

Eastern Illinois University

The Keep

The Post Amerikan (1972-2004)

The Post Amerikan Project

12-1975

Volume 4, Number 9

Post Amerikan

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MEDICAL CARE

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DR. RUDNICKI

ZIONISM & RACISM

TENANTS GET JUSTICE

BIG MAC

December 1975 Bloomington-Normal 25¢

POST AMERIKAN

Vol. IV
No. 9



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ABOUT US

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

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

Decisions are made collectively by staff members at one of our regular meetings. All workers have an equal voice. The Post-Amerikan has no editor or hierarchical structure, so quit calling up here and asking who's in charge.

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

Most of our material or inspiration for material comes from the community. We encourage you, the reader, to become more than a reader. We welcome all stories or tips for stories. Bring stuff to a meeting (the schedule is printed below) or mail it to our office.

MEETING SCHEDULE

Friday, December 5.....6:30 p.m.
 Friday, December 12.....6:30 p.m.
 Friday, December 19.....6:30 p.m.
 Tuesday, Dec. 23 (articles deadline)6:30 p.m.
 Saturday, Dec. 27, 11:00 a. m. (layout begins)
 Sunday, Dec. 28, 12 noon (layout continues)

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

POST SELLERS

NORMAL

University Liquors, 706 W. Beaufort
 Welcome Inn (in front)
 Redbird IGA
 Newman Center, 501 S. Main
 Student Stores, 115 North St.
 Mother Murphy's, 111½ North St.
 Ram, 101 Broadway Mall
 Al's Pipe Shop, 101 Broadway Mall
 Hendren's Grocery, 301 W. Willow
 Co-op Bookstore (in front)
 Sugar Creek Book Co-op 115 North St.
 The Gallery (in front)
 Lobby Shop, ISU Union
 Cage, ISU Union
 Recreation Center, ISU
 Midstate Truck Plaza, Rt. 51 North
 Hottle House, 1402 S. Main
 SW Corner, University & College
 Radio Shack, Raab Rd. (in front)
 New Age Bookstore, Broadway Mall
 Old Main Bookstore, 207 S. Main

BLOOMINGTON

The Joint, 415 N. Main
 DA's Liquors, Oakland and Main
 Medusa's Bookstore, 100 blk. W. Market
 News Nook, 402½ N. Main
 Book Hive, 103 W. Front
 Cake Box, 511 S. Denver
 Gaston's Barber Shop, 202½ N. Center
 Sambo's, Washington & U.S. 66
 DeVary's Market, 1402 W. Market
 Harris' Market, 802 N. Morris
 Hickory Pit, 920 W. Washington
 Biasi's, 217 N. Main
 Discount Den, 207 N. Main
 SW corner, Morris and Washington
 Madison St. Cafe, 317 S. Madison
 Produce-A-Plenty, 1409 S. Main
 J&L Gas Co., 1402 S. Main
 U-I Grocery, 918 W. Market St.
 U-I Grocery, 608 S. Lee
 Krogers, 1110 E. Oakland Ave.
 Mike's Market, 1013 N. Park
 Bus Depot, 523 N. East St.
 Park Store, 909 S. Allin
 Nierstheimer's Drugs, 1302 N. Main
 Pantagraph Bldg., (right in front)

GOOD NUMBERS

Once again, for the benefit of all, we have a list of numbers you can stick by your telephone to use when you need help, or if you just want someone to talk to. If you know of any numbers we left out, call Virginia at the Post-Amerikan, or write it down and send it over.

- Information 1411
- Alcoholics Anonymous 828-5049
- American Red Cross 828-5065
- Am. Civil Liberties Union 436-6709
- Birtheright 452-0041
- Boycott Support Committee 452-5046
- Community for Social Action 452-4867
- Day Care Centers (see yellow pages)
- Director of Public Serv. 829-1488
- Divinyl Madness Records 454-2521
- Dept. H.E.W. 829-9436
- Dept. Ch. and Fam. Serv. 829-5346
- Food Stamps (see Public Aid)
- Family Serv. of McLean Cty. 828-4343
- Gay People's Alliance 438-3411
- Headstart Program 828-8413
- Home Svt. Home Mission 828-7356
- ISU Tenant Union 436-6661
- Ill. Lawyer Referral 800-242-8916
- ISU Student Legal Serv. 438-3642
- Kaleidoscope 828-7346
- Lighthouse 828-1371
- Ill. St. Employment Serv. 827-6237
- Men's Rap Group 829-8792
452-9221
829-7908
- McLean Cty. Mental H. Center 827-0073
- McLean Cty. Youth Serv. Agcy 827-6241
- McLean Cty. Health Dept. 829-3363
- Occupational Dev. 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 Crk. Book Co-op 452-7623
- Salvation Army 829-9476
- Senior Action Center 827-6201
- Sunnyside Neighborhood Cntr. 829-9715
- State's Attorney's Office 829-3328
- WESN Radio 556-2332



Thanks for this month's paper goes to: Mark, Dave N., Dave B., Jim, Virginia, Susie, Bill, Mary, Lisa, Dan, Barb, Russ, Pat, Greg, Jeri, Jacqui, Shebet, Pat M., Alice Wonder, MEG, and the pizza person.



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Eisner's: Eager-beaver Cop Offends Customers

Considering modern security devices, including one-way mirrors, surveillance cameras, and more extensive use of the old-fashioned security guard, it's not unusual to feel as though you are being watched while shopping in retail stores.

But Eisner's, according to reports reaching the Post-Amerikan, has taken things a step or two further.

Instead of the mere feeling of being watched, Eisner's shoppers often suspect that they are actively pursued by in-store police.

Pantagraph reports tell the public of the times Eisner's security people charge people with shoplifting.

But the instances where innocent shoppers are searched and released without charges are never documented.

These "fruitless" searches sometimes humiliate and embarrass the customer. Some customers, a consumer survey indicates, are leaving Eisner's because of the "excessive security."

Jack Davis and Leonard Riley told the Post-Amerikan of their outrage after shopping at Eisner's. As they were leaving the store after going through the check-out lane, a man dressed in ordinary clothes (he turned out to be Frank Fillipponi, off-duty Normal cop) stepped squarely in front of Leonard, flashed a badge so quickly that Leonard didn't even see it, and said "I want to see where you put those crackers."

"I put them back," Leonard said.

"No, you didn't," replied the plainclothes cop. "I want to see where you put them."

"They are on the shelf," Leonard said, "I'll show you where they are."

"You can do that after I've taken you to the back room and searched you," Officer Fillipponi said.

Both Leonard and Jack said that nothing in Fillipponi's words or tone indicated that Leonard could refuse to be searched.

The off-duty Normal cop led Leonard into the back room. He told Leonard to remove his coat. Fillipponi searched the pockets. He found no crackers. Leonard was then told to remove his overshirt. That too was searched, and no crackers found. Fillipponi then patted Leonard down and still found nothing.

"You're free to go," Officer Fillipponi finally announced.

Leonard said the security guard offered no indication of being sorry for the inconvenience or embarrassment of being unjustly searched. "He didn't say anything--no apology or anything."

Jack and Leonard said later that they had felt sure they had been under surveillance from the time they entered the store. Leonard knew what crackers the guard was talking about because he had felt as though he was being observed when he picked them up. (He had replaced them later but the guard had not caught that.)

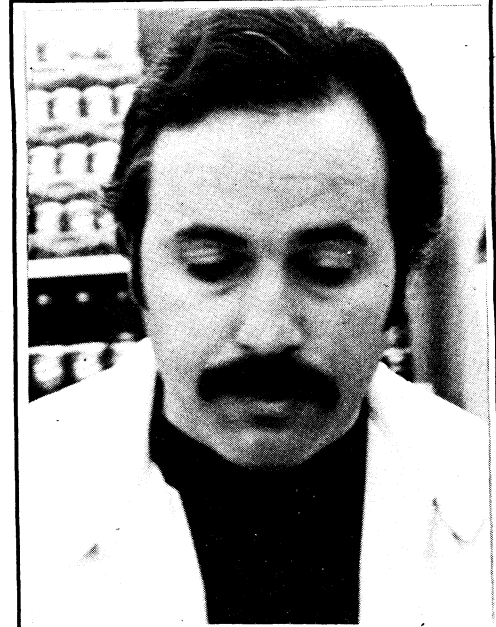
This incident occurred several months ago, when Rick Syre was ISU's student Legal Counsel. The events were described to Syre, who said he believed that it was an example of false arrest.

Doing a survey of ISU faculty women's grocery buying habits for a Consumer Behavior class, ISU student Kent Kolb offered the preliminary conclusion that "people aren't going to Eisner's any more."

Though his sample of people interviewed was small (6), Kolb said that women reported "feeling watched all the time" while shopping at Eisner's. Some of the people Kolb questioned about shopping habits said they were staying away from Eisner's. "One lady said she didn't like the way they handled security things," Kolb said.

Kolb said other students in his class were doing similar consumer surveys, and hearing similar comments about Eisner's tough security driving shoppers away.

One woman who has been driven away from Eisner's telephoned the Post-Amerikan to complain about being



Normal cop Frank Fillipponi works an extra job as Eisner's undercover security guard. Taking this photo got a Post photographer busted for "disorderly conduct." (See below)

"harrassed" by their plainclothes security guard. This woman, who prefers to keep her name out of the paper, described herself as "middle class and middle-aged and not used to this kind of treatment."

This woman said some time back she had noticed a man following her around the store. The description she offered fits Frank Fillipponi, Eisner's security guard. She overheard Fillipponi say to a produce clerk "I'm going to get her this time." She complained to the manager about the security guard, and says the manager was very sympathetic. She said the manager expressed disenchantment with the way Fillipponi handles things, and said that Fillipponi would not continue being employed by Eisner's.

Several months passed, and this woman did not shop at Eisner's. When she went back to Eisner's in mid-November, she did not expect to see Frank Fillipponi, since she had believed the manager. She saw him there, and immediately left the store, and bought her groceries somewhere else.

All the incidents just related, including the surveyed ISU faculty women, involve the Normal Eisner's store. However, Frank Fillipponi also works in the Bloomington stores. We don't know if he cools down his zealotry in the Bloomington stores.

POST PHOTOGRAPHER BUSTED

"It's illegal to take pictures in here. It's against the store policy," off-duty Normal patrolman Frank Fillipponi explained to a fellow patrolman called in to take Post-Amerikan photographer Mark Silverstein into custody.

Silverstein was frisked, handcuffed, and led into a waiting squad car November 12. The Post-Amerikan photographer was under arrest for "disorderly conduct," for snapping a shot of Normal police officer Fillipponi inside the store. The Post needed the photo to illustrate the adjoining story on overzealous security work.

Besides being a full-time Normal policeman, Fillipponi also works undercover for Eisner's. Dressed in ordinary clothes, Fillipponi pushes a shopping cart and patrols Eisner's aisles.

Fillipponi watches for shoplifters so closely that he has begun to make even law-abiding shoppers uncomfortable, and that's the subject of the above story.

It was to illustrate the above story that the Post wanted Fillipponi's picture. Silverstein entered Eisner's, located the security guard (who was pushing a shopping cart half-full of groceries) and snapped a picture.

Fillipponi turned around, flashed a badge, and informed Silverstein that taking pictures in Eisner's without permission was against store policy. Fillipponi demanded that Silverstein open the camera and expose the film to light.

Startled by the sudden confrontation, Silverstein hesitated. The Post photographer said that he would stop taking pictures, since he had been so asked, but he added that he did not want to ruin his film.

Fillipponi again demanded that the Post photographer expose the film. The off-duty policeman said that Silverstein would be placed under arrest if he did not destroy the film.

Silverstein refused.

Another Post worker (who had been buying groceries) came over. So did the store manager. The discussion moved to the back room.

Fillipponi was into it. He told the manager that he wanted the film exposed to light, or an arrest. The manager passively agreed.

When the Post-Amerikan photographer still refused to ruin the film (which also contained 14 shots of a UFW march in Chicago), Fillipponi placed Silverstein under arrest. They called the station for a squad car.

While waiting for a squad car to arrive, the Normal policeman agreed that after being warned, Silverstein had ceased taking pictures. Yet he still pressed the arrest.

It was a good half hour wait before the squad car arrived. All during that time, Fillipponi was willing to forget the whole thing if Silverstein would expose the film. Even after an officer arrived to

take Silverstein in, Fillipponi was still willing to drop the matter if the Post-Amerikan photographer would destroy the film.

Ironically, the police got the film anyway, but unexposed. The film was seized as evidence, and was to be developed by police photographers. Later, it turned out, the State's Attorney told Fillipponi not to develop the film. And after that, the film was returned to the Post-Amerikan after the State's Attorney decided Fillipponi was not justified in seizing it as "evidence."

After being released on \$25 bond, Silverstein pleaded not guilty and asked for a jury trial. The American Civil Liberties Union has agreed to take the defense, because of the obvious press freedom issues in the case.

Silverstein says he believes his connection with the Post-Amerikan was a big factor in Fillipponi's decision to file criminal charges. While being interviewed by the ISU Vidette, Silverstein found out that a Vidette photographer had once been asked not to take pictures in Eisner's. The photographer had already taken five shots, but was not told to destroy the film, nor was he arrested.

"I don't really think that Fillipponi thinks that I'm guilty of disorderly conduct," Silverstein said. "I think he just didn't like his picture taken, and wanted to harass both me and the Post-Amerikan with a trumped-up charge."

A Day in

Everyone, it's said, has his or her day in court, but some people get more than one.

It's the Time of the Ripoff in this here country, and those of us trying to protect ourselves from said ripoffs are spending more and more time in the hallowed halls of justice--whether it be defending ourselves from MEG type set-ups for victimless crimes or attempting to combat fiscal ripoffs.

Like they say, "eternal vigilance is the cost of liberty--but a good lawyer comes a bit higher."

This, then, is the story of a fight for a damage deposit.

THE HOUSE

I lived with four other people in a duplex half filled with cats on Roosevelt Street once. It was a nice cheap demislum, owned and rented by one of Bloomington's slum princes: Leo Forbes.

As a dwelling it wasn't terrible, notwithstanding the roaches that came with the neighborhood and found bliss in our admittedly slovenly lifestyle. I dare say some of us might be living there still if it weren't for urban renewal.

Urban renewal wanted our house--the whole block in fact. As far as I was concerned, they could have it; I and my close friend moved out soon after the notice was received. The remaining three, Mark, Susie, and Dave, decided to stay on until the end.

Some of their motivation was admittedly pecuniary. Urban renewal had parking lot plans for the block--and law required them to pay those residents they were forcing out.

It was a long wait for the residents--over six months--before urban renewal made the move official and started shelling out cash. And Mark, Susie, and Dave deserved all they received. For one thing, landlord Forbes, once somewhat reliable in repairing dangerous parts of the old house, stopped coming.

With such hazards as a rotted broken front step unfixed, visiting the old homestead was a risk--particularly at night.



"Don't worry about it. One day you're feeling down and you dish out 20 years to some poor devil. The next day you feel great and everybody gets a suspended sentence. It all evens out in the end."

THE DEPOSIT

While waiting for the day they could move out, the three remaining tenants asked Forbes about the damage deposit they (and I) had paid upon first renting the place. It seemed silly, they reasoned, to not get the money back, since nobody was going to live in the place once they moved out. Forbes couldn't claim to be using the money for repair.

After a phone conversation, Forbes told his tenants he would give them the money once they moved out. Once they moved out, though, Forbes refused to give the money to them.



The Catholic Worker/cpf

Rita Corbin

Reasons for the refusal were unclear. In one phone conversation, Forbes revealed that he was p.o.ed because urban renewal hadn't contacted him to say when they intended to bulldoze, and he had lost a good refrigerator because of the slip-up. Somehow, he said, he was going to be reimbursed even if it meant keeping somebody's forty dollar damage deposit.

"See you in court," he finally said.

IN COURT

Most people when confronted with such a situation would forget it. For Godsakes, they would say to themselves, it's only forty dollars--it isn't worth the hassle of taking time off from work (risking loss of more money) to appear in small claims court.

If all the deserving people appeared in small claims court, it would be chaos. As it is, small claims court is a harried place, full of tense-looking people. The judge looks tensest of all.

Ideally, small claims court is informal compared to its bigger sibling. In its ideal state, the two parties involved get to place their case before the wise judge, and the ideal judge deliberates on who of the two is most right.

That's in the ideal; there's a snake in the bush. Call it lawyer.

Mark Twain said everything you need to know about lawyers. He hated them, felt that all most of them ever did was find new ways of making themselves more indispensable and more expensive.

He was right.

Leo Forbes had a lawyer, kept on retainer. As Leo put it outside of court, "Here I am paying him, so I might as well use him." A lawyer in small claims court is a little like squashing roaches with a steamroller, yet Leo Forbes had one.

So that first day in court the judge advised Mark, Dave, and Susie that maybe they needed a lawyer in defense. Susie pointed out that a lawyer would cost more than the money they were asking for.

The judge admitted she was right.

IN COURT AGAIN

The trial for the damage deposit was postponed a month from its original scheduled date--Forbes' lawyer couldn't make it.

So on November sixth, 11:00, the trial was to be held instead.

Except...somebody goofed and scheduled two cases for the same room at the same time. The damage deposit case had to be rescheduled for 1:30 in the afternoon.

For Susie, taking time off from work to appear, it was more than just an inconvenience. For me, also taking off time to take notes for this story (and see that I got my money--I wasn't around when the complaint was filed, but I still had financial interest of a fourth) was also a drag.

Be that as it may, the case was rescheduled.

An explanation is in order: Mark, Susie, and Dave and I all had put money towards the original deposit. Because I wasn't around, only the three filed their suit against Forbes. As it turned out, only Dave needed to, as his was the only name on the deposit slip.

In fact, it might have been easier if Dave had been the only name on the form. Because three were on the complaint, it was the judge's duty to rule on three separate complaints.

Because neither Mark nor Susie had any form of written proof, their appearance was needless. (Of course, nobody told them that when they filled out the complaint.)

Judge DeCardy was responsible for sorting this mess out: at first he thought he was going to have to rule on the deposit by thirds. (Who got the extra penny?)

FORBES' LAWYER

Thanks to the legal pyrotechnics of opposition lawyer Williams, the problem was by no means simplified. At one time he called for a directed verdict (a form of dismissal) because the complainants, he said, hadn't really proved who was responsible for paying the deposit!

This despite the fact that Dave, clutching the receipt on the stand, had testified that he was.

With Dave sworn in first, lawyer Williams began to play hard, objecting on technicalities to aspects of testimony.

Small Claims

At one point Dave described the original urban renewal document that trumpeted the house's coming demise. Williams objected.

Another time when Dave was unable to recall the exact date of a phone conversation with Forbes, he asked Mark and Susie across the small courtroom if they remembered. Williams objected.

So much for the informality.

Then Mark testified, repeating the basic argument and the story of Forbes' anguish over the bulldozed refrigerator. He had been in some of the phone talks with Forbes.



On cross-examination, lawyer Williams asked about damage to the house that allegedly had taken place prior to the three's vacancy. Mark admitted that some damage had taken place, but that it hadn't seemed that intense considering the place was going to be bulldozed, and also that it had not occurred during Forbes' ownership of the house, but after the city's purchase.

Forbes' lawyer attempted to pin down the extent of the damage. In his eyes it mattered, as he cited one broken storm window (cause unknown) and screen door (fallen off due to rotted wood) along with unspecifically "damaged" walls.

He should have seen the place after the bulldozing.

FORBES HIMSELF

Following Susie's refusal to testify, Williams moved for a direct verdict. One reason he gave: testimony about the nature of the (oral) lease hadn't been given. According to state laws on oral leases, he said, a dwelling had to be returned to the landlord in the same condition it was in (barring "normal" wear and tear) else any damage deposit may be forfeit.

Of course, in this case the dwelling was never really returned to Forbes, since the City bought it, but Williams contended it didn't matter.

Judge DeCardy ruled that the motion held for Mark and Susie, but that it didn't for Dave--where it really counted.

Leo Forbes had to get up and testify.

Forbes described the apartment as immaculate (a debatable term) before the complainants moved in. Blaming us for the roaches, he complained on the stand about having to call in exterminators. (Of course, the house was only half of a duplex, so discussions of blame were a bit moot.) Additionally, he mentioned the window and walls.

REAL STORY?

The real reason for Forbes' annoyance, however, soon came out. Urban renewal buys the places it destroys from the landlords, and Forbes didn't think he'd gotten enough for the house. In Forbes' mind, the slovenly condition of the house had gotten him a low appraisal by urban renewal's representative.

Of course, Forbes' contention wasn't anything he could prove--its premise was steeped in a fantasy world no one could ever know. (What if, the fantasy goes, less "slovenly" tenants had lived in the house? Would Leo have really gotten more money?)

Still, one has difficulty sympathizing with a man wealthy enough to afford lawyers on retainer. Forbes wasn't only paid for the one house; he owned all the houses on the block.

And anyway, none of that really had to do with the damage deposit issue. As with the bulldozed refrigerator, it was an attempt on the landlord's part to get a fiscal loss paid for out of somebody else's coffer.

VERDICT

Judge Decardy ruled in favor of the complainant Nelson. Reason: Leo Forbes had failed to prove damage beyond "normal wear and tear."

Despite the histrionics of a professionally hair-sprayed lawyer, ordinary people got a chance.

One moment of brief hilarity lingers in the memory. When Forbes attempted to discuss a conversation he had with the renewal appraiser, Dave tentatively asked the judge if he could object on the grounds of hearsay.

Judge DeCardy said he could.

Several spectators giggled.

Denny Colt

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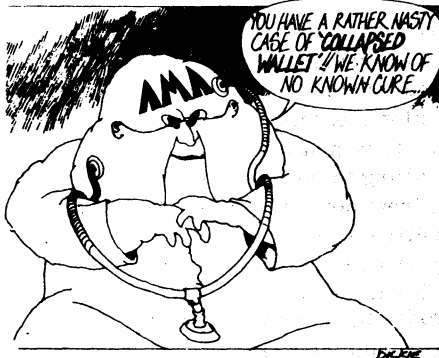
OBSERVATIONS ON MEDICAL

Most people would agree that our health care system has its shortcomings. But becoming a patient, or being a health worker, makes these shortcomings more immediate.

Recently I was a patient at St. Joseph's hospital. I felt good about having medical insurance at ISU. It was security. I felt I could not really afford to pay any big medical bills, and I thought the ISU coverage would give me good medical care. There were some things I couldn't understand. I was referred to St. Jo's for a cut arm which had to be stitched up. Yet I was put on intravenous for two and a half days (and could not eat for two days), my arm was put in traction, my chest was x-rayed, I was placed in intensive care even though my situation was far from critical, I was placed on a bland diet even though I had no ulcer, and I was forbidden to leave the bed even when sheets were being changed. I was also forbidden to go to the bathroom, even after I got out of traction.

After talking to a nurse, I concluded most of this was unnecessary, and also fairly expensive. All the same, whenever I questioned any of these treatments, the nurses would tell me that they could do nothing about it, that it was the doctor's decision. Yet I rarely had access to the doctor, and some people's attitudes were that I was "making trouble" if I questioned them.

Then I found out that my insurance did not cover my hospital stay after all, even though the ISU Rachel Cooper Clinic had specifically sent me to St. Joseph's and had told me that my insurance covered it. I was not covered because of a loophole in the insurance which stated that the injury must be accidental and not an illness. My doctor, Conklin, had made a diagnosis that did not fit this description. Therefore, I was denied coverage, and was told I would have to pay a bill over \$1500. The only problem was that I didn't have the money.



After this, I was billed \$40 by a doctor whose name I was only vaguely familiar with. This doctor had asked me if I wanted to talk to him, and I said I didn't want to, but he pressed me to anyway. His attitude was demeaning, and he was critical of me for not wanting to talk, so finally I told him a few things to get rid of him. I was unaware that he intended to charge me for this, or that my doctor had authorized him (Marlow Harston, MD) to interview me for a fee. He is now pressing the bill.

My experience is that patients in St. Jo's have little voice in their treatment. Sometimes unnecessary treatment results, and the nurses, who might agree with the patient, emphasized that they could do nothing about it--in other words, they did not have much voice either. It seems to me that if medical care is to be what it should be, both patients and nurses should have a voice in it; it also seems that no one should have to go deeply in debt in order to receive decent medical care. I question why an insurance policy would exclude non-accidental injuries, because obviously people are not going to seriously injure themselves (with some rare exceptions maybe) in order to stay in a hospital, and if people commit actions with suicidal or self-destructive intent, they don't need huge bills hanging over their heads. Also, I question why the doctor's diag-

nosis should be accepted at face value even though the patient may disagree with it. I decided to interview a nurse who works at Mennonite Hospital and who prefers to remain anonymous, concerning local medical care:

Post: Do you think that people in McLean County always receive good medical care?

Nurse: No. There is a shortage of competent doctors where they are needed. Many doctors are not as competent as they should be. This is especially true of small towns in this county. Some doctors are just in the practice to make money, and run it like a business; others are serious about treating people. There is a definite bias against the poor in medical treatment. Many doctors won't accept green cards (welfare medical cards) or the treatment they give to the poor is very minimal.



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CARE IN McCLEAN COUNTY

Post: Do you think that patients have enough voice in their medical care?

Nurse: No. Patients have little voice in their treatment at Mennonite. Most patients don't know whether a treatment is necessary or not. Other patients hesitate to question a treatment their doctor prescribes. As a nurse, I have had some difficulty in administering treatments I knew were unnecessary, especially if it caused the patient duress. Dr. Conklin, for instance, is not too frugal personally, and has difficulty being conservative in authorizing treatment for patients who may have a limited ability to pay for it; sometimes he does authorize unnecessary treatment. He is not alone.

Post: How do you think policies in health care should be changed to give patients--and nurses--more voice and eliminate unnecessary treatment?

Nurse: Self-education by patients is desirable.

Patients should learn as much as they can and ask questions. Learning preventive medicine and knowing about one's illness are helpful. Patients should question treatments they think are unnecessary. They just might be right. Doctors should be willing to consult with their patients concerning treatment and keep them informed, and be sensitive to the patient's economic situation. They should treat patients uniquely as individuals. This takes time. Doctors are often seen as "gods" by other members of the hospital staff, but it should be realized that doctors can make mistakes just like anyone else can.

* * *

We might gain something by comparing our health care system with others. I interviewed an ex-nurse who visited hospitals in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, who also prefers to remain anonymous.

Post: What do you think we can learn from health delivery systems in these countries?

Ex-nurse: In Denmark, what impressed me was that the National Board of Health has more direct nurse representation, and that doctors are not the only ones represented, which is not true in the U.S. In Denmark, a single nurse often keeps the same patient from childbirth to graduation. This makes it more personalized. In Sweden, there is a minimal charge for medical care. There is virtually no charge in medical clinics. This is also the case in Norway.

This ex-nurse also indicated that, while not all the policies instituted there will necessarily work here, we can learn from some of their practices. Countries such as Canada and England have also experimented with public control of medicine, or socialized medicine, with the result that individuals who could not afford medical care now can.

Another Malpractice Suit for Rudnucki ?

The clumsy and calloused hands of Dr. Rudnicki have once again been brought to the attention of the Post-Amerikan. And if those hands have usurped a local woman's right to bear children, he may expect another malpractice suit to be filed.

Robin Turner told the Post-Amerikan that she began seeing Rudnicki in July 1974 for pregnancy treatments. She claimed that Rudnicki did not bother to perform several examinations with a nurse in the examining room.

In August 1974 Robin had to be taken to St. Joseph's Hospital for the treatment of a cyst on the outer vaginal lips. Rudnicki claimed that he could do nothing to numb the tender area around the cyst before he lanced it, and Robin was forced to endure a great deal of pain. Unfortunately, Rudnicki did not perform the surgery that was necessary to remove the root of the cyst, claiming at the time that there was nothing he could do about it. Robin told

the Post-Amerikan that the cyst periodically becomes inflamed again.

In September Robin began bleeding early one morning. Her husband called Rudnicki, and Rudnicki instructed him to bring her to St. Joseph's Hospital. Robin was afraid of miscarrying, but nurses' aides were the only persons who would deal with her. Robin says she received blood pressure tests every hour. Rudnicki didn't show up until 10 a.m. that morning.

Rudnicki told Robin that if she didn't abort in twelve hours, she wouldn't lose the baby at all. At about midnight that night, the contractions began. They soon got worse, and they lasted for about three hours. Robin claims that nobody at St. Joseph's helped her out, and out of desperation her husband placed a bedpan underneath her. After the fetus was expelled, the nurses at St. Joseph's tried to get Robin's husband to leave. She still received no help from anyone at St. Joseph's Hospital, and she was

forced to expel the placenta in the bedpan, too.

After the miscarriage, Rudnicki performed a D and C on Robin. Robin claims that her new physician has indicated that Rudnicki had cut something out of her that he wasn't supposed to. She required stitches for Rudnicki's mistake, and Rudnicki never even informed her that the stitches were put in.

Rudnicki put Robin on the pill, but even after following his directions, Robin got pregnant again. She miscarried again a few months later. Her present physician has suggested that she should wait some time before getting pregnant again because her uterine wall has been weakened. If she is unable to deliver a healthy baby, Robin says she is considering filing a malpractice suit against Rudnicki.

Rudnicki has problems dealing with men, Robin's husband asserts. "He ignored any questions I had and pretended not to hear me." Rudnicki would not allow him into the examining room at any time.

Robin and her husband, in the Post interview, both commented about the overwhelming number of patients Rudnicki has, surmising that he may have too much responsibility to do anything well. Gynecologists make a great deal of money--Rudnicki asked for \$580 for two short visits to St. Joseph's Hospital. The AMA restricts the number of physicians so well, keeping medical costs up, that people who need medical care are made to suffer.

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More on medical care next 2 pages



HOW ABOUT SOME MEDICAL CARE?

THE DEPARTMENT OF URBAN RENEWAL FOR BLOOMINGTON HELD A NUMBER OF MEETINGS FOR PLANNING IMPROVEMENTS IN TARGET AREAS IN BLOOMINGTON. ONE REQUEST THAT SOME RESIDENTS FROM THE PARK HILL AREA BROUGHT FORTH WAS FOR A 24-HOUR EMERGENCY MEDICAL CENTER ON THE SOUTHWEST SIDE OF TOWN. THE PANTAGRAPH QUOTED ONE PARK HILL RESIDENT AS SAYING, "THE WEST SIDE IS TIRED OF BEING A STEPCHILD OUT HERE." THE POST-AMERIKAN ASKED SOME OTHER WEST SIDE RESIDENTS FOR THEIR FEELINGS ABOUT RELOCATING AN EMERGENCY MEDICAL CENTER ON THE WEST SIDE. SOME OF THE RESPONSES CONCERNED A WEST SIDE EMERGENCY CENTER, THE HIGH COSTS OF MEDICAL SERVICES, AND THE GENERAL FLIGHT OF WEST SIDE RESIDENTS. HERE ARE SOME:

8



Herschel Washington, 1006 S. Livingston--

"If I was to go into the hospital tomorrow, I'd be in really bad shape. Seems like prices went so damn high overnight. We sure do need something like that (emergency medical center) out here."

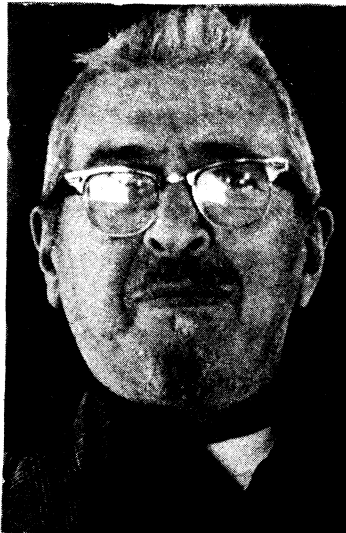
Pictures of some persons weren't available for publication. But they wanted to share their feelings anyway.....

Mrs. John Frantz, 1022 W. Folsom--

"I don't think it (emergency med. center) would make any difference. I don't think we would be getting any better service. The St. Joseph's area is in deplorable condition. They could have at least made a nice nursing home there out of the brick building that is deteriorating. Now they're breaking out windows and venetian blinds. When he (Grossman) was living, it was still a long time in doing anything with it. There are a lot of possibilities for the west side of town. We don't have anything out here--even a restaurant would be nice."

Clarence E. Freed, 1201 W. Wood--

"I think St. Joseph's is horse. Just because we got Mennonite Hospital closer with better service and Brokaw is closer, why should we be transferred out to a higher priced hospital? You can't go into St. Joseph's Hospital without signing your life away. We're older and on Social Security and Medicare doesn't correspond and meet our hospital bills. We've gotta have something. Social Security is supposed to go up with the cost of living, but it doesn't. We're lucky to get what we got."



Dixie Fenton, 1207 W. Miller

"I think we need a lot of things on the west side. Just about everything's on the east side. Shopping centers, hospitals, high schools,--they're even taking our downtown away from us--it's all being built on the east side. You go into St. Joseph's and sit for two hours. I took my little boy out there and spent \$20 just to be told to take him to my regular doctor. The (emergency) ward doctor didn't do anything for him--just told him not to cough in his (the doctor's) face." (The boy had measles.)



Lucretia Washington, Sunnyside Court--

"We need to do something with that old St. Joseph's Hospital. It was raggedy then (when in operation). Not only that, but once when I was miscarrying and really sick, I wasn't accepted into the hospital because daddy's credit was bad."

No Name, 1115 S. Hinshaw

"I think it would be useful and handy (a west side medical center). But we haven't had any (personal) emergencies to deal with."

Marion Radcliffe, 1120 S. Hinshaw--

"Should have something for the west side--not all for the east side. That's for sure. And we've got a good place for it--the old St. Joseph's Hospital area. It'd be a nice place for a hospital."



Robert Kirkwood, 1207 W. Wood--

"We need one (emergency medical center) over here. Somebody could get hurt over here and they'd have to be run all the way to the other side of town to be taken care of. St. Joseph's bills are too high--you can't even get insurance high enough to cover the bills from St. Joseph's."



epf

HOW ABOUT THAT OLD ST. JOE'S HOSPITAL?

One concern which was voiced by west side residents during a series of urban renewal meetings was the condition of the old St. Joseph's Hospital.

At present, the building is housing the MARC Center and the Bloomington Day Care Center on the north side of the complex. The rest of the building is in deplorable condition. Rusting hardware is scattered all over the grounds; inside the building there are leaks from the ceiling which yield large pools of water--remember the encephalitis scare?

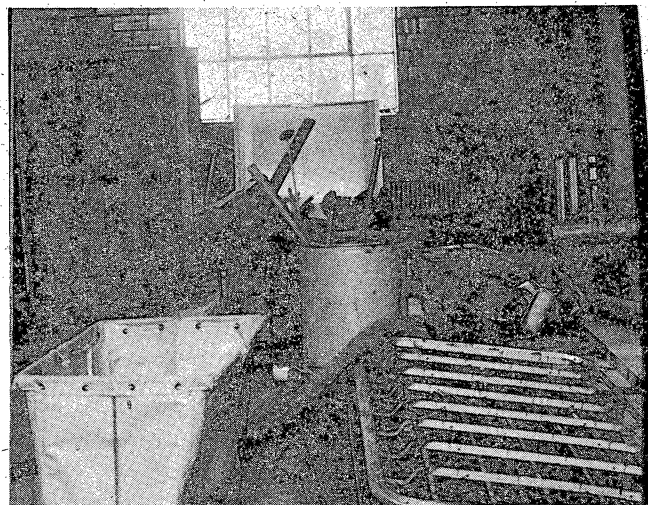
The building is wide open and children could sneak inside at any time at risk to their lives because of broken glass and rusting hardware lying on the floors. On the outside of the grounds are large holes in the ground created by breaks in an outside floor--the ground has eroded away so badly it has caved in and any unsuspecting person could easily fall through to a pit underneath what may have been the old tennis court.

But the property is held in private hands, and the city is apprehensive about doing anything with it. The late Jake Grossman, acting as an agent for an anonymous group of investors, tried to develop a west side shopping center on the property, but the building and grounds have only deteriorated more since his death.

Donald Tjaden, director of urban renewal, expressed his pessimism to the public, saying, "It's a possibility we could buy it under this program (urban renewal) and fix it up. But I'm not convinced anyone would buy it." Nevertheless, the Department of Urban Renewal has a real stake in dealing with the property in some way to prevent anyone from being seriously injured while on the property.



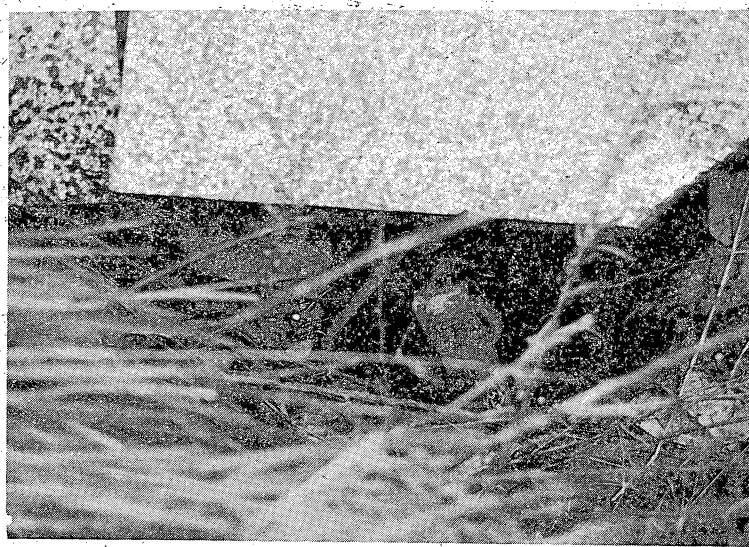
(upper left and upper right): World War II. destruction scenes? Nope, just the west side St. Joseph's eyesore!



(immediate right): Trash is allowed to lie around and rust away inside the building.



(left): Trash-strewn grounds about St. Joseph's. Downtown Bloomington would never be allowed to deteriorate like this.



(right): WATCH YOUR STEP! Complain immediately to Urban Renewal Director Tjaden to get this hole filled in! (Taken approx. 10 yards east of old complex).



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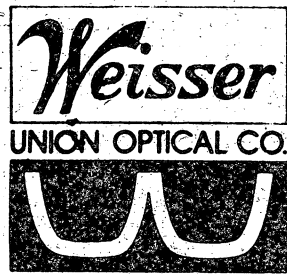
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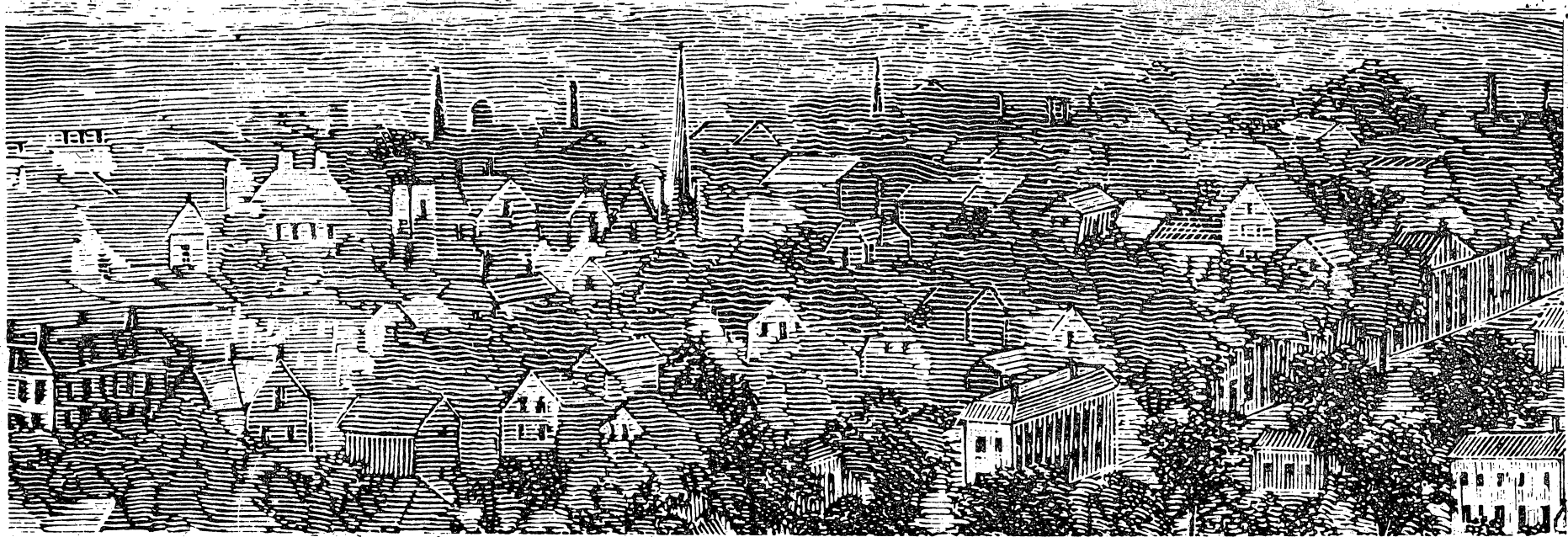
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Wear a Helmet-- (and lose your head)

Many people assume that helmets are required for safe motorcycling. When I bought my first motorcycle in high school, my mother bought me a helmet. She didn't want me to ride without it, assuming this would protect me.

Even Evel Knievel won't let his son ride without a helmet. While watching Evel jump over fourteen buses on his motorcycle on TV, somebody (the helmet industry?) sneaked in a story of the safety of helmets, saying you are stupid if you don't wear one. Then, Evel told how he stops cyclists not wearing helmets and preaches to them about their stupidity. (My mom believes everything Evel says.)

Our national government has listened to Evel Knievel and the helmet industry. In 1966 the D.O.T. (Dept. of Transportation) passed the Federal Highway Safety Acts, which include the mandatory helmet laws. Any state not conforming to these laws does not receive its federal highway funds. To the common citizen, this is blackmail; to the helmet industry, this is 22 million helmets sold since 1966 (two for every motorcyclist and passenger in the U.S.).

What are the official explanations for helmet laws? One is that the incidence of fractured skulls has gone down (but they don't explain why fatalities haven't gone down). Secondly, helmets reduce tension and fatigue by dampening traffic noise. Last is the catch-all explanation: "Motorcyclists are not on the road by right, but by a privilege granted by the State."

Why don't all motorcyclists want to be forced to wear helmets? Could

it be that helmets are unsafe? The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration tested 54 different helmets. Only 8 passed the helmet industry's voluntary standards.

What kind of test do these helmets have to meet? Recently, the Snell Memorial Foundation issued a new test procedure for helmets, to be effective December 1, 1975. This was written up in *Cycle World* with an editorial saying this was a "tough" test of great benefit to the consumer. Behind the facade of overly scientific, misleading language, the new test standard offers nearly the same old limited protection. The test is with a "mock" head (no body) and a helmet. The test drop is such that 100 foot-pounds of energy are produced. But when you crash, you hope your body is on your head for a weight of 170 pounds or so, not the 11 pounds of a mock head and helmet.

For 170 pounds instead of 11, keeping the 100 foot-pounds of energy constant, we get an impact velocity of 4.2 mph! The old test gave an impact velocity of 3.5 mph; and some helmets failed that! For safety, make sure the only impact you give your helmet is by sitting on your bike in your driveway and letting your helmeted head roll off your shoulders onto the driveway. You have the assurance, if there is a Snell sticker inside your helmet, that there is a reasonable possibility your "head" will not be injured in this case.

How else can helmets be dangerous? We are told of a decrease in skull fractures, but we are not told of the increase of broken necks. The

helmet's excess weight, which combines during a fall with centrifugal force, produces a whiplash action. Also, helmets transmit otherwise non-fatal shocks to the spinal column, where death results.

In New York, deaths due to neck injury increased by more than 100% after helmet laws were enforced.

Hearing and field of vision are also restricted by helmets.

Tests prove that sounds seem to come from different directions and that you are legally deaf with a helmet on.

Finally, helmets give a false sense of security. Principle sensory organs enclosed in a tight shell of fiberglass and tinted plastic leads a rider to inevitably develop a sub-conscious (or conscious) feeling of indestructibility.

Many young inexperienced cyclists feel this when their mother gives them a helmet. The D.O.T. reports that 70% of all motorcycle accidents involve riders with six months or less experience. (Studies also show that 85% of all accidents on motorcycles are the fault of automobile drivers.)

There is a moralist reason against helmet laws. Government has every right to prohibit you from endangering others, but when government presumes to protect you from yourself, it can't be long before a bureaucrat is watching over your shoulder to make sure you brush your teeth.

- let those who ride decide -



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ERA Rally Usurped!

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On Wednesday, November 5, delegations of women, men, and children from each district gathered in Springfield to rally in support of the Equal Rights Amendment. There were mixed emotions about the rally itself, but a majority of the people there (and all of the people from the Bloomington-Normal 44th district) came away feeling as if little headway had been made.

Obviously the main reason for this was the general lack of recognition on the senators' part of the ERA supporters. Each delegation was to meet with their senator and present him or her with petitions from their district urging that the ERA be allowed out of committee and up for a vote of the entire senate. Some districts, like the 44th, never even saw their senator.

The purpose of the rally was to achieve three things: to get the ERA out of Senate committee, to have the 3/5 required majority reduced, and to have the senators vote yes on the ERA bill. None of these three things occurred.

All types of people--parents, grandparents, children, students, working women and men, women who devote their energies to the home, straight people, freaks (though I was asked to wear a dress in order to have better rapport with Harber Hall)--were united behind ERA. It was perhaps the best way of showing what ERA is really about: the right to choose to be who you want.

The rally started around eleven-thirty in the Armory Building in Springfield. There the participants were told to be polite, to be cold, but not to get "over-emotional" when we don't get the response that we want. To me this seemed strange. How can you have a rally without getting emotional? But, like the use of the flag at the rally, it was one of the things that had to be lived with.

After a pep talk and a song session, the group marched to the Centennial Building, chanting for equal rights. Once at the Centennial Building (the Senate chambers were being remodeled), we prayed, and sang "The Star Spangled Banner" in an attempt to show that the ERA is a very patriotic thing, and not Communist inspired. Some people, like myself, abstained from singing the national anthem.

A variety of speakers addressed the group, among them a representative from the teacher's union and a nun. There were also the three legislators who have been the key to ERA in Illinois, Eugenia Chapman, Giddy Dyer and Esther Saperstein. Saperstein, a former senator and Senate sponsor of ERA, said she was sorry we all had been forced to make the trip to the capital, but that she, at least, would return again and again until ERA is passed. Dyer, house sponsor of ERA, was the first to take note of the rather large group of "peace officers" stationed at various places around the group in the building. Dyer informed them that they were at a peaceful rally. But, making reference to the struggle of the women suffragettes in England, she stressed that if we did not receive passage of this humanitarian bill, it might not remain peaceful.

Happiest of all to see the ERA backers was governor Daniel Walker. While Walker has always been of great help to the ERA in Illinois, I suspected he was more than pleased that some people's attention would be distracted from his veto of the school food program.

After a closing prayer, the districts met briefly, and then moved inside



the Centennial Building to meet with their senators. There was a debate going on, and most people were waiting for the recess. We chanted in the meantime, sent notes in to Harber Hall, and tried to get the looming law officers to smile, or at least get a human expression on their faces.

We were hustled back outside for a while to hear Cecil Partee tell us to be quiet and not to disrupt the proceedings of the Senate by loud shouting, and that he was not going to call for a vote on ERA because we simply did not have enough votes to fulfill the required 3/5 majority. In the meantime, Luellen Laurenti had sent a note in to Hall, stating that there were 41 of his constituents who would like to meet with him on the steps of the building.

When we received no response from Hall on the first note, another was sent in by a different member of the group. We had moved inside by this time to try and catch Hall and were waiting just outside the chambers. While waiting, we heard comments telling us "girls" to go back home. Several times when one senator was talking to his constituents, another senator would approach and, with a very sly smile on his face, remind

his friend of the caucus they had to go to. One senator said that he believed in ERA in some states, but not in others, like Illinois. Hall had still not responded to either of the notes, so Laurenti called up to his office. Hall, it seems, was also at this same caucus meeting where all the anti-ERA people were. We then walked over to his office and left a message that there had been 41 of his constituents there with 2000 signatures from the Bloomington-Normal areas that he had apparently chosen to ignore, and that we would be contacting him later at his home. This same thing had happened to the 44th at last spring's rally.

The plans are now to present Hall with the petitions at his home here in Bloomington. There are only a few days left in this session though, and I don't feel particularly optimistic about the chances of ERA getting approved in 1975. Personally, I think stronger measures should be employed. My inclination in Hall's office was to plant myself there and refuse to leave until at least our presence had been acknowledged by Hall himself. I feel that ERA is a very emotional issue, and it doesn't seem consistent to just be cold when someone stands in front of me and denies not only my rights, but the rights of every individual on this earth. I am very angry and to pretend that I am not would be as dishonest as Hall's manner to the 41 people there in Springfield. The chanting and the singing and quiet compliance to etiquette was not enough. I don't advocate violence, but the ERA people have got to stand up for our rights, even if we have to go beyond conventional politics.

Hall, by the way, ran in support of ERA, but changed his mind, claiming that all his mail was against ERA. He has not, he says, received one letter in support of ERA. Come on Harber, not even one?

Our alternative is to get him out of office. Saperstein urged us, if we got a negative response, to run against him personally. But whatever is done, it has to be more than we're doing. And it has to be done now.

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TYPISTS PROTEST MECHANICAL "DICTATORS"

(CPF) Picture row upon row of typewriters, each with its own glowing red light warning the typist that there is still work to be done, still more letters and memos stored in the electronic data bank. You're looking at the Office of the Future -- but it exists in terrifyingly real form today. It is a future that office machine giants are scrambling to control. With \$1.5 billion invested yearly in research and development, it is a future that nobody is taking lightly.

IBM calls it Word Processing (WP). Since the development ten years ago of electronically-controlled "text editing" typewriters, the "inefficiency" of secretaries has been the target of the office machine companies.

With these machines, each typewriter keystroke is recorded electronically on magnetic tape. Words and even sentences can be changed electronically on the tape, avoiding repeated retyping of successive drafts. Today these typewriters are being used in combination with dictation systems to introduce industrial management techniques into the clerical field.

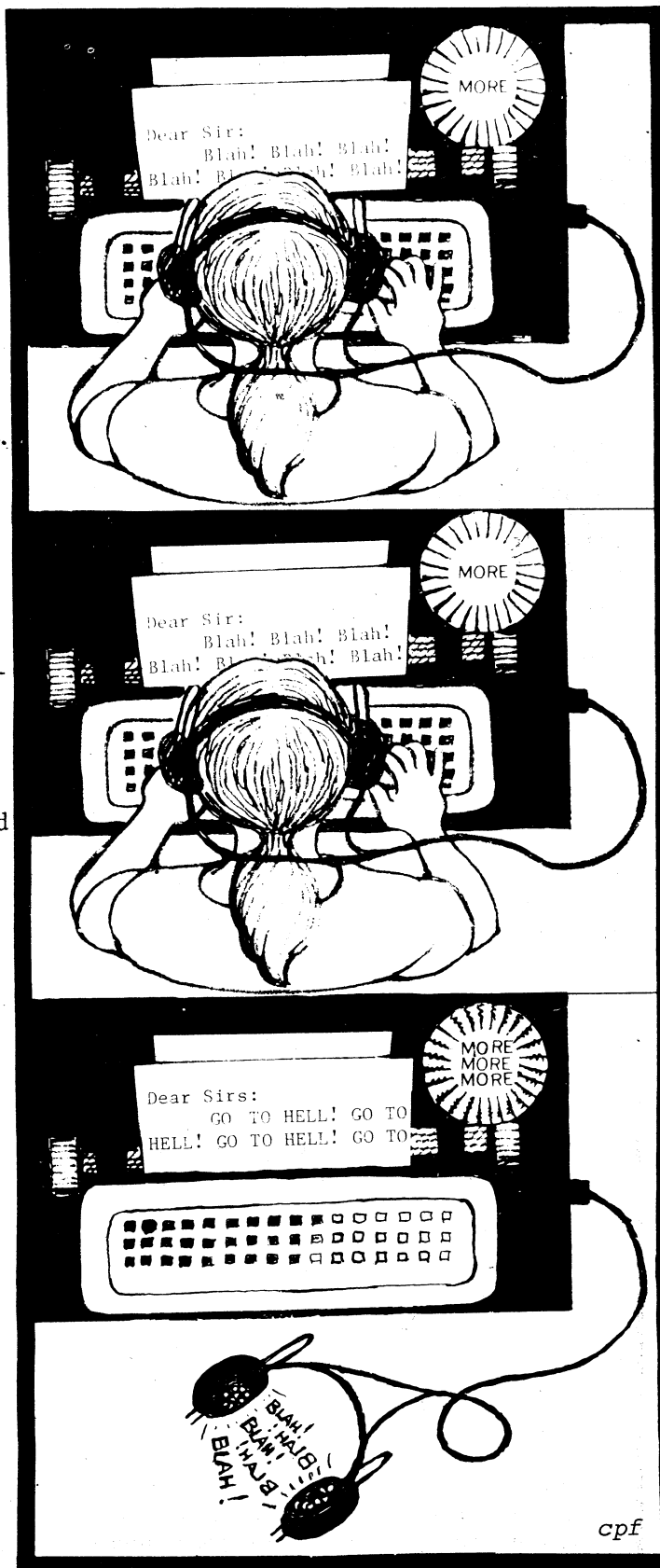
The first step is to eliminate the traditional one boss/one secretary set-up. Instead, so-called "word processors" are placed together in a single Word Processing Center -- a typing pool. By telephone, the bosses dictate into the center's main tape banks.

The skill required of the machine-tending word processors is the ability to tolerate earphones and type at high speeds. The clerical staff is reduced sharply, and pay scales can be trimmed.

In Washington, the General Services Administration is seeking to force the system on reluctant government agencies. Even the national office of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) has a WP center.

The AFSCME office illustrates how smaller WP systems work. Five word processors who handle dictation for sixty officers who, in the humorless logic of WP jargon, are called "dictators." The Center's production officers watch over a series of dials revealing the amount of dictation waiting to be typed, the progress of each typist, etc.

The Center itself is impressively modern, with lots of light, luxurious carpet on the floor, and surprisingly little noise. But the typists are separated from each other in cubicles, each equipped with a desk, a typewriter, and a light signaling more dictation waiting to be typed.



In the words of the Center's supervisor, "The only thing she sees is that red light; she just types until it goes out."

When asked whether the Center could be managed by the "word processors" themselves, the supervisor said she didn't think so because "girls will be girls"; somebody needs to watch them and to deal with the dictators.

Scientific management has been familiar to factory workers for decades in the form of time studies and job title changes. Its basic goal is to reduce production costs by rigorously controlling every

phase of production, giving workers more and more rigidly defined jobs, and limiting knowledge of the whole production process to a new echelon of engineers and managers.

Businessmen look forward to a series of advanced WP techniques eventually eliminating the use of paper. The US Postal Service, which has not automated as fast as business now demands, will be circumvented by the use of electronic mail. A new device can send documents over the phone lines at the rate of two minutes a page. WP enthusiasts predict that gains in productivity will rival those brought by automation of factories and computerization of accounting departments.

In many instances this industrialization of the office is being met with resistance from both workers and bosses. Many executives feel demoted without a secretary outside their door. A number of companies have invested heavily in WP only to find that it goes unused.

For secretaries, word processing means less freedom for personal contact with co-workers, more rigorous supervision, and no chance to gain or use any understanding of the messages they process. Many office workers quit when WP is introduced, and others continue with low morale; the division of labor creates an almost impassable barrier to promotion.

Though spontaneous office resistance has not slowed the move to automation, office machine firms are taking a second look in order to find less "traumatic" methods of introducing their systems. IBM has shifted to a "work group" approach, in which each office has its own WP Center. Xerox is trying to develop what they call "the friendly machine."

But behind this new face lies the old determination to cut office costs. "People will adapt nicely to office systems -- if their arms are broken," says IBM vice president William Laughlin, "and we're in the twisting stage now."

Potentially, the biggest obstacle to word processing could be organized opposition from increasingly unionized office workers.

So far, no national unions have taken a position on the issue. The WP supervisor at the AFSCME headquarters was temporarily at a loss to explain why locals of the same union were opposing WP. She thought awhile and then observed, "It must be that our members lose their jobs."

(Information from *Dollars and Sense*.)

FDA TO BAN PLASTIC FOOD PACKAGES

(CPF) The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) will soon ban the use of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) in many food packaging materials. The proposed ban will stop the use of PVC plastic in bottles, "blister" packages for meat, and all other rigid and semi-rigid packaging coming in contact with food. It will also prohibit the plastic coating currently used directly on citrus fruit to keep it fresh.

14

Researchers have found that vinyl chloride gas, a known carcinogen (cancer causing substance) and a component of PVC, leaches out of rigid PVC and is absorbed into foods it comes in contact with. The FDA found concentrations of up to 9000 parts per billion (ppb) of vinyl chloride in vegetable oil packaged in PVC bottles. Luncheon meats contained up to 4000 ppb, and mouthwashes in plastic bottles up to 8000 ppb.

The Health Research Group, a Washington-based Nader organization, has pointed out that under the 1958 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, any food additive "found to induce cancer when ingested by man or animal" is forbidden. The group states that PVC can be considered a food additive and has called for a ban on all PVC packaging and immediate recall of all foods suspected of containing vinyl chloride residue.

GETTING OVER

Getting Over is a regular column by the Bloomington-Normal Men's Group.

Due to difficulties this month, the next part of the series on Venereal Disease will appear next month in the Getting Over column.

THE MADISON MEN'S GATHERING--SUN, WARMTH, AND BROTHERHOOD

The last weekend in September a group of men traveled to a farm north of Madison Wisconsin for The Gathering. Taking time off to learn about yourself was not always as enjoyable as our travel to the country. The farm was beautiful, lots of grassy open spaces in the forest and an uncut meadow. A mellow setting for a happening. In the warm autumn weather we gathered together, chopped wood-blazed trails in the timber and settled ourselves in the grass so we could become better acquainted with each other and the sun. The following comments were made by two of the men who attended the conference: David and Kevin.

David-----We opened the conference by sitting in a circle and sharing ourselves with each other. Then we broke into small groups of four to get better acquainted. I felt good to hear people question what they were doing with their lives; like working for a PhD. in education psychology and not being sure about wanting to finish it. I was no longer alone in challenging socially approved methods of growing (ie. education in institutions, competition in the job market, monogamous sexual relationships). It seemed so natural to be open about our lives and to feel a warm closeness: just letting me be in touch with myself and the person I am.

Communally we gathered around a big table in front of the barn for meals. We all built meals that nurtured not only the body but the spirit as well. The sharing of food helped us experience more than just each other's ideas. We became aware of how each one lives, day by day, in cooking, eating, and taking care of himself as a man.

Kevin----- In the evening we sat around a bonfire in order to be just all together. Holding hands was my biggest satisfaction. A feeling of closeness: it sort of accentuates the realization that men can experience with each other, that we were united in our caring for each other, and that there was a general feeling of love and respect. I really emphasize the good vibrations from touching maybe because it is still very new to me, at least with men. But it is something to be aware of, to find a sense of pride in, and to experience comfortably.

David-----As a gay man, in the bisexual and relationship workshops, I felt a little strange and uncomfortable. I guess I did not hear strong clear affirmations of strictly gay sexuality. This seemed for me the only feeling block for the whole weekend. How do we deal with each other sexually in a non-sexist manner? I still felt a little embarrassed by my sexual feelings toward certain men that I got close to. I would have liked to share that part of myself with them as well as the caring and the nurturing.

Kevin-----I couldn't help but feel a comradeship with everyone there, even those I had not had an opportunity to meet. So much was given to each other in ideas, cooperation, and the freedom to enjoy yourself, that I wasn't sure that I ever wanted to leave that farm. Just being around things made me realize that every moment was a learning experience whether in workshops, in volleyball games, or in every step on my own through the woods or the meadow.

Probably the greatest lessons I learned in workshops of Bisexuality was that perhaps the most important element in any person's life is to be sexual in any manner comfortable. Though my relationship group got hung up on the word itself, we all found that our similar experiences helped in at least guiding ourselves toward better understanding of people we choose to love.

When we left Sunday afternoon, I found myself much more secure as a man, much more capable of being in touch with them, and I grew to a knowledge of how to meet other needs. Of the twenty-five men present, there were none whom I would ever want to



compete with.

Awareness, personality, and a willingness to share oneself. These things help to make a person a human being. They are also needed to make a human being a man. And I am damn proud to be one.

MIDDLE EARTH II.

SPEED

Names: Amphetamines; Methadrine; Benzedrine; Ritalin; Dexedrine; Subs; White cross; Meth; Black Widow.

Speed increases respiration, heartbeat, and most bodily functions. It is most often cut with sugar and caffeine. There is also pure caffeine being sold as speed in this community.

Most folks use speed a little here, a little there, but do not get heavily into speed. There are a few folks who do into doing a lot of speed in large doses and those folks are speed-freaks.

SPEEDFREAKS

You've probably heard the warning "Speed Kills," but is that true? Actually, it takes a very large dose of speed to kill you and very few people die from speed overdoses.

However, speed is a sinister drug that over a period of time can screw up your mind and body. Speed can make people physically age years in a matter of weeks or months. Speed makes your body race at high speeds and at the same time suppresses your appetite, thirst, and sleep. When your body is racing and you're not eating or sleeping you can quickly become wasted.

Your body is using liquids because your kidneys and liver are racing and your body temperature rises and you sweat a lot. It has been compared to a pump and filter system running without water. The end result is the pump burns out. Drinking lots of liquid helps, but not much. You are also using up proteins, vitamins and minerals which are not being replaced. This can lead to weakening of bodily defenses and a potential for serious illness. If you are shooting speed, hepatitis or other viral infections can set in causing more complications. Also depending on what the speed is cut with, accumulations of talcum powder or other things in the lungs can cause death or serious complications.

Speed freaks can begin suffering from severe paranoia. They can imagine people are staring at them, friends are narcs and other screwed-

up fantasies. Toxic psychosis can develop causing hallucinations, panic, depression, despondency and some very bizarre behavior. People's heads can get badly bent, and they then often take more speed to relieve their anxiety which just screws them up worse. Severe depression can overcome them and they may attempt suicide, or they may lock themselves in their homes, unable or afraid to see anyone. A point can be reached where people forget words, have difficulty talking in sentences, or carrying on conversations (even if they are not using any speed at the time.)

Allen Ginsberg made the following statement concerning speed in the "Electric Newspaper of Salt Lake City":

"Let's issue a general declaration to all the underground community 'contraspeedamous et cathedra.' Speed is anti-social, paranoid making, it's a drug bad for your body, bad for your mind, generally speaking in the long run uncreative and it's a plague in the whole dope industry. All the nice gentle dope fiends are getting screwed up by the real horror monster Frankenstein speed freaks who are going around stealing and bad-mouthing everybody."

Although many speed freaks will assure you that they have little desire to change their life style, and that they are quite happy with their lives, this concluding message from a young man deeply involved in the speed scene, reveals the hopelessness, despair, and misery he feels:

My life, though freaky, has assumed a sense of quasi-normality, at least compared to some people on the street. But in the last two years, I have attempted suicide three times, and have blown my mind at least two score and ten times. I will cop to being freaked out, and generally loose. As to speed... They tell me it will kill me but they don't say when.

---Journal of Psychedelic Drugs, Vol. 2
Number 2, Page 83

DOPE PREVENTS US FROM DEALING WITH OUR OPPRESSION! IF YOU DO DOPE, KNOW WHAT YOU TAKE!

THOUSANDS LEAD DAILY LIVES

This is a story about everyday life in Bloomington-Normal.

The events are fairly typical things in our daily life. We'll describe some police harrassment, including an illegal search of young people.

And we will describe the differing accounts of what happened: the Pantagraph version, the police version, and what really happened. And after comparing the differing accounts, you should be even more convinced (as we are) that the extent of the truth that the Pantagraph does not print shows the need for an alternative paper (like the Post-Amerikan, for instance).

THE PANTAGRAPH VERSION

Normal resident, 18, faces possession charge

Donald J. Borsch, 18, of 1207 Wall, Normal, was in McLean County Jail at noon Friday on a charge of possession of 10 to 30 grams of marijuana.

Borsch was arrested at 3:25 p.m. Thursday in the 200 block of South Gridley Street.

He was being held in lieu of \$1,000 bond to appear in court Nov. 17.

As far as we know, the Pantagraph didn't print any lies in the above story. But the most important part of the truth is missing.

THE POLICE VERSION

The Pantagraph report is based on the police's General Complaint, which is filled out by the arresting officers. Besides listing the charges, the General Complaint usually includes a narrative explanation of what happened.

The Post-Amerikan saw the police's General Complaint for this case. It was the same piece of paper the Pantagraph read, but the Pantagraph didn't notice the illegal search of an innocent person.

Police reports show Officer Sandall saying he saw two youths walking down Gridley Street, one of them holding a bong. (A bong is a type of large pipe used for smoking marijuana.) Sandall said he stopped and asked if he could see the pipe. While he was looking at the pipe, Officer Jack Arnold drove by, stopped and approached.

The officers determined that there was marijuana residue in the pipe, and told both young men (not just the one who had been holding the pipe) to adopt the classic spread eagle position against the car.

According to police reports, both young men, who were Don Borsch and Paul Callan, were searched. Officers looked inside pockets, looking for marijuana. They found marijuana in Borsch's pockets. Callan had no pot found on him, reports said.

Then, the reports said, Borsch was arrested for possession of marijuana, handcuffed, and put into the squad car.

Paul Callan, who had no marijuana, was handcuffed and taken in "for questioning."

COMMENT ON POLICE REPORT

Somehow, while reading the police reports, the Pantagraph didn't notice that the police were admitting that they had handcuffed Paul Callan to take him in for questioning.

Somehow the Pantagraph reporter failed to notice that police reported searching Paul Callan--for no other reason than that he was standing next to someone who was holding a marijuana pipe.

When the circumstances described in the police report were described to Tom Eimermann, chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union, he said it was "clearly an illegal search." Eimermann said that police could search the person possessing the pipe (if the pipe had residue), but no grounds at all for searching other people in the vicinity.

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED

Now that we have reported what the Pantagraph said, what the Pantagraph based its report on, and what the police said, let's get down to what really went on.

Paul Callan, the companion of the arrested man, was interviewed by the Post-Amerikan.

Paul said he and Don Borsch were walking down Gridley Street. Marsh was holding a broken bong. The pipe bowl (where the marijuana would be placed to be burned) was broken off.

Paul and Don saw some people drive by who waved. The people in the car then backed up about a third of a block to talk to Don and Paul.

Patrolman Ernest Sandal saw this car backing up and stopped, apparently to warn or ticket the drivers for driving too far in reverse.

As Sandall approached, he saw Don holding the pipe and asked for it.

When Sandall saw the pipe bowl was broken off, he began to return it. "Shucks, I thought I had me a bust here," Paul quoted Officer Sandall.

Just then, Paul said, a second officer approached. (This would be Officer Jack Arnold, according to the reports.)

As Arnold was approaching, Sandall smelled the pipe, and claimed that he smelled marijuana in it. Sandall asked Arnold, "Is this grounds for a search?"

Arnold said it was grounds for a search, and they put both Paul and Don spread eagled up against the car. They found a bag of marijuana in Don's pocket.

While Don was being searched, Paul turned partially around to explain something to the police. Officer Arnold threw Paul back up against the car, Paul said.

"If he takes his hands off that car again, take that bong and bust it over his head," Officer Arnold told Officer Sandall, according to Paul. (Both officers neglected to put this quote in their police reports.)

The searches revealed that Paul had no illegal substances, though they found some marijuana on Don.

Nevertheless, both Don and Paul were handcuffed. They told Paul they just wanted him for questioning.

Paul said he explained that he had been walking to get a ride to work, and that he had to be there (at Brandtville) at 4:30.

Paul said the police assured him that he would get to work on time.

That wasn't true. Paul was not released until 4:30, and he had to walk all the way to Brandtville. He was a half hour late.

In the meantime, both Officer Sandall and Officer Arnold completely forgot about the car that had been driving backwards on Gridley. Though Sandall had originally stopped to talk to the driver of that car, he never did. The car escaped while the cops nailed down their big pot bust.

Last issue, the Post did a feature on the kind of harrassment young people have to take in this town, and this is just a footnote. Most older people would be outraged to be subjected to an illegal police search, but for many of our citizens, especially the younger ones, it is an unpleasant fact of life.

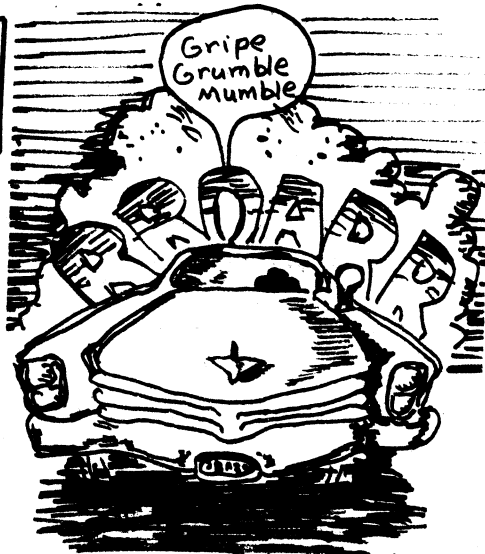
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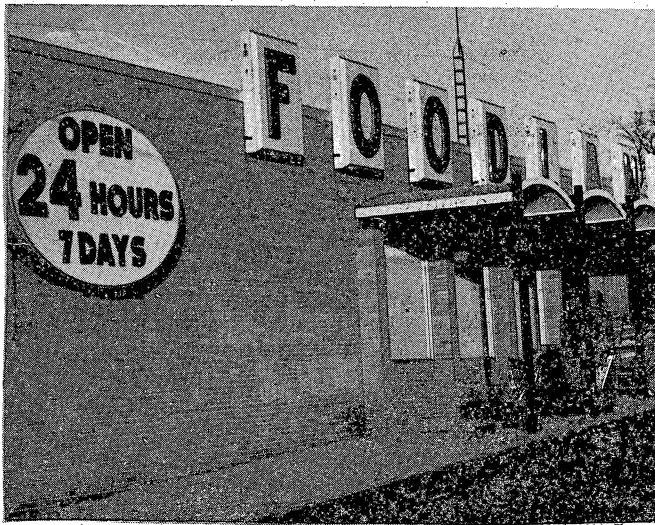
REASONABLE HOURLY RATES; NO RIP-OFFS; WHOLESALE PARTS

16 West Side Grocery Hours Still Cut Back

For the longest time, Washington Square IGA had been one of the most expensive places to purchase groceries. But it was one of the only major grocery stores to serve residents of Bloomington's west side.

During the summer, the store changed ownership, becoming Washington Square Foodlane. An expensive sign was mounted on the outside of the store claiming to be open "24 hours a day, 7 days a week." But persons stopping at the store after midnight now will find it closed.

John Hall, manager for Foodlane, told the Post-American that hours were cut back because of a robbery some time ago. "Insurance costs" were also cited by Hall as a reason for closing



the store at midnight.

Hall said, "We are in the poorer section of town," which makes the store more of a target for a burglary. When asked if Redbird IGA or Eastgate IGA carried any more of a risk in staying open 24 hours a day, Hall replied that there is a "difference in clientele" between the three stores. He added that if all goes well, full-service hours might be restored again.

However, the clientele has shifted. Persons from the "poorer section of town" are now going to Normal and to the east side for late night shopping, if they go at all. Now those two stores can be victimized by the "clientele" that once frequented a late night grocery on the west side.

Pantagraph

Gets

Spray-Painted



The Pantagraph building was decorated with pro-feminist spray-painting November 7, only one day after the newspaper carried an unusually obnoxious anti-feminist editorial.

In that November 6 editorial, a Pantagraph writer took his opportunity to respond to Brownmiller's Against Our Will: Men, Women, and Rape, and turned it into an embarrassing expose of his own linguistic ignorance, homophobia, and paranoia about sexual equality.

The editorialist's main mistake was one which all amateur writers are warned against: he chose a subject which he knew nothing about and was not going to do any research on. This deficiency was clear when he turned his diatribe against a group he called "radical feminists," which in his mind includes a range of people including those who would change the generic "man" to "person" as well as those who analyze rape as a political act.

His second mistake, probably stemming from his hysterical response to Against Our Will, was to write that the radical feminists are hindering the legitimate, moderate women's movement. At one time, only radicals thought that black people and white people should be able to use the same drinking fountain. At one time, only radicals believed that women should have the right to vote. The radicals of movements in history often have ideas and tactics that later become popularly accepted.

On the morning of November 7, women going to work early were cheered up by spray-painting on two sides of the Pantagraph building: "Sisterhood is powerful," "Women Unite," "Stop Rape," and women's signs (identified in the police report as "peace symbols," displaying something of a cultural gap). The sandblasters arrived by 9:30 A.M. They removed almost \$1000 of damage (they claimed) done by a dollar can of spray paint and a few angry people.

ARE
YOU
PAYING
MORE

(FOR THE SAME
OL' JOKES?)



It's no secret that the cost of humor is going up. You, the humor consumer, know this as well as we. You know the rising cost of Woody Allen movies, the high price of glossy gazettes, the sky-rocketing tuition rates. Not only is much of today's high-cost joking about getting dearer, it's getting more common and predictable. Pick up an issue of your favorite humor magazine and you know what we mean: same old cartoons and photos of nude women. Well, we at Ludicrous Situations, Ltd. not only sympathize, we have endeavored to come up with an answer for all you jaded humor fans: with a new, inexpensive, and original humor periodical.

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From the Fields to the Streets

Cruising through the vast stretches of cropland in southern California, you will see miles and miles of vegetables under the baking sun, all monotonously the same from horizon to horizon. Occasionally you will come across little bands of gaunt, casually dressed types known as "farmworkers," laboring under the savage sun and equally compassionate eyes of a "boss." The term "farmworker" is a little ironic, for nowhere is there a farmhouse. A warehouse, yes, for the equipment; a home, to be sure, for the "boss;" miserable shacks (at a tasteful remove from the road) for the workers-- but no farmhouses.

This is because when you talk of green-leafed vegetables in this country, you are talking about Dow and Purex chemical monsters, for they, along with the banks and others of that ilk, own and rule the land. Authorities speculate that sometime in the past, maybe as little as two decades ago, this fascist desert was covered with "family farms," a species now rapidly nearing extinction, and that the land was to an extent owned by human beings, not too much different from you or me.

The scene changes to the Jewel (alias Eisner's) store at Harrison and Racine in Chicago last June 30th. Striking farmworker from California Roberto Acuna is in the middle of a 17 day water-only fast in front of that store, protesting that chain's use of scab lettuce, grapes, and Gallo wines. Sisters Pat Drydyk and Maggie Fisher, Reverend Kent Carlander and Father Ambrose Benging are holding a prayer vigil in front of the produce counter. In a delightfully capitalist variation of a famous Biblical episode, they are arrested and charged with disorderly conduct.

Three days later Sisters Mary Sullivan, Marie Nord and Betty Barrett were arrested in the same store while talking to customers about the United Farmworkers Union boycott, and charged with criminal trespass. The store manager, knowing a frothing revolutionary cadre when he sees one, and not fooled by their innocent-looking shopping carts and purses, deduced that their main purpose was not to shop, but to talk to people! Horrified by such base conniving, the good man informed the sisters that he was withdrawing his invitation (?!) for them to shop there, and if they did not leave he would have them arrested for criminal trespass. And so it came to pass.

Also, ten labor and UFW leaders were arrested in similar style and charged with criminal trespass before they had even been properly advised to leave.

The results of all this carnage were: the first four were acquitted; two of the other three sisters got three months court supervision (to see that they fly the straight and narrow), the third acquitted because she alone had stated her intention to protest, and so exercise her freedom of speech; and nine of the ten labor leaders found guilty as charged. Apparently the store manager who identified this last rascally troupe mistook the sole survivor for a lawyer. How insulting can you get?

Another result was a march called for by the UFW for Nov. 8 at the Cermak and Wolcott Jewel.

The day was wet and gray, but a crowd of 3,000 showed up for the miles long march through the Spanish neighborhood, starting at the parking lot where we caught a Mexican folk band which made up for a lack of polish with rough-hewn



character, and wound our way through the streets in the blocks-long line (I really couldn't see the front) to the Jewel.

We were a motley crew. Featured were: Rising Up Angry, a community-based organization which runs a FREE people's health care center at 1215 W. Belmont, implements legal programs, battles lead poisoning, has boycotted Jewels for six months nightly, and works with street gangs to get peace treaties signed and develop political consciousness; and Teamsters for a Decent Contract, a Teamsters' rank and file movement which decries the Teamsters muscling in on UFW fields, saying they (the Teamsters) have no business there, and takes a stand against the collaboration of the union leaders with corporate brass and the mob. One spokesperson stated that the mob influence comes either through sweetheart contracts, undermining legitimate union attempts to organize, or the mob can become employers (as seems to have happened in certain cartage companies in Berwyn and Cicero, such as TNJ) by setting up shop. The Teamsters for a Decent Contract group believes that a true rank-and-file movement is needed, and that "reform" leaders such as Ed Sadlowski

of the steelworkers union or Arnold Miller of the UMW, will not do.

Also present were the International Socialists, Veterans for Peace, Friendship House, Revolutionary Socialist League, Portugal Solidarity Committee, striking Cook County doctors, Graphic Artists Union, UMW, old IWW, one furry fellow who would duck his little UFW flag when everybody raised them (chant was: up with the workers, down with Jewel!), doing so with incredible artistry, a four-year-old artist who called me a booby, but the real scene stealer was the massive contingent of the Revolutionary Steelworkers Caucus, who told me he was going to take over Local #65 (Republic Steel) and go on to the rest of the nation.

As we marched along, we saw many a glowing face at a window, standing in a doorway or sitting on a step. Sometimes they would wave at people they knew in the march. What struck me was the total lack of cynicism. We were at the end of a very long line, yet all spectators looked intent, interested and receptive. There wasn't a single jeer. The streets seemed opened up.


Even the sky opened up and was blue when the march ended. The crowd assembled at a street adjacent to the Jewel, facing a platform. Up came the Barrio Singers, who got us all off on some really dynamite numbers --UFW songs, I mean. At this time, with all the red flags waving and everybody on a natural high, the Jewel store beside us became a corpsed illusion--a drab mirage. I don't care what you think, the store was floating belly up. You could have walked up to it and stuck your hand into it (had you such a morbid desire) and it would have vanished. That pale mausoleum, one of countless identical monuments to banality and dreary greed, was for the moment no more. Nice moment.

Barney Google with the Goo-Goo Eyes

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Workers



(Editor's note: The following is an edited version of an article by Jon Schaller which appeared in FPS: A Magazine of Young People's Liberation.)

"It's good for a young person to work at McDonald's. It makes you into an efficient person. If you make the wrong size hamburger you get fired. It is a smooth running machine that the Army should emulate."
--General Creighton Abrams

NEW YORK (LNS) --McDonald's, the nation's eleventh largest employer, has 3000 outlets where 150,000 people work. Most of the workers are under 21. Few are paid much more than the minimum wage.

On the other hand, McDonald's Corporation head Ray Kroc is one of the fifteen richest individuals in the country, worth half a billion dollars. His entire wealth is based on McDonald's. Kroc estimated in 1971, that 60 to 70 owner-operators of outlets were millionaires, and that some operators could turn a before-taxes profit of \$50,000 to \$70,000 a year.

McDonald's profit rests on keeping wages low, and the company knows it. In 1972 Ray Kroc made a \$255,000 donation to Richard Nixon's re-election campaign. Soon after his re-election, Nixon amended a proposed minimum wage law so that, while the minimum for most workers was raised to \$2.20 an hour, it stayed the same (\$1.80), and in some cases actually decreased, for young people. This bill promptly became known as the "McDonald's Minimum" although Nixon denied any connection between Kroc's donation and the proposed law. Congress rejected Nixon's amendment and passed a minimum wage that included young people, which Nixon then vetoed as "inflationary."

The McDonald's hamburger chain consumes, each year, 315 square miles of forest land for wrapping paper, napkins, bags and straws. McDonald's uses more energy to prepare its "food" than the electrical output for the cities of Pittsburgh, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C., combined. The Center for Science in the Public Interest, a Washington public interest group, recently calculated that, McDonald's expends three times the energy an average home consumer would use to prepare an equivalent amