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The Keep

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Post Amerikan

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INSIDE:

3 SECRET REPORTS; NARC PIX; ABORTION PROTEST; E.R.A.; BEICHS;
FREE FOOD; COUNTY BOARD; KING; V.D.; DAY CARE; AND MUCH MUCH MORE!

Bloomington Normal

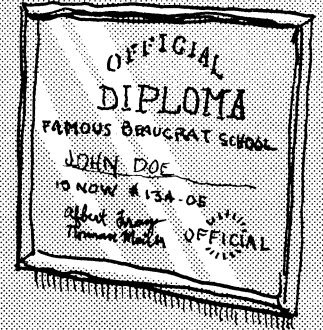
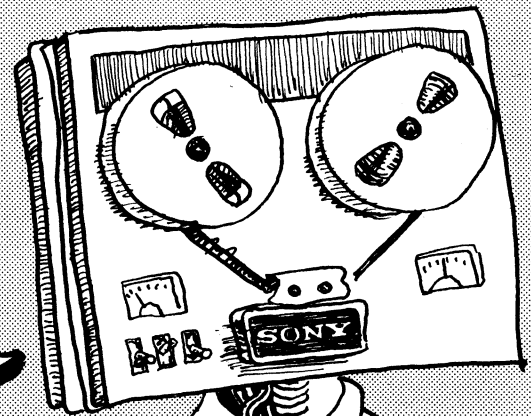
25¢

POST AMERIKAN

FEBRUARY 1976

Vol. IV. No. 11

WE FEEL THAT THE INFORMATION IS OF A NATURE OF WHICH WE MUST ANALYZE IN THIS CASE IN POINT IN PARTICULAR THE IMPACT ON THE PUBLIC OF THE RELEASE OF SUCH DOCUMENTS OF PUBLIC NATURE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE POINT TO BE CONSIDERED OF PROSPECTIVE USE: YOU SHOULD GO CHECK WITH....



Tales from the Naked Bureaucracy, p. 3

BULK RATE
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BLOOMINGTON
ILLINOIS
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.

2

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.

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 829-7908.

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.

MEETING SCHEDULE

Friday February 6.....6:30 PM
 Friday February 13.....6:30 PM
 Wed. February 18 (deadline).....6:30 PM
 Sat. February 21 (layout begins) 11:00 AM
 Sun. February 22 (layout continues) 12:00 Noon
 Friday March 5.....6:30 PM

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

POST SELLERS

OUTTA TOWN

Galesburg: Under the Sun, 188 W. Main
 Peoria: Good Seed, 641 W. Main
 Co-op Tapes & Records, 637 W. Main
 Springfield: Spoon River Book Co-op, 407 E. Adams
 Lake Bloomington: Green Gables

NORMAL

University Liquors, 706 W. Beaufort
 Welcome Inn (in front)
 Redbird IGA
 Divinyl Madness Records, 115 North Street
 Mother Murphy's, 111½ 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
 Hottle 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
 Campus Records, 311 S. Main, Normal

BLOOMINGTON

The Joint, 415 N. Main
 DA's Liquors, Oakland and Main
 Medusa's Bookstore, 109 W. Front
 News Nook, 402½ N. Main
 Book Hive, 103 W. Front
 Gaston's Barber Shop, 202½ 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
 Biasi'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. Allin
 Nierstheimer's Drug Store, 1302 N. Main
 Pantagraph Building (in front)

Rather than naming the countless people who helped put this issue together, this paragraph will just serve to thank them all for their help. THANKYOU PEOPLE.

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 829-1488
 Divinyl Madness Records 454-2521
 Dept. of Health, Ed. & Welfare 829-9436
 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
 National Organization of Women 452-4817
 Occupational Development Center 828-7324
 Project OZ 827-6714
 Public Aid 829-7057
 Post-Amerikan 828-7232
 Planned Parenthood 827-8025
 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



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We carry necessities
for your mind & body

We Hold These Truths...

"We hold these truths to be self-evident...That to secure (the people's unalienable) rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."
 --The Declaration of Independence

This is a story from the Naked Bureaucracy.

There are undoubtedly 10,000 other stories, but this one starts when I decide I want a copy of the Normal Police Department's rules and regulations.

I know it won't be easy because Police Chief Richard McGuire has already told a Post-Amerikan reporter that nobody, not even the mighty Daily Pantagraph, can see those rules.

Apparently, he used to be right.

Carol Reitan, Who has been mayor of Normal for almost four years, later admitted that she has never seen a copy of the rules.

But back to the search.

First, I talk to Carl Sneed, assistant city manager for Normal, at city hall.

He agrees that the rules are public, and he thinks I can get a copy of them from the chief. Just to make sure, he calls the police station.

Sure enough, they do have copies of the rules at the police station.

So, off I go to see the chief.

He tells me -- all the while playing with a subpoena--that although he's not ashamed of anything in the rules, some of the material is privileged and ought to be read only by police officers.

He says he'll give me a copy only if he is directly ordered to do so by the city manager. Baffled, I leave quietly.

I wonder if I'm another victim of those famous credibility gaps. Or maybe it's just that Sneed's phone call doesn't count because he's only an assistant city manager.

Finally, I decide to try an elected official. I call the mayor.

Reitan says she's aware of what's in the rules in a general way but that she's never actually seen a copy.

She thinks that making the rules public might help some enterprising burglar find out the best times to practice his or her trade.

Well. Really now.

She says she'll talk to Sneed.

Then, lo and behold, Sneed calls me the next day and says that he indeed did leave it up to the chief to decide whether to give me a copy of the rules.

Hmmm.

In any case, he now says that either he will personally make a copy available for me to read in his office.

Wait a minute.

He said "either" and so far I've got only one choice. I ask about the alternative.

Oh, yes, if I really want to I can pay Normal to make a copy of my very own.

So, I visit Sneed again, and we determine that at 10 cents a page I should pay Normal \$3.80 for my copy--but that's not the end of the story.

I tell him that when I left his office the last time I had the impression that he told me I would be able

to get a copy of the rules from McGuire.

Well, that's true, he says, but he called McGuire again--after I left, and that's when the game plan changed.

Hmmm.

Then we get to talking about the Post's article on how the Normal police use dum-dum bullets. (Which is the reason the Post wanted the rules in the first place.)

Sneed says the Post article wasn't fair because it didn't tell why the Normal police use these projectiles.

Oops! Sneed's boss, Metromanager David Anderson, had already told the Post that Normal doesn't use hollow point ammunition.

Oh, never mind!

Could he just explain how the Post can print reasons when the chief of police refuses to answer any questions about dum-dums?



Sneed says that in the past the Post has been given information which it did not use and which it distorted when it did use it.

Hmmm.

Sneed also says that not all public documents are open to public scrutiny.

Public documents?

I ask if maybe he doesn't really mean public documents. Maybe he merely means that not all documents produced by public agencies are open to the general public.

Yes, that's fair, he says, mentioning executive meetings and such.

I wonder, though, if people who think the word public excludes the public--in any circumstance--are familiar with the line about governments "deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Take-home Questions:

1. Why did Sneed call McGuire after I left his office for the police station?
2. Did Sneed merely forget to tell me the best half of his either-or proposition when he called me?
3. Doesn't the metromanager know about the dum-dums?
4. What is the best way to find out Chief McGuire's reasons for using dum-dums when he won't talk to you about them?
5. Normal's attorney is revising the rules to make sure they conform with other personnel regulations. Will the revised rules be as difficult to obtain as the present rules? Will any elected officials read the new rules?

Bonus. Would a copy of the rules help your neighborhood burglar?

(See adjoining story for some of the answers.)

D. LeSeure

Sneed Answers Questions

Although Carl Sneed maintains that the story above is not objective journalism, he did agree to respond to some of the questions raised.

He said that administrative documents --such as Normal Police Department's rules and regulations or inter-office memoranda and executive directives-- which are not submitted to public review and approval (through the city council or a similar body) may or may not be released to the general public.

Public officials determine whether to release such materials on the basis of the prospective use and the impact that the document might have, Sneed said.

He said that it was on this basis that Chief Richard McGuire first refused to release copies of the rules and regulations.

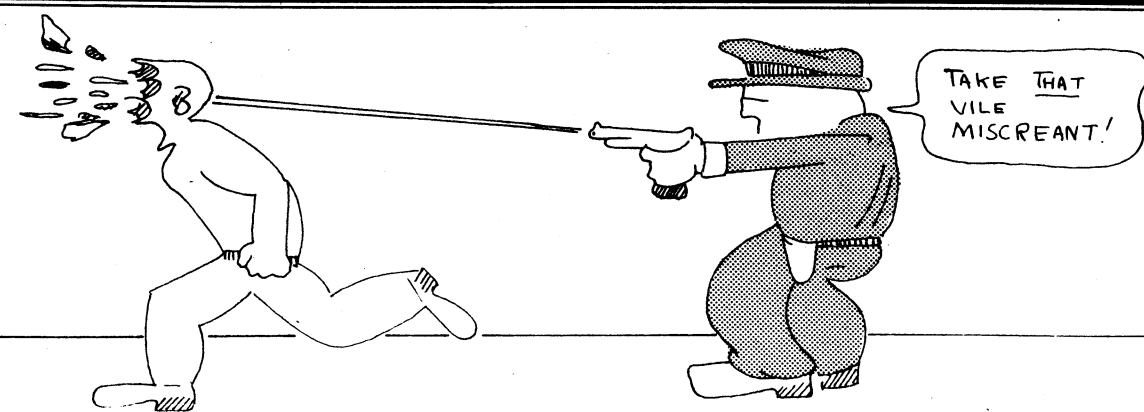
Sneed explained his decision to rely on the chief's judgment--after my first talk with Sneed--basically as a matter of not being sure exactly what release of the rules would involve.

He later decided that the rules could be released.

Sneed also reconfirmed that Normal police do use hollow point ammunition.

Similarly, he repeated his statement that, according to state statutes, the Post-Amerikan is not a regular newspaper.

He feels that public officials, in some cases at least, ought to consider the possibility of misuse of their statements or of materials before commenting on official business or before releasing official information to Post reporters.

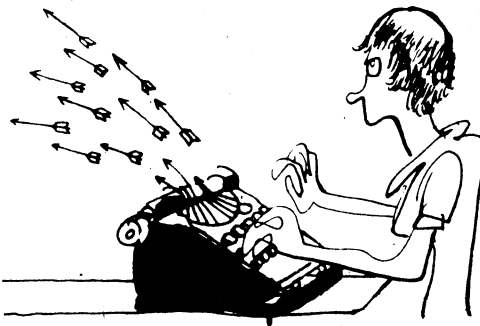


letters.



The Post-Amerikan more than welcomes letters from its readers. Send them to PO Box 3452, Bloomington, and don't worry about the word limit most newspapers have. When a letter is longer than the traditional letter-to-the-editor, we often give it a headline and lay it out like a regular article. So write to us!

4



HOSPITALS ARE SICK

People:

Since writing the article about medical care in McLean County, I found out that someone had misinformed me, and I was not actually in intensive care. However, the other parts of the article are accurate. I was put on intravenous for over 35 hours when there was no valid medical reason for this (a few hours may have been justified if I had lost blood), a large part of my medical expense. Restrictions were placed on me concerning diet (bland), movement, and medication which were medically unjustified, and which neither I nor the nurses had any voice in.

St. Joseph's stated policy is that they give the doctor free reign in having treatments applied to patients, and they have no responsibility for unnecessary treatment prescribed by doctors. What this means, in essence, is that patients are not advised by the hospital of their right to refuse treatment, nor are they given any advice on what is unnecessary treatment; that nurses have no real input in patient treatment, although their experience may be substantial, and they will be fired for refusing to carry out a treatment, no matter how unnecessary or costly; that the hospital automatically complies with the doctor's request for special tests, and allows no patient or nurse input in whether these tests are necessary. St. Joseph's, like other hospitals, conducts chest X-rays routinely on incoming patients, even if these patients have had chest X-rays recently and do not need the tests.

I'd like to see hospitals where patients and nurses have a say in treatment, where the costs of unnecessary medical treatment are closely monitored, where every citizen could have medical care s/he can afford. I don't think this is possible until our hospitals become more democratic than they are now.

Sincerely,
(name withheld)

MORE COUNTY JAIL MISTREATMENT

I really wish there was something to do about Sheriff King. Maybe the demonstration last year wasn't too great because the majority of voters-- parents-- don't trust demonstrators. They have a bad image, and others believe King must be good if people like us don't like him.

I was arrested for selling drugs four years ago and spent time at McLean County Jail. Being the only woman there, most of the time wasn't easy, but they made it worse.

I had previously had a major operation, plus had ulcers. I asked for my medicine and/or at least milk, and never received either. I even begged for a doctor and then my lawyer. I've heard many stories from people I trust to be honest, and there is too much going on there that's wrong.

As a result I'm back at college, majoring in Criminal Justice. Surely people can do something to help prisoners.

A Friend

PRISON COURTS CORRUPT

Dear Post-Amerikan,

Just thought I would drop you a few lines about court systems throughout Illinois. People are always talking about how corrupt the court systems are. Well, the court systems throughout the prisons are just as corrupt as the courts on the streets.

In a prison, you are given a copy of your misconduct report and then put in the hole (a segregated cell) until your court date. The court system in prison has three members (usually a Warden and assistant Wardens) who look at the misconduct report. No witnesses are needed. Just one officer can write anything on the report (which is usually done) and it will stand ten times against an inmate's word.

If found guilty in the court, you are given up to 25 days in the hole, good time taken away, possible shipment to a more maximum security prison, criminal prosecution, and your prison job pay taken away. 98% of the inmates get found guilty. The 2% who get off are lucky.

In some Illinois prisons, an inmate while in the hole is only taken out of his or her cell for three purposes: one five-minute shower every two or three weeks, one hour of recreation every two months, and for visits.

In prison, you get 7½ good days (days off your sentence) for every month you do. If you get a misconduct report, you lose those 7½ good days. Sometimes they take up to 6 months (or more) of good time.

Misconduct reports can range from walking on the grass to fighting. I've had seven misconduct reports since May of '75. On one of them (for receiving underground newspapers and being considered a radical), I received 25 days in the hole. But on another report (for fighting), I only received 10 days. I even remember one guy that got 10 days in the hole for walking on the grass.

If you get busted for drugs (which is an everyday thing), you would get transferred to a more maximum prison, and criminal prosecution. I was recently in a fight, and am now in the hole awaiting transfer to another heavy prison. So you see friends, not only court systems on the streets are corrupt. I guess people are in too much of a hurry to get into the Politics role.

Mark D. Edwards
Box 38 #779
Sheridan, Ill.
60551

P.S. I would also appreciate any correspondence from any comrades out there concerning what's happening around Bloomington.

LEBANON CONFLICT

Dear Post:

There has been a lot in the news lately about Lebanon. However, little attention has been given to the reasons for this conflict. One concerns the present constitution of Lebanon.

Under the present constitution, the President of Lebanon must be a Christian, and the prime minister, a muslim, must be appointed by him. The national legislature must have 55 Christians and 44 muslims, or be 55% Christian. This is despite the fact that currently Christians are only 40% of the population, whereas Muslims are 60%. The conflict is one between those who want majority rule in Lebanon (allowing the Muslims more voice) and those who want to preserve undemocratic restrictions. Unless and until the inequities in the current constitution are resolved, there can be no real end to the conflict in Lebanon.

Sincerely yours,
Dave Burdette

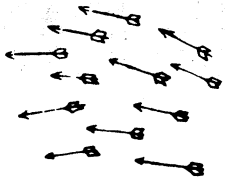
PATH HELPS

A Public Letter to Path:

I would like to thank PATH and the man at PATH who answered the phone when I called. I needed someone to talk to and it was too late to be calling on friends. I needed someone who could be warm and friendly, but at the same time, I needed someone I wouldn't have to face the next day. For that reason, I called PATH. I poured out my heart to this man, and told him everything that had been troubling me. I was able to be entirely honest with him, because there's no reason to lie to a perfect stranger. I didn't have to hide anything from him. I'm not saying it's bad to talk to friends about your problems, but sometimes you need someone who doesn't know you, just so that by your own honesty, you can get in touch with yourself. After talking to this man for about half an hour, I had found out what was the matter with me, and how to help myself get over it. A lot of times all we need is someone who will listen to us clear our heads out. PATH is there for that reason, to listen. If you need someone, I highly recommend them.

A Person

P.S. I would also like to thank the Post-Amerikan for their Good Numbers column because the telephone book doesn't have PATH's telephone number.



HELMET REPLY

This is a reply to the reply of the helmet safety story. I wrote the story in the December Post Amerikan. Ethan Evans (a State Farm Corporate Attorney) wrote another view of the story in the January issue.

Ethan Evans sent the Post Amerikan a copy of the Insurance Institute's study of helmet safety. This informative packet has been misplaced, but I have seen other biased studies by insurance trade associations and insurance companies.

The facts in my story were provided by ABATE, (A Brotherhood Against Totalitarian Enactments). This organization is not made up of big business persons, but instead the members are motorcyclists.

These facts by ABATE are, of course, biased facts researched by motorcyclists.

There can be two ways of looking at any one situation: 1. by the scientist in the laboratory, or 2. by the motorcyclist on the road.

The case provided by my story is that the laws should be influenced by the motorcyclists' studies and results. They are the ones who have to wear a helmet.

I will try to obtain another copy of the facts Ethan Evans sent me and study them.

More later?

Greg Stoewer

Walker Dumps Crime Boss⁵

(Galesburg)

Last month the Post-Amerikan detailed how Illinois Governor Dan Walker was weaving a tangled web of political alliance with former Galesburg gambling czar Warren "Boss" Blythe, 10 Circle Drive.

We told of Boss Blythe's Dec. 2, 1974, arrest for possession of a quarter of a million dollars worth of gambling equipment. The December arrest was followed up by a "deal" in May which allowed Blythe to plead guilty to an amended charge against his company, Galesburg Cigar Co., 79 S. Chambers St., listing him only as an officer of the corporation and fining him a paltry \$300.

Blythe's conviction could have earned him a 364-day stretch in Vandalia but instead didn't even tarnish his name.

Like the legendary Phoenix, rising from ashes of former self, Blythe, conveniently forgetting his brush with the law, formed a new state political committee chartered to operate in Knox, Fulton, Warren, Peoria, Henry, Stark, and McDonough Counties called the Independent Democratic Action Club (IDAC). Just 2½ weeks after IDAC came into legal existence Chairperson Blythe arranged for a fundraising "luncheon" at a Galesburg lounge at which Dan Walker was the drawing card.

In October Ms. Walker spoke to an IDAC gathering in Wataga, Illinois, hosted by Mr. and Ms. Jim Marshall, former owners of the notorious Knotty Pine Bar.

Almost a year to the day after Boss Blythe's gambling equipment arrest, the Illinois Governor put in yet another Galesburg appearance for Blythe at the opening of the Dan Walker for Governor headquarters located at the then IDAC office (now vacant) on South Henderson Street. (See last month's Post-Amerikan for details.)

Monitoring IDAC and Warren Blythe for Governor Walker was a mystery man, Dennis McMahon, who is a central Illinois Walker organizer. McMahon was a "shadow" employee of the State Department of Transportation pulling down \$13,750 a year as a "tech-

nical adviser" until his sudden departure from the state payroll on Jan. 5, 1976. Apparently his state duties brought him to Galesburg often, as he was on hand at IDAC functions at least five times in the fall of 1975.

According to Blythe, IDACers were shook down at meetings by McMahon, who carried patronage lists with him. At one meeting the small group chipped in \$147 for "expenses."

Apparently the patronage lists were more temptation than the Boss could bear, so in September he began maneuvering to get on the State payroll as a field representative for the industrial division of the Department of Business and Economic Development for a tidy \$1,190 a month.

During the time Blythe was jockeying around job seeking, the Illinois Governor was warned twice that association with Blythe would cost him votes in the upcoming election. Unable to land himself a job, Blythe was successful in getting several people hired under IDAC sponsorship.

It was at the Dec. 9, 1975, Walker-IDAC rally that Blythe began to realize the tide was going out for him. At evening's end McMahon made a grab for the \$800 collected at the door, which would have stuck IDAC paying for the food and liquor as well as rent. "They're a bunch of chiselers-they'll take every cent you've got," fumed Blythe about the Walker organization.

Apparently Santa wasn't as generous this year as anticipated, and the irate Boss is said to have written to Springfield on Christmas Day demanding a job or he would close the Walker re-election office in Galesburg. The IDAC doors were locked for the last time on December 31st and then the Post-Amerikan hit the streets detailing the Walker-Blythe connection.

The Walker organization pulled the cord on Blythe when the mountain of public indignation in Galesburg hit the fan following

the Post story. Going downhill fast, Blythe turned IDAC around and endorsed Michael Howlett for Governor even though IDAC had been for Walker since its inception. Blythe described Walker's supporters as, "worms, rip-off artists and political neophytes."

On January 6th, his organization crumbling like a sand castle on the beach, Warren Blythe took to the tavern to drown out the sorrow. Sitting in the Whistle Stop Lounge enjoying a quiet evening drink was Dave Walker, a perfect model citizen, the Galesburg assistant City Manager, respected by many. When the Boss barged in, Walker began teasing Blythe about his failing political enterprises until the remark, "What does it feel like to be on the way down?" so enraged the former gambling kingpin that he slugged Walker in the face, knocking him off the stool.

"I don't think a rational man would have responded in that manner," said Dave Walker later when being interviewed about Blythe. Blythe pled not guilty and is currently on his fourth version of the incident to authorities.

Now that the Dan Walker-Warren Blythe alliance has ended, the question remains: if the Illinois governor is as committed to honesty in government as he claims, then why did he have anything to do with Boss Blythe in the first place?

