the "Co-op" could break up the picket. Kolasa won his court case, and this story explains the issues behind the picketing, and the meaning of the court victory.

Just what is it about the "Co-op" Bookstore in Normal that makes so many students suspicious about whether it serves student needs? Recently people have been intrigued by that establishment's alleged CIA involvement. Although many local residents are concerned about the possibility of CIA-"Co-op" affiliation, this connection was not the primary concern of the ISU Student Association Consumer Affairs Union.

In the Spring semester of 1975 a number of relatively new students charged that the Student Association co-operative book exchange would not refund money for books which had been mistakenly purchased there, sometimes even on the same day. A lengthy discussion with a couple of dissatisfied students revealed that two of the students bearing complaints had inadvertently patronized the "Co-op" Bookstore, thinking that it was the Student Association Book Exchange.

The Consumer Affairs Union began to question whether the name "Co-op" implied a student book co-operative, or more simply, students selling books to other students. Inquiry and discussion with relatively new students showed that few students actually perceived any difference among the "Co-op" Bookstore, the SA Book exchange, and Student Stores.

The Office of Consumer Affairs decided to publish an informational price survey in the ISU student newspaper (Vidette) with supplementary information about the fundamental differences among these three stores and other related stores in the Normal community. The "Co-op" Bookstore had the highest prices on 31 of the 36 textbooks and school supplies surveyed.

The management of the new Old Main Bookstore, the "Co-op" Student Stores, and the Student Association Book Exchange answered questions about their book return policies. The "Co-op" Bookstore had the most stringent of all policies: They would only accept book returns accompanied by a drop slip or a personal letter from the teacher. Even then students could only bring back books during the first two weeks of the semester.

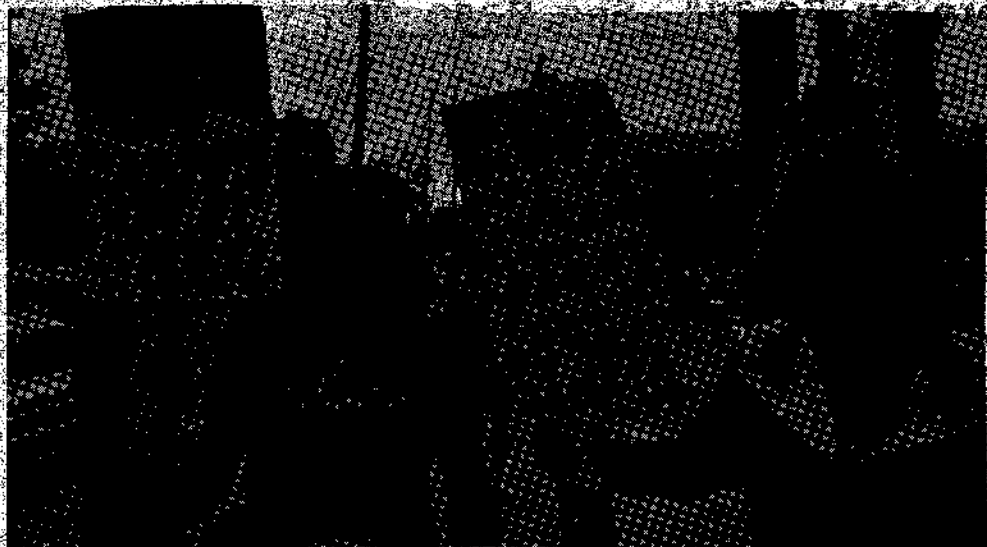
Other questions began to come up. An ex-employee asked if the "Co-op" was an equal opportunity employer. (Through their forty years of "service" to the community, have they ever hired a black person?) How did they manage to keep a private plot of land right in the middle of campus? Did the "Co-op" actually sell some books at higher prices than the publisher's suggested retail? One student actually brought a complaint to the SA Consumer Affairs Union that he had purchased the book *All the President's Men* at the "Co-op," and when he got home and took the price label off he found that the publisher's suggested retail price was more than \$1.50 less than the "Co-op's" price.

On August 25, 1975, a group of students assembled for an informational picket in front of the "Co-op" Bookstore. The picket informed students that the "Co-op" was not a student-to-student book co-operative; that students could acquire almost all of their school supplies cheaper elsewhere, and that book return policies were more favorable to students at any of the other bookstores in the community.

Many businesspeople would contend that an informational picket could be detrimental to sales profits, and most would make some sort of an effort to accept suggestions, such as requests for a more lenient book return policy.

Actually, what alternative is there to compromising with the dissatisfied students, if you want them to disassemble and go home? There is one alternative: arrest the SA Consumer Director who is standing outside passing out the price survey. On what charge? Threatening the life of an employee, what else? Why? Well, because the picketers would have to leave the store to run around town digging up bond money, which is quite a healthy sum in the case of a felony. Was the action of the "Co-op" in having SA Consumer Director Geoff Kolasa arrested and charged with a felony successful in breaking up the informational picket? Yes! Did the State find Kolasa guilty of acting in such an unreasonable manner as to alarm and disturb an employee of the "Co-op"? It did not take the jury longer than 30 minutes to see through conflicting and non-specific testimonies, and render a verdict of not guilty.

Has justice prevailed? Well, since the bogus charge of intimidation broke up the picket, burdened Kolasa with court costs and lawyer fees (even though he was found not guilty), and forced Kolasa to spend much time and effort establishing his innocence, no, justice has not prevailed. Although the question of SA Consumer Director Geoff Kolasa's good faith has been answered, there are still half a dozen questions about the "Co-op's" good faith remaining unanswered.



Pickets at the "Co-op" last Aug. At right is Geoff Kolasa, who the "Co-op" had arrested on a phony intimidation charge.

# Foreign Students, and Their CIA Link

Since the prospective foreign student, Marguerite Semprez, asserts that she has \$2,000 coming from the "Co-op" (see the Certificate of Financial Resources), and since she lists this \$2,000 under "awards or scholarships from other agencies," a Post reporter went to the ISU financial aid office to inquire about the "Co-op" Bookstore's scholarship fund.

The ISU office had no record of any "Co-op" Bookstore scholarships. But they wouldn't necessarily have a record, office workers said, if the "Co-op" gave the money directly to the student.

## Simon's sore

A Post reporter interviewed Herbert Simon, a counselor in the ISU Admissions Office. Simon views the Certificates of Financial Resources that prospective foreign students fill out. The reporter wanted to ask "How many times have you seen 'Co-op Bookstore' appear on these forms?" That simple question--or maybe the interview itself--made Simon so uptight that his primary goal in the conversation was to end it. Simon even asked if he was being recorded (he wasn't). Simon said he'd never seen the "Co-op" mentioned on one of the Certificates. But Simon has worked at ISU Admissions only since August, 1975. The Semprez papers are dated 1974.

A Post reporter phoned Dr. Venerable, head of ISU Admissions, to find out what it means to "sponsor" a foreign student. Venerable said "sponsor" a student means supporting the student, or paying the way for him or her. Dr. Venerable said he had never heard of any students sponsored by the "Co-op" Bookstore. The Admissions Department chief said he felt sure that if a prospective student had put the "Co-op" Bookstore down as a sponsor, then it would be brought to his attention, "because it would be unusual." Similarly, Dr. Venerable said he would have been notified if a foreign student applying for admission had put "Co-op" Bookstore down on the Certificate of Financial Resources.

Yet somehow, these documents reproduced here--application papers of a Laotian resident claiming to be sponsored by the "Co-op" Bookstore--slipped through the ISU Admissions Dept. without Dr. Venerable seeing them. Or, maybe due to last year's turmoil of the University's internal investigation of the Admissions Dept. (caused by the "Co-op" and its CIA links), perhaps officials would rather forget that the "Co-op" is anything more than a bookstore.

## More on "Co-op," See Page 20

A Post-American reporter interviewed Bill Yarger, owner of the "Co-op" Bookstore, and son of the ex-owner and ex-CIA agent.

At first Yarger said he'd never heard of a woman named Semprez. He also said it was not very likely the arrangement through the store would have been made for financing Ms. Semprez's education without him knowing about it.

But the "not very likely" happened.

## Yarger's jumpy

Some arrangements were made without Bill Yarger knowing about it. He had to put the Post reporter on hold while he conferred with another person, who apparently was the elder Yarger.

Returning to the phone, Bill Yarger said that Ms. Semprez was "given some assistance on forms," but was never promised any financial aid. Yarger said Ms. Semprez's visa was turned down, and that his father said she was in France.

The Post reporter pressed Yarger about what kind of assistance the "Co-op" owners gave Ms. Semprez on her paperwork. After a bit of conferring, Yarger said all his family did was ask ISU to send Ms. Semprez a catalog.

Yarger added that if the CIA had been behind the whole thing, they would also have arranged a visa for Ms. Semprez. (Of course, only the Yargers have told us that she was denied a visa.)

The Post reporter explained that Ms. Semprez put on her application forms that the "Co-op" was going to give her money and a summer job.

Yarger did more conferring with people in the room with him. He came back and said no commitment was made for a job, and that she didn't need financial assistance.

When asked what kind of position Ms. Semprez's family had, Yarger said it was "none of your business."

## Dad's generous

"Is she a friend of the family?" the reporter asked.

Yarger didn't reply to that directly, but said that his father was very generous, and that if he chose to help someone, that was his prerogative.

And that's the case most of the time, when someone wants to help someone. But when you are someone out of the ordinary, like a former agent of an Agency whose international shenanigans are shocking Congressional committees every day, your actions (and your generosity) are subject to more scrutiny. People wonder more.

People might wonder why there are reports that the elder Yarger had been picking up applications for foreign students at ISU in mid-1974. One such time, the Post-American has been told, Yarger took care to make sure that the Certificate of Financial Resources was contained in the application. "I'm going to sponsor a foreign student," he was overheard saying.

People might wonder why a woman on the other side of the world would completely make up a story about how the "Co-op" Bookstore was going to give her \$2,000 and a summer job.



Office of Admissions, Bloomington, Normal (309) 432-2181

## CERTIFICATE OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

**GENERAL INFORMATION:** You are required to certify that you will have available the sum of \$3000 for your first academic year at Illinois State University, exclusive of travel expenses. In computing your resources, you should bear in mind that international students are rarely allowed to work during their first academic year in the United States, except during the summer. If you are a married male student and plan to bring your wife and family, a proportionately larger amount must be certified, on the basis of at least an additional \$1,000 for your wife and \$500 for each child. You should not plan to have your wife work, since most visas would cover this country on a F-2 visa which does not permit employment.

I, Marguerite SEMPREZ, certify that the total amount of money that I have available for my first academic year of study at Illinois State University is \$12,123.00 (Please express this amount in U.S. dollars.)

Source: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Family  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Friends or Relatives  
6,143.00 Personal Savings  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Your Government

2,000.00 Awards or Scholarships from other agencies (Please specify) Co-op Bookstore  
North, Illinois 61761  
2,000.00 Other Summer Employment (Please explain)

TOTAL 10,123.00

If you plan to come to the United States alone, check here . If you plan to bring dependents, check here  and indicate which dependents: \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify that the information furnished above is a true and accurate statement to the best of my knowledge.

DATE: 10 November 1974

SIGNATURE: [Signature]

ADDRESS: [Address]

These ISU Admissions documents show the "Co-op" Bookstore's involvement with a Laotian student. Above, Marguerite Semprez says she will get \$2,000 in direct financial aid, plus \$2,000 from a summer job (presumably from the "Co-op.") Below, Ms. Semprez says the "Co-op" will sponsor her. Until recently, "Co-op" founder Orval Francis Yarger was a CIA Agent in Southeast Asia. (Sorry about the fuzzy reproduction; the camera catches a shadow from the xerox.)

Vientiane, 25 November, 1974

From: Marguerite SEMPREZ  
 P. O. Box 577  
 VIENTIANE - Laos

To: Director of Office of Admissions  
 Henry Bill  
 Illinois State University  
 Normal, Illinois 61761

Dear Sir,

Before sending you my application form, I wish you can supply me with the following informations:

1) I am 35 and French nationality. I have studied in French high school in Cambodia to grade 3rd, which is equivalent to grade 9 of American schools. The major I am applying for will be "Education and Language", major CE. Shall I be able to prosecute these studies as a degree student at Illinois State University?

2) As I left school in 1975, the school is no longer in possession of my school records. Can this document be replaced by a school certificate?

3) I will take the test of English as a Foreign Language on November 25th in Vientiane, Laos, where I am living and the test score report will be sent to you. What are the other tests required by Illinois State University besides ACT test and where can these tests be taken?

I will be sponsored by the Co-op Bookstore in Normal.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

# "CO-OP" BOOKSTORE ATTEMPTS TO INTIMIDATE FREE PRESS

Of all the tactics used over the years to hamper or stop distribution of the Post-American, the method employed in front of the Co-op Bookstore late in November is one of the most creative.

Co-op owners haven't been too happy that we placed one of our vending boxes right in front of their store.

Co-op owners were much happier seeing that vending box in the middle of a huge ball of snow in the street after the Thanksgiving snowstorm.

Whoever plowed the Co-op's sidewalk also plowed the Post-American vending box.

Luckily, the snow melted in a couple of days. The snow had frozen solid around the vending box. The machine emerged unharmed.

We tried to find out who plowed the Co-op's sidewalk that day, but Co-op owners aren't being very friendly about it.

At first Co-op owners wouldn't even identify themselves.

A Post worker wound up speaking with Orval and Bill Yarger, neither of whom would reveal who plowed their sidewalk.

Both Co-op owners said that they didn't order the Post machine plowed into the street, but Bill

Yarger said that it amused him.

Both Co-op owners said that the best way to prevent the plowing happening in the future is to just move the machine away from their store.

They claimed they were not threatening, but they both said that the machine would probably be plowed into the street again unless it was moved.

(The Post-American has given the most thorough coverage to the Co-op's many troubles over the past couple years: the CIA/AID connection expose and the resultant protest march in 1973, spray painting on the building, internal investigation in ISU offices, student pickets, etc. Confusing cause with effect, the Co-op management likes to blame all these troubles on the Post-American.)

With the Co-op's hostility toward the paper, they do have a motivation for attempting to suppress its distribution. The Post worker who visited with the Co-op owners interpreted their remarks (saying the vending box would probably be plowed into the street again if it remained in front of the store) as threats.

This intimidation of the freedom of the press is similar to the Co-op's bully tactics in dealing with freedom of speech last fall, when the store had a picketer arrested on a phony charge.

Despite 30 years of government "service" to the



**A CHILLING EFFECT** on First Amendment rights. Plowed into the street into a frozen ball of snow, the Post-American vending machine survived. "Co-op" Bookstore owners predicted the machine would wind up in the street again unless we move it away from the bookstore.

FBI, the CIA, and AID, Orval Francis Yarger and his sons have a strange contempt for the basic American freedoms of speech and press.

## MORE ON UNEMPLOYMENT



Crowded lines at unemployment office.

Despite the rosy statistics that the Pantagraph will print about area unemployment, quite a few people are still stuck without work.

On Saturday, December 14, a Post reporter noticed a long line outside of the Illinois State Employment Service office on W. Washington St. Most of the people were from the Quasar plant in Pontiac, which has, according to one person in line, completed its layoffs and is completely shut down. The layoffs at Quasar affected about 400 persons and surely contributed nothing to the Christmas season for these people.

People said they were signing

up for cards (to be eligible for unemployment compensation). One woman told the Post-American that she had to come to the Employment Service twice before she could be eligible for unemployment. Another man, originally from Texas, said, "There were two places in Pontiac where I thought I could get a job welding, but one place is bankrupt and the other is laying people off. This is the longest I've ever seen the line."

State and federal officials may claim that the worst of the recession is over; the people who have to put up with area firms that are bailing out would tell a different story.

Tom Pain

**THE NEW**

**Sugar Creek Book Co-op**

**at Divinyl Madness Records**

**115 North Street Normal**

**Is Coming.**

**IS HERE!**

**used books 25¢**

New Stock

More Books

**ATTENTION SUPERMARKET MANAGERS AND GROCERY STORE OWNERS!**

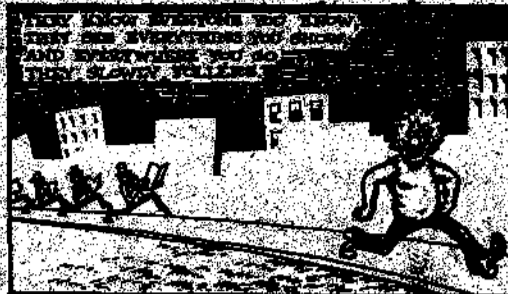
**...OUR NEW PRICE STAMPER IS NOW AVAILABLE.**

**THE SPECIAL INKS FADES EACH TWENTY MINUTES..**

**TO REVEAL YET ANOTHER NEW, HIGHER PRICE!**

**IT'S A "MUST" IN TODAY'S "GROWING" ECONOMY**

# COMIX REVIEW



One of Shelton's political cartoons.

## Freak Brothers No. 4

I'm writing this review the day after Xmas, and I'm thinking about the various manifestations of hedonism in this country.

In such a cynical frame of mind, I feel well-equipped to latch onto this latest entry in underground comics' best-selling series.

The cover title of this fourth Freak Bros. entry is Brother, Can You Spare 75¢ for the Furry Freak Brothers? which, of course, is supposed to conjure up images of the Great Recession. The cover, with the three brothers standing at the head of a huge welfare line, fits in with the title--until one takes a second look and realizes the three are sniffing coke.

Where I come from, the cost of coke ain't nothing to sneeze at.

Once Gilbert Shelton drew a very funny cartoon character named Wonder Wart Hog. He drew the character for years, and I remember reading the strip in diverse magazines: Help!, some drag cartoon book called something or other, and early Zaps. The Wart Hog strips were satirical, gross (generally, by pre-underground standards--until his appearance in Zap 5) and hilarious.

Those early strips are being reprinted now, and while Shelton's current work is better drawn and more smoothly written, I prefer Wonder Wart Hog to the Freak Brothers.

Put it this way: Gilbert Shelton is capable of drawing some of the funniest satire around. His "Believe It or Leave It" from Zap Comix still seems pertinent, though some of the events referred to (Vietnam, Lyndon Johnson) have passed from our general consciousness.

By comparison, many of his Freak Brothers strips are trifles--amusing cartoons about a trio of guys into dope and screwing women and little else. Often, within this limited focus, the strips are funny.

If ideologically questionable.

(But then I find "Little Annie Fanny" funny, though Lord knows that strip is ideologically repugnant to me.)

If Shelton gave his characters more depth, I'd be happier. Outside of their regular dope-related tiffs with the law, the brothers are seldom shown responding to very much. (Their attitude towards women is stylishly oppressive, but then who can blame them when the only women Shelton draws are lush-bodied, mindless tesny boppers?) The Freak Brothers may be freaks, but we don't know the context that got them that way.

I'm not being over-literary here. Because of Shelton's superficial characters, many of the Freak Brothers strips seem little more than an endorsement of hedonism, i.e. taking dope, freely screwing and taking off your clothes, and "doing your thing." Because we don't even know the kind of life the Freaks are fleeing in their excessive life-style, we have little to contrast them to except cops.

And, neck, practically anybody can be contrasted to cops.

So, the life-style of the strip makes no statement and I want it to. Is that any reason to criticize the Freak Brothers?

Well...Like I said earlier, once upon a time Shelton wrote comic stories that were fully as funny as the Freak Brothers that also made some very clear-cut satirical statements. That's no mean feat. I'd like to see him doing it more today.

(Equal time review: the above column says little about the new book it purports to be reviewing--which is hardly fair.

Let me say that at least four pages of the book are explicitly political and funny and that two long stories--one a nice parody of the Don Juan mythos--are included.

Let me also say that I love cats and Fat Freddy's Cat cartoons. There are a lot of these in the book.

Let me finally say that Shelton has an illustrating collaborator on this book, Dave Sheridan, and that he wields a vicious pen, particularly in the hallucinogenic part of the Don Juan story.

Let me also say I enjoyed reading the book--perhaps if it weren't the Xmas season I wouldn't be so uncharitable.)

--BS75

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# WALKER PALS WITH CRIME BOSS

At four o'clock in the afternoon of December 2, 1974, Galesburg Police began a series of cross-town raids, confiscating nearly a quarter of a million dollars' worth of gambling equipment. The detectives took almost all night to haul it in and inventory it.

The assorted pull tabs, punch boards and tip boards were found at Galesburg Cigar Company, 79 S. Chambers St., storage rooms in the Hotel Custer used by Galesburg Cigar, and at 10 Circle Drive, home of Warren "Boss" Blythe, the owner of Galesburg Cigar. Arrested with Boss Blythe was his son Risk, and a cigar store salesman, James Ziegenhorn.

Boss Blythe eventually pleaded guilty to an amended charge against his company, listing him as an officer of the corporation, and was fined a mere \$300. Possession of gambling equipment is a Class A misdemeanor, and could have landed Blythe in jail for 364 days. The Galesburg Police investigation that led to Blythe's arrest triggered subsequent investigations by the FBI and the Illinois Department of Revenue. These investigations were suddenly terminated, and no one wants to say why.

As the summer months went by, and the cigar store owner's amended conviction faded from memory, a new political group arrived on the Illinois political scene: The Independent Democratic Action Club (IDAC). Filed with the State Board of Elections on August 20, 1975, as a state political committee formed to operate in Knox, Fulton, Warren, Peoria, Henry, Stark and McDonough Counties, it is basically a creature of Galesburg and surrounding small towns.

The officers of this organization are: Chairman, Warren Blythe; Administrative Assistant, John J. Cox; Executive Vice-President, J. Selkirk; Treasurer, Helen Potter; and Secretary, Catherine Kramer.

Boss Blythe's role as chairman is self explanatory. He is the very life and breath of this small group.

At the August 18th IDAC meeting in the basement of Galesburg's American Legion Club, the Boss bragged how illegal gambling could be done with immunity from the Knox County Sheriff Rayder Peterson as a club fundraising device. Hearing Blythe make these arrogant remarks was a recent opponent of Sheriff Peterson, Eugene "Gene" Kennedy, who lost badly in the general election as an independent candidate. Kennedy is the owner of the Knotty Pine Bar in Wataga, Ill. The Knotty Pine is notorious as a local gambling location in the near past, and is also a well-known watering hole for the Sheriff's office.

Blythe's administrative assistant, John Cox, is Galesburg's only private detective licensed by the state, and is an alleged heavy gambler who is said to have lost a large sum of money in a single dice game recently in Wataga.

The IDAC secretary Catherine Kramer is well qualified for her post. She used to run a library of sports, operating the Galesburg American Opinion Library out of her living room at 737 Maple until two years ago, selling a wide assortment of John Birch Society propaganda.

The stated purpose of IDAC is "geared at putting fun and involvement back into politics." IDAC is true to its word; at the August 18th meeting, the primary topics of conversation were drinking and gambling. Members filed back and forth from the meeting room to the American Legion Bar while they decided which games of chance should be fundraising activities.

At the time of organization, IDAC was already committed to the reelection of Illinois Governor Dan Walker, who surprised party regulars by coming to Galesburg on September 5th to attend IDAC's fundraising buffet luncheon at the Huddle Inn Lounge. Profits were split between IDAC and Walker's Illinois Democratic Fund. Monitoring the IDAC for Walker was a bearded Mystery Man. Ever present at the Action Club functions, he plays his role well as silent counselor, the brains behind the Boss. Mystery Man was at the IDAC organization meeting two days before officially registering with the State Board of Elections. He was on hand Sept. 6th for the Huddle Inn Lounge gathering where Walker made his first IDAC appearance. Mystery Man was in Wataga on 21st of Sept. for an Action Club gathering at the city park.

IDAC was back in Wataga on October 28th for Ms. Walker at a "coffee" hosted by Mr. & Ms. Jim Marshall, previous owners of the infamous Knotty Pine Bar, now run by Gene Kennedy.

A more recent IDAC meeting site has been at Bill's Saloon in Galesburg. It seems that a prerequisite for a meeting place has to be the presence of a good supply of alcoholic beverages.

## "HELLO WARREN....HELLO GOVERNOR"

His question clearly stated, Post-American correspondent Mike Richardson greets IDAC guests. At right "Rocky" Rocknoid has his hand on the Governor's shoulder as Walker greets supporters. IDACers like to touch their candidate. It makes them feel more important.

Mystery Man surfaced again on December 9th in Galesburg at IDAC headquarters on South Henderson St. The Action Club headquarters also serves as the Dan Walker for Governor office and was the scene of another rendezvous between Warren Boss Blythe and Governor Walker.

Amateur photographer Bruce Bolin braved the cold for over an hour in hopes of getting pictures of Governor Walker on his visit to Galesburg. When the executive auto pulled up outside IDAC headquarters where Bolin maintained his vigil, Boss Blythe, summoned by Walker advance men to curbside, came forward. Doors opened, smiling Dan Walker emerged from the chauffeured car. Bruce, nearly numb with cold, steadied his camera for the long-awaited shot when suddenly he was knocked aside by a lunge from the overweight advance man who had previously been posing as a parking lot attendant. (Too fat to zip up his jacket, he was incredibly nimble in charging at the unsuspecting Bolin.)

"Hello Warren," greeted the Illinois chief of state, extending his hand in friendship. "Hello Governor," Boss Blythe replied, only one short year after the seizure of his gambling equipment.

Exchanging pleasantries while advance men continued to spoil Bolin's aim, the two sauntered inside. They ignored myself (Post-American columnist). I was carrying a sign asking two logical questions: "Blythe, where did you get your gambling equipment?" and "Does organized crime have a foothold in state government?"

With a determination that would have gladdened the hearts of photobugs everywhere, Bruce Bolin decided to stay on and get a picture when Walker departed. During the cold wait, one of Boss Blythe's bully-boys, Scott Doubet, stepped out of the club building and hollered at Bruce, "Those pictures had better never be printed." Upon hearing that, my reportorial instinct was aroused, "Are you threatening him?" I asked. Walking toward me menacingly, he replied "Yes I am, and I'm going to punch you in the mouth if you don't shut up." At that moment Gene Kennedy arrived and led Doubet back inside, admonishing him to "calm down."

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

"Mystery Man," the ever present Walker watchdog of "Boss" Blythe and the Action Club. He may be a key to the nature of Walker's political alliance.

# WALKER AND PALS (Cont.)

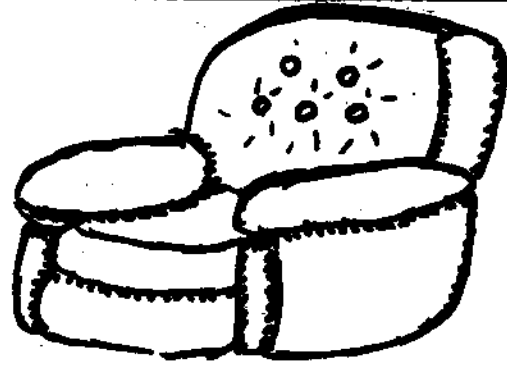
After watching Walker leave, with Boss Blythe patting him on the shoulder, I went to the Police station to report the threat against myself. I reported the intimidation to the duty officer, Ralph Sargent, who immediately proceeded to IDAC headquarters to question Doubet. The arrival of a uniformed officer at the Action Club gathering created a sensation that Boss Blythe and his hatchet man John Cox immediately tried to downplay.

The Boss, John Cox, and Scott Doubet contrived a story to get bully-boy off the hook. Blythe and Cox were not even present to hear the threat, as they both were inside tagging along behind Walker as he circulated through the crowd. Their lies worked, and Sargent returned to the Police station, his investigation stymied.

The question that remains (aside from the two unanswered questions on the picket sign) is why does the first family of Illinois kowtow to a band of liars, gamblers, alcoholics, hoodlums, and influence seekers? If Walker is as committed to honesty in government as he says he is, why would he allow himself to be wined, dined, and used by such an unsavory lot of characters?

--Mike Richardson,  
Galesburg Correspondent

# DEL'S USED FURNITURE

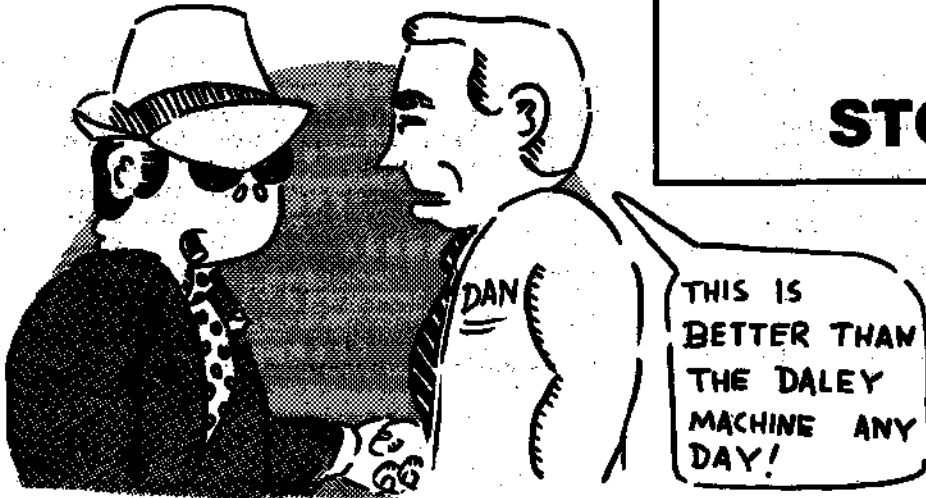


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### STOP AND \$AVE



# D.A. Ignores Assault

On December 9, 1975, at the headquarters of the Independent Democratic Action Club, IDAC, in Galesburg at about 7:00 pm, Warren "Boss" Blythe obstructed justice. He lied to Police officer Ralph Sargent, who was investigating an assault and battery complaint made minutes earlier by Mike Richardson, a Post-American correspondent.

While Richardson was parading up and down the sidewalk in front of IDAC headquarters, he witnessed one of Boss Blythe's bully-boys, Scott Doubet, threaten an amateur photographer who was getting pictures of Governor Walker. When Richardson questioned Doubet's remark to photographer Bruce Bolin that "Those pictures had better never be printed," Doubet threatened Richardson. According to our reporter, Doubet jabbed him in the chest with his finger while saying, "I'm going to punch you in the mouth if you don't shut up."

Boss Blythe, John Cox (Galesburg's only licensed private detective), and Scott Doubet lied to Officer Sargent. They told him that Bolin entered the building, refused to pay, and then refused to leave. It was his refusal to leave which prompted them to threaten him to get him out of the building. Richardson was not threatened and tried to jab Governor Walker with his sign, the trio claimed. The facts of the matter are:

- (1) Bolin did not enter the building to become embroiled in a ticket dispute. He stayed outside in the bitter cold the entire time.
- (2) Richardson was physically threatened. Illinois state law defines battery as "A person commits battery if he intentionally or knowingly without legal justification and by any means, makes physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature with an individual."
- (3) Both Blythe and Cox were inside riding Governor Walker's heels at the time of the threat and could not possibly be truthful witnesses.
- (4) Richardson did not try to jab Governor Walker with his sign, nor did he attempt to jab anyone with his sign.

The next day the Post correspondent visited the Knox County Assistant States Attorney, Ray Kimble, to insist on obstruction of justice charges. Kimble ignored Doubet's assault on Richardson, and dismissed the battery by calling it merely "technical" rather than injurious. "Bring me a bloody nose or a broken jaw and I can press battery as a practical matter but not a technical one," Kimble decreed. Apparently the young assistant is more concerned with bloody noses than First Amendment rights. Freedom of press and freedom of assembly were being curtailed by intimidation.

Governor Walker meeting the crowd with Warren "Boss" Blythe walking three paces behind just moments before he claims to have witnessed the threat against photographer Bolin and P-A reporter Mike Richardson.

As for the obstruction of justice issue against Blythe for lying to a Police officer, Kimble, in his infinite wisdom, decided, "Since we don't have a battery charge we can proceed with, we won't go ahead with obstruction of justice charges since they would be based upon the battery charge."

"What about the integrity of Police documents?" Richardson asked.

"At what point do we say you cannot lie to a policeman?" Kimble paused and stated, "Definitely you cannot lie under oath." Other than that, the decision is either the police officer's or the prosecuting attorney's.

Illinois travellers beware! Apparently in Knox County Boss Blythe and his bully-boys have free reign. Lies, threats, and intimidation all go unpunished.



# ALTERNATIVE NEWS

## KILOWATT PROFIT PROTEST

(LNS)--Thousands of Massachusetts utility users have been legally withholding payments of their electricity bills since October 1 in an effort to pressure the state legislature to pass a "lifeline bill" which would force utilities to provide a basic amount of electricity to residential consumers at a low fixed rate. The Citizens Action Program on Energy (CAP Energy), organizers of the campaign, says the bill would lower the average residential bill by between 15 and 50 percent. The withholding project culminates an 18-month long campaign by CAP Energy which has included demonstrations, speakouts, and petition drives. Residential electrical rates vary throughout the state, but on the whole residential users pay 50 to 100 percent more per kilowatt hour than industrial users do.



## Another Mickey Mouse Operation

(LNS)--The engineers of California's Disneyland are now designing an "Oriental Disneyland" for the Philippines.

## What They Don't Know Won't Hurt Them

(LNS)--More than three million workers who built ships for the U.S. Navy during World War II, may have a fatal, asbestos-induced cancer, according to Dr. Irving Selikoff, an environmental health scientist. Though the Navy has known about the asbestos-caused cancer for at least five years, it has kept the matter quiet for fear that a flood of legal suits would result.

## EMPLOYEE HEALTH RIP-OFF

(LNS) (Survival Kit) Considering the way government and business keep trying to eliminate shops employing fewer than 25 workers from Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) regulations, the following facts send a chill down the spine:

- \*\*\*85% of insulation workers using asbestos (found to cause cancer) work for contractors employing 10 or fewer people
- \*\*\*96% of more than 16,000 logging camps have 20 or fewer workers, and the reported injury rate for loggers is 3 times higher than that of all manufacturing employees (the actual rate is probably 10 times higher)
- \*\*\*about 9,000 workers where polyvinyl chloride (found to cause cancer) is produced are in small shops
- \*\*\*46% of all serious violations cited by OSHA are for workplaces with fewer than 25 workers
- \*\*\*small shops employ 30% of the country's work force

## Kerner Conflict Of Interest?

(LNS)--After just seven months in jail, former federal judge and governor of Illinois Otto Kerner has become an advocate of prison reform. Convicted of bribery, income tax evasion, and conspiracy in a stock scandal, Kerner found that "many correctional officers are psychotic, sadistic persons who enjoy stepping on other people."

## IS SEXISM NATURAL?

(LNS)--The president of a prominent state-run broadcasting corporation in Japan has admitted that sex stereotyping is the rule in that company's TV dramas, but it argues that it would be "unnatural" to change this. Responding to a group of women protesting sexism on television, Japan Broadcasting Corp. President Ono Yoshio remarked, "It is perfectly natural that newscasters be men, considering the mental and physical strength required to deal with the bewildering array of news stories that come in."

## END OF THE LINE

(LNS)--One million people in the U.S. have not only lost their jobs but have also exhausted their unemployment benefits, the U.S. News and World Report revealed in a recent issue.

## ASSASSINATION PLOT PARADOX

(LNS)--The recently published "Senate Report on Alleged Assassination Plots," reveals that the US made it clear to other Chilean leaders before the election of Salvador Allende as president of Chile in 1970 that it would destroy Chile, if necessary, to disrupt the Allende government. According to the report, former US Ambassador to Chile, Edward Korry, told former Chilean President Frei before Allende's victory that "not a nut or bolt will be allowed to reach Chile under Allende. Once Allende comes to power we shall do all within our power to condemn Chile and the Chileans to utmost deprivation and poverty." Yet on March 27, 1973, Korry testified before a Congressional Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations that the United States did "not act in any manner that reflected a hard line" in its policy toward the Allende government in Chile.

## COMRADE AUDUBON?

(LNS)--"The conservation movement is a breeding ground of communists and other subversives. We intend to clean them out, even if it means rounding up every birdwatcher in the country." --John Mitchell, as Attorney General (1969-1972)

## UNHEALTHY MAKES WEALTH

(LNS)--A newly released study by the North Carolina Public Interest Research Group shows that not only are the state's major industries maintaining grossly unsafe and unhealthy working conditions, but that state enforcement agencies are going out of their way to ignore the situation. The study found that "76% of the hazards found by federal inspectors had not been found by the North Carolina inspectors who visited the same plant, and that an unofficial quota or limit upon the number of hazards that a state inspector reports is encouraged" by supervisors. "Brown lung," caused by overexposure to cotton dust, often leads to irreversible pulmonary lung disease, and has victimized 12-29% of all mill workers in the last decade, and up to 41% of the workers in the dustier areas of the mills.



## Caution: Breathing May Be

## Hazardous To Your Health

(LNS)--The Kennecott Copper Company is threatening to close down its Chino mines and Hurley smelter in Southwestern New Mexico if the state forces it to abide by emission regulations. Currently, Kennecott belches out about 6 tons of particulate matter a day from the Hurley stacks. The EIB wants Kennecott to install environmental controls which would cut emissions down to about 1/6 of a ton a day. But when Kennecott threatened that the regulations would endanger its presence in New Mexico, Gov. Apocada recommended that the EIB reconsider the ruling and then the board voted to hold new hearings on the economic implications of their regulations. "Nobody ever mentions the fact that more people are affected by lung and heart problems in the smelter than anywhere else," Felix Martinez, a Kennecott employee, said angrily. "And who's talking about the fact that more people died in the smelter than the whole county put together?"

## IMMIGRANT RIP-OFF REVEALED

(LNS) An immigration consultant was convicted for defrauding immigrants without legal papers and sentenced in late Oct. to one to ten years in the Calif. State prison. He was convicted on nine counts of taking money from immigrants, with the promise to help legalize their immigration status, even though he knew that they didn't meet government requirements. He is the first such consultant sentenced to prison for such activities, which many consider to be widespread practice.

# SERVICE BRIEFS

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## TIME TURNABOUT

(LNS)--Immediately after Salvador Allende's election to the Chilean presidency in 1970, Time magazine planned a cover story, and the Time reporter in Santiago filed a story basically sympathetic to Allende's plans. But according to a recent report from the Senate Intelligence Committee, the editors at Time requested a briefing with the CIA, which provided them with background on Allende. After that, the report says, Time wrote a story critical of Allende. Now even the original reporter denies writing anything favorable to Allende, according to the Village Voice.

## CENSORS MAKE MORE SENSE

(LNS/PNS)--Book banners in Brazil are highly paid graduates of the Federal Police Academy. The right-wing military government has 400 such censors who earn roughly \$600 a month, while the average worker earns under \$25.

## KIDNEY CASH

(LNS)--Some unemployed workers have resorted to trying to sell one of their kidneys to get cash, the Wall Street Journal reports. The Kidney Foundation has had 100 such offers recently, says its medical director, from people who "need money."

## LAOS COALITION ESTABLISHED

(LNS)--The Peoples Democratic Republic of Laos was established at a peoples congress in Vientian December 3, when the previous government, a coalition of the Pathet Lao, neutralists and rightists was officially dissolved by its neutralist prime minister, Prince Souvanna Phoma.

## HURRICANE WANTS CLEAN SWEEP

(LNS)--Rubin "Hurricanes" Carter and John Artis, currently serving life sentences for a 1967 triple murder conviction, withdrew their applications for pardons on December 7, saying they want their names "cleared completely" in the courts. It has been more than 14 months since the only witnesses to testify against Artis and Carter separately recanted their testimony. A motion for a new trial based on the recantations was denied by Judge Samuel A. Darnier, who heard the original triple murder trial. The prosecution, now that the original murder case has collapsed, is trying to say that Carter and Artis are guilty of conspiracy. In their recent letter to New Jersey Governor Byrne, defense lawyers pointed out that the contradictions posed by the state's new theory is itself grounds for a new trial because it is "completely at odds with the testimony which convicted Carter and Artis."

## PROSTITUTES UNITE

(LNS)--"Prostitutes, yes--whores, no" "No Sexual Ghettos" "The State is A Pimp" read three of the many banners stretched across the walls of the large Paris meeting hall where 2,000 prostitutes gathered on November 18 for their first national convention.

## DISFIGURED MISFIGURED

(LNS)--According to the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) there were a total of nearly 1,000 accidents they termed catastrophes--accidents in which at least one worker was killed or five workers injured--in the first seven months of 1975. The actual situation is probably even worse--not all on the job "catastrophes" are reported to OSHA, several labor unions have charged, leaving the possibility that OSHA's figures may be greatly understated.

## FISHY PAY PRACTICES

(LNS)--A strike begun September 10 by mostly women workers at a shrimp packing plant in Tampa, Florida, could be the start of a union organizing drive in the Tampa shrimp industry which employs 4,000 unorganized workers. Approximately 125 workers at Tampa Maid have been on strike since the company's offer in September of \$2.10 an hour with no fringe benefits. The strikers have affiliated themselves with the Amalgamated Meatcutters Union.

## TAXATION LAXATION

(LNS)--A study of the 102 largest corporations in the U.S. by the Congressional Joint "Committee of Internal Revenue Taxation" found that the average rate paid by large corporations continued a downward trend in 1974. Large corporations also paid a significantly smaller percentage of their corporate profits in taxes than small companies, the study found. The Ford Motor Company, for instance, with a corporate profit of \$325 million in 1974, not only didn't pay any federal income taxes at all in 1974, but received \$57 million in tax credits which it can deduct from taxes in future years. Individual income taxes and social security contributions accounted for 63.4% of all federal revenue in 1967, but in 1974 they comprised 76.5%. Corporate taxes, however, declined from a 22.7% share of federal receipts in 1967 to 14.6% of the 1974 total.



## IMPERIALISTS: EAT YOUR MEAT!

"Now, of course, the most nutritious food you can eat is meat. It makes for stronger bodies. In the whole history of the world, whenever a meat-eating race has gone to war against a non-meat-eating race, the meat-eaters won. It produces better people."--U.S. Senator Carl Curtis (R\*NEB.), defending the use of diethylstilbestrol (DES) as a feed additive for livestock.

## Guide To Conscientious Objection

(LNS) The Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors (CCCO) has just published a guide for veterans who want to get their military discharges upgraded. The booklet is available for 25¢ from the CCCO Western Region, 1251 2nd Ave., S. F., Ca. 94122, or from CCCO regional offices in Philadelphia, Atlanta, and Denver.

## FEDERAL POLLUTION STANDARDS SMOGGY

(LNS) On Nov. 19, pollution levels in Pittsburgh's steel-producing area reached the highest levels since such statistics were first recorded. Smoke from the heavily-polluting steel mills in the area combined with a temperature inversion to idle hundreds of workers, empty scores of schools, and send some people to the hospital. At the height of the crisis, children, people with respiratory ailments, and pregnant women were warned to stay indoors. Hospitals in the area were reporting increased complaints, mostly from asthmatic persons and children. Many other people complained of headaches, stinging eyes, and choking. Paul Nyden, a Pittsburgh activist who works with rank and file steel workers, said, "The steel companies have been resisting meeting even the minimal federal standards, especially United States Steel. They say that the federal standards are too vague and use that as their excuse for not cleaning up."

## STUDENTS PROTEST ARMED SECURITY

(LNS)--Shifts of up to 300 students are sustaining 24-hour-a-day vigils at the administration building, where a sit-in began Dec. 3, at Chico State University in California. The protest was organized soon after students at Chico State, a Northern Cal state school with 12,500 students, voted 8 to 1 against allowing campus security police to carry guns. But when it became clear that the referendum carried no authority, several hundred students began a sit-in outside the president's office, asserting that they would not leave until the police were disarmed.



## COMEDY REVUE

(LNS)--The president of the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) offered to cooperate on network news stories about the Nixon White House in 1971, according to Variety, the trade newspaper of the entertainment industry. In return, the White House helped to quash a Congressional contempt citation against CBS for its controversial documentary, "The Selling of the Pentagon." According to Variety's sources, three days after the House of Representatives vote in favor of CBS, CBS president Stanton and an attorney reportedly met with Colson in his White House office. During the 90-minute conversation, Stanton told Colson he wanted to be more cooperative with the Nixon Administration, and suggested that Colson call him any time he thought CBS news coverage was biased against Nixon. The entire conversation between Stanton and Colson was tape recorded by a White House aide, and the recording and transcript are currently on file at the White House. The recordings reveal that White House suggestions caused CBS to eliminate its "instant analysis" which followed Nixon's televised speeches, and to eliminate "Loyal Opposition" messages from the Democratic Chairman in response to Nixon policy proclamations.

# Reader Defends Rudnicki

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Dear Post,

In rebuttal to the article regarding Doctor Richard Rudnicki's "clumsy and calloused hands" I would like to express my opinions and impressions of this man.

First of all, I have been a patient of Doctor Rudnicki for 3½ years. There have been occasions when my visits have been quite frequent due to medical problems and never once in 3½ years has he examined me without a nurse present. In fact, I have had to wait for ½ hour at a time on occasion just to get a nurse into the room. I can't understand why Mrs. Turner thinks out of the hundreds of women the Doctor sees that she would give him any reason to see her alone in the examining room.

Secondly, Doctor Rudnicki delivered my daughter and brought she and I through the healthiest 9 months of my life. I never felt so good as I did then, mentally or physically.

Thirdly, your attack on his integrity regarding his medical costs rubs me the wrong way. I would like to give you two examples to back this up. Doctor Rudnicki's yearly blood tests indicated I was slightly anemic. He prescribed iron pills for me and I was to visit him bi-monthly for tests. On one of these visits, I mentioned to him that my sinuses were causing me a lot of trouble. He suggested I go to an Ear, Nose, and Throat specialist. When I told him I could not afford it, he told me that if I would go to the specialist, he would not charge me for my visit to him that day.

My 2nd example concerns a very good friend of mine, who in the process of getting a divorce was running herself into the ground physically. Since she was a patient of Doctor Rudnicki's, I mentioned it to him. He called her and told her to come into the office because he wanted to give her some vitamins. He did not charge her for the visit or the vitamins. On top of that he gave her a part time job as book-keeper to help her to make ends meet. Now, I ask you, does this man sound money hungry?

Regarding the "thing" Doctor Rudnicki cut out of Mrs. Turner, didn't her new physician know what it was he cut out? Talk about incompetence!

As for getting pregnant on the pill, I would say this is a risk we all have to take and if you can read you can follow the directions on the package. The doctor doesn't prescribe how to take the pill.

As for the doctor pretending not to hear men, maybe he was busy and pre-occupied working on the patients he supposedly has so little concern for.

And lastly, as for Doctor Rudnicki's load being too heavy, if a few other doctors in this town were more willing to take on new patients like he does, (especially people who may be in a financial bind), Doctor Rudnicki, "a man who doesn't care" would not be overwhelmed with people like me who do care about him and his reputation.

Sincerely,  
Mary Carlson



# Doctors Don't Get Checkups

Post Note: Here's what Jack Porter said on WJBC's Forum Dec. 29.

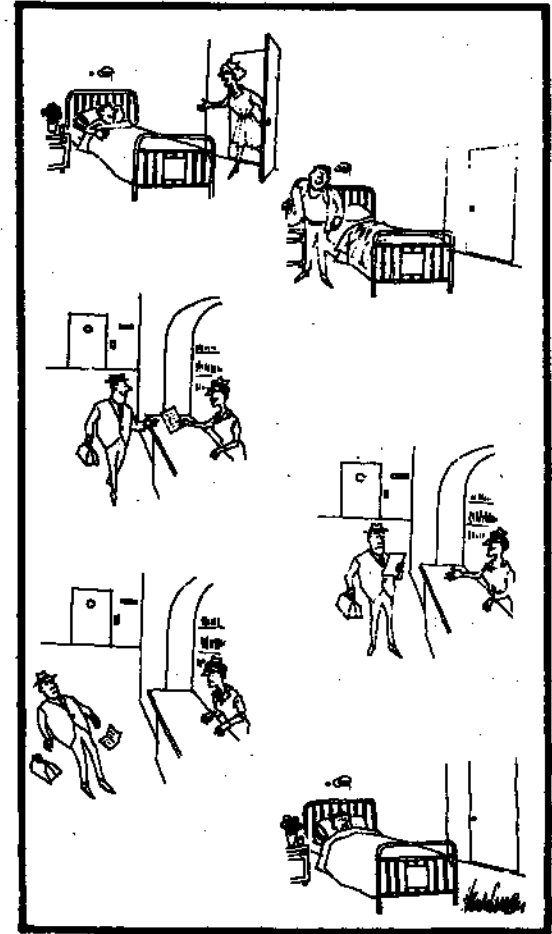
How do you blow the whistle on a doctor? If a patient questions the treatment a doctor gives in one of our local hospitals, how can that question be raised in an effective way? If a hospital nurse receives orders from a doctor that seem peculiar or even dangerous, what method is there of reviewing those orders? Nurses too are subject to malpractice suits, but they must follow the orders of doctors.

In some hospitals there's a regular review procedure under which other MDs go over a doctor's work, in order to make sure that acceptable medical practices are being followed. For example, a surgeon who frequently removes uninfected appendixes would be questioned, perhaps warned about performing uncalled-for operations and finally, if the pattern continues, would lose staff privileges at the hospital.

What would happen in the three Bloomington-Normal hospitals if a patient or family member or nurse felt a doctor was doing something questionable? There's no regular review body within any of the hospitals to take a look at such a case. The hospital administrations refer people to a committee of the County Medical Society. This isn't adequate and it's virtually unknown. Most people who question a doctor's acts aren't going to seek out such a committee. Nurses, whose jobs might be at stake, are even less likely to initiate such an unusual process, and many of them have never heard of the committee. It would be much better to have a regular review which would not single out any particular doctor for scrutiny but would encourage all of them to be as sharp as possible.

Although some hospitals have had these procedures for years, our three aren't likely to. Why not? Because there isn't quite enough business to go around. If one of them antagonizes a doctor, he'll just pull out and take his patients to the other hospitals. That's one of the payoffs of having three hospitals in competition for the patients' dollars, or more precisely, the doctors' favor.

We hear a lot about the cost of malpractice insurance. One reason is that there's too much malpractice. Lack of regular review permits more malpractice than necessary to go on unchecked. Then there are more suits, and premiums skyrocket.



cpf

No doubt our hospitals have regular reviews of their financial record, as they should. Why shouldn't they also have regular reviews of that most important, life and death work that's done by their medical staff?

# M I D W A Y

NEW HOURS  
6 am-1 am

T. SUNRISE

TOM & VODKA 75¢  
COLLINS

W. SOUR

SM. DRAFT/SHOT 90¢

FREE PEANUTS



T  
A  
P

PIZZA  
SANDWICHES  
POOL  
PIANO  
PINBALL

Beat named machine  
Get a free pitcher

LIVE ENTERTAINMENT NITELY

W. Market & Morris Ave.

# Angola's Civil War <sup>27</sup>

# POST-AMERIKAN WORKER WINS IN COURT

In Angola the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola), has gained the upper hand over two rival groups, FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola) and UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola). Most evidence at this time indicates MPLA to be the group most broadly supported by Angolans, as it has been for the last ten years.

The U.S., not Russia, first commenced massive aid to forces in Angola. According to Kissinger aides December 13 in London, the U.S. began aid to the FNLA in the summer of 1974, channeling this aid through its main supporter, Zaire. New York Times reporter Seymour Hersh quoted "an official with access to intelligence about American involvement in Angola" as saying that "large Soviet shipments did not begin until after the United States decided to help supply UNITA leader Savimbi, and further decided at a formal meeting of the '40 committee' to ship millions of dollars of aid to Angola."

The 40 committee is headed by Kissinger and includes ex CIA director Colby. The committee approved all covert U.S. actions abroad, and approved money to "destabilize" Allende's regime.

The Christian Science Monitor quoted "African experts" as saying that the U.S. committed \$10 million before April 1975. Since April, \$25 million in CIA-sponsored funding has already gone to the forces there, and another \$25 million is on its way.

Although the U.S. government did not speak out against Portugese colonialism in Angola and did not consider the country particularly important strategically in the past, it is now very vocal about the danger of Angola becoming a "Russian" colony. This is

despite the fact that the MPLA has struggled for ten years without Russian support, and has always favored a policy of non-alignment and independence for Angola. The MPLA has repeatedly stated its opposition to foreign bases of any type.

Increasingly, African countries are recognizing the MPLA government in Angola. Nigeria, Tanzania, Guinea-Biseau, Mozambique, and Algeria have recognized the MPLA as the legitimate government of Angola. Other nations are considering this move, and the OAU (Organization of African Unity) will consider January 7 changing its position to one of support of the MPLA.

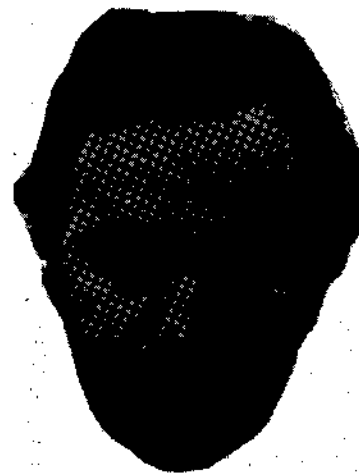
In addition to funds from the U.S., UNITA has received aid and troops (about 5000-7000 so far) from South Africa and aid from Western Europe. South African intervention in Angola has discredited UNITA in the eyes of the great majority of Africa's countries. South Africa's commitment of troops and money to Angola can be explained in several ways.

First, its illegal occupation of nearby Namibia (according to the U.N. and World Court) would be threatened by MPLA's ascension to power in Angola.

Secondly, Angola would adopt a strong stand against apartheid and cooperation with it, in marked contrast to the stand of appeasement and cooperation advocated by FNLA and UNITA.

U.S. intervention in Angola is at least partially based on the probability that U.S. oil corporations in Angola would be nationalized by the MPLA, leaving significant oil revenues in Angola.

Congress recently voted to prohibit further U.S. aid to factions in Angola.



Normal cop Frank Fillipponi, pictured here, had a Post worker arrested for taking the photo while Fillipponi worked "under-cover" at Eisner's.

Arrested November 12 for taking a photo of off-duty Normal cop, Frank Fillipponi, Post-Amerikan reporter/photographer Mark Silverstein gained dismissal of all charges in a pre-trial conference December 15.

Silverstein was arrested on a phony charge for photographing Fillipponi inside the Normal Eisner's store, where the cop moonlights as a plainclothes detective. Fillipponi arrested Silverstein for disorderly conduct, because taking pictures was "against store policy." (But Silverstein had never been notified of such a policy.)

The photo was taken to accompany last issue's article on Fillipponi's overzealous security work at Eisner's.

The American Civil Liberties Union represented Silverstein in court.

At the pre-trial conference, the ACLU attorney, Gary Johnson, never got to say anything. The Assistant State's Attorney listened to Officer Fillipponi's side of it, and then threw the case out.

Silverstein has asked the American Civil Liberties Union to institute a false arrest suit.

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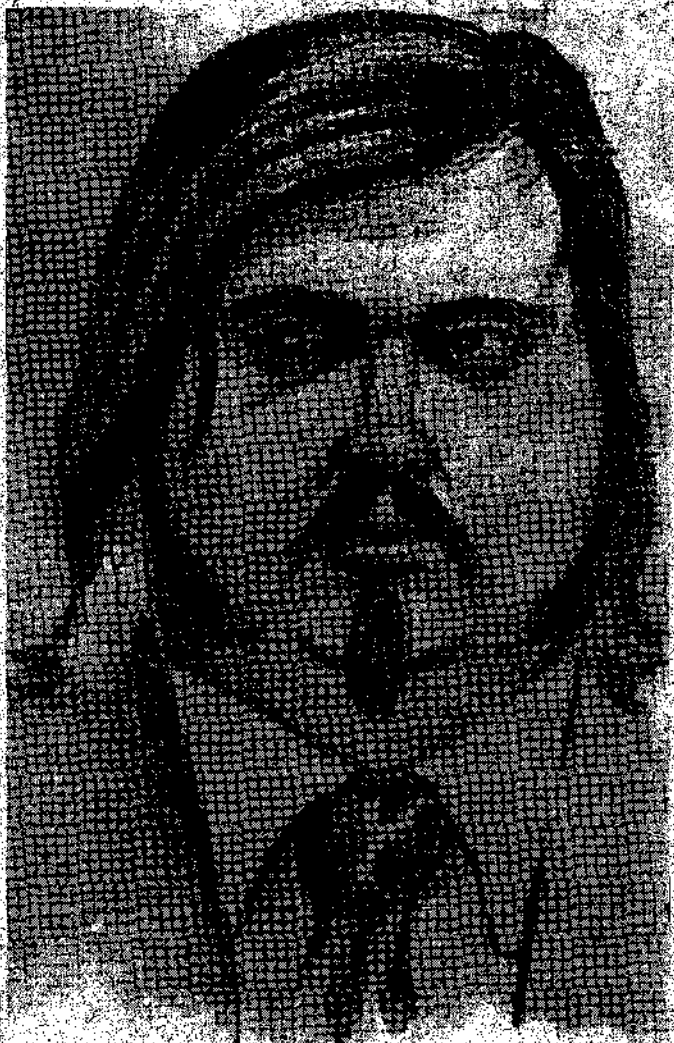
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# Secret Police Round Up 13 County Residents



Above: MEG Agent Ford Conley, drawn as he testified in court in Nov. '75.

Below: MEG "Confidential Source" Randy Wyant. This is his high school graduation picture from last spring. He still looks just the same, according to those who saw him testify in late November.

For the first time since last June, the MEG secret narcotics police struck in McLean County, December 16. They arrested nine people and had warrants for five more.

A Post reporter checked court records on 15 of the cases (some people had more than one count against them).

Of the delivery cases, four were for marijuana, and two were for "delivery of a substance purported to be a controlled substance," which means the substance actually delivered was not illegal. The other 9 cases were delivery of small quantities of "controlled substances" like PCP and amphetamines. There were no charges of delivery of hard narcotics like heroine or cocaine.

The MEG agents making the undercover buys were: Ford Jonathan Conley, Randall Wyant, Dennis Garret, and Robert J. Edwards. Photos and drawing of three of those agents are reproduced here. Most of the buys were made by Ford Conley, who uses the name "Skip."

Randy Wyant, originally from Colfax, is not a full-fledged MEG agent. MEG records refer to him as a "Confidential Source," which means "informer."

"MEG never prosecutes a case in which an informant has made a buy," said MEG head Jerry LaGrow in the Peoria Journal Star last October 15.

Yet MEG prosecuted Jana Oltman in a trial last November, and MEG informer Randy Wyant was

the person who made the buy. Wyant testified about the buy in court, and left wearing a ski mask to avoid photographers.

MEG Agent Dennis Garret testified in the same trial as Wyant. Garret testified that he is no longer employed by MEG. (The one case Garret was responsible for in this latest MEG raid dates from last September, when Garret was still presumably a paid undercover agent.)

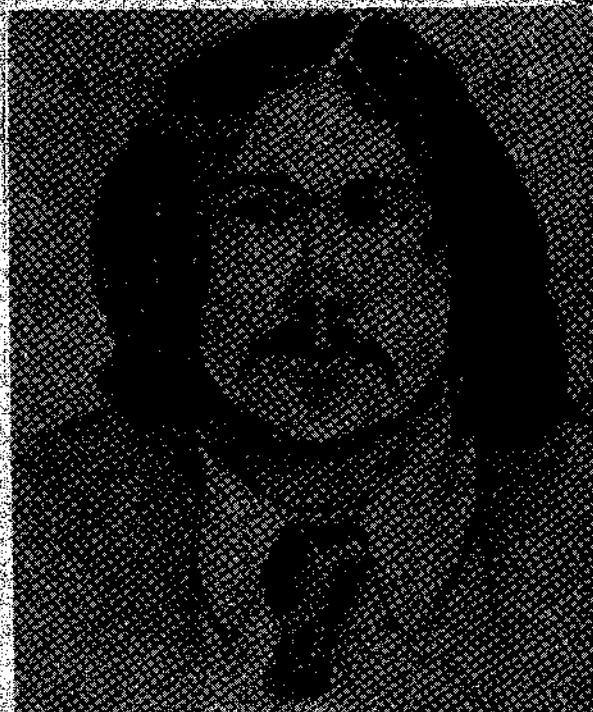
Agent Ford Conley has appeared in the Post-American several times before. Conley pioneered the MEG fashion of leaving court dressed in a ski mask and motorcycle helmet to avoid photographers. Conley couldn't wear a ski mask on the witness stand though, and that's where he was when this drawing was done. An in-depth study of Conley's character appeared in the Post's November issue. The source was an ex-roommate, who lived with Conley a year before Conley set him up on a phony marijuana charge.

Conley goes by the name "Skip," and reportedly tries to buy guns as often as drugs. He reportedly has expressed interest in any kind of guns, legal or illegal.

Robert J. Edwards is a former Peoria cop turned MEG agent. One of the defendants in a \$1 million entrapment suit filed last October by the ACLU, Edwards allegedly conspired with MEG informer Shelby Stiger to entrap Sammy Neal on a phony drug charge. Neal has already passed two lie detector tests about the incident. Edwards has gone by the name "Jed," while playing undercover spy.



Agent Dennis Garret (below and right) claims to be unemployed now. The shot below was taken in Nov. '74. The drawing was done as he testified Sept. '75. He is short-haired now.



7B

## MEG To Lose Undercover Agent

Post-American camera work will soon force MEG chief Jerry "Superspy" LaGrow to give up his undercover work, according to MEG secretary-treasurer David Watkins.

Last issue, the Post reported that MEG executive director LaGrow stayed away from a MEG board meeting because Post-American photographers attended.

LaGrow's superspy mentality makes him camera-shy. He does make "covert" buys, and doesn't want his "cover" blown by a photograph.

In late November, the Monmouth paper reported, MEG held another board of directors meeting.

The Post-American didn't show up, but neither did Jerry "Superspy" LaGrow. The Monmouth paper said the MEG board decided to have LaGrow attend future meetings, even if the Post shows up.

"If that means giving up the undercover work he does, that's the way it'll have to be," the paper quoted the Warren County Sheriff, who serves as MEG secretary-treasurer.

Sure enough, Superspy showed up at the next MEG meeting, held in mid-December. He informed the group that he was working on getting state OK to ban cameras at MEG board meetings.

The Post had tried to attend that MEG meeting, having contacted the secretary of Bloomington Police Chief Harold Besshardt, the chairman of the MEG board. Besshardt's secretary assured a Post reporter that she would notify the paper of the next meeting, but she didn't.

## STEPHENS SHAVES



Usually pictured in the Post with beard and sunglasses, MEG Agent Bill Stephens has a new look: clean-shaven with sunglasses. Undercover Agent Stephens runs MEG's Bloomington branch office.

# MEG Holds Secret Police Summit Meetings



MEG Agent Dean Bacon

The Multi-County Enforcement Group (MEG) holds monthly summit meetings involving more than a half dozen other secret police organizations. Headquartered in Peoria, MEG is an undercover name squad operating in six counties, including McLean County.

The groups meet and gossip about what information their informers have provided them.

A MEG report filed at the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (ILEC) headquarters in Chicago says that MEG meets monthly with the Illinois Bureau of Investigation (IBI), the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division of the U.S. Treasury Dept. (AT&F), the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the Peoria City Police Vice Squad, the Tri-County Intelligence Unit, the Illinois State Police, and "members of many of the area Police Departments."

Purpose of the meeting--held at MEG's secret Peoria office--is to "exchange information relevant to all parties."

Sources of the information exchanged are mostly

informers working for the different public agencies.

MEG has at least (as of July, 1975) 47 informants, plus ten full-time undercover agents.

The monthly secret police summit conference shows that MEG's 57 employees are not just picking up information about narcotics--they are part of a large network of secret police interested in much more than drug information.

(MEG's report boasts of several arrests ultimately brought about by non-drug information coming from a MEG informer, and passed along by MEG to a different secret police agency.)

"The majority of intelligence information is disseminated at the monthly intelligence meetings and is not, therefore, recorded on any permanent or formal basis," the report says. "Sure sounds like a bunch of secret police just chewing the fat about what their informers said." "Incoming intelligence, however, is maintained in permanent files," the report concludes.



Camera-shy MEG agents stroll down Bloomington's Main St. after testifying in court. That's not dracula at left; that's Agent Bill Stephens, whose full face can be seen on the opposite page. At right are Agents Dean Bacon and Ford Conley, whose faces are captured in drawings on these pages. Bacon and Conley work out of MEG's main office in Peoria.



# Danville MEG Loses Funding

The Vermilion County Board voted to withdraw its support from the Danville area MEG at the end of November, a UPI story reports.

"The MEG group has generated about as much crime as they solve," one county board member was quoted in the paper.

The Danville area MEG-- separate from the MEG operating in the Bloomington-Normal area-- is a joint effort of Vermilion County and the cities of Danville and Hoopston. It is one of eight separate MEG units in Illinois.

The Vermilion County Board is the first governmental agency to end its MEG support on the basis of the secret police's criminal conduct.

In October, the ACLU wrote to all 12 governmental units supporting the Bloomington-Normal MEG, asking that funds be cut off. The ACLU charged MEG with a series of "illegal and unethical acts."

The Danville MEG has seemed particularly enthusiastic about the superspy part of their operation. Reproduced here is a semiliterate letter the Post-American received from the Danville MEG outfit. The MEG office is disguised as a legitimate business called "Allied Adjusters."

A Post reporter examined records at the office of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (ILEC), the state funding agency for the eight MEG units. Frank P. Carey, Jr., who signed the letter from "Allied Adjusters," was listed as the operating director of the Vermilion County MEG unit.

The Vermilion County MEG's penchant for super-secrecy has been their trademark from the beginning. A Champaign newspaper report of the unit's initial funding in February 1974 included a brief interview with the Vermilion County Sheriff.

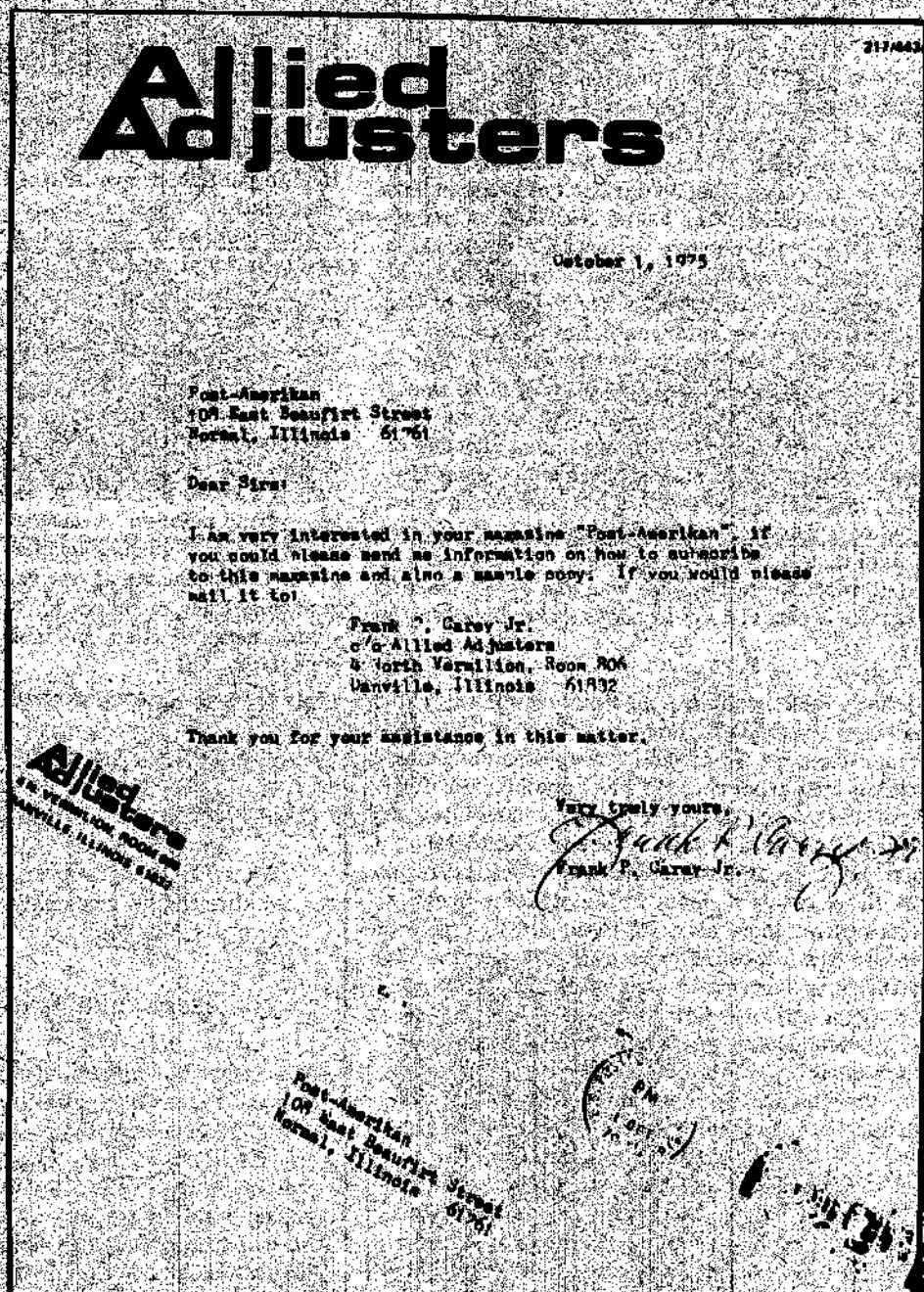
The Vermilion County Sheriff, Jack Clark, wouldn't tell the News-Gazette reporter how many county deputies and Danville police will operate with MEG.

"We don't want too many people to know what we are doing," Sheriff Clark was quoted.

Despite the secrecy though, the Vermilion County board apparently found out enough about MEG to want it abolished.

Losing the \$7,000 grant from Vermilion County means that the Danville MEG will also lose the \$70,000 it gets from the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. If the remaining cities in Vermilion County don't make up the difference, it's goodbye MEG.

And what happens to all the spy equipment they've purchased?



Here's the letter and envelope mailed to the Post-American by "Allied Adjusters" (alias MEG).



ON INJUSTICE:

"Nothing can be politically right, that is morally wrong; and no necessity can ever sanctify a law, that is contrary to equity." (1786)



DR. BENJAMIN RUSH  
1745-1813

Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the most influential persons of his time, was a true revolutionary spirit concerned with the liberation of human potential and the rights of people to self-determination. A lifelong friend of Franklin, John Adams, and Jefferson, and deeply involved in the American Revolution from the beginning, his contribution to the establishment of American democracy and intellectual and political freedom is as great as theirs.

After an excellent medical education in Edinburgh and London, in 1769 Rush returned to Philadelphia and began building his practice among the poor people in his home city, making house calls to patients on the waterfront and in the slums. As agitation increased for the colonies to break with Britain, he began writing political pamphlets, anonymously at first, then signed, outlining English abuses and denouncing political tyranny. He encouraged Thomas Paine to write the book that created the climate for Revolution, *Common Sense*, suggested the title for it, and found a printer for it.

He was a member of the Continental Congress which, following the Battles of Lexington and Concord in 1775, created George Washington as Commander-in-Chief. At age 30, he was the only medical doctor to sign the Declaration of Independence. ("Do you recollect," he asked John Adams many years later, "the penitive and awful silence which pervaded the house when we were called up, one after another, to the table of the President of Congress to subscribe what was believed by many at that time to be our own death warrants?") For a brief time during the Revolutionary War he was Physician-General to the Middle Department of the Continental Army, but he resigned because of the bad treatment he saw given to wounded soldiers in military hospitals. In his pioneering work *Directions for Preserving the Health of Soldiers*, he said that more die from disease than from battle wounds. In 1789, he was one of the leaders in getting Pennsylvania to adopt the U.S. Constitution.

When Rush began his medical practice in 1769, the majority of his patients were low-income people; his practice flourished through his unflinching courtesy and concern. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry (later Professor of Medicine and Clinical Practice) at the College of Philadelphia, which later became the University of Pennsylvania. A brilliant teacher, many of his students became leading physicians, many of them going to the frontier with the westward expansion. During the War (as the first systematic chemist in America) he showed the colonies how to manufacture gunpowder and formed a joint-stock company to manufacture cotton cloth as an American industry--employing 400 women in wartime and introducing the first spinning-jenny to the nation. After the War, his social activism continued: he founded the first free clinic and medical dispensary for the poor; he worked to reform conditions in public prisons; he helped establish Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and was a charter-trustee of Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster. He was a vice-president of the American Philosophical So-

ciety, a founder of the College of Physicians in Philadelphia, and Treasurer of the U.S. Mint.

In the words of L. H. Butterfield, who edited his letters, Rush undertook "a one-man campaign to remake America," writing dozens of pamphlets and newspaper articles "attacking strong drink, slavery, war, capital punishment, tobacco, oaths, and even county fairs, and, on the other hand, advocating beer and cider, free schools, education for women, a national university, the study of science rather than Greek or Latin, and free postage for newspapers."

Rush succeeded in getting the "iniquitous practice of slave-holding" abolished in Pennsylvania. He opposed capital punishment (which, except for homicide, was abolished in Pennsylvania in 1794) and the use of public whipping and putting people in stocks for punishment. He pioneered in urging curbs on whiskeys and strong liquors (drunkenness was a national vice at the end of the 18th century), writing an influential work, *Enquiry into the Effects of Spiritous Liquors Upon the Human Body*. He opposed the tide of public opinion in advocating education for women and helped establish a Young Ladies' Academy in Philadelphia. In response to the statement that learning was "unfriendly" to a woman's domestic character, he snapped, "This is the prejudice of little minds."

In 1793, a yellow fever epidemic broke out in Philadelphia, and thousands died. A mass exodus began from the city. Dr. Rush sent his wife and children away but stayed himself to treat the victims. "I... resolved to perish with my fellow citizens rather than dishonor my profession or religion by abandoning the city," he said. He was stricken with the disease, but underwent the same harsh remedy he was prescribing for his patients (mercury purges and blood-letting), and survived. For 30 years Dr. Rush was a physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, the nation's first hospital. Here he became interested in the treatment of the mentally ill and was appalled at the way they were typically treated. He protested against putting them in cold cells and giving them nothing to do. He pioneered in developing the concept of work-therapy--teaching them to spin, grind corn, and dig in the garden. He felt they should be housed separately and given separate care. In 1812 he published a work incorporating years of observation: *Medical Inquiries and Observations Upon Diseases of the Mind*, which became a classic. As usual ahead of his time, he said here that the mind and the body "are moved by the same causes and are subject to the same laws." His work established for him the title of Father of American Psychiatry.

He died in April, 1813. Thomas Jefferson said of him in a letter to John Adams (the reconciliation of the two men having been effected by Rush some time before): "Another of our friends of seventy-six is gone... another of the co-signers of the independence of our country. And a better man than Rush could not have left us, more benevolent, more learned, of finer genius, or more honest."



WHAT DR. BENJAMIN RUSH SAID

ON EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY:

"Where learning is confined to a few people, we always find monarchy, aristocracy, and slavery." (1786)

ON POLITICAL CORRUPTION:

"Have not our funding system and its offspring, banks, like so many Delilahs robbed the whigs of their revolutionary strength and virtue? War has its evils; so has a long peace. A field of battle covered with dead bodies putrefying in the open air is an awful and distressing spectacle, but a nation debased by the love of money and exhibiting all the vices and crimes usually connected with that passion, is a spectacle far more awful, distressing and offensive."

(Letter to Jefferson, 1813)

ON THE CONTINUING REVOLUTION:

"Patriots of 1774, 1775, 1776--heroes of 1778, 1779, 1780! come forward! Your country demands your services! Hear her proclaiming, in sighs and groans, in her governments, in her finances, in her trade, in her manufactures, in her morals, and in her manners, 'THE REVOLUTION IS NOT OVER!'" (1787)

"The American War is over; but this is far from the case with the American Revolution. On the contrary, nothing but the first act of the great drama is closed." (1797)



CALENDAR  
January

January 1, 1863: Abraham Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing about 3,120,000 slaves in those areas in rebellion against the United States. The total abolition of slavery was achieved in the 13th Amendment to the Constitution in 1865.

Jan. 2, 1920: 500 F. B. I. agents under A. Mitchell Palmer conduct raids in 20 New England towns looking for aliens who were communists and therefore deportable. Homes and offices were raided; from 800 to 1,200 persons were arrested, many of them citizens, not aliens, and many without warrants. Their papers and effects were searched and seized without search warrants; women were separated from their children; people were handcuffed, publicly photographed, some detained & held incommunicado. George W. Anderson, a federal judge, condemned the event as "lawlessness" of law officials.

Jan. 3, 1793: Lucretia Mott, Pennsylvania abolitionist, born. She died in 1880.

Jan. 3, 1867: Anti-Peonage Act passed by Congress, making it a crime to hold a person in compulsory service in payment of debt. According to Justice William O. Douglas in *An Almanac of Liberty* (1954): "Peonage was an institution among the Indians and Mexicans of the Southwest. In the 1860's a healthy, intelligent Navajo girl, eight years old, would sell for \$400 or more. Over 2,000 Navajos were held in slavery. The whites took up the practice of raiding Indian villages and selling the captives. When one of these peons escaped, the U.S. Army would often go in pursuit and return him to his owner."

Jan. 5, 1943: Dr. George Washington Carver, world-famous black scientist, died.

Jan. 10, 1853: Illinois General Assembly passes first law providing for wildlife conservation in the State of Illinois.

Jan. 16, 1883: President Arthur signs the Pendleton Act, creating a federal civil service, and initiating the slow abolition of the "spoils system" for government office-holders.

Jan. 27, 1872: Mahalia Jackson, one of world's great gospel singers, died.

Jan. 28, 1915: President Wilson vetoes a bill imposing a literacy test on immigrants seeking admission to the U.S. Presidents Cleveland and Taft had vetoed similar bills. In 1917, a literacy test was imposed on all immigrants, which in turn was followed in 1921 by a quota system restricting immigration.

# Council Nixes More West Side Development

Bloomington's west side was neglected again in recent actions by the Bloomington City Council. Favoring the construction of park shelters and more beautification for downtown Bloomington, the council decided against badly needed projects for the west side.

In violation of the spirit of federal plans for urban renewal money, the Bloomington Downtown Council sent a letter to the city council which warned downtown businesspeople that the federal government is getting wise to the use of urban renewal funds for downtown beautification, and that the regulations for use of the funds may be restricted beginning next year. The City Council quickly ushered the Downtown Council's request through, even though it meant postponing west side projects.

Donald Tjaden, urban renewal director, had been wary of a cost overrun in the 1975-76 budget because of rising property costs in the Forty Acres area where

urban renewal had planned property acquisition. He had suggested that the city council delay downtown beautification, but they weren't listening. The city council, instead, responded by cutting more west side redevelopment projects.

West side projects that were scrapped included the resurfacing of Monroe St. between Mason and Madison, the reconstruction of Mulberry St. between Morris and Western, the building of sidewalks in the northwest section of the Forty Acres project, and the building of streets and sidewalks on Miller St. between Morris and Pancake.

Such west side project cuts did not go unnoticed. A Park Hill resident, Joan Schapmire, in a letter to the Pantagraph, criticized the city council for not sharing HUD's philosophy that urban renewal money is primarily meant for the removal of neighborhood blight and not city beautification.

Ms. Schapmire emphasized that "every dollar spent on beautification empties the purse that was meant for the rehabilitation of substandard homes and residential neighborhood surroundings."

But Tjaden was confident that all the scrapped projects could be incorporated into next year's budget without greatly delaying the completion of the projects. He estimated a two-month delay in the completion of most west side projects. But again, such projects are subject to approval of the city council.

-----Tom Pain

## Still No Downtown Food Stamp Distribution

September's Post-American contains an article about how the new food stamp distribution center, the Bloomington Post Office near Eastland Shopping Center, is too inaccessible for many food stamp buyers, who comprise 40% of the county's food stamp recipients. The November Post again points out the inconveniences of the Post Office for food stamp distribution, and adds the problem of the distribution time: Food stamps can only be bought from 9:00 to 3:00, Monday through Friday.

On October 20, Jack Porter's guest commentary for WJBC's Forum focused on the same problems. "Who can walk to the new post office? You'd take your life in your hands, and it's too far anyway. If you take the bus, you can get off on the north side of Route 9 and walk across the highway -- sort of suicidal -- or walk from Eastland on the frontage road. Of course, there's no sidewalk." Porter further commented, "The hours of sale are designed for bureaucrats more than for the people who need the stamps. You can

buy 10¢ stamps to mail letters on Saturday morning but not stamps to feed your family."

Finally, on December 12, even the Pantagraph (usually of the let-them-eat-cake faction) carried an editorial saying, "The change in sales points from Peoples Bank downtown to the new post office on the east side has placed an unfair burden on the food stamp recipients who live on the west side of Bloomington."

Officials interviewed about the problem have claimed that food stamps will be sold in the new postal substation in the downtown parking garage as soon as it's finished. They don't say when that will be. They also don't give any clear reason why food stamps aren't being sold in the old downtown post office, which is currently serving as a substation.

Let's get some action out of the bureaucrats.

Let's get food stamps back downtown.

Phoebé Caulfield

## Free Speech & Hearing Clinic Open

Yes, my friends, there is at least one free clinic in town. This is the Speech and Hearing Clinic of Illinois State University. Below is a short description of its services and how you can make an appointment.

The Speech and Hearing Clinic will see people of all ages, from infants to the elderly. The clinic helps those with speech, hearing, or language problems. "That's fine," you say, "but that's like saying a bank is to bank money in -- it doesn't tell you all that a bank does." Therefore, we offer some examples of clinic problems.

One concern among many parents is whether their children are talking clearly for their age; can other people understand their children's speech? Some parents worry if their child repeats himself too often or repeats words when talking. Others think their children have trouble hearing and understanding speech.

If you have a child who you think has one of these problems, call our clinic (see number below). Our clinic staff can check to see if your child's speech is clear for his or her age and can test his or her hearing to see if there's a hearing loss. Also, if needed, we can see your child for therapy consisting of speech lessons once or twice a week. We can also refer you to a medical doctor who might be able to help your child, if necessary.

Many adults who come to our clinic have hearing problems. We are set up to provide complete hearing testing services, including hearing aid testing and evaluation. We also have hearing aid adjustment classes for people who just recently got hearing aids and would like help in adjusting to them. Therefore, if you think you have a hearing loss, just call the clinic for a free hearing test.

Some of you may have friends or relatives who have had strokes and now seem to have trouble talking or trouble understanding speech. We see people with these problems and sometimes can help stroke victims and their families.

Above, we have given examples of several problems we deal with at the ISU Speech and Hearing Clinic. We'll see anyone with these or any other problems with speech, hearing, or language. You do not need to have a doctor's referral. Just call in yourself for an appointment. The address and phone number are listed below.

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211 Patchild Hall - Dry Grove  
Illinois State University  
Normal, IL 61761

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