FOOTNOTE:

With Warren Blythe's small splinter group, the Independent Democratic Action Club, all but dead following a Post-Amerikan expose, the Boss is attempting to stage a comeback by infiltrating the regular Democratic organization. Running advertisements pledging "GOOD GOVERNMENT" is the Blythe slate for precinct committeepeople. Besides Boss Blythe is the IDAC administrative assistant, Clarence "Rocky" Rockhold, former Knotty Pine tavern owner James Marshall, and a Cigar Store employee, Alfred Laswell.

-- Mike Richardson
Galesburg Correspondent

STATE'S ATTORNEY AND CRIME BOSS SHARE HIDE-OUT

(Galesburg) Last month in an article titled "D.A. Ignores Assault," we told how Knox County assistant State's Attorney Ray Kimble refused to prosecute Warren Blythe for lying to police about Blythe bullyboy Scott Doubet's threatening of Mike Richardson, Post reporter, at an IDAC banquet. We questioned his judgement in determining where and when to apply the law. We have found out that Mr. Kimble was merely carrying out the probable wishes of his boss, Donald Woolsey, the tall rugged State's Attorney of Knox County. A recent example of Woolsey's impartiality will illustrate this point.

In the early morning hours of Jan. 7, 1976, Warren Blythe, despondent over being dumped by Dan Walker after a Post-Amerikan expose,

went to the Whistle Stop Lounge in Galesburg to drown out the sorrow and rid himself of remorse. Teasing him at the wrong time was personable Dave Walker, the assistant City Manager of Galesburg. Words turned to blows and Walker picked himself off the floor and called in police who charged the former gambling boss with battery. No one claims to have seen the fight so Blythe claimed innocence and changed his story several times like a chameleon changing colors.

On Jan. 14, 1976, Dave Walker was called to the Courthouse to make his statement to Investigator Don Hulick of the prosecutor's office. What Dave Walker didn't know was

that Boss Blythe was secreted across the hallway in a private office room with the State's Attorney himself, waiting for Walker to give his story and leave. Before the assistant City Manager got out of the Courthouse, Hulick had rushed his statement to the waiting Don Woolsey and Warren Blythe.

Says Dave Walker, "The Courthouse is beginning to look like a depot to me as I get the feeling I'm being railroaded."

Once again, Illinois travellers beware! In the birthplace of Carl Sandburg, lies, threats, intimidation and battery all go unpunished. Apparently Boss Blythe and his band have free reign.



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On-Job Injury Cans Beich

The Beich Candy Co. fired an eight-year employee, Herschel Washington, last June for being injured on the job.

While on the job, Washington attempted to lift a large container of candy off the floor so it would not be ruined. He was the only worker in that area of the plant at the time, and he couldn't get any help to lift it. Picking up the container was too much for Washington's back, though, and he experienced severe pains.

Washington told his supervisor, Charles Miller, about the problem, but Miller didn't think Washington had a serious problem and insisted that Washington go back to work.

The next day, Washington's back pains were worse. When he brought up the subject again to Miller, Miller angrily told Washington that he could leave, but that he would have to have a doctor's statement to get back to work.

Washington went to Dr. Parker for treatment of what Parker diagnosed as a strained back. Parker gave him some medicine for the strain, and told him to stay off the job for about three weeks. Before visiting the doctor, Washington had received a medical release form from Beich's. Following the visit, personnel in the doctor's office assured Washington that they'd send the form to Beich's.

For some reason, Parker's office never returned the form to Beich's. After being off the job for about two weeks, Beich's sent Washington a termination notice. Confused, Washington returned to Parker's office to discover that the form had not been returned to Beich's. Washington retrieved the form and took it to Beich's to correct the mistake.

But Washington never anticipated the run-around he'd get from Beich's. He first approached Wendell Sutton, president of the Confectionary Workers which represents candy factory workers. According to Washington, "The president said it wasn't right, and he talked it over with the superintendent of the plant." After getting nowhere with the superintendent, Sutton approached Ralph Johnson, Beich's personnel manager, who could offer no assistance to Washington. Sutton told the Post-American that Beich's has a standing policy requiring sick or injured employees to return the sick pass to Beich's within five days of seeing a doctor. Sutton also said that Johnson agreed to "study" the problem, and nothing else happened.

In order to make ends meet until he could receive unemployment compensation,

Washington went to the Township Relief office, where a township relief worker also tried to intervene on his behalf with Beich's. The township worker called Johnson to ask about Washington's release, and allegedly Johnson was quite amused about the subject, finally insisting to the Township Relief worker that Washington's work record wasn't very good. Washington claimed that such an accusation simply was not true. Washington said the Township Relief worker wasn't amused, either.

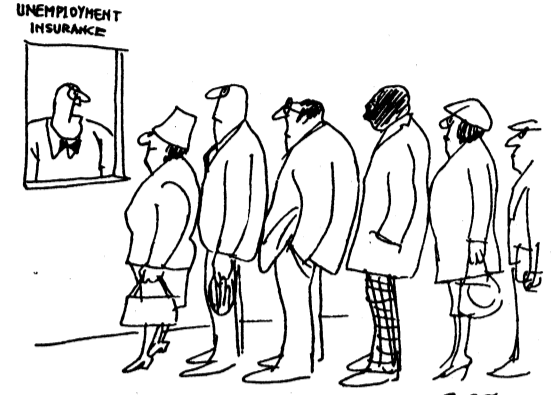
Washington feels he has been discriminated against because, as he put it, "Others have missed time from work without furnishing a release to the company without being dismissed." He also told the Post-American that it doesn't do any good to talk to supervisors or plant management because they are uninterested in workers' problems.

Apparently, any worker from Beich's can be dismissed without real reasons. Washington can press claims for back pay approaching \$4000 as of this writing. But no such action has been initiated by the union in his behalf.

Employee

Ironically, Washington noted, "The union kept sending me cards to pay my union dues while I didn't have a job." But, Washington told the Post-American, he anticipates further action on his dismissal in the near future.

-----Jeremy Timmens



"Go home, I tell you! The recession is over!"

How To Break A Union Shop

Last May three employees of the American Glass Co. at 302 S. Lee didn't go back to work when their contract ran out. Members of the Glaziers Union, with its local and business agent in Peoria, the three picketed at the company for a while. They haven't been rehired.

It seems that Mr. Farina, the owner of American Glass, decided last January that he wouldn't sign a new contract with the Glaziers because he wanted to completely eliminate commercial work. He also probably wanted to avoid paying out increased wages to the union employees.

The Post-American talked with a worker at American Glass and discovered that Mr. Farina and several other non-union workers are now carrying on the commercial work he said he'd eliminate union help to do. Bloomington Glass, on the other hand, reportedly has seven union employees. Of course, Bloomington Glass is a family business, and six of the seven union workers are also related to the family that owns the business.

An (unidentified) source told the Post-American that when Bloomington Glass negotiated another union contract, "the prices were just raised accordingly." American Glass and Bloomington Glass are competitors in town, and having non-union labor in commercial work

will certainly give American Glass some advantage over Bloomington Glass when it comes to cost estimates.

Funny, isn't it, how a union is sometimes just a name, and depending on the situation, it can be manipulated one way or another to reap benefits for a shop owner?

-----Tom Pain



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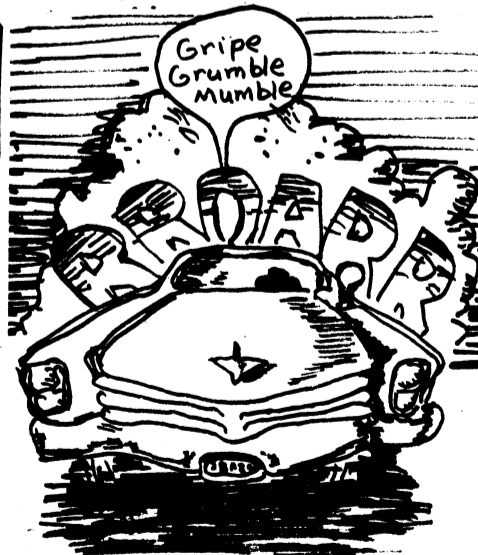
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7

Just recently another case of "who you are" struck close to home when the warden of the Pontiac "Correctional Center"; Fred Finkbeiner, got off almost scott free after ending his pre-Christmas celebration by running a state car into Les' Westside Barbershop in Pontiac Illinois.

Arriving at the scene the arresting officer, Jeffrey Durham, Pontiac Police, wrote out four tickets: reckless driving, too fast for conditions, improper lane usage, and driving while intoxicated.

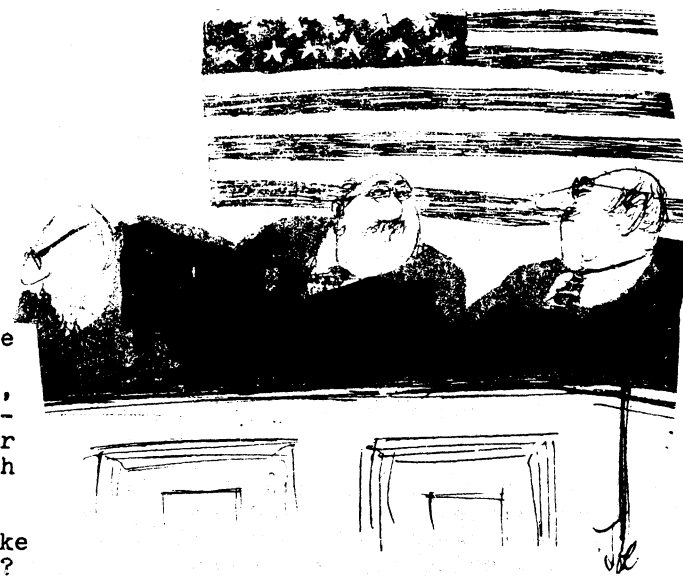
With the speedy system of justice (only 18 hours) Fred Finkbeiner was charged with only reckless driving. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined one hundred dollars and ordered to pay court costs.

One question that comes to mind immediately is why the ticket for driving while intoxicated was not filed by the states attorney. According to John G. Satter, Jr., Livingston county state's attorney, there was not enough evidence. The only evidence you need to prove a person is intoxicated is to give the person a breathalyzer test. That would lead to question number two: Was the warden asked to take a breathalyzer test? According to Satter, Finkbeiner refused it on the advice of his attorney (Harold Frobish, Pontiac). Under the applied consent law of Ill., Finkbeiner should have had his drivers license revoked for a period of six months. Unfortunately for the citizens of Pontiac, Finkbeiner still has his drivers license. Why Finkbeiner still has his drivers license an unanswered question--a full month after the accident happened.

Quick, Personal Service

Satter got personally involved in the case "because I could see this was a case that might be of public concern, and I decided I'd better make the decision on what charges to file rather than leaving that responsibility with one of my assistants." What kind of assistant state's attorney does Livingston county have that can't make decisions on cases of public concern?

Question number three involves the speediness of the warden's case. At first Satter said that the state's attorney's office entered the Fred Finkbeiner case earlier than usual partly because the office "was contacted by the police sooner than in a normal case." After the Pontiac Police denied this, Satter then replied that he was misinformed on that point. "I had assumed all along that the Pontiac Police had called a representative of our office, but they didn't," the state's attorney was quoted as saying. Satter then said Finkbeiner's attorney called John Beyer (assistant state's attorney) about the case. Beyer then went to the police station and asked the police to bring all four tickets to the state's attorney's office the next morning. At nine o'clock the next morning, John Satter slashed away three of the tickets, leaving reckless driving as a slap on the wrist for Finkbeiner.



"Do you ever have one of those days when everything seems un-Constitutional?"

Many people in Pontiac have said that the case is closed and to forget about it. The Pontiac Daily Leader has helped people "try to forget" by not printing any more letters to the editor unless something new develops in the case. This was the only way for the people of Pontiac to publicly express their opinions.

The Finkbeiner case should not be forgotten. If we can't stop the double-standard of "who you are" at the local level, there is surely no chance at stopping it at the higher levels of government.

----D. Semmens

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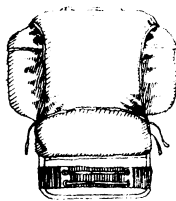
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Class 5 Backex	\$66.00	\$55.95
Class 5 Licheneiger	\$38.50	\$28.95
Class 5 Daypack	\$23.50	\$19.95
Jan Sport Cascade II	\$45.00	\$33.95
Jan Sport Cascade I	\$60.00	\$41.95
Jan Sport Scout I	\$58.00	\$39.95
Camp Trails Daypack	\$14.25	\$ 8.95

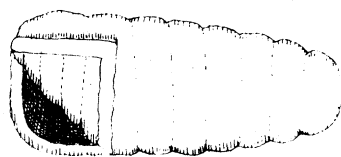
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MT-10 Wasatch 75 model	\$59.95	\$43.98
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MT-10 Teton (hvy. hiking)	\$79.95	\$59.95
Barefoot Boot (one size)	\$65.00	\$29.50

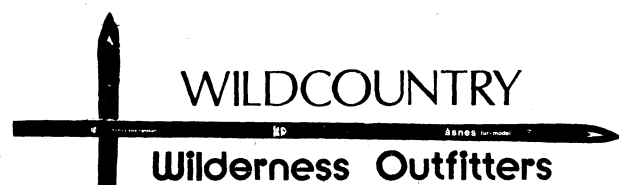


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5¢ Cigar by Class 5 (Down fill, 10° rating)	\$89.00	\$75.65
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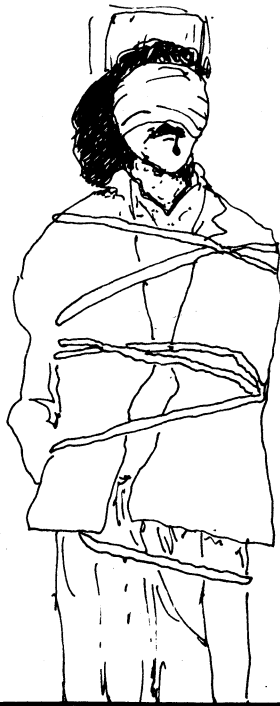


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8 CONDEMN SHAH'S EXECUTION ORDER OF IRANIAN PATRIOTS



On Dec. 31, the decadent and fascist regime of the Shah of Iran announced the execution order of 9 Iranian patriots and condemned another to 15 years solitary confinement. The revolutionaries to be executed are eight men and one woman.

The execution orders were given by secret military tribunal in which neither the public, international observers nor the press was allowed. Such "trials" are pre-arranged and the verdict handed out by the secret police (SAVAK) long before the trials begin. These verdicts are given under the direct orders of the Shah.

There are over 40,000 political prisoners in Iran who are systematically tortured. Many are killed or permanently maimed as a result of the wounds inflicted on them. Hundreds have been executed or gunned down in the streets. Each year numerous people are killed by the Shah's troops either in demonstrations or workers' strikes, both of which are outlawed. Three months ago, 16 workers were killed at a strike in the Shahi Textile factory. Over 60,000 paid secret agents roam the streets like the Nazi SS, and to culminate this state of terror the Shah has formed a single party, the National Resurrection Party of Iran, which in actuality is an open form of the SAVAK and has augmented the state of terror. For two years the U.N. Human Rights Commission named Iran as one of 5 countries to be investigated for systematic violation of human rights.

U.S. Imperialism Evident

In 1953, the U.S., through the CIA instigated a coup d'etat and overthrew the popular government of Dr. Mossadegh and brought the present fascist regime of the Shah to power. The U.S. formed and trained the Iranian secret police (Iran's Gestapo), armed the Shah to the teeth, (over half of the U.S. arms sales for 1974 and 1975 have been to Iran!), and in Dec. 1973, ordered the Shah's troops to attack liberation forces in Oman, a country on the Persian Gulf. These troops are led by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO). During this period, the large U.S. corporations and monopolies have come to control Iran's economy and in effect have turned it into a neo-colony and the Shah into a Gendarme for their interests in the Persian Gulf. To secure their position, the U.S. has sent thousands of military advisors, and appointed the notorious former CIA director, Richard Helms, to direct the U.S. activities in Iran.

It must be asked then: who is the real murderer, if not the fascist regime of the Shah and its SAVAK. Who is the real terrorist, if not the U.S. government which napalmed and killed hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese. Who are the real terrorists, if not the CIA, FBI and Richard Helms who blackmail, poison, and assassinate individuals and generally terrorize the American people. And who are the thieves, if not the US corporations and monopolies who with one hand rob the American people and with the other plunder the Third World. In fact it can be said that the U.S. ruling class' conception of "justice" and "freedom" are the CIA, SAVAK, and the Shah of Iran.

The struggle of the Iranian people for freedom and independence is growing everyday, and the revolutionaries that have been condemned to death are among the flower of our movement for liberation and independence. The struggle of the Iranian people is just and must be supported by all freedom loving people.

The Iranian Students Assoc. in the U.S. strongly condemns the fascist act of the regime in condemning the Iranian patriots to death. We demand that the execution orders be immediately revoked!

Hungar Strikes Held

To protest the execution orders, the Confederation of Iranian Students Association held world wide demonstrations, 24 hour vigils, and unlimited hunger strikes. The hunger strikes, that had been started since Jan. 3rd, ended after 9-13 days. By these world wide actions the Iranian Students Association was able to attract world public opinion to the current happenings in Iran and get their support. Following I.S.A.'s world wide actions in support of these patriots, Mr. Richard Eiden, a lawyer from Los Angeles, California went to Tehran, as an international observer representing the National Lawyers Guild and Amnesty International (Bay Area Chapter) investigating the plight of Iranian political prisoners, and the case of those patriots awaiting execution, in particular.

We ask the support of all freedom loving and progressive people. Please send telegrams of protest to the Secretary General of the U.N., Weildheim and the Iranian Prime Minister, Amir Abbas Hoveida, the Prime Minister's Office, Tehran, Iran. Also, please call the Iranian consulate in Chicago and the Embassy in Washington, D.C. The telephone numbers are: 642-3376 and (202) 797-6500 respectively. **IN OUR UNITY LIES OUR VICTORY!**

In view of the foregoing we demand:

1. The death sentences be dropped now!
2. The Iranian regime must allow Mr. Eiden to fully carry out his investigation regarding political prisoners.
3. Mr. Eiden must be allowed to participate in all "Appeal Courts", reviewing the case of those patriots awaiting death.

WE ASK YOU TO:

- 1) CALL THE IRANIAN CONSULATE IN CHICAGO
PHONE: 642-3376
- 2) CALL THE IRANIAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON, D.C.
PHONE: (202) 797-6500
- 3) TELEGRAM TO AMIR ABBAS HOVEYA
OFFICE OF PRIME MINISTER
TEHRAN, IRAN
- 4) SEND TELEGRAM TO: UNITED NATION
HUMAN RIGHTS
COMMISSION
UNITED NATION
PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y.
- 5) SEND TELEGRAM TO: AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL
55 THEOBALD'S RD.
LONDON
LC1X 8SP, ENGLAND

Iranian Student Association, I.S.U.

POST NOTE: The nine revolutionaries discussed in this article were executed by the Iranian government on Thursday, January 22 as this paper was being laid out. The staff of the Post-American wishes to express its solidarity with these nine freedom fighters and with the Iranian people who are continuing the struggle for liberation.



Recent demonstration against the Shah of Iran by Iranian students in Rome. They are wearing masks to avoid identification by the SAVAK, the Iranian secret police.

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Apply today at Sugar Creek Book Co-op, 115 North Street, downtown Normal, inside Divinyl Madness Records.

Vietnamese Tackle Drug Problem, Legacy Of Old Regime 9

By Linda Hiebert

(Editor's note: Linda Hiebert was part of a Mennonite and Quaker delegation which visited liberated Saigon in December, 1975. The delegation toured the drug center mentioned in this article.

During the war in Vietnam, the CIA collaborated with tribespeople in Northern Laos, Thailand, and Burma in moving raw opium into the international drug trade, where profits go into the hundreds of millions.

Heroin was so easy to acquire in Saigon during the war that estimates of addicts in the U.S. Army ranged up to 30 per cent. There were an estimated 150,000 Vietnamese drug addicts in Saigon alone at the end of the war)

HO CHI MINH CITY (LNS) -- Three years ago under the old Saigon regime, Pham Thanh Long could get a drug deferment from Thieu's army. As an addict he was brought before the Drug's Deferment Council, sentenced to one month in prison and then released with a military deferment for several months.

"At first working as a nurse it was easy to get drugs," Long said. "But when I lost my job, my wife was forced to support my habit which cost 1,000 piasters (\$.50) every day." Long wanted to give up his habit. He had already lost one arm from an infection caused by a dirty needle. "But each time I felt I could do it, my draft deferment ran out and I had to go back on drugs."

At first his wife objected strongly to his use of drugs. Eventually, however, as she saw so many of their friends and relatives killed or wounded in the army, she felt that there was no choice. Either Long would be an addict or he would be drafted. Long was more fortunate than some of his addict friends, who despite their addiction were drafted and then sent to the front without guns as servants for officers of the Saigon Army.

With the liberation of South Vietnam in April, Long and his friends became frightened. They knew that their supply of drugs would eventually be cut, but beyond that they had no idea how the new government would deal with them. It was rumored that addicts would be put in prison to cure them of their habit. Long waited, hiding in his house.

Some time after liberation, a neighbor who was in Ho Chi Minh City's (formerly known as Saigon) local administrative Council for Social Welfare and Veteran's Affairs, came to Long's house to talk with him about his drug problem. He explained that the new government was establishing an experimental drug treatment center for addicts which Long could participate in. At first Long was reluctant, but now one month later he is one of eighty patients benefitting from the program.

Long's treatment is in two phases: first, his drug dependency will be broken; second, he will be re-educated with a skill he can use to support his family.

The first phase is a combination of psychological treatment, drugs, diet, and acupuncture. The psychological therapy includes singing, movies and cultural events with both patients and staff actively participating.

The addicts, ranging from 18 to 35 years, receive limited amounts of morphine and seconal to help them through their withdrawal crisis. The center also uses strict diets for individual problems of kidney and liver disease. One of the doctors has found that certain foods are helpful in the overall treatment of addiction.

A significant aspect of the crisis treatment is the use of acupuncture to relieve the addict's withdrawal pain and anxiety. One of the center's therapists, Dr. Son, an acupuncture specialist who was formerly an officer in Thieu's army in Pleiku, wrote an article under the old government on the use of acupuncture for the treatment of drug addiction, but was not allowed to publish it.

But following liberation and participation in a re-education course, Dr. Son was asked to come to the center to use his unique skill. With other doctors he has since published his articles and findings in a book on the use of acupuncture.

In one and a half months Long will finish his initial drug treatment and will be ready for the second phase. Long has several options. He can return home to his wife and five children where his local Social Welfare Council will help him find a job. Or he can take his family to a new area to farm.

The new government has initiated this program to help people return to the countryside by providing land, agricultural tools, some household supplies, and rice for six months. The drug center is also offering Long the opportunity of staying to work on the 500,000 acres of

land which the center hopes to develop into a cooperative farm.

However, the center at present has no funds for seeds, agricultural tools or tractors to help resettle the rehabilitated addicts. Whatever his choice, Long will be guided for a long time to insure the cure of his habit.

If this experimental drug center is successful, it will be expanded to treat the 100,000 addicts of all ages, women, children and men, in South Vietnam. The four young doctors and fifteen nurses are enthusiastic and determined to tackle this social problem which remains as a tragic product of the war.

But they see their role as only one part of combatting this social problem. As Dr. Son said, "We must and we will stop the drug traffic to complete the cure of drug addiction in our country."



Chicago Red Squad Wants Files Back

Last July, an investigator from the intelligence division of the Chicago Police Department, Eugene Dorneker, testified before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, complaining that his department is hampered by a "Communist front organization."

The "Communist front" is really the Alliance to End Repression, a community-based organization which brought suit against the Chicago Police's Red Squad out of concern about the violation of individual liberties by the Red Squad's use of intelligence files. The files allegedly contained names of Chicago-area civil liberties activists, labor activists, and persons working for non-violent change.

Dorneker contended that the Red Squad is unable to gather information on extremist or terrorist groups in Chicago as a result of not having access to the files. Dorneker, CPD Superintendent James Rochford, and the Deputy Superintendent were called to Washington, D.C., to "discuss" the activities of the Alliance to End Repression which have so severely hampered the Red Squad's functioning.

Last March, the AER won their suit, which forbids the Red Squad to use intelligence files on members of the Chicago community.

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ABORTION: Women's

January 22nd was the third anniversary of the legalization of abortion by the Supreme Court. On that date in Bloomington, about 30 adults and 60 children of grade-school age and younger gathered on the courthouse steps to mourn the fetuses aborted during the past three years. The crowd was middle-class and exclusively white, and the two speakers were men. The little boys, already rowdier than the little girls, were eager to have their pictures taken by the Post photographer. Their excitement was understandable, as it was a weekday and they must have felt joyful about getting sprung from school to hold posters which read, "Respect Life" and "If It's Not Life, Why Do They Have To Kill It?" It's safe to assume that abortion is a pretty sophisticated concept for these kids, whose parents, heavily Catholic, have probably been dutifully protecting them as much as possible from the ugly "facts of life" -- sex and all that.

Conspicuously absent from this "Right-to-Life" gathering were any signs of grief for the women who have died during unsafe, illegal abortions, the children who have been born into families who did not want them and could not support them emotionally, or financially, or both, and the victims of child abuse.

Right to Life vs. Right to Choose

A Post reporter interviewed Tom Shilgalis, co-president of the local Right-to-Life committee, and Kay Wilson, president of the local Right-to-Choose Coalition. In that interview, Shilgalis states, "Scientific fact recognizes that life begins at conception, and people who claim that it begins at some other time are fooling themselves. The right to choose boils down to the right to kill."

Kay Wilson, in response to the question "Why do you feel abortion should be legal?" states, "There is a question about exactly when human life begins. For some people, anything to prevent the fertilization of the egg is considered murder. The individual should decide based on their own beliefs when human life begins. We (Right-to-Choose) do feel it is important that a woman should have counseling before she considers abortion, and should be aware of all the alternatives and ramifications."

There is, of course, a huge controversy over when human life begins, which Tom Shilgalis recognizes in his leaflet "Some Thoughts on the Supreme Court Abortion Decisions," although not in his interview. Various people, including courts and scientists, have at various times set the beginning of human life at implantation, conception, viability, and birth. The Catholic Church considers anything that would interfere with the potential of human life immoral.

In view of all this, pro-abortionists say that since the fetus, whether human life or not, is part of the woman's body, it is her right to choose abortion or continued pregnancy. Shilgalis has this to say about that.

"Many women are saying, 'We have a right to control our bodies and therefore we ought to be able to have an abortion,' but what they ignore is that they're not controlling their own bodies when they kill somebody else...it's no more part of the body than a shoe is, really."

I wonder if Tom Shilgalis has ever had to drive to Peoria and pay \$175 to have a shoe removed.

The Post asked Kay Wilson, "What efforts have been made nationally to restrict abortion?" She responded, "There are thirty constitutional amendments presently in the House of Representatives. There are three main types. One type would bar the federal government from regulating abortion, so jurisdiction would revert to the states, possibly bypassing the supreme court decision in this way. The second type, represented by Hogan's amendment, would give due process and

equal protection from the moment of conception. No state could terminate that individual's life. Of course, this would also end capital punishment.

"The Buckley Amendment would begin life when there is a biologically identifiable human, which they place at the point of implantation, about a week after fertilization. This amendment would give the fetus 5th and 14th amendment rights of due process, and would raise a number of legal questions regarding the fetus. If a pregnant mother was jailed, would that mean punishment without due process for the fetus? Could a fetus sue in court, or could someone sue in behalf of it? Would abortive contraceptives (like the IUD) be considered murder? Would a woman have to register her pregnancy? And other questions."

Shilgalis' reply to these questions is "That is a smokescreen. Those are matters that can be properly taken up by the legislatures. They don't have anything to do with the right of one person to kill another."

Rather than acting as a smokescreen, those questions point out the huge differences between a fetus and the human life now legally protected.

Right-to-Life supports the Buckley amendment, although some supporters say that life would begin at conception under this bill, making abortive contraceptives like IUD's and morning-after pills illegal. The actual amendment is vague on this.

The Post asked Shilgalis, "What is your position in regard to abortive contraceptives, such as IUD's, which abort the fetus right after fertilization of the egg by preventing its implantation in the uterus wall?" He answered, "It is an unnatural interruption of the process (of development) and it is no good in our view. Outlawing IUD's would mean that women would have to use bonafide contraceptives."

As Wilson pointed out in her interview, "There is no contraceptive that is 100% effective. A 1% rate of failure would mean that 1/4 million women would still be pregnant who took the best contraceptives available."

And, of course, the "best" contraceptives in terms of effectiveness--the pill and the IUD--are also the most dangerous to the women using them.

The Moral Question

What if human life does begin at conception or implantation, rather than viability (the time when a fetus can live without the life-support system of the womb) or birth? Even if this were somehow "proven," should abortion be illegal?

The moral question is still left open, and because the fetus is in fact part of the woman's body, it should be the woman's decision, not the legislature's.

Our society and our legal system permit and in fact encourage the taking of human life every day -- in certain situations. Wars, the death penalty, and self-defense are instances of this. The difference between abortion (if the fetus is a human being) and war is who makes the choice. In abortions, the people most directly concerned make the choice. In wars, the men in power make the choice -- for everyone else.

Most U. S. Senators who have voted against abortion have also voted for capital punishment, according to a recent survey published in Majority Report. The same Senators have also voted against food stamps, disaster relief and medical care reforms.



Central Catholic students, apparently let out of school to attend the demonstration, outnumbered adults about 2 to 1 at this "memorial service."

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Bodies --- Women's Right 11



Tom and Kay Shilgalis, head-honchos of Right to Life, were two of about 30 adults to attend protest.

The third clause of the Kelley bill requires "informed consent" for abortions. This clause provides that the doctor explain to the woman both the dangers of the procedure (which is reasonable and not always done) and the "physical competency of the fetus -- including its ability to move, swallow and otherwise function 'as' a human being." This cruel attempt to cause or reinforce guilt in a woman receiving an abortion does not prevent the abortion. It interferes with the woman's right to life.

And that, in fact, seems to be the purpose of anti-abortion laws.

Alice Wonder

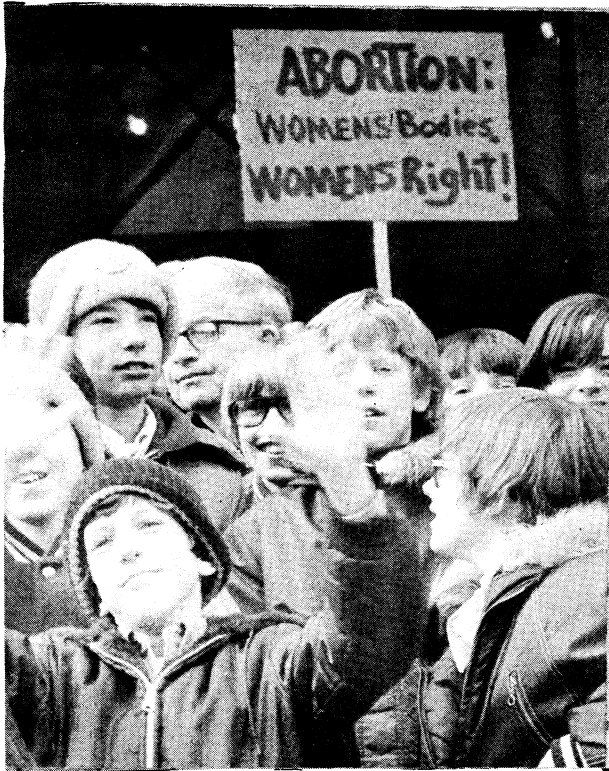


cpf

The Kelley Bill

The Post asked Tom Shilgalis, "Do you support the Kelley bill? Do you think it is constitutional? Shilgalis answered, "I'm not qualified to comment, but...I happen to think it's constitutional... they may not agree. I support the bill."

The Kelley bill was passed in Illinois over the veto of the Governor, but is temporarily suspended by a Supreme Court order. The first clause requires the consent of a husband, parent or guardian for a woman to have an abortion, unless a doctor judges her life to be in imminent danger:



Lone counter-picketer sneaks behind enemy lines.

The Kelley bill exposes its supporters for exactly what they are -- people much more concerned about the rights of men to oppress women than the rights of fetuses. It upholds the idea that women are the property of the husbands or fathers. It asserts the peculiar belief that abortion is murder when women make the choice and not murder when men give their consent.

The second clause of the Kelley bill outlaws the use of "saline or other fluid" in abortions. The saline method is the most widely used, safest and least expensive means of giving abortions during the second trimester, from 4-7 months. Rather than outlawing second trimester abortions completely, it takes away a women's safest method of abortion during that time. The hysterotomy, the second most common second trimester method of abortion, has a maternal death rate of 271.2 per 100,000 abortions, while the saline method has 19.5 deaths per 100,000.

Life and Death Issues Confuse Reagans



(CBS 60 Minutes/LNS)

Nancy Reagan: "... (Ronald and I) do see things pretty much alike."

CBS: "The death penalty?"

Nancy Reagan: "I'm in favor of the death penalty."

CBS: "Why?"

Nancy Reagan: "because I think it saves lives. I think people are alive today because of the-- because of the death penalty."

CBS: "Abortion?"

Nancy Reagan: "I--I can't get over the point of it being that you're killing somebody. I--I can't get beyond that."

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PAPER

MONEY

I read a warning in High Times magazine that if you handle large amounts of cash you should be on the lookout for counterfeit \$20 bills.

It seems there is a large cover-up to hide the fact that anyone can produce paper money. Yes, anyone with four or five hundred dollars capital can produce unlimited cash. I bought a book last year with complete instructions on how to make money so well that it will even pass at banks. All you need is a lithograph copy machine, a reasonable knowledge of photography and 25% rag paper. Contrary to what we are led to believe, this paper is sold at any paper company.

Counterfeiting is not that much different from the government's printing of money. In both cases, there is no gold to back up this new money.

MIDDLE

EARTH III.

U.S. Drug Education

The first efforts to handle illicit drug use in this country were through strict enforcement of harsh laws. By the early to mid-sixties, as drug use increasingly spread to the white middle class, this country began to realize that these efforts were not effective.

Drug education was one new approach. Most of this early drug information was very prejudiced, portraying "drug abusers" as mentally deranged folks

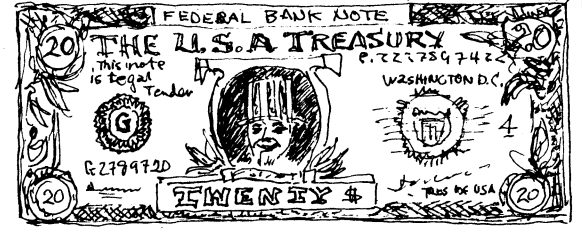
Our national treasury is now suggesting that the government stop printing one dollar bills and replace them with new two dollar bills. One needs a wheelbarrow to carry enough "ones" to the grocery store for food. Soon we will get to carry half as many bills in "twos".

A rock group called Montrose wrote an album called Paper Money. Here are the words to the title song:

I played a game of the rich boy.
I buy everything I can.
My bankroll is a foot thick.
I'm a wealthy man.
A million dollar reserve note
is right there in my hand,
And I can't stand the thing.
Well, it's all that I got.
Take away all my silver,
Take away all my gold,
and hand me a stack of paper.
Paper money, Paper money don't hold
You act as though you don't remember
The way it all used to be
Now one man locks up the money
and another man holds the key.
Paper Money don't hold.

with green skin who will "get you hooked." This so-called factual information was telling folks that pot leads to heroin, LSD will make you crazy, etc. Insurance companies, police, and community organizations began to print and distribute pamphlets telling kids and parents about the evils of drug abuse.

This misinformation probably did more harm than good. Kids were told in the pamphlets that pot was addicting, but the kids had friends who smoked regularly and were not addicted, so they quickly rejected all the information as false. This rejection led folks to use some very potentially dangerous



This is what happened in Germany in the 1920's. There was not enough gold to back up all the money the government was printing, and people needed wheelbarrows to carry their paper money.

If you don't have enough capital to "print your own," there is still another way to cash in on the paper caper.

A friend of mine cashed his paycheck, getting it in fifty dollar bills. He then went to a McDonald's restaurant in the evening when the manager was not there. After ordering his supper he pulled out his fifty dollar bill. McDonalds can not accept bills larger than twenties without the manager's okay, so the customer got two Big Macs, fries and a shake for free.

substances because they did not know what to believe. Educators then began to realize that these scare tactics were not helping, so a new tactic came about: "telling it like it is."

"Telling it like it is" is supposed to present factual information concerning the use of illicit drugs. It was assumed that with the correct information, students would make the "right" decision not to use drugs. This method backfired in many cases because some students became curious and began to experiment with drugs.

The switch from scare tactics to "telling it like it is" caused much confusion and frustration for both teachers and students. This led to an even newer approach, called Values Clarification or Confluent Education.

Values clarification, if done correctly, seems to be a good approach, at least in theory. In reality, it does not work in the average school with the average teacher trying it. The teacher has usually been told to teach drug education through values clarification even if s/he does not want to or does not have the skills to do it well.

So drug education in the average school is probably as bad as it always has been, and will probably continue to be poor for many years to come.

REBUILDING VIETNAM

Paris (INS) On Dec. 16 and 17, delegates from 90 organizations in 15 countries came together in Paris for an International Assembly for Healing the Wounds of War and for the Reconstruction of Vietnam.

The Conference heard reports of the current problems Vietnam faces, such as the effects of biological warfare and ecological disruption, the problems of displaced persons, orphans, and food production.

A professor at the University of Paris, Ernest Boudare, pointed out that "the Vietnamese soil is still in a state of war: between 150,000 and 300,000 tons of unexploded bombs are still imbedded in it--in other words, half the total tonnage of bombs dropped during the Korean war."

During the last decade the U.S. government spent, as a conservative estimate, \$150 billion on the Indochina war. These funds financed more than four million tons of bombs, 18 million gallons of chemical defoliants, and nearly 400,000 tons of napalm used against the Vietnamese and their land.

The effect on the country's productive base has been harsh. The bombing of the coastal dikes in central Vietnam flooded the rice fields with salt water. Restoring these areas to cultivation will require flushing with fresh water for several years. Agricultural land has been broken up by 21 million bomb craters. Half of the water buffalo--the main energy source--were killed between 1963 and 1973.

While reconstruction efforts are moving ahead in Vietnam and supporters throughout the world are organizing to send aid, speakers at the conference stressed the U.S. government's obligation to contribute to the massive work of healing the wounds of war.

Tran Van Minh, a professor who has been teaching for many years at the Paris University Law School (he was also a minister in one of Diem's cabinets), presented an extremely well-documented report on the legal aspects of the reparations question. The report showed that the United States, as the aggressor in the Vietnam conflict, has not only a moral but also a strict legal obligation to contribute to repairing the war damage inflicted on the country.

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KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL

(Note: "People Start Pollution, People Can Stop It"--it's a slogan we all see daily on television, billboards, and subways. On December 4, environmentalists gave the organization responsible for that campaign--Keep America Beautiful (KAB)--a special award for its efforts to cover up the environmental impact of throwaway beverage cans and bottles.

Charging that the organization is an "industry front" thirty national and state environmental organizations honored KAB with the "People Who Start Pollution Award" at a counter-awards ceremony timed to coincide with KAB's annual meeting in Washington.

"For the past 22 years, KAB has made the fight against litter its number one thrust," said Patricia Taylor, spokesperson for the sponsoring groups. "In reality, the founders and supporters of KAB--the U.S. Brewers Association and the nation's glass and can manufacturing companies--are responsible for the problem."

The following article, provided by Environmental Action Magazine in Washington, describes the ugly facts behind Keep America Beautiful's activities.)

Keep America Beautiful (KAB) calls itself an "ecology organization," and aims its anti-litter "educational" programs at the private citizen. Since its founding in 1953, KAB has received millions of dollars in free public service time, filling the nation's media with its familiar slogan "People Start Pollution, People Can Stop It."

In 1975 alone, KAB used over \$1 million in air time with its message carried on over 800 local TV stations, and 5,000 local radio stations, as well as the national networks.

But the slogan and ad campaign have a hollow ring when one realizes that KAB's backers and directors are the very industries that have brought us the no-deposit, no-return throwaway cans and bottles which now litter the countryside.

The founding of Keep America Beautiful coincided with the first production of throwaway cans and bottles in the early 1950s. It is no coincidence that the people behind KAB represented the glass, can, and brewing industries hoping to make the switch from returnables to throwaways as painless and swift as possible--among them the American, Continental, and National Can Companies, the Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola Companies, and the US Brewers Association.

On the one hand these industries were spending millions of dollars each year advertising the convenience of their products, promoting them as "throwaways."



At the same time, they formulated a scheme that ranks among the most successful public relations campaigns in history--blaming the individual consumer for the environmental insult of littered cans and bottles.

Why Throwaways?

Throwaways are a tremendous boon to the container, brewing, and soft drink industries. Under this system, they no longer have to pay the costs of refilling and reusing beverage containers which are higher than the cost of producing throwaway containers. Every time consumers purchase throwaway soft drinks or beer, they also buy a can or bottle. And the price of this "convenient" throwaway is higher than the cost of the ingredients for the beverage.

Under a throwaway system, there is also "convenience" for retailers. Empty bottles don't have to be sorted and returned for refilling. Instead, consumers simply dispose of them along with other trash. Taxpayers then foot the bill for their collection and disposal.

When accused of wasting energy and materials by producing billions of throwaways each year, industry's response is to encourage people to recycle their cans and bottles on an individual basis. In addition, their only contribution to recycling is corporate advertising campaigns to publicize the recyclability of their products.

Meanwhile, the litter problem continues unabated. Pioneering the "throwaway ethic," the container industry now disclaims its responsibility for contributing to litter. Composing 60 to 80 percent of litter by volume, the highly visible throwaways litter highways, beaches, national parks, and city streets. The problem has reached such proportions that not even taxpayer-financed litter collection efforts are able to handle it.

Although KAB ostensibly takes no stand on legislation, the organization's head, Roger Powers, exposed the organization's industry bias in testimony against beverage container legislation before the California state legislature. His statement is reprinted in a brochure entitled, "Litter is a social problem, a People Problem..."

"We urge that you not take precipitous action on this piecemeal legislation," Powers testified, "but that you examine the total picture. We believe that such an investigation will prove that the proposed 'bottle bill' is not the answer."

After months of controversy, Powers tried to assert that he was not lobbying for the tax-exempt KAB (tax exempt status prohibits lobbying) but was testifying as an individual expert against California's proposed beverage container bill. Finally, KAB issued a statement defending its neutrality on beverage container legislation.

In Oregon and Vermont, legislative measures are keeping cans and bottles off their highways.

(A 1972 law in Oregon banned flip-top cans and discouraged use of throwaway bottles by placing a higher deposit on them than on refillables. Vermont's law has a similar deposit system and a provision for banning flip-top cans and throwaway glass bottles by January 1, 1977.--LNS ed.)

These simple measures do not require the time of millions of volunteer citizens for litter pick-up patrols nor the massive publicity campaign of a Keep America Beautiful.

(Thanks to LNS.)

(LNS) A U.S. Appeals Court ruled on January 6th to remove Judge Miles Lord from a pollution case involving the Reserve Mining Company in Minnesota. Lord has issued several rulings in the last two years attacking Reserve for polluting Lake Superior with cancer-causing asbestos fibers. Reserve, which daily dumps 67,000 tons of waste into the lake (Superior's only industrial pollution) clears \$60,000 profit daily for its joint owners, Armco and Republic Steel, according to Northern Environmental Council. The Appeals Court charged Lord with "gross bias" and "deliberate denial of due process," based in part on Lord's anti-Reserve statements during hearings.

After he was dismissed from the case, Lord said, "I have done my best to provide for the maximum protection of the public health consistent with due process to all concerned." He hopes the next judge "will be given the power and support necessary to protect the public health of the people of Minnesota and the environment in which we live."

Environmentalist Judge "Grossly Biased"

Chile's Junta Stops Church Program



"And with a little help from our friends..."

(PNS/LNS)--Yielding to junta demands, Chile's church hierarchy under Cardinal Raul Silva has agreed to dissolve the Committee for Cooperation for Peace in Chile.

Word of the decision, coupled with Silva's sudden departure for Rome, has left the Committee workers "in panic," according to reliable sources.

Twelve staff workers have been imprisoned and four others have reportedly gone underground to avoid arrest, despite the Cardinal's plea for clemency to those "who unselfishly tried to serve the high interests of mercy."

For the children of Santiago, the cost of the Junta's anti-inflationary policies is measured in hunger. Examinations of some 1,500 out of an estimated 16,000 participants in church-sponsored lunch programs in all areas of the city have revealed malnutrition rates ranging from 45 to 80 percent and even higher among one to two year olds.

The survey was sponsored by the Committee for Cooperation for Peace in Chile, which ran the emergency lunch program for the past three years.

The continuing saga of
Sheriff King

**COPS GO FREE
IN PRISON DEATH**

14

Sheriff King and his jail personnel have been let off the hook again, this time involving the death of jail prisoner Albert Burton last Nov. 30.

While questions surrounding Burton's death in the jail still remain, "official" channels have already concluded their investigations and reports.

A state police report, pending as the Post went to press last issue, concluded that there was "no intentional negligence" on the part of jail employees.

Officials reading the State Police report claimed that it put to rest rumors that Burton had been

screaming in his cell the day before he died.

However, the Pantagraph reported that one cellmate told state police that Burton "had done a lot of hollering and had asked for water repeatedly" the day before his death. Rather than interpreting the hollering as a plea for help, the cellmate just thought it was one more symptom of Burton's mental condition. (It was Burton's mental condition that had convinced the court to order Burton sent to the Danville Veteran's Hospital.)

The State Police investigation confirmed Sheriff King's earlier report that deputies had "simply forgot" to take Burton to the Danville Hospital.

The Coroner's inquest, which had temporarily

recessed pending the State Police investigation, reconvened and closed the matter. Burton died of natural causes, the Coroner's jury ruled. And that is all there will be to it.

The State Police report said the investigation had been requested by John King himself. Apparently, the investigators got to see exactly what King wanted them to see. Since King asked for the investigation, it is really not surprising that the results turned out as they did.

No one will be allowed to see the report that State Police submitted to State's Attorney Paul Welch. Welch claimed it would be "illegal" to show the report to anyone.

**PORTER
PONDER'S
JAIL JIVE**

From WJBC's Forum:

The death of Albert Burton, a prisoner in McLean County jail, is troubling in several ways. The Pantagraph clouded the issue with its headline of December 31st, "No negligence found in death of inmate," above a story on the state police investigation of the death. The story outlines how jail personnel received, filed, and forgot a court order requiring that Burton be taken to the Danville Veterans Hospital. This is clearly gross carelessness on the part of the deputies who handled the order and great sloppiness in administration by Sheriff John King. Can you imagine what might happen to you or me if we forgot a court order to do something?

The story says there was no intentional negligence in the handling of Burton. That's a lot different than saying no negligence at all, which the Pantagraph headline did. Certainly the story points to extreme carelessness by the jail staff, and that can be called negligence, even if unintentional.

Another problem is medical care for prisoners. Burton's death was unusual, but inadequate medical care in the McLean County jail is not. The current Post-Amerikan reviews the public documentation on the subject over the last two years, including the report of the Illinois Department of Corrections a year ago, which found the jail in violation of The Illinois County Jail Standard requiring that "each new prisoner shall be given a physical examination and any unusual conditions must be brought immediately to a doctor's attention." Also violated, according to the report, was the standard that "All jails shall provide a competent medically trained authority to ensure that prisoners receive proper medical attention." Besides the violations of state regulations, the Post-Amerikan article discusses several publicly known cases where prisoners were denied medicine and emergency medical treatment.

Sheriff King and the County Board have got to be shaken by the Burton case and the other incidents which have surfaced over the years. They must not wait for the new jail in order to improve medical care of prisoners. There are some indications that improved medical screening and treatment will be coming soon, and this is crucial.

Finally, there has to be a better way of dealing with mentally disturbed people than throwing them in the jail. The mental health people who suggested Burton be jailed and those in the legal institutions which moved too slow to get him out bear some of the responsibility for his death. Even since he died, there have been reports of a so-called "self-destructive" prisoner locked up in an isolated cell, though there has apparently been no psychiatric determination that he's self-destructive or that isolation is the proper treatment. If he wasn't before, enough isolation might well make him self-destructive.

The Burton case is dramatic and awful but not isolated. Prompt improvement of administrative procedures and medical care in the jail is vital.

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REPORT "CLEARING" MEG TO REMAIN SECRET

An investigation report of MEG's improper, unethical, and illegal conduct will remain secret, even though it supposedly shows that MEG did nothing wrong.

The investigation, conducted by the IBI, was a response to a widely publicized American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) press conference last October. The ACLU asked that the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (ILEC) and the 12 government units funding MEG withhold their money due to the secret police's violations of civil rights, perjury, entrapment, falsification of documents, solicitation of felonies, and blackmailing people to become informers. At the same time, ACLU filed a \$1 million lawsuit against MEG on behalf of Sammy Neal, who had been entrapped by MEG agents.

Led by Bloomington Police Chief Bosshardt, the MEG board of directors claimed that the IBI investigation "cleared" MEG. On the basis of the still-secret IBI report, the secret police are denying "all the material allegations" made by ACLU, both in their press release and in their federal lawsuit.

MEG is basically saying, "This report is proof we did nothing wrong, but we won't let you see the proof."

Chief Bosshardt asked the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission to keep the report secret, because it would

expose informants and "it would compromise the position of many public officials who spoke to us freely on the assumption that their names and comments would not be publicly disclosed."

How those officials were assured of privacy is still a mystery. Just last December, Chief Bosshardt told the Pantagraph that the IBI report would be released publicly just as soon as the MEG board had a chance to read it. (It had just been completed.)

Even the Pantagraph recognized the absurdity of the secret report, and editorialized for its release. The paper even hinted that local funding bodies--city councils and county boards--should withhold money from MEG until the report is released.

The Post-Amerikan wrote two months ago that the IBI investigation could be a whitewash, since IBI-MEG ties are close. (IBI was responsible for the training of MEG agents.) But hiding the investigation report sounds like a whitewash of a whitewash.

ILEC compromised at a meeting on Jan. 23. The complete report will remain secret, but the IBI will write a shorter, laundered version for public consumption.

John Fahnstock, ILEC "police specialist" who may have been the architect of the state-wide MEG system, also claimed at first that the IBI report cleared MEG. When pressed further, however, he admitted that the report disclosed incidents where "an amateur" might conclude that MEG had acted improperly. These incidents, Fahnstock claims, were turned over to the local state's attorneys, who declined to prosecute.

ACLU DEMANDS MEG DISCLOSURE

POST-NOTE: Here's an ACLU press release, dated Jan. 24, 1976:

The McLean-DeWitt-Livingston County Chapter of the ACLU announced today that it will invoke the federal Freedom of Information Act to gain access to the recent IBI report on local MEG activities.

Bloomington Police Chief Harold Bosshardt, who chairs the undercover drug unit's Board of Directors, has claimed that the Illinois Bureau of Investigation study of MEG's activities clears them of ACLU charges of wrongdoing. However, his Board has attempted to keep the actual content of the report secret.

"Bosshardt's claim of MEG's exoneration parallels Nixon's repeated statements that he was not a crook," stated Tom Eimermann, ACLU chairperson. "In each case one is asked to blindly accept their own interpretation of the facts. The public has a right to evaluate the thoroughness and meaning of the report themselves. If the events of the last few years have taught us anything, it ought to be that we can't accept such self-serving declarations at face value."

"The impartiality of the report has been open to question from the beginning," added Eimermann. "Since the IBI has been closely affiliated with MEG from the beginning, having them do the investigation was like assigning John Dean to investigate the White House Plumbers. An acknowledgement of MEG wrongdoing would also constitute an acknowledgement of IBI's failure to have properly trained and monitored the unit."

"Legitimate concerns about preserving the identity of undercover agents can be met by simply blocking out their actual names. Most of the names of agents involved are a matter of public record anyway."

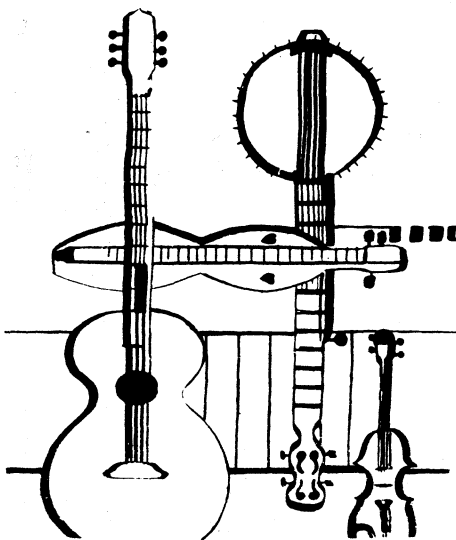
"The continued, unjustified suppression of this report," continued Eimermann, "just serves to emphasize our charge that MEG lacks public accountability."

"The ACLU deplores the fact that neither the Bloomington City Council nor the McLean County Board have even discussed its request that they withdraw their local funding from MEG. At the very least these bodies should also demand to see the complete IBI report so that they can see how their money is being spent."

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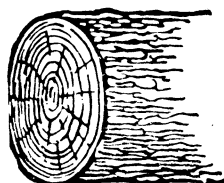
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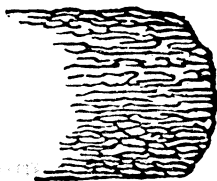
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MEG ignores orders to quit making pot busts

A firm directive that MEG units should stop chasing after pot users and dealers emerged from the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (ILEC) meeting in Feb. 1974.

That meeting agreed to fund 5 downstate MEG units, including the one operating in Bloomington-Normal.

ILEC demanded that all MEG units shape up in several ways if they wanted funding. "Don't spend your time chasing marijuana" was one of the ways.

The conditions attached to the MEG funding grants were ILEC's attempts to de-fuse Dr. John Webster's explosive criticism of the Cook County MEG in his evaluation report.

Despite ILEC director Fogel's deleting and distorting of sections of Webster's report, one of Webster's findings could not be obscured. Supposedly digging in the hard-core underground of Chicago for 2½ years, MEG basically unearthed only a bunch of teenagers smoking pot.

46% of all the laboratory reports for MEG busts were marijuana, Webster told the Commission orally.

(That conclusion had been deleted from Webster's report. However, the tables showing the breakdown by drug remained in the cut version.)

At the Commission meeting, the Director of Cook County MEG spoke of how his men track down heroin dealers.

Dr. Webster rebutted, quoting from a censored section of his report:

During its 2½ years of operation, MEG made only 47 heroin cases. 2 of those cases constituted 51% of the total weight of all the heroin seized. 37 of the 47 cases weighed less than one-tenth of an ounce. In another censored section of his report, Webster points out that a heroin addict uses between ¼ to one ounce a day. There-



fore, MEG seized mostly people who did not even have a full day's supply of heroin. These are the big heroin pushers Cook County MEG so bravely tracked down.

The instructions to MEG units emerging from the Feb '74 ILEC meeting stated first that "the goal of any MEG unit shall be to suppress hard drug traffic." Secondly, the instructions said that "Enforcement of laws relating to the use and petty trafficking of marijuana shall remain the responsibility of existing law enforcement agencies." In other words, ILEC was agreeing to fund more MEG units only with the understanding that MEG would go after hard drugs and not marijuana.

ILEC voted these instructions in as official resolutions. An amendment to the section on enforcing marijuana laws stated that MEG could go after marijuana at times when it was necessary in order to track down hard drug dealers.

MEG is violating these instructions. The unit operating in the 6 counties which include McLean County made 32 marijuana arrests out of a total of 103 arrests from Jan 1 to June 30, 1975, according to the IBI's semi-annual MEG evaluation. That's 31% marijuana arrests. (We don't have

the figures for the 6 months ending in Dec. '75.)

The Commission also emphasized its intent that MEG units strive for "vertical" drug enforcement--moving up to catch "wholesalers and distributors."

The Webster report said that "MEG is involved almost exclusively in transactions with those using very small amounts of drugs--which means that they arrest very few offenders above the user street level. MEG has not demonstrated the capability of apprehending the wholesalers and distributors."

Though ILEC said that MEG units should strive for the "moving up the ladder" type of drug buying, MEG units are still buying small quantities from whoever they can.

Even Tazewell County State's Attorney Brett Bode, in a Pantagraph interview printed last Nov. 17, criticized MEG's low-level target group.

"MEG is going after the small deals between peers, when they should be seeking bigger commercial pushers who are making money," the Pantagraph quoted Bode.

Bode said MEG latched onto "casual" deals between friends who were transferring "minute and relatively innocuous quantities of drugs." Such transactions, Bode said, do not warrant labeling a 19-year-old a felon.

Apparently forgetting ILEC instructions, MEG head Jerry LaGrow admitted that MEG is not after the big dealer. Getting big dealers isn't effective, LaGrow told the Pantagraph last Nov.

Even though it's "not effective," LaGrow still likes to pretend it is, whenever his organization makes a bust. One of the criticisms of MEG leveled by ACLU last Oct. is that the secret police make wildly inflated claims to the press about the "big dealers" they just arrested. It is not at all unusual, no matter how petty a bust turns out to be, to see a MEG spokesperson claiming that the arrest "made a real impact on the drug traffic."

Much of the "evidence" for labeling a dealer big (at the times when evidence is presented) is the quantity of drugs seized.

The original Webster report emphasized the point (deleted in Fogel's version) that MEG lab reports do not analyze the quality or purity of a substance. The most telling example cited was that a small bag of marijuana dumped into a bushel of leaves becomes a bushel of marijuana. (Don't you wish?) The

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

Criminal report

READ THIS

The Peoria-based Multi-county Enforcement Group (MEG), under Post-American attack for a year now, has been under fire since even before its creation.

This undercover narc unit, now operating in a 6-county area in Central Illinois, was one of 5 downstate MEG squads created in early 1974 by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (ILEC).

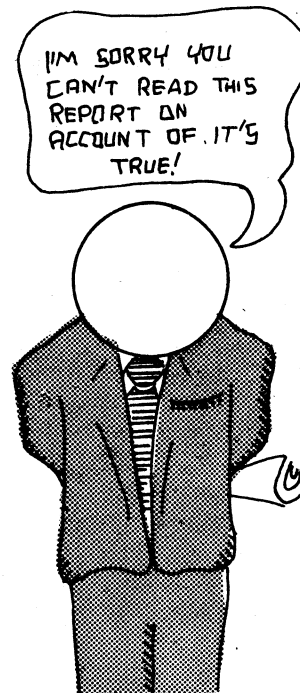
A day-long special ILEC meeting approved funding for the downstate MEG units after heated debate on the merits of undercover secret police, as well as the questionable performance of the already existing Cook County MEG squad.

An expert's study of the Cook County MEG caused some of the uproar.

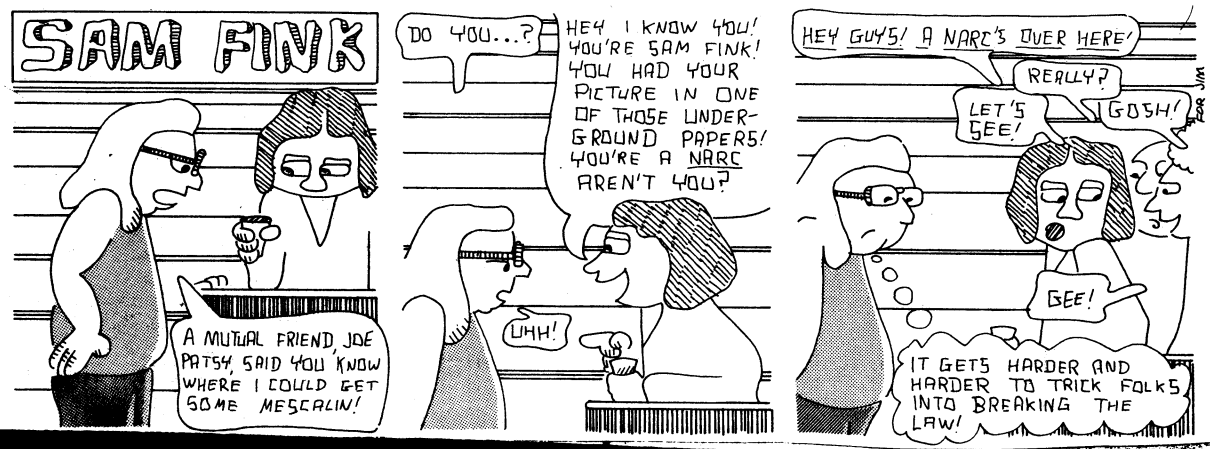
ILEC asked for the expert study/evaluation after they received requests for downstate MEG units. ILEC's purpose was to determine how well the 2½-year-old Cook County MEG was doing before deciding to create similar secret police all over the state.

In the report, U of I criminology professor John Webster blasted MEG so severely that ILEC executive director David Fogel released only a censored version.

Even the Commissioners, who were



Webster report hits MEG informer use (TURN THE PAGE)



Psychologist's suppressed report ends MEG

the Cover-up

INTRO FIRST

gathered to decide on MEG grants, were denied access to the full Webster report. News reporters present heard an angry John Webster berate the butchering of his report, but they did not get to see the unexpurgated version.

ILEC head David Fogel was only partly successful in his attempt to cover up the substance of Dr. Webster's evaluation. Reporters attending the ILEC meeting heard Webster's oral description of what kind of information had been cut and distorted.

Webster called MEG "a total failure" for wasting taxpayers' money on expensive secret offices, automobiles, and fancy spy equipment while arresting primarily minor teenage pot dealers. Webster charged that MEG used "improper and unethical methods," including "indiscriminate arrests without charges (and) forcing citizens into bondage to the government as informers." Webster further criticized MEG for being "secret police... not accountable to a specific political subdivision of government."

Even in its diluted, laundered form, the Webster report criticized the 2½ year old MEG operation heavily.

In spite of the report, ILEC voted to fund more MEG units. The Webster report did force them, though, to approve supposedly strict guidelines for the secret police's expanded operations.

Those guidelines, and how MEG has been breaking them, are a subject of these articles. So is the contrast between Dr. Webster's real report, and the "ridiculous facsimile" (as Webster characterized it) that ILEC director Fogel released.

Webster has sent the Post-Amerikan an uncensored copy of his original report. Other sources for these articles are the full text of the transcript of the Feb. 1974 ILEC meetings, plus the set of restrictions on secret police operations which came out of the controversy two years ago.

Early in 1974, the head of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (ILEC) chose to suppress, Watergate style, the Webster report, a professional, researched evaluation of the Cook County MEG unit.



In his phony reconstruction of the Webster study, David Fogel cut out 29 pages, changed some of the wording, rewrote the conclusions, and passed off this mangled version as if it were the original.

Fogel's excuse, when called on the carpet by Dr. Webster at an ILEC meeting, was that he didn't want the scathing criticisms of MEG "going to the newspapers."

News reporters present at the ILEC meeting did report some of Webster's objections to MEG. But of all the Chicago papers, only the Daily News reported (on page 74) that the original Webster report had been censored.

Even now, two years later, Fogel is still trying to bury the real Web-

ster report. I personally asked Fogel about "the report on MEG done by a criminology professor." Fogel agreed to allow me to examine the report at the ILEC offices in Chicago. He gave me the censored version, without even telling me that a fuller version ever existed.

Besides cutting large sections of the original report, Fogel also rewrote Dr. Webster's conclusions and recommendations. For example, the laundered report reads, "MEG is a 2½ year experiment that has yet to pay off in practice what its decided hope was."

In contrast, the real report says MEG is a 2½ year experiment that resulted in "a total failure."

One of Webster's primary criticisms of MEG was its lack of accountability to any civilian unit of government. To emphasize this, Webster's organizational chart of the undercover drug squad has a blank spot at the top. Fogel filled in this blank spot with the word "grantee," reflecting ILEC's contention that the unit of government which technically receives the grant money is ultimately responsible for the narcs' shenanigans. In practice, this is not true at all. The Cook County Sheriff, then, would have been the elected official to whom MEG was accountable. Yet Webster said the sheriff had nothing to do with MEG. His name was just down on paper.

Another interesting ILEC deletion came after Webster's statement that MEG arrested 952 people, but did not even charge 26.4% of them with any crime. Amputated is Webster's question, "Were those 251 people illegally arrested?"

MEG superspy antics waste public funds

The Webster report exposed the high cost of MEG's adolescent secret agent psychology.

Most government offices, Webster pointed out, locate in government-owned office buildings, thus avoiding rent payments. Even "secret" operations like Army Intelligence, the Secret Service, and the FBI, work out of public buildings.

But MEG, both in Cook County and all over the state, locates its offices in expensive private office buildings. The MEG office is usually disguised as a business, to as to be "undercover." In Chicago, the 3 MEG offices cost taxpayers \$68,000 a year for space in plush high-rises, according to a censored section of the Webster report.

In maintaining "secret" offices, MEG gives up government discounts for telephones, alarm systems, office furniture, carpeting, etc.

The Chicago MEG Webster studied leased 50 cars. They were new, expensive sports cars, all with air condi-

tioning and "power all around." MEG should use government-owned cars, the Webster report urged.

MEG's super-secrecy hang-up led the organization to a more humorous (especially in Watergate days) waste of taxpayer's money: a \$600 paper shredder. The 5 proposed MEG units before ILEC for consideration at the time of the Webster report all asked for funds



to buy paper shredders. As rationale, one MEG grant said the paper shredder was necessary "to help maintain the undercover role of MEG as well as keep confidential information from leaking out."

A look at proposed budgets for the 5 downstate MEG units ILEC created in Feb. '74 reveals plans to purchase a whole slew of fancy spy equipment. These items are taken from grant proposals from several separate Illinois MEGs.

A van for undercover surveillance, \$3,000, plus \$500 to equip it; a photo developing service, \$2400; a \$2740 videotape camera; a report call-in system, \$1000; one \$200 microscope; two Pentax automatic cameras, \$1000; 7 disguise radio antennas, \$140; 6 scrambler systems to "maintain confidentiality of radio transmissions," \$6000; 5 mobile radio units for \$6000; 8 audio surveillance devices, \$4800, plus 8 personal portable radios for \$10,400. "The portable units and audio surveillance are needed due to constant danger and need for inter-agent communication," says the Quad-City MEG unit grant proposal.

Webster report blasts MEG's secret police informer network

POST NOTE: You may want to check out the stuff on the preceding 2 pages first, especially to find out what the Webster report is.

Nine of the 66 pages in the original Webster report on the Cook County MEG unit discuss the secret police's use and recruitment of "special employees," the narcs' euphemism for "informers."

Almost all nine pages on informers were deleted in the laundered version of the report released by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission (ILEC).

In gathering data for his evaluation, professor Webster examined 295 files on MEG's "special employees."

COERCED INTO INFORMING

"From these files, it was learned that some people voluntarily become informers, but most are coerced by MEG into becoming informers," the Webster report said.

The above sentence cannot be found in the cut version of the Webster report.

An interview with an official from Gateway House, a drug rehabilitation center in Chicago, was also cut. The official "expressed disdain for the police practice of permitting an addict to remain on the street and continue his habit under police protection as long as the addict served as an informer to the police."

When asked about that charge, the Webster report said, a police official replied, "We don't make moral judgments."

That, too, is deleted from the laundered version.

Just as MEG's victims are mostly young people, so are the secret police's informers. They are spying on their own peers. 90% of the informers were under 25; 71% were under 21, and 54% were between 18 and 21. 70% of the informers had police records.

Webster presented three pages of short summaries of the relationships between MEG and several dozen "special employees." Despite the fact that Webster copied the information directly from MEG files, ILEC director Fogel completely cut these pages from the report.

Here's a sample of the information, which is listed by "special employee number."

003 Individual arrest for burglary by local police, and to avoid charges said he would give information on narcotic cases. MEG was called by local police.

004 Female contacted local police department with information. Age 17.

030 "No charges pressed pending cooperation with MEG." Direct quote from file.

054 Letter written for mother of a special employee to a judge because she had a speeding ticket.

056 Telephone operator giving information at the risk of her job.

057 Juvenile--age 14--has parents' permission to be special employee

041 Arrested for possession and agreed to cooperate with MEG so as not to be charged.

089 Special employee picked up for driving under the influence of drugs one month after being made a special employee. Drivers license was revoked and letter was written by MEG to the Secretary of State asking for a probationary license. Two weeks later MEG wrote a letter after some feedback from the Secretary of State office, withdrawing the request.

107 Made special employee 9/27/72 after being arrested for driving under the influence of drugs. Letter was written to court for him. Died April, 1973, from overdose.

122 Individual arrested for driving under influence of drugs and driving with revoked drivers license. Made a special employee and letter was written to Sec. of State to give individual a restricted drivers license.

126 Wants to become a special employee because he was caught with a lid of marijuana and pipe at Palatine High School.

Webster's report lists 23 more special employees who became informers within one or two days after being arrested by MEG.

An additional 20 informers became MEG employees within one to two weeks after MEG arrested them.

Several special employee files were closed, meaning that MEG no longer used the subjects as informers. Several of the listed reasons were "unreliability." Other reasons listed were:

040 Special employee involved in a murder.



MORE MEG INFORMERS REVEALED

Victor Michael Yeitz, who goes by "Mic," is an informer for the Multi-County Enforcement group, according to court testimony from a MEG agent.

Yeitz, pictured here, lives at 314 E. Locust, Apt. 6, in Bloomington. He is originally from Chenoa.

Yeitz is responsible for several of the MEG arrests in December's raid. Yeitz performed a typical MEG informers' function--introducing agents to people. He introduced MEG agent Ford Conley to many people in rural McLean County. Yeitz, who was released from Menard in May 1975, told friends that Ford Conley had been in prison with him.

While testifying in the preliminary for one of those December arrests, MEG agent Ford Conley testified that Yeitz

was a MEG "Confidential Source," which is narc terminology for "informer." That testimony came out in the case of People v. David Tibbs. Yeitz denies working for MEG.

REID JACOBSON

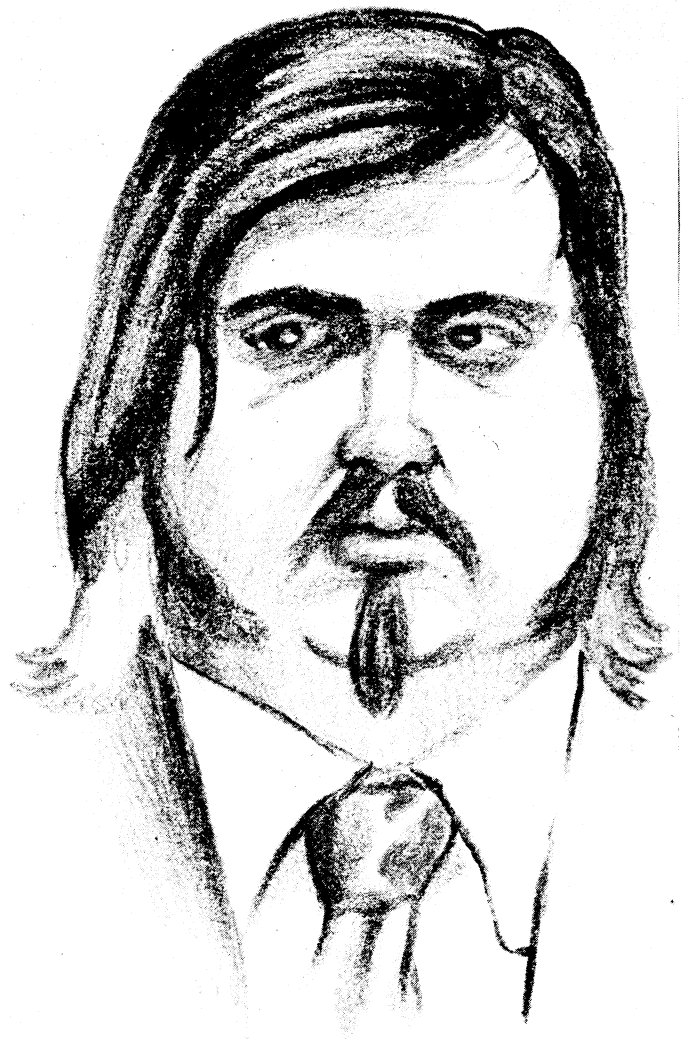
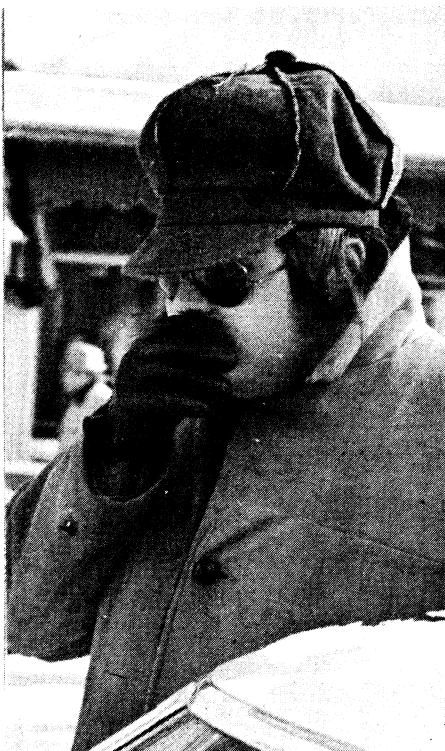
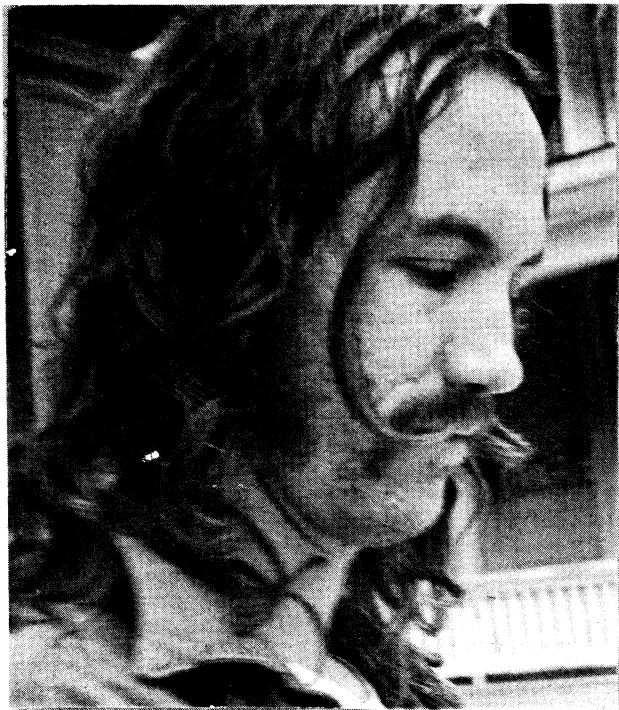
Reid Jacobson is another MEG informer. Jacobson lives in the Alpha Phi Omega house at 701 S. Fell in Normal, according to the ISU Student Directory. Jacobson was called an official MEG "Confidential Source" in sworn tes-

timony by MEG operative Dennis Garret. Garret was testifying in the preliminary hearing for John Shelton, one of the people nabbed in MEG's December raid. Jacobson introduced Garret to Shelton, according to testimony.

Anyone with a photo of Jacobson should send it to the Post. If anyone has information about him, please call.

CENTER: Agent Ford Conley covers his face while leaving court in Jan. RIGHT: Agent Ford Conley, drawn during court testimony in Nov. He has since shaved goatee and shortened sideburns.

BELOW: MEG informer Mic Yeitz



MEG's informer use criticized

(Continued from preceding page)

- 068 Special employee involved in an armed robbery.
- 107 Special employee died from an overdose.

In MEG terminology, getting an arrested person to "flip" is to get him or her to become an informer. Besides threatening an arrestee with criminal charges, agents also use confiscated automobiles as bargaining tools. To get his seized car returned, a MEG arrestee must "flip." This information, too, was deleted from ILEC's censored version of the Webster report.

When ILEC deleted sections of his report, Dr. Webster complained that "the guts of the report is missing."

Nevertheless, the Commission felt compelled to react even to this diluted version of the evaluation.

A 25-page set of guidelines, which ILEC director Fogel characterized as "strict," were formulated to govern operation of MEG units.

Showing the power of Webster's revelations about MEG's use of informers, all but 6 of the 25 pages of ILEC's guidelines concern use of informers.

ORDERS: DON'T BUST FRIENDS

The guidelines are mostly for show. ILEC has no mechanism for insuring that MEG agents follow them. In several instances, ILEC has ignored the public exposure of MEG informers and agents violating the guidelines.

For example, page 22 of the guidelines reads:

"The practice of having a special employee rely on personal friendship in order to make a case should be discouraged in those situations where the special employee and the person he informs upon are both at a user level in the drug culture. The Commission believes that the destructive effects that such instances of betrayal have on both the immediate participants and their friends is considerable, and more often than not outweigh the advantages to law enforcement personnel of engaging in such activity."

First, almost the only people that MEG informers set up are personal "friends." The informer's primary function is to introduce agents to his or her "friends." Many of these "friends" are at "the user level of the drug culture."

BUSTED ROOMMATE

One McLean County case in particular comes to mind: People v. Dale Still-

well. Stillwell had been living with Ford Conley for almost a year, not knowing that Conley was a MEG "special employee." (He later became a full-time agent.) Stillwell was a pot smoker, but not a dealer. At the urging of Conley, Stillwell agreed to purchase a quarter-pound of marijuana (more than he personally wanted) in order to get a cheaper price. Conley had a "friend" who would buy the extra. The "friend," of course, was a MEG agent. Stillwell sold the pot at the

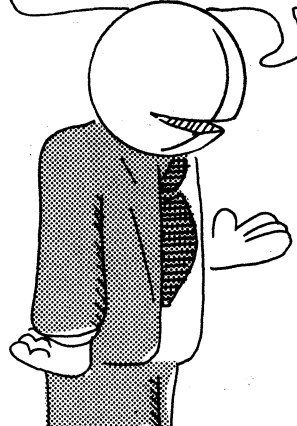
low price of \$12.50 an ounce. (Stillwell won his case in court, but not because of MEG's violation of ILEC guidelines. He won it because Conley had initiated the idea of Stillwell's buying the ¼ pound in the first place, and had helped in the delivery. That constituted entrapment.)

ILEC is aware of the Stillwell case, because a Post reporter personally told ILEC director Fogel about it. The violation of ILEC guidelines did not seem to bother him.

SO WHAT?

A Post reporter also told Fogel about a violation of the law which Agent Conley admitted in court. Conley testified that while a "special employee" of MEG, he gave Dale Stillwell a red capsule which he represented as a barbituate. He did this in order to gain Stillwell's confidence in drug matters, Conley testified. "Delivery of a substance purported to be a controlled substance" is a Class IV

BUST 'EM OR
EMPLOY EM...
EITHER WAY YOU
CONTROL EM!



felony in Illinois, and it is a charge MEG frequently files. When told of this, ILEC director David Fogel simply shrugged, as if to say "So what?"

Though the "strict" ILEC guidelines call for firing a special employee for entrapment and delivery of drugs, special employee Ford Conley was not fired. Nor was he prosecuted for his Class IV felony. Instead, he was

hired personally by MEG head Jerry LaGrow to become a full-time undercover MEG agent.

Another ILEC guideline reads:

"The Commission wishes to note its objection to those activities entered into by a special employee that are designed to secure a conviction which are illegal or which have such high social costs as to warrant their rejection by law enforcement officials."

A SHAM

It's comforting to know that a law enforcement group finds unlawful activities objectionable. But with no procedure for enforcement, the ILEC guideline is no more than a sham, a front for public show.

In order to appear concerned about possible misconduct of informers, ILEC claims "MEG agents should promptly and thoroughly investigate charge of illegal or improper conduct on the part of their special employees."

Nowhere do the 25-page guidelines say how anyone could file a complaint with MEG. Their offices are secret, for one thing. Second, since MEG special employees are undercover, how would someone wanting to complain about their conduct know that MEG is the agency to complain to? And how would someone wanting to complain of a special employee selling drugs do so without self-incrimination?

Apparently in reaction to the Webster report's listing large numbers of MEG special employees informing on their friends in order to escape prosecution themselves, the ILEC guidelines supposedly impose restrictions on these police-defendant deals.

"MEG agents should not make explicit promises or predictions to special employees regarding the likely disposition of any criminal proceedings that are pending against them."

Last May, (Post-Amerikan Vol IV #2) we printed an interview with an ex-MEG informer. He had been specifically promised that he need only set up 5 friends for busts, and he would escape his own marijuana arrest without a criminal record.

The supposedly "strict" ILEC guidelines are being violated so openly that McLean County Judge Wayne Townley had no qualms about complaining publicly about the method of violating them. In a March 4, 1975 Pantagraph, Townley was quoted saying that "agreements between police and those they arrest need to be made through the prosecutor's office." Townley's complaints arose when he was about to sentence a marijuana offender, and found out only at the last minute that the defendant was a MEG informer who had a prior arrangement with MEG about his sentence.

NOTRICKERY

Meaningless enough as they already are, the guidelines become absolutely ludicrous when interpreted by the head of the Peoria-based MEG unit which operates locally. Quoted in the Peoria Journal Star, 10/15/75, MEG head Jerry LaGrow said MEG operates under guidelines which require that "all its informants must swear not to use trickery, deceit or other unethical means."

What could possibly be undeceptive about introducing an agent to someone, while pretending the agent is not a policeman?

In addition, LaGrow claimed in the Journal Star that MEG never prosecutes a case in which an informant has made a drug buy.

However, several such cases have been prosecuted in the Bloomington-Normal area alone: two cases where informant Randall Wyant made the buy; one case where informant Jeff Sielaff bought marijuana; and several cases in which Ford Conley made the buys while still only a special employee.

MEG & POT BUSTS

CONT. FROM PAGE 16

law reads "Delivery of a substance containing a controlled substance." So a pinch of LSD dropped into a pound of powder becomes one pound of a substance containing LSD.

Though ILEC instructed MEG units to quit chasing marijuana and to concentrate their efforts on hard drug dealers in Feb. '74, the directive was apparently not even taken seriously by ILEC Director Fogel. He apparently waited more than a year to instruct MEG units to alter their priorities.

A Chicago Tribune story dated May 15 '75 quotes Fogel at length, saying that MEG units all over the state must switch their priorities from pot to hard drugs.

According to this article, Fogel based his instructions, not on the Commission decision of early '74, but on a 1975 IBI survey which confirmed John Webster's earlier findings.

The 1975 IBI survey checked out 6 Illinois MEG units and concluded most arrests "were for marijuana violations or less and seldom resulted in conviction," the Tribune said.

ILEC Director Fogel is quoted saying that MEG agents must "no longer focus on marijuana peddlers unless such action will lead to bigger things." Funds for the MEG programs could be reduced sharply if "hard drug peddlers aren't caught more frequently," the Tribune continued.

In 1976, MEG still isn't going after "bigger things." In the McLean County MEG raid last December, none of the arrests were for hard drug violations.

The Post-Amerikan has reports of MEG agents abandoning all contact with a suspect (until arrest) after a marijuana transaction is completed. Without even an attempt to buy larger quantities or harder drugs, that's hardly "moving up the distribution ladder."

Eating More Economically

As food costs rise, more people become concerned about getting good food economically. Three considerations are important: cost, flavor, and nutrition. Protein is a vital part of nutrition. Meat and cheese are the least cost efficient (they supply the least protein per dollar), especially the higher cost meats. Fish is somewhat better, instant milk is still more so, and whole grains, beans, and flours are 3-8 times as cost efficient as meat. When hamburger is rated "1" in cost efficiency here is how other foods compare on the scale:

- .46 Porterhouse steak
- 1.0 hamburger
- 1.0 cheese (cheddar)
- 1.0 chicken
- 1.1 brown rice
- 1.5 tuna
- 2.0 wheat bulgar
- 2.3 mackerel
- 2.4 eggs
- 2.6 wheat bran
- 3.2 wheat berries
- 3.5 popcorn
- 3.8 instant milk powder
- 4.6 split peas
- 4.9 wheat germ
- 5.7 soy grits
- 7.7 soy flour
- 7.8 whole wheat flour

Plant protein is incomplete, and must be completed by eating it in combination with other proteins. Beans and grain, or soy flour and grain flour, go well together. Milk, eggs, meat, and fish all complete plant proteins. The foods with the highest concentration of protein are (from highest to lowest) soy grits and flour, wheat germ, instant milk powder, cheese, fish, beans, whole grain products, eggs, and hamburger. Generally, whole grain products--wheat berries, whole wheat flour, whole wheat pastries, and 100% whole wheat bread (store "wheat" bread is not whole wheat) are superior to bleached and whitened products--white four, white rice, white bread, etc. Whole wheat flour contains 18 basic nutrients that are left out of "enriched" white flour ("enriched" means the manufacturing companies replace three or four nutrients out of 22 that are removed).

Whole grains generally contain not only more protein than their counterparts, but significantly more vitamins and minerals as well. Here are some high nutrition, low cost, good tasting cereal suggestions. In the first case, (rolled oats) you add 2 1/4 cup of water, boil, and then add milk powder. With wheat bulgar, you dissolve the milk powder in 2 1/2 cups of water and add it, bringing the bulgar to a simmer and leaving it at least 15 minutes (you may leave it overnight). With the soy-wheat cereal and pancakes, just mix the ingredients together.

OATMEAL

- 1 cup rolled oats
- 4 tbsp wheat germ
- 2/3 cup instant milk powder and sweetener

WHEAT BULGAR

- 2/3 cup wheat bulgar
- 1/3 cup wheat germ
- 2/3 cup instant milk and sweetener

SOY-WHEAT CEREAL

- 1/2 cup wheat germ
- 1/2 cup soy grits
- 1/4 cup instant milk powder
- 3/4 cup hot water and sweetener

RYE, SOY PANCAKES

- 1/2 cup rye flour
- 1/4 cup whole wheat flour
- 1/4 cup soy flour
- 1 egg
- 1/2 cup milk powder in 1 cup liquid
- 2 tsp. baking powder

CORN-SOY PANCAKES

- 1/2 cup cornmeal
- 1/4 cup whole wheat flour
- 1/4 cup soy flour
- 1 egg
- 1/2 cup instant milk in 1 cup water
- 2 tsp. baking powder

Soy grits taste better than soybeans (alone) and don't have to be boiled as soybeans do. Wheat, rye, millet, and barley berries can be used in place of rice, wheat berries being the most nutritious and inexpensive. Boiling time is about 45 minutes and requires 3 1/2 cups of water:

- 1/2 cup wheat berries
- 1/4 cup lentils or pinto beans
- 1/4 teaspoon curry powder
- 1/4 teaspoon chili powder
- 1 onion (minced)

It is usually more inexpensive to buy fresh rather than canned vegetables and fruits, especially when they are in season. This is true of such foods as carrots, onions, potatoes, etc. Because canned foods are from 20-50% water, dried beans and peas are also more inexpensive, one pound of dried beans containing 2-2 1/2 times as many beans as one pound of canned beans.

Prepared white pastry goods, candies, and soft drinks are relatively expensive and lacking in nutrition. Alternatives include homemade whole wheat bread, whole grain pastries, popcorn, and natural teas of all kinds. Actually, more nutritious food (often less expensive) often has a fuller and richer taste, one less dependent on artificial flavors (and colors) and sugar overload. It is also good to keep in mind that the more expensive product, with its often fancier packaging and promotion, does not necessarily mean a better product. If you want a good book on nutrition, order the Complete Handbook of Nutrition, by Gary and Steve Null.



Wages

For the year ending July 31, 1975, average spendable weekly earnings for an employed worker with 3 dependents increased by 9.3%, but at least 1/5 of all wage-earners were unemployed sometime during the year. Meanwhile food prices climbed 11.3%.



Food Prices

PRICE COMPARISON

20

	HONEY TREE (124 N. BENDWAY)	NORMAL CUISINES	RED BIRD 164
100% Whole Wheat Bread	.72	.44	.40
Oatmeal	.28	—	—
Wheat Bulgar	.42	—	—
Wheat Germ	.38	1.08	1.02
Wheat Bran	.33	.60	.60
Pinto Beans	.85	.31	.54
Lentils	.69	.33	.50
Split Peas	.52	.29	.33
Whole Wheat Flour	.33	.25	.19
Soy Flour	.45	—	—
Soy Grits	.39	—	—
Popcorn	.50	.35	.32
Green Mate Herbal Tea (per ounce and pint)	.17	—	—
Coke (per pint)	—	11.6	11.5
Instant Milk (cheapest pound)	.99	.78	1.18
Brown Rice	.69	.45	—
Cheddar Cheese	1.79	1.89	1.95
Corn Meal	.25	.18	.20
Sorghum	—	.59	—
Corn Flakes	—	.52	.50
Special K	—	1.00	1.03
Hamburger	—	.69	.89

CLASSIFIED ADS

Coin hobbyists: Build your collection: Large Cents, 3¢ silver, 2¢ pieces. Trade, Sell, and Buy. Intrinsic Silver Interest. Call 828-6327.

The Friends of the Alternative Media will be showing film programs every Sunday night at Fell Hall at ISU at 8:00. Admission will be free and all will be welcome. The schedule is as follows:

- Feb. 1: Two Black history films (1 1/2 hours)
- Feb. 8: "Growing Up Female" (45 min.) and panel discussion
- Feb. 15: Environment and Wildlife films
- Feb. 22: World religions (Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Confucianism, Taoism, native Mexican religion, 1 1/2 hours)

AKC registered Great Dane, 3-year-old female--a woman's dog. Fawn and black mask. Price negotiable. Ask for Cecil--829-6262.

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... and downtown gets flowers

One of the most obvious sources of blight on Bloomington's west side may be getting more attention in the near future. During its January 13 meeting, the Bloomington City Council, by recommendation of Councilperson Jesse Parker, directed its staff to "study" methods which could be employed to clean up the old St. Joseph's hospital located on Morris Avenue between Oakland and Jackson.

Parker, who described the site as "a real eyesore to the entire community," finally began following up on the community sentiment underscored by Park Hill residents during a citizen's meeting concerning urban renewal in late October.

The issue was kept alive in the December Post-American, which contained pictures reflecting exactly why the old hospital site should be renovated. Inside the buildings are pools of water, which presumably were



stagnant and could have posed a real threat to West Side residents during the encephalitis epidemic in early Fall. Windows throughout the complex, except for the part which houses the MARC Center and Bloomington Day Care Center, are broken out; the

grounds are strewn with debris which has gone untouched for years; and the buildings aren't even locked. Children who stray towards the site are risking their lives. The most profound risk is posed by caved-in marble slabs which leave holes deep and wide enough for a child to fall into.

Urban Renewal Director Donald Tjaden expressed doubt about anything being done about the property because of the prohibitive cost of either demolition or restoration. Nevertheless, pressure should be maintained to force the city council to follow-up on their study of how to clean up the old hospital. Few West Side residents will forget how the city council delayed urban renewal projects and proceeded with downtown beautification.

Jeremy Timmens



New York (LNS) The FBI explained its use of informers during Senate Intelligence Committee hearings Dec. 2.

"Informants are here to stay," said FBI official James Adams. "Everyone has informants. There have been informants throughout history. There will always be informants."

Some Senators had proposed a plan whereby the Bureau would have to get warrants before they could send spies into political groups, but the Militant reports that the FBI said

such a scheme "appears impractical and may be unconstitutional."

Impractical, Adams explained, because you have to show a reason for a warrant and sometimes, he said, this would be impossible because you're not always dealing with "imminent criminal activities."

And requiring warrants would be unconstitutional, Adams said, "Because it would limit the First Amendment right of the informant to communicate with the Government."

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HANDCRAFTED JEWELRY
CUSTOM LEATHER
TURQUOISE BUCKLES
INCENSE MOBILES

NO CLOSER TO DOWNTOWN FOOD STAMP DISTRIBUTION

The plight of Bloomington's west side residents who receive food stamps remains unchanged.

Since last fall, when the People's Bank discontinued issuing food stamps and distribution began at the new postal facility on E. Empire, west side residents were faced with the choices of either going to Bloomington's east side or crosstown to Normal to get their food coupons.

Two questions remain unresolved in the local problem of food stamp distribution. First, why are the hours of distribution limited until 3:00 pm. Mondays through Fridays? Food stamps were started to provide nutrition for low-income people, and those who work past 3:00 are discriminated against. Second, why is it necessary for the coupons to be distributed so far away from the homes of the recipients?

In the case of food stamp distribution hours, the hours were determined by an agreement between the Illinois Department of Public Aid and the U.S. Postal Service in Chicago. Bloomington Postmaster Buhrke claims that the only way the hours can be changed is if the Department of Public Aid decides to renegotiate an hours change with the Postal Service.

In the case of the location of food stamp distribution, more half answers to the problem have been given as opposed to real solutions. The inequities of the distribution sites available to Bloomington's west-siders are well-known by now. The Bloomington Pantagraph, the EOC Observer, and the Post-Amerikan have all taken stands that the location must be moved downtown soon.

The Postal Service had told Twin-Cities residents that the distribution site will remain unchanged until a more secure location is built in the new downtown parking garage. Insufficient security for the stamps was the rationale provided when the Postal Service was asked if food coupons couldn't be sold in the old facility on East St. The date for moving the downtown facility has been delayed due to a last-minute search via bids for space. The City of Bloomington was the only bidder. Further complicating the move was the wait for the Occupational Development Center's loan to be approved for leasing the old facility.

ODC is presently operating in the old Post Office building. Postage stamp sales and services are still available downtown. But the security issue is still unresolved. A letter to the editor of the Pantagraph spoke of how only two windows are open at the east side postal location. Not only does such a lack of personnel affect regular postal customers, but the lack of personnel contributes to a real lack of security for the valuable food coupons at the east side location. Additionally, there is no improvement in postal services on the east side as compared with those available downtown--two service windows are open downtown, too.

It is totally unclear just when the new Postal Service substation will be completed in the Municipal Parking Garage. Nancy Barnes, outreach worker for the McLean County Economic Opportunity Corporation told the Post-Amerikan that she heard it might be ready by April, but said that nobody should count on that guess. "They haven't even begun to build the new substation," she said.

Barnes began a petition last fall to have food stamp distribution hours changed and to have the distribution site moved back downtown. She says she has about 250 names on the petition, but is uncertain about what to do with it now. She is concerned with the possibility of the City charging food

stamp recipients for parking once the distribution is conducted in the parking garage. Barnes hopes the City will issue free parking passes to per-

sons picking up food stamps.

--Jeremy Timmens

LOCAL RESTAURANTS LEND A HAND IN CORRUPTING POLICE

If you've ever worked in a restaurant you probably know that on-duty police can get their meals from some restaurants for half-price. Although this is a petty violation of the law it still constitutes a form of graft. Wishing to see how widespread this practise is, I took a random sampling of some twin city fast food restaurants.

Here are the results of the survey: Burger King gives police half-price meals, Sambo's gives free coffee, Arby's gives half-price, and Mel-O-Cream Donut gives free coffee with whatever police buy there. McDonald's (no surprise here) also provides half-price meals.

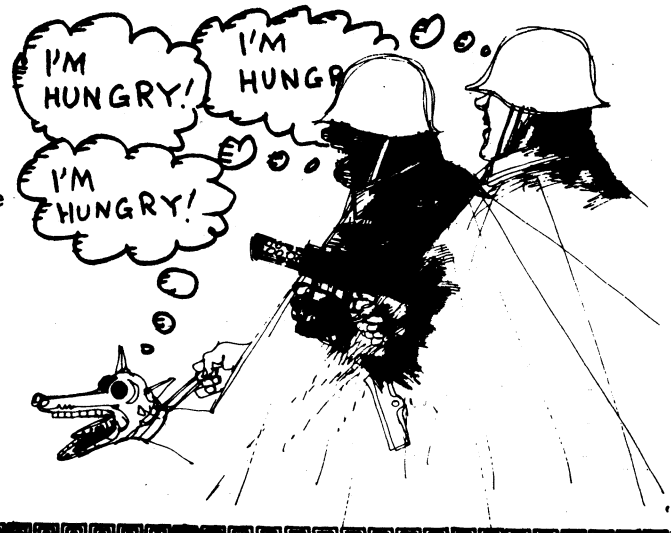
When I worked at the Normal McDonald's and didn't know of the policy, I charged an office the regular price. This upset him, and he retorted very huffily, "You can't do that! I get half-price!"

Howard Johnson charges half-price, though most of their police customers are state troopers. Both Sandy's and Kentucky Fried Chicken have nothing to do with this and treat police as they would other customers to full price. I received an interesting reaction at Hardee's. When the employee realized she had spilled the information to a citizen, she dropped her pencil and rushed to the back room in a panic. Burger Chef restaurant answered my inquiry with this noteworthy reply: "I'm sorry, we're not at liberty to give out that information."

Studies have found that receiving free or semi-free meals can be

a first step leading to serious police corruption. The movie Serpico, the story of a man trying to be an honest cop in the midst of corruption, illustrates this point. The first symbol of his eventual downfall was his acceptance of a free meal.

--Jacqui T.



FBI ADMITS TO 1984

(LNS)--During recent Senate hearings, the FBI distributed a written statement on "Informants in the Internal Security Field," which explained: "An informant, according to the dictionary, is 'one who gives information.' In light of this definition, it is clear that very few persons, if any, have not at one time or another been informants. To give information is an inseparable part of life. To give accurate, sound, and helpful information for a worthy cause is to make one's life more useful and valuable to society."

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Activists Released

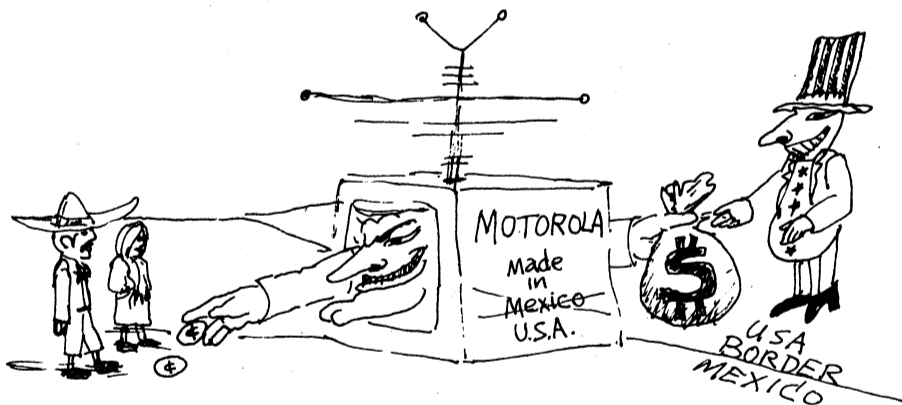
New York (LNS) Two women activists imprisoned for nearly nine months for refusing to talk to a federal grand jury were released Dec. 19. Ellen Grusse and Terri Turgeon, both of New Haven, have been held in Niantic State Prison in Connecticut since last March when they refused to cooperate with a grand jury seeking information about anti-war fugitives Susan Saxe and Katherine Powers. In Jan. 1975, the FBI descended on New Haven and Hartford, Conn., and Lexington, Kentucky, questioning many people in the gay and women's communities about Saxe and Powers, charged with robbery and murder in a 1970 Boston bank holdup in which a guard was killed. The government maintains that they robbed the bank to finance anti-war activities. In the course of their investigations the FBI harassed many gay and women activists, threatening to inform family and employers of their activities.

Pollution Spread Around

Ottawa (CUP/LNS) In 1972, a single giant smokestack 1200 feet tall went into operation at the International Nickel Co. smelter in Sudbury, replacing three smaller ones which had denuded the area of trees. The giant funnel was supposed to alleviate local pollution, and in a few years, shrubs, and even trees again, began to grow in the area. But now government officials warn that the problem of sulphuric acid pollution may not be solved, just spread around better. Toronto, Montreal, and Ottawa ecologies may be affected now, say the officials, but they deny any present danger to humans.

Next Time: Nukes

New York (Canadian University Press/LNS) A U.S. Army officer interviewed on the Jan. 6 NBC news estimated that his mechanized strike force in South Korea could achieve in nine days what eluded the U.S. throughout the Vietnam war--military victory. NBC reported that the U.S. government has already announced its readiness to use nuclear weapons "in the event of North Korean aggression." The nuclear weapons can be launched from conventional artillery pieces already in position. The Army officer said the reason for speeding up the process of war and using hardware instead of troop is that "people are so important."



No Union 'Problems'

New York (Dollars and Sense/LNS) In the past twenty years, large industrial companies have been shifting their investments to areas where labor, raw materials, and taxes are cheap. The low labor costs of North Africa, Southeast Asia and Latin America look particularly attractive to U.S. and European business. Up to now, this "runaway shop" phenomenon has been associated with particular industries that use a lot of labor and relatively little machinery, like textile and clothing companies. Most black and white TVs and practically all radio sets, tape recorders, and tape cassettes sold in the U.S. are produced abroad, whether or not the brand name indicates we're "buying American." The reason is easy to see. When Motorola, for example, moved an assembly plant 200 miles south from Phoenix, Arizona, to Nogales, Mexico, in the mid-sixties, it was able to cut its annual wage for assemblers from \$4,300 to \$1,060. A recent letter from the Haitian Assembly Industry Association invites U.S. firms operating in Mexico to consider moving to Haiti, where they don't have to "run the risk of production faltering because of strikes and work slowdowns." The letter promises better conditions under the Duvalier dictatorship in Haiti. It advertises that the minimum daily wage is only \$1.30 and that "union problems simply don't exist."

Cancer Tastes Familiar

New York (LNS) Chloroform, a chemical contained in many cough medicines and some mouthwashes and toothpastes as well as aerosol propellants, has been shown to cause cancer in mice and rats, according to the Health Research Group (HRG), a Washington-based public interest group. The HRG has written to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) asking that chloroform be banned from products under the agency's jurisdiction. According to a 1971 article in the Wisconsin Medical Journal, "Traditional expectorants (chemicals that help you cough) such as ammonium salts, terpin hydrate, chloroform, etc., are of little value. The use of these drugs, though popular with physicians and patients alike, has not been shown to be superior to the expectorant action of hot liquids, or any other bitter tasting concoction." An executive of the Block Drug Co., which manufactures Romilar III and Romilar CF, both non-prescription drugs which contain chloroform, told LNS, "Chloroform has merit as an expectorant. It creates a sensation of warmth which is soothing. We don't agree that it has no use." Other drug companies defend their inclusion of chloroform in cough medicine by saying, "people get used to tasting a certain kind of thing," according to HRG researchers.



'Rely' on Cancer, Nausea

(CPF) The people who brought you Pringles potato chips now bring you Rely, whose package proclaims, "You've never felt more secure with a tampon...or napkin." Women in Rochester, New York, and writers for the Rochester Patriot have asked the makers of this new wonder, Proctor and Gamble, questions about the product's safety. Rely is made from compressed polyurethane plastic. The Patriot in a story titled "Testing Tampons in Rochester: Just what can you Rely on?" said "polyurethane, used in everything from sofa stuffings to insulation, has been shown in recent tests to be a carcinogen or cancer-causing agent. Also, the building blocks from which polyurethane is made have been shown to be tumor-producers." Reportedly, P and G would not answer these questions raised by the story because "secret information on the manufacture of Rely would be revealed if these questions relating to product safety were answered." One woman told the Patriot, "It felt like trying to remove an opened up umbrella." Another said, "I thought I had lost my IUD." Ms. Barbara Seller complained that the tampon fell apart inside her, causing pain and nausea. She talked to her physician, who told her not to use Rely. P and G has generally tended to dismiss complaints with a wave of statistics. One woman, who complained to P and G that Rely was highly irritating even several days after discontinuing usage, was contacted by a P and G representative who had "101 reasons why irritation could occur other than from the use of Rely." In addition, women in Rochester did not know that the city was a test market for the product. "When I found that out, I really felt like a guinea pig," said one former user.

Insurance Fights ERA

New York (D&S/LNS) "I can assure you that we have a high batting average killing bills we don't want and passing ones we do," warned William Perkins of Continental Insurance Corp. in the fall of 1975. His target: the Equal Rights Amendment. If passed by thirty-seven state legislatures, the constitutional amendment would, among other things, outlaw the practice of charging up to 50 percent more for women's health insurance premiums than for men's. A principal anti-ERA lobbying group receiving insurance company money is Pro-America, a conservative women's organization. Many of Pro-America's lobbyists are wives of executives of Mutual of Omaha and its affiliates. W. Clement Stone, chairman of the combined Insurance Co. of America, has been one of the big contributors to Pro-America's anti-ERA campaign.

No Alert, No Pollution?

New York (LNS/ Weekly People) The rising frequency of pollution alerts in Washington, D.C. has alarmed members of the nearby Virginia air pollution control board. Board members are worried that people will get the impression that air pollution is a serious threat if the alerts continue, so they have proposed abolishing the term "alert."

Woman Acquitted Again



New York (LNS) Two black militants described by police as members of the Black Liberation Army (BLA) were acquitted Dec. 20 on kidnapping charges stemming from a Dec. 1972 Brooklyn barroom robbery. For Assata Shakur (Joanne Chesimard), it was her third acquittal in two years. Also acquitted was Ronald Meyers. Between 1972 and 1974 almost every unsolved bank robbery and attack of police officers in New York City were laid to the BLA by police officials and the New York press. The six people named by then police commissioner Patrick Murphy at a January 1973 press conference as "leaders" of the BLA were all ex-members of the New York Black Panther Party, including Assata Shakur. "These people were politically significant people," said a spokesperson for the New York Panthers after the 1973 press conference. "They worked in drug programs, breakfast programs, and housing and welfare programs." Assata Shakur was accused of almost every alleged crime in which a woman was believed to participate during this period.

Toxic Air at Mines

New York (UMW/LNS) A recent federal Bureau of Mines study of toxic substances in the air at surface mines and surface work areas of underground mines has revealed health hazards at nearly one third of the mines surveyed.

(CPF) Just because there's no space for a name and address doesn't mean that researchers using "confidential questionnaires" don't record who you are. Dow Jones publications, surveying their readers for a variety of personal information, have coded questionnaires with invisible ink. An alert professor of optics at the U. of Wisconsin recently wondered why his questionnaire from the National Observer asked so many questions. "For the heck of it," he took it to his lab and exposed it to ultraviolet light--and there in the upper left corner, in otherwise invisible ink, was a four cipher identification number. Erdos and Morgan, a research firm handling questionnaires for Dow Jones, says that the invisible keying is an accepted practice being used for all publications.

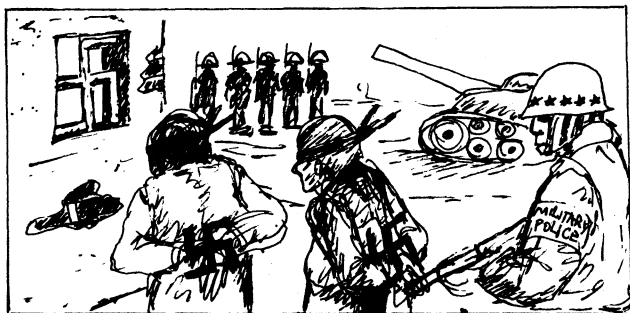
D.A. Harasses Eight

New York (LNS) Eight New York City activists, including two lawyers, await action by the District Attorney on their refusal to testify before a New York grand jury. The grand jury subpoenas stem from their alleged presence in a Manhattan courtroom where three members of the Black Liberation Army were being sentenced on May 12. After the sentencing, knives, explosives, and other contraband were reportedly found on the BLA members. Although District Attorney Robert Morgenthau admitted to a delegation of legal and church representatives that he doesn't believe the subpoenaees know anything about the alleged incident, and that nothing would be gained by their testimony, he refuses to drop the case. One hundred and twenty people have already testified that they saw no weapons passed among anyone in the courtroom.

ACLU Raps Clemency Report

New York (WIN/LNS) The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) denounced the Ford Clemency Board's final report on Jan. 6. The ACLU challenges in particular the report's claim that only 113,337 people are eligible. According to former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, the total number of Americans who are in "legal jeopardy" for resistance to the Vietnam War is close to two million. "This is a begrudging program and only one person in 100 has applied for clemency, although many have been convicted and served criminal sentences," said Clark.

Filipino Protesters Arrested



(LNS) Mark Schnall and James Sinnott, members of the Philippines Anti-Martial Law Coalition, were arrested and charged with criminal trespassing December 29th at the Philippine Consulate in New York City as supporters demonstrated outside. They were trying to deliver a message which called for an end to martial law and for immediate elections, as part of the Coalition's campaign in the U.S. Philippine president Ferdinand Marcos, now entering his third year of unconstitutional rule, declared martial law in 1972, with U.S. military support, and abolished the freedoms of speech, press, assembly and the right to strike.

Rebozo Biography Stolen

(Workers World/LNS) The entire, hand-written manuscript of a biography of Bebe Rebozo, Nixon's banker-gangster buddy, was stolen November 4th from author Thomas Kiernan's New York City apartment, along with bank documents connecting Nixon to Rebozo, cassettes and tape recordings of interviews, and all other references for the book. The television, stereo, and 10-15 pieces of expensive jewelry were ignored.

U.S. Aid To Hughes

(LNS) Billionaire Howard Hughes has been awarded at least \$6 billion in U.S. government contracts, most of them from the Defense Department, in the last ten years, reports the Philadelphia Inquirer. The article states that Hughes' firms also get many contracts from the CIA, which refuses to disclose dollar amounts. The paper reports that "Hughes and his enterprises, as measured by all the available evidence, received more American tax money, over \$11.6 million a week, every week, than is paid to any other privately controlled business in the world."

New Cambodian Constitution

(LNS) Cambodia adopted a new constitution on January 5th. Reflecting the goals of the revolution that liberated Cambodia last April, it states, "Every worker is the proprietor of the factory; every peasant proprietor of the fields." Since liberation, Cambodia has concentrated on rebuilding the devastated country, especially food production.

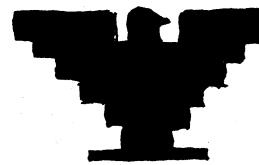
Environmentalists Win In Louisiana

(LNS) Federal Judge R. Blake West has ordered that 45 miles of proposed Interstate 410 in Louisiana be halted permanently and that another 13 mile segment be completed only after an adequate environmental impact statement is prepared. The new highway would have destroyed over 175 square miles of swamp land, failed to solve local transportation problems, and cost the taxpayers over \$632 million.

Spy vs. Counterspy

(LNS) Counterspy, a Washington publication opposed to covert U.S. intelligence operations, says that it will continue to publish the names of CIA agents around the world. CIA director William Colby and other CIA supporters have charged that Counterspy bears responsibility for the assassination of CIA station chief Richard A. Welch in Greece on December 23rd because the magazine had identified Welch as a CIA station chief in Peru in 1974. Representative Robert H. Michel, the House Republican whip, says he will introduce legislation into Congress making it a federal crime to publish the true identity of any U.S. intelligence agent working under cover.

California Screws UFW



(WIN/LNS) In early December the United Farm Workers of America received a letter from the California Department of Benefit Payments claiming the union owes the state \$1 million for alleged deficiencies in its unemployment insurance account. The state apparently is basing its figure on strike benefits paid to farm workers and benefits given full time union volunteers over the years by the UFW. However, neither striking farm workers nor union volunteers are paid salaries.

Hall Evades ERA Supporters

Senator Harber Hall, of the forty-fourth district, has repeatedly refused to support the Equal Rights Amendment on the grounds that none of his constituents have expressed support of it. ERA does have a substantial local backing, though Hall has simply refused to recognize it.

In early November of last year, around forty people from Bloomington-Normal represented the forty-fourth district at an ERA support rally. An appointment had been made to meet with Hall after the rally was over and present him with petitions from Bloomington-Normal. Hall never met with the local ERA support group and it was decided to present him with the petitions at a later date. Luellen Laurenti, ERA County Co-ordinator, made several later attempts to meet with Hall but he remained unavailable to her until the end of the legislative session.

There are plans for some kind of action again at the capitol in the spring, at which time Laurenti hopefully will turn the petitions over to Hall. New petitions urging the vote for ERA will be circulated later for those who did not get a chance to sign in November.

Unless ERA proves to be a major issue in primaries, it seems doubtful that any further action will change Hall's mind. With Carol Reitan's campaign to unseat Hall in the senate, local ERA supporters are making the amendment a major issue. Reitan is running in favor of ERA and her supporters are using all their person power to ensure her election in the fall.

On April 1, there will be a national ERA gathering in Chicago. The emphasis there will be on the passage of ERA in Illinois. Laurenti feels that statewide pressure must come down on the legislators for the support efforts to have any real impact. Harber Hall ignored his constituents' support of ERA. He, and other legislators with the same attitude, are going to be ignored at the polls. This now seems to be the only way for the Equal Rights Amendment to be ratified in Illinois.

STOP GEN TEL'S RATE ROBBERY

In a further move to rob the people, the monopolists at General Telephone Company are trying for another rate increase.

Especially outrageous proposals in this increase are a doubling of pay phone prices and a 20¢ charge for calling directory assistance. (You get 3 free calls to directory assistance each month.)

Gen Tel wastes thousands, maybe millions of dollars every year for unnecessary executive salaries and phony "image" advertising, while complaining about the few extra jobs they have to provide to hire directory assistance operators.

The Directory assistance charge is a direct move aimed at poor people, young people and students--mostly tenants-- who tend to move frequently. These people are the ones who don't live in one place long enough to get their names in the phone book. Their friends and associates have to call directory assistance to get their numbers. How long has it been since Gen Tel executives had a change of phone number? And what about the Illinois Commerce Commission, those fat cat sell-outs to utility interests? How long has it been since they had their phone numbers change?

Stop the rate increase! Stop monopolies from advertising their "image"! Make the executives take salary cuts!

Nigeria Blasts U.S.

In a letter to Brig. Murtala Muhammed, a conservative army officer who became Chief of State of Nigeria by seizing power there last year in a military coup, President Ford stated that the U.S. saw the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) as "one of three legitimate factions in Angola," but that the "objective of U.S. policy in Angola has been to counter efforts by the Soviet Union to impose one faction as the government of Angola." In response, the Nigerian head of state declared that the Nigerian government, which recognizes the MPLA as the government of Angola, "rejects completely this fatuous attempt by the Ford administration to insult the intelligence of African nations."

Sostre Gets Clemency

(LNS) In response to a world-wide campaign on his behalf, Martin Sostre, a 53 year-old black activist imprisoned on a fabricated drug charge in 1967, was granted clemency by New York governor Hugh Carey just before Christmas and expects to be freed in early February. The owner of an Afro-Asian bookstore in a poor black community in Buffalo, New York, during the 1967 riots there, Sostre was singled out for arrest because of his activism. Although the only witness recanted his testimony four years later, Sostre has continued to serve a 30-40 year sentence.

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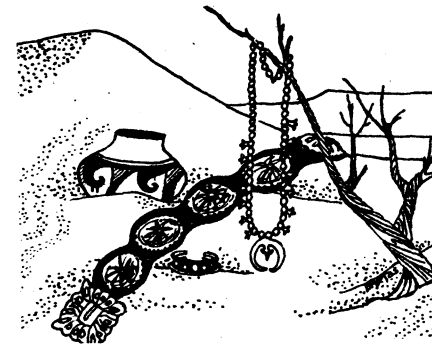
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Bicentennial Calendar ²⁷



Feb. 1:

1960-Civil rights sit-ins begin in Greensboro, North Carolina. Four black students refuse to leave Woolworth lunch counter when denied service.
1975-Beginning of nationwide independent Trucker's strike to protest higher fuel costs and slower speed limit.

Feb. 2:

1848-Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo signed, ending Mexican-American War. United States steals one-third of Mexican territory, but President Polk refuses to annex entire country.
1919- 16,000 silk workers strike for shorter work week in Paterson, New Jersey.

Feb. 3:

1919-32,000 Lawrence, Massachusetts mill workers strike for shorter work week and no pay cuts.
1931- First group of Chicanos forcibly "repatriated" from Los Angeles and deported to Mexico. Such deportations were common during the Depression.
1936- National Guard massed to attack sit down workers on strike at Fisher Body Plant No. 2 in Flint, Michigan. At the last moment, just before the military was to storm the plant, General Motors agreed to negotiate with the United Auto Workers union.
1969- 500 striking Third World students at San Francisco State University join striking oil workers on picket lines in Richmond, California.

Feb. 4:

1869- Big Bill Haywood, leader of the Western Federation of Miners, and a founder and President of the Industrial Workers of the World, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah.
1932-Unemployment demonstrations take place in major cities.
1935-1936- 37,000 West Coast maritime workers strike.

Feb. 5:

1916- Dress pact wins 49-hour week, and piece-rate schedule for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Feb. 6:

1919- Seattle General Strike begins. 60,000 shipyard workers and other workers walk off their jobs and set up a General Strike Committee which becomes the de-facto government for the city until the end of the strike.
1972- Statue of Haymarket Policeman placed inside Chicago police headquarters after being bombed repeatedly by workers who did not forget the events of May, 1886.

Feb. 7:

1827- William Jessup, a founder of the National Labor Union, was born in New York City.
1920- John L. Lewis becomes President of the United Mine Workers of America.

Feb. 8:

1912- I.W.W. free speech fight in San Diego, California.
1932- New York dressmakers strike under leadership of a United Front committee.

Feb. 9:

1932- Harry Simms, National Miners Union organizer, shot and killed by company thugs in Barbourville, Kentucky.
1955- Merger of the AF of L and CIO. This occurred after the CIO "cleaned out" its communist organizers.

Feb 10:

1974- Farah strikers in Texas and New Mexico win union recognition and a very small amount over the new minimum wage law.

Feb. 11:

1882- Formation of Central Labor Union of New York with the participation of 14 unions.
1913- 15,000 rubber workers in Akron, Ohio, strike, protesting speed-up.
1937- General Motors recognizes United Auto Workers after 44-day sit-down strike.

Feb. 12:

1809- Abe Lincoln born in Hardin County, Kentucky. He served, but probably did not fight in Black Hawk War in 1832. He also was an early "double dipper" in state politics, serving as postmaster and deputy county surveyor in New Salem. As a congressman in 1846 and 1847, he opposed the Mexican War. After one term, he gave up elective office to become a corporation lawyer. In 1860, the Republican Party made Lincoln their Presidential nominee because William Seward liked Catholics too much and opposed slavery too strongly. Lincoln pledged to raise tariffs and build a transcontinental railroad. These things he did, despite the Civil War. Ungrateful Republicans refused to renominate him in 1864.
1817- Fredrick Douglass born. He was a black abolitionist who thought William Lloyd Garrison was too soft on slavery.
1880- John L. Lewis was born in Lucas, Iowa. He was president of the United Mine Workers union and President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.
1909- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was founded.
1968- 1,300 sanitation workers begin strike in Memphis, Tennessee. This was the strike that Martin Luther King died supporting.

Feb. 13:

1743- Thomas Jefferson born. Traitor to England, associated with French meddlers in American affairs and irreligious types.

Feb. 14:

1903- Western Federation of Miners begins 18 month strike for the 8 hour day.
1937- Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America signs its first national agreement with an association of men's clothing manufacturers.
1968- Fort Jackson soldiers revolt. Black GIs refuse to do riot duty.

Feb. 15:

1864- First detachment of Union soldiers captured by Confederate forces sent to Andersonville, Georgia. Conditions of overcrowding, inadequate food, and insufficient water lead to the deaths of one out of four prisoners kept here. In 13 months, 13,000 prisoners died here, of which about 1,000 were from Illinois. At least seventeen bodies were left rotting in the camp for over a week after they died. Later they were removed on long poles.
1892- Susan B. Anthony born. She was an abolitionist and a strong supporter of voting rights for women and blacks.
1910- Waistmaker's strike ends. More than 300 firms accept International Ladies Garment Workers Union.
1913- Garment workers strike in Rochester, New York. Ida Brayman shot to death by employer.

Feb. 16:

1885- Knights of Labor begin successful strike against Jay Gould's Wabash railroads.
1926- Jewish, Black, and Greek furriers begin 17 week strike, and become first union to win the 40 hour week.

Feb. 17:

1932- Florence Kelley dies. She was the translator of Frederick Engels and stimulated much of the Illinois factory labor reform laws.
1936- 14,000 Goodyear rubber workers begin Akron, Ohio, sit-down strike.
1968- Labor Voice for Peace created.

Feb. 19:

1919- First Pan African Congress held in Paris, organized by W.E.B. DuBois. It set demands for the democratic treatment of Blacks and emphasized solidarity of U.S. blacks with oppressed colonial people.
1942- Executive Order 9066 issued. Put Japanese-Americans in concentration camps without trial and confiscated their property.
1968- Cesar Chavez begins fast.

Feb. 20:

1885- 2,500 carpet-weaving women workers at Alexander Smith's Sons strike over firing of Knights of Labor members.
1895- Fredrick Douglass dies.

Feb. 21:

1965- Malcolm X assassinated while addressing a rally in Harlem.
1969- 42,000 miners in West Virginia, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania strike for legislation against and compensation for black lung disease.

Feb. 22:

1868- Torchlight parade celebrates passage of 8 hour day law in California.
1872- Santiago Iglesias, militant labor organizer in Cuba and Puerto Rico, was born in La Coruna, Spain.
1974- West Virginia miners begin 20 day strike against gasoline shortages, forcing governor to end restrictions on gas sales.

Feb. 23:

1971- Findley brothers fined \$50,000 for mine safety violations that killed 38 miners in Hyden, Kentucky. What is a life worth?

Feb. 24:

1912- 35 women and children beaten and arrested in Lawrence, Massachusetts textile strike.
1965- Local 1199 becomes the first union to officially oppose the war in Vietnam.

Feb. 25:

1870- Hiram Revels, U.S. Senator from Mississippi took his seat as the first black person elected to Congress.
1881- William Z. Foster, labor union leader, born in Taunton, Massachusetts.
1913- 25,000 workers participate in National Unemployment Insurance Day protest.
1953- Actress Rosaura Revelutias arrested and deported from Silver City, New Mexico, while filming the movie "Salt of the Earth." The movie was about striking miners and their wives.

Feb. 26:

1946- International Ladies Garment Workers Union raised \$90 thousand for the support of strikers at General Motors.

Feb. 27:

1885- Shopmen on Wabash railroad strike over wage cuts spreads and leads to general strike of all Southwestern railroad lines.
1939- U.S. Supreme Court declares the sit-down strike to be illegal.
1973- Oglala Sioux Indians occupy Wounded Knee reservation to protest U.S. government's treatment of Indians.

Feb. 28:

1860- Victor Berger, founder of Socialist Party in America, was born in Nieder-Rehback, Austria.

Legal Negligence

Post Note: Sometimes the Post-American receives stories from people that make the person(s) reporting them want to stay home all day and sulk. A good example is the one that follows. The reader will find him/herself immersed in the same morass of legalese and hopelessness that befell a victim of legal processes in McLean County. Because of the complicated nature of this case, only the victim's story will be told at this time. More follow-up is promised, but bad weather and too tight a schedule prevented a more full analysis.

*** ** ** ** **

In June, 1973, Donald Wilburn, an independent contractor now residing in Farmer City, met with Robert Elliott to discuss the purchase of a house Elliott owned at 824 W. Jefferson. The two men agreed to a financing arrangement where Elliott would provide a contract for the house following a down payment of \$800 from Wilburn. Wilburn verbally agreed to pay off the down payment with installments of \$100 a week, plus monthly payments of \$100.

The Wilburns moved into the house in July, 1973, and made the required payments for eight weeks. By virtue of their verbal agreement, Elliott was responsible for providing the Wilburns with a contract by September 1. But when Wilburn contacted Elliott about the contract, Elliott said he was "too busy," promising that the contract would be drafted by October 1.

October 1 came and went without a contract. Likewise November. By December 1, the Wilburns were fed up. When contacted, Elliott offered the same excuse. However, he did have time to send the Wilburns a letter demanding \$100 for rent and threatening eviction if the rent payment wasn't made.

The Counterattack

Wilburn had taken enough of Elliott's horsing around. By verbal agreement, Elliott had promised to provide a contract for the purchase of the home. Wilburn met with Hugh Henry (candidate for State's Attorney) in January, 1974. Henry suggested that Wilburn withhold all payments until the contract materialized. Henry also suggested the money be given to him to be placed into a trust, but Wilburn opted not to. Wilburn told the Post-American that he had never been advised against not placing the money in a trust; Henry merely suggested that Wilburn wait for further word on the matter.

Nothing more was heard about a contract for four months. In April, Wilburn received a letter from Elliott demanding four months' back payments. If payments weren't met, the letter stated, house financing would have to be arranged through "conventional means."

Angered, Wilburn took the letter to Henry and demanded action. His attorney sent a letter to Elliott instructing him to provide a contract for the purchase of the home, before payments would be resumed. Additionally, Henry assured Wilburn that if Elliott filed suit for the back "rent," a counter-suit would be filed in the Wilburns' behalf. Then Wilburn was instructed to wait until more developed.

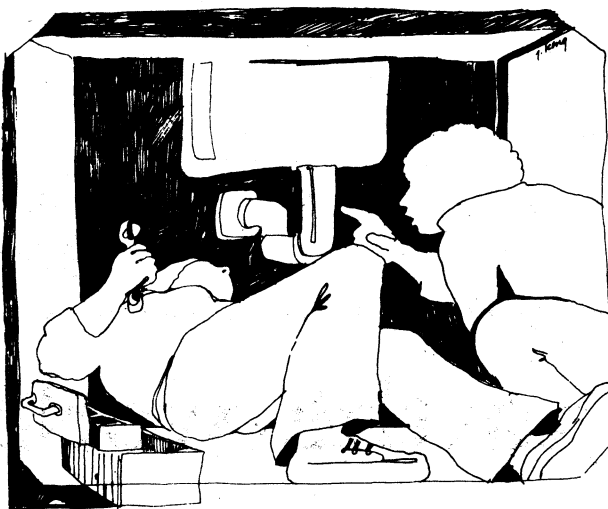
The "Contract"

It was six months before the Wilburns heard any more about the contested property. In the meantime, they had completely remodeled the upstairs, poured new front steps and otherwise renovated the old house; they had put \$3000 in materials and labor into the improvements.



THE CONTESTED PROPERTY
824 W. Jefferson St.

In October, 1974, the family received a letter from Hugh Henry indicating that Elliott's lawyer had finally drafted a contract and that the Wilburns could see it in Henry's office. When they came to see it, Henry suggested that they not sign it because payments would be made directly to Elliott--Henry felt the payments should be handled through a savings and loan institution. Following his advice the Wilburns agreed to Henry's proposal that the contract be sent back to Elliott's lawyer, Darryl Hartweg, for changes. As usual, Henry followed up with, "Wait 'til you hear from me."



The Wilburns put a great deal of work and money into the house.

But the Wilburns were tired of waiting. Donald went to Harold Jennings in November, 1974 to see what could be done to get the contract. Jennings' advice, according to Wilburn, was the same as Henry's: withhold your payments until the contract reappears. Jennings allegedly said that he knew Hartweg (they were good friends) and that he thought things could be worked out.

The only thing that worked out next was an eviction notice signed by Elliott and delivered by the Sheriff's department. It gave the Wilburns five days to leave the house. Not to be intimidated, Wilburn took the notice to Jennings, and the attorney said he would contact Hartweg and get the matter straightened out.

Funny Business

Inspection of court records reveal only one case pertaining to the dispute between the Elliotts and the Wilburns. It is 75 lm. 149, initiated on May 20, 1975. It names Donald and Barbara Wilburn as defendants and the Elliotts as plaintiffs. It was filed by Atty. Hartweg who acted as counsel for the plaintiffs. Hal Jennings acted as counsel for the defendants. According to Wilburn, Jennings didn't even notify them that proceedings were begun by the Elliotts to retrieve their property.

When the case was first presented before Judge Knecht, it was dismissed for want of prosecution. The plaintiffs had 30 days in which to refile. Within 23 days, Hartweg had refiled the motion to grant transfer of possession of the property. On the 29th of July 1975, Jennings allowed the case reinstated. (Remember, the Wilburns didn't even know anything about this.)

Lost in the Maze

During the first week of September, Wilburn says he got his first notice to appear in court. An earlier appearance date was scheduled, but it was postponed until the 17th. Judge DeCardy was now presiding, and on the 17th, the Wilburns appeared, but Jennings did not. Hartweg, in conversation with Wilburn, allegedly claimed that Elliott would come up with the contract if Wilburn would come up with the money he "owed" Elliott. But what Wilburn didn't find out until much later was that the plaintiffs officially received their property back that day in court. Additionally, Wilburn was responsible for paying back "rent" equal to \$2000.

In October, Wilburn was called into Jennings' office because Jennings wanted him to see the contract that Hartweg had furnished. Wilburn claimed that it was the same contract that Elliott had sent to Henry. Wilburn said one of Jennings' associates had warned him against signing the contract, and again, Wilburn withheld his signature.

Then Jennings offered Wilburn a deal. If Wilburn could come up with \$1000, Jennings "was sure" he could come up with a loan arrangement for \$1200 on a 30-day note. What this meant was and is unclear, but Jennings offered the deal anyway because "two of my associates are members of the board of the Prairie State Bank." He assured Wilburn that the money would be available by November 1.



Ordinary citizens usually aren't well-versed on their rights--so they put their affairs in the hands of lawyers.

Totally confused, Wilburn did as he was asked. But he could only come up with \$600 of the \$1000, in the form of a cashier's check. Apparently, the money Jennings had offered on loan never materialized. On November 10, Wilburn said he got a writ of execution giving him seven days to leave the house. The sheriff was to seize and hold all personal property to satisfy the \$2000 judgment against Wilburn.

Beaten, the Wilburns moved from the house to Farmer City. A few days later, Wilburn went to Jennings' office and collected the \$600 plus from Jennings' secretary. At that time, Wilburn claims he had \$2400 with which to pay Elliott. That payment was never made.



Costs Family Home

29

Aftermath

The settlement of property rights didn't sit well with the Wilburns. After moving from Bloomington, Wilburn went to see Chester Thomson. At first, Thomson didn't want to do anything for Wilburn because he thought the writ was a proper judgment. But Wilburn insisted on telling his side of the story. Thomson listened.

He told Wilburn he thought "you should have had your day in court." As slow as justice goes, sometimes it goes too fast. Thomson said he'd call Jennings and told Wilburn to come back near the end of November.

When they got back together again, Thomson supposedly told Wilburn to see Jennings again to straighten every-

thing out. Thomson suggested that the writ of \$2000 was a bill for back rent, and that Wilburn would have had the house if he'd paid up.

For the last time, Wilburn went back to Jennings. Jennings said, "It's too late, Don. There's nothing we can do." Then Wilburn was told that if the money was in Jennings' office within 15 days of the writ's issuance, Jennings would pay out the \$2000 himself.

But the judgment was made on September 17 that the property went back to the Elliots. And Wilburn had withheld payments on his lawyers' advice.

Wilburn was kept in the dark about his rights. Two attorneys told him to withhold payments until a contract ap-

peared. A contract (the same one) appeared twice, but Wilburn didn't sign it twice because of legal advice he received, and he never had a chance to dispute the contract as written. By the time the contract re-emerged, Jennings already knew the case was lost. And if he didn't, neither Jennings nor Henry intervened in a manner which would have given Wilburn a chance to present his case before a judge. Wilburn had never had a chance to tell his tale to either of the two judges who heard it. And Elliott has rented out the upstairs of the \$14,000 house that Wilburn claims to have put over \$4200 into. Wilburn is seeking redress for the legal error at the same time Elliott is seeking his back payments.

---Jeremy Timmens

Pittsburgh Teachers Strike

(LNS) Since November, about 93% of Pittsburgh's 4,400 teachers and paraprofessionals have been on strike, despite an injunction against the union in early January and union fines adding up to \$2 million for every week of the strike after January 12th. The School Board has given out national test scores which are low in the city to indicate that the teachers aren't doing a good job, but the Board has closed reading clinics and stopped hiring reading specialists. The School Board also says it is short of funds, but pays its chief negotiator \$70 an hour out of taxpayers' money. The same court that ordered the injunction against the union appointed the School Board.

Student Hunger Strike

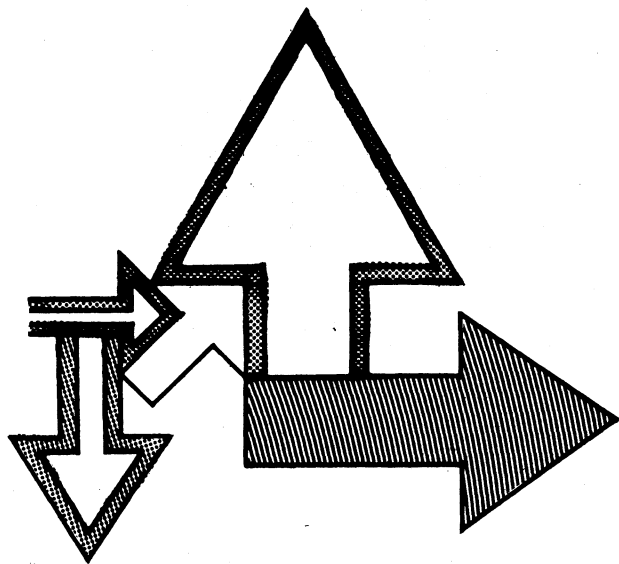
(LNS) Five hundred Iranian students in the U.S. and Europe began a 5-day hunger strike on January 7th to protest death sentences issued by a military tribunal to ten Iranians. The ten, along with a woman sentenced to fifteen years in solitary confinement, are charged with the deaths of two U.S. military advisors in Iran last May, and are among 50,000-100,000 political prisoners held in Iran for their opposition to the regime of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi. Two hundred people have been executed by firing squad in the past four years, many have been tortured and murdered in prison, and lawyers defending them have also been imprisoned. CIA spokespersons have cited the 1953 coup in Iran which re-instituted the Shah as one of their more successful efforts.

Commie Hunt

(LNS) Former deputy sheriff Jerome Ducote, an active Young Republican and John Bircher, recently told law enforcement officials in California that he was paid by several growers to break into the offices of the United Farm Workers during 1966-1968 and steal union documents. Other targets on the list of burglaries now linked to Ducote were: The People's World Newspaper, Ramparts Magazine, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the American-Russian Institute, Saul Alinsky, Virginia and Fred Hirsch, and Grace McDonald, an 87-year-old trade union organizer and farmer-consumer activist.

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CHILE: The Junta

Recently, Dr. and Natalie Warner, representatives of the American Friends Service Committee, presented a program at ISU on Chile. They had visited Chile by invitation of the Administration of Health under President Allende, who allowed the American Friends maximum freedom in working with local personnel and formulating projects, they said.

Allende, supported by the leftist UP coalition, was elected in 1970 with 36.2% of the vote, and was supported by 43% in 1973. In parliamentary elections this support increased to 51%. The Christian Democrats, who supported such Allende-instituted programs as land reform and nationalization of the copper industry, got 27.8% of the vote in 1970, which means 64% supported Allende's policies (as distinct from Allende himself).

There are several reasons why support for the nationalization of the copper industry was so widespread under Allende. Chile was the recipient of 20% of Anaconda's investments in Latin America, but supplied 80% of its profits.

Land reform was also sorely needed by native Chileans. Ever since the conquest by the Spanish, Chile had been dominated by large Spanish-owned landholdings, at first called *encomiendas* and later called *latifundias*. According to Dr. Warner, much of this land went untilled because the landholders did not need to cultivate all their land to receive an ample income for themselves. In fact, *latifundias* comprised 70% of the farmland in Chile, but only 41% of that land was in use, leaving 41% of the total farmland uncultivated while native Chileans were hungry.

Land reform, under Allende, only legally concerned farms over 210 acres, although some nongovernmental groups had earlier taken over smaller landholdings. The government compensated the landholders for property taken, and much uncultivated land came back into the people's use. Educational programs, housing construction (which helped eradicate slum housing prevalent before in many areas), medical programs, food buying clubs, accelerated educational programs for children and adults, and other decentralized community programs sprung up all over Chile.

The average Chilean's everyday life improved under Allende. According to Current History, February 1972, Allende encouraged "extensive provision for worker participation in the running of enterprises." Under Allende, unemployment fell from 8% to 4 1/2%. It had been almost 20% under the previous president, Frei.

Starvation was drastically reduced and, according to the same issue of Current History, "The purchasing power of the poor sectors has increased dramatically, with real income for workers increasing 30%, and a price freeze on basic goods. Food prices have remained low." Enrollment in universities rose 30%, and in high schools 50%. Industrial output increased more than 10%, and adult education in factories and communities and training of medical students were accelerated.

The Allende regime was not without its problems. Allende inherited a governmental debt of almost 3 billion dollars from earlier administrations. Rising consumption by the lower classes, plus the cutoff of millions of dollars in credit and loans from many sources, including the US, all helped cause shortages of goods and parts. The US denied Allende credit routinely given to Chile under Frei, so that Chile could not replace the parts for much US-made equipment.

The CIA funded 8 million dollars to "destabilize" Allende's government, 2 million of which went to fund truckowners' strikes, which hurt transportation and helped accelerate shortages. The Kennecott Company, a major owner of copper mines in Chile before

nationalization, declared a boycott on importing raw Chilean copper that put another strain on the economy. Nationalization and land reform also caused transitional problems.

Allende's response to the shortage was rationing, to allow products in short supply to remain available to the whole population at a reasonable price. However, rationing caused rising middle class discontent with Allende since rationing affected the middle class more than shortages did. In 1973, there was a doctors' strike. One third of the doctors and the majority of health workers refused to participate. The strike failed, but had some effect.

The coup on Sept. 11 of 1973 brought the military into power. Even Time reported on April 22, 1974, "In the seven months since a coup by the Chilean armed forces... a four man military junta headed by Army General Augusto Pinochet Ugarté has ruthlessly eliminated leftists (real and suspect), suspended all political activity, and reversed many of the... moves undertaken under Allende's presidency... The junta has prohibited strikes and... abandoned all attempts at land reform... people who talk too much or ask too many questions simply disappear... the junta leaders are determined to root out all traces of opposition. Midnight arrests still take place, and torture is, by common consent, a tool of the government's newly centralized intelligence apparatus. Its most common forms are electric shock and beatings; with women prisoners, multiple rape has been used to obtain confessions..." According to the Economist, October 31, 1973, "Chile's new rulers have set up what is probably the most uniformly military government in the world."

Several organizations have condemned the junta's brutality. The United Nations General Assembly, by a 90-8 vote, condemned Chile's denial of human rights, and appealed for the release of political prisoners. The International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Military Junta in Chile and the Bertrand Russell Tribunal on Latin America thoroughly documented the junta's systematic use of torture: electric shocks and cigarette burns to all parts of the body, starvation diets, sexual abuse of women, beheading of children, and psychological torture.

A Bertrand Russell Tribunal Report states: "The military coup was not anti-constitutional and anti-democratic only in its origin. All its subsequent acts, beginning with the first decree/law, were imbued with the same spirit," and goes on to state in detail junta violations of the judicial process and the constitution. According to Dr. Warner of the Friends Committee, 30,000 people were killed right after the coup, and 40,000 political prisoners are currently in jail (there is a constant turnover). An estimated 80,000 have been killed so far by the Chilean military government. Many doctors who did not support the doctors' strike against Allende have been arrested, and some have been killed. Whole theatre and dance troops were also executed.

Prices rose 500-1000% in the year after the coup, 1/2 of all families in Chile are starving, and unemployment is over 25%, according to Dr. Warner. 100,000 workers have been fired for politically left viewpoints, and thousands of students have been expelled.

The universities and hospitals are not funded by the government at all, but must receive all their income from fees. The result is that most people in Chile cannot afford to go to a university, get decent medical care, or have an adequate diet.

All political parties are currently banned or "in recess." Freedom of speech and press are almost nonexistent. Among banned books that have been burned are Fiddler on the Roof and Don Quixote. Plainclothes

police are everywhere. Even a musical instrument (the *charango*) is banned, along with some songs, like those of Victor Jara, a folksinger killed by the junta.

Resistance to the military junta has grown recently, with an ever-increasing number of middle-of-the-road and conservative leaders denouncing the regime. According to Time, April 22, 1974, "leaders of the Christian Democratic Party, who initially welcomed the ouster of Allende, have protested the regime's suppression of political rights."

Many churches have become community centers, places to meet for those opposed to the junta. Breakfast programs for poor children get people together. Recently, all the major parties and unions which were banned by the junta announced their opposition, demanding four basic things: 1) Liberty for all political prisoners, 2) Defense of human rights, 3) Restoration of the right to join labor unions, and 4) Restoration of civil liberties. One of these groups, MIR (Movement of the Revolutionary Left), has led illegal resistance to the junta through leaflets and a paper called "The Rebel." The Patriotic Front of Antifascist Youth also illegally puts out a paper. CUT, a trade union federation, supports sabotage by workers, work slowdowns and stoppages, and other resistance to Chile's military dictatorship.

Although the US has cut off military aid to Chile, we still give economic aid. 85% of Food for Peace in Latin America goes to Chile, even though there are greater food shortages elsewhere. Also, the food distributed in Chile often does not go to those who need it most.

The US also sells large amounts of armaments (not officially military aid) to Chile. Cutting off aid and military sales to Chile would weaken the junta, forcing it to be more responsive to the rights of the Chilean people.

Presently before the Senate is the McGovern-Abourzek bill, which would cut off aid to all countries whose governments, right or left, deny citizens their basic civil liberties.

Dave Burdette



U.S. - SUPPLIED INVASION PARADOX

(LNS)--Only hours after Gerald Ford and Henry Kissinger left Indonesia on December 6, Indonesian paratroopers and marines, transported by American-made warships, planes, tanks, and helicopters, invaded the People's Republic of East Timor, which had declared its independence from Portugal on November 28. More than 2,000 Indonesian troops took part in the initial invasion, in which 500 Timorese--mostly women and children--were reported to have been massacred. Even conservative observers admit that Indonesia intends to annex East Timor and had been preparing the invasion for several months. During his stay in Indonesia, Henry Kissinger said he "understood Indonesia's position in East Timor," and that the U.S. under no circumstances would recognize the new government.

County Board Excuses Egg Scandal

Post Note: The December Post-American featured a behind-the-scenes view of the McLean County Health Board's bungling of potential health hazards at Eggs Unlimited, Inc., located at the Robert Rengel farm northwest of Bloomington and just south of the Danvers blacktop. The article charged responsibility on the part of the owners, one of whom is the president of the McLean County Farm Bureau, and included an explanation of how the McLean County Board of Health ignored their responsibilities in the matter.

After a bureaucratic struggle, a Normal resident, Merritt Ackland, addressed the McLean County Board of Health on the issue of unsanitary conditions at the egg farm.

A letter from the superintendant of the Illinois Dept. of Agriculture asserts that all responsibility for dealing with the problem lies with the McLean County Board of Health.



Merritt Ackland appeared again before the McLean County Board January 13 to ask for the removal of Health Board president Carl Frautschi. He was armed with a petition signed by 75 Dry Grove Township residents who agreed.

Ackland's sources, which included the Illinois Dept. of Agriculture, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, and the Illinois Dept. of Public Health, claimed that the McLean County Board of Health should have taken the initiative in eradication the potential health hazards at Eggs Unlimited.

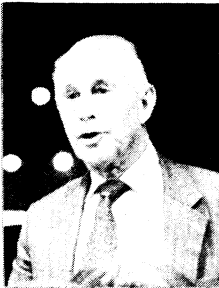
Ackland showed the County Board photographs of the egg operation, and described how Frautschi had violated health board policy in October by refusing to let him speak. At that meeting, Frautschi's public rationale for not granting Ackland permission to speak was that a Pantagraph story on Eggs Unlimited had enlightened the health board enough, and that Ackland would have little or nothing new to add.

States Attorney Paul Welch advised the Board of Health to allow Ackland to speak at the Jan. 13 meeting.

TOMPKINS DEFENDS FRAUTSCHI-- "BIRDS OF A FEATHER"

At the close of Ackland's presentation, County Board member A. W. Tompkins, local ruling class figure and chairman of the board of State Farm Insurance Co., wasted no time in defending Frautschi. Tompkins told the rest of the board that Frautschi might have committed a "sin of omission or commission," that any error Frautschi may have made "occurred because of the head, not of the heart," but Tompkins never clearly stated just how Frautschi bungled the Eggs Unlimited affair. (Frautschi's negligence probably doesn't carry over into raking in profits from Sorg's jewelry.)

Finished, Tompkins moved that the County Board table further discussion of the matter. Then came pandemonium. The board split, with the motion carrying by only one vote. Then, after State's Attorney Welch advised Board Chairman Ringger that the motion was out of order, Ringger ruled it so.



TOMPKINS--Sin is okay as long as one isn't thinking while sinning. Also, it's important to remember that white-collar sinning is okay because high public officials exonerate the wrong-doers in public.



Chicken slurry oozes from Eggs Unlimited building. Slurry had built up over a period of years before forcing its way out.

After a parliamentary mess, Ackland's accusations once again ended up in the hands of a confused Dr. Ebel of the Health Services Committee.

Additional action is expected on the proposal during the next County Board meeting, which Ackland claimed he'd attend.

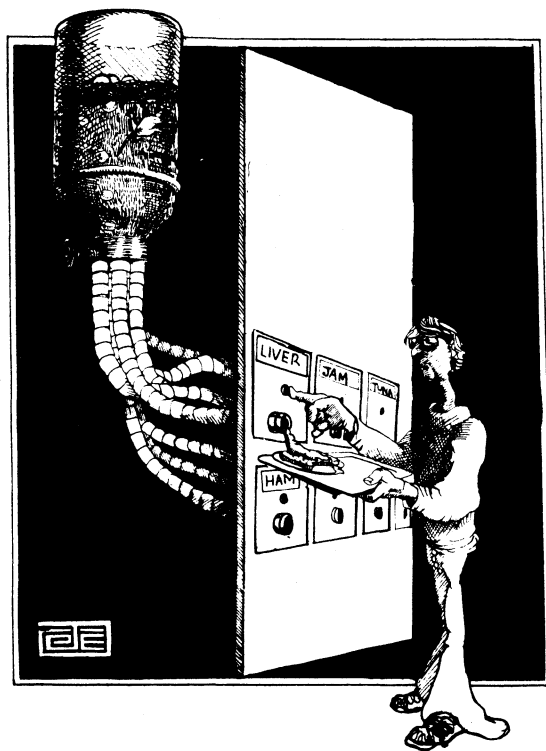
The Pantagraph reported that before Ackland presented his case before the County Board, County Sanitation officer Ben Boyd told the board that there are no laws or regulations on the books to handle a future Eggs Unlimited crisis. He added that the health board finds it "very difficult to regulate a facility without appropriate laws to do so."

Boyd said that federal and state environmental protection authorities are trying to get regulations which would allow them to control on-the-farm activities involving animal waste disposal.

Interestingly, John Maitland, president of the McLean County Bureau and part owner of the Eggs Unlimited operation, was featured on WJBC's Forum Dec. 26 denouncing efforts to create a new Consumer Protection Agency which would have the authority to control environmental problems on the farm. Although Maitland largely argued against increasing federal bureaucracy, he was clearly aware that a new consumer protection agency would intervene directly in operations like the one he partly owns.

Maitland's self-interest speaks for itself. He knows exactly what he is talking about, and he is surely glad he got away with no more than a \$700 fine for killing fish at King's Mill Creek. The hard-working farmers he refers to have nothing in common with him. In fact, the persons with things in common with Maitland happen to share his class standing, like Tompkins and Frautschi.

--JEREMY TIMMENS



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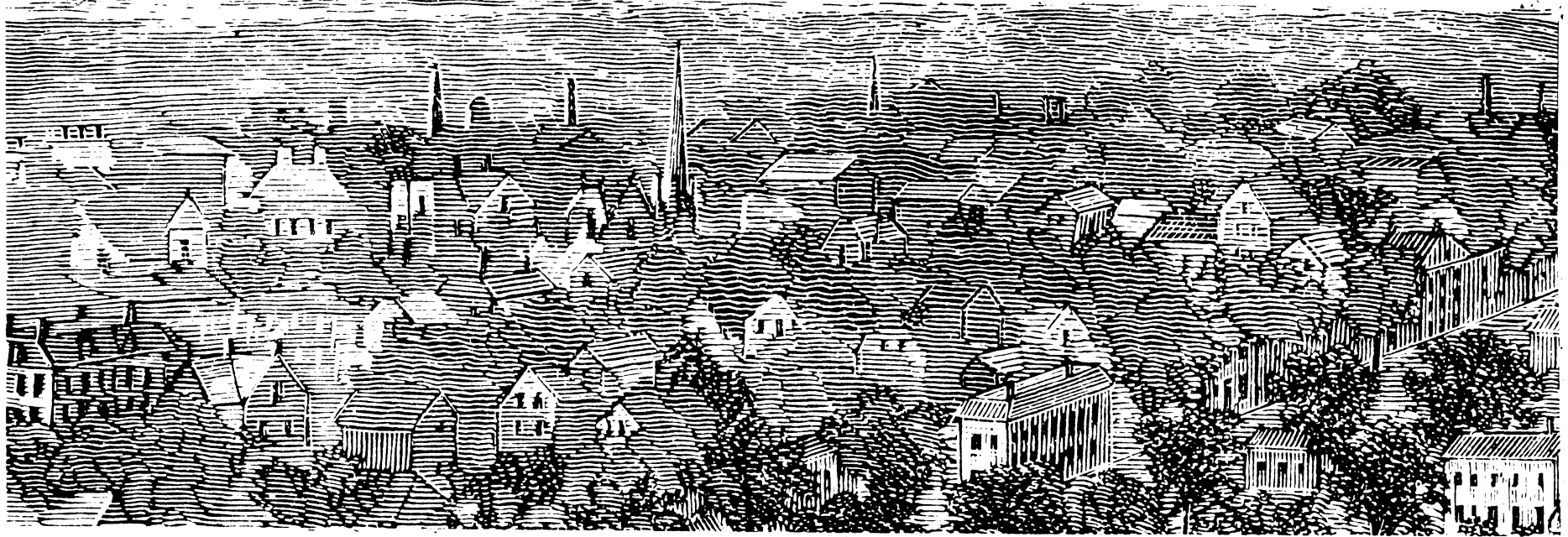
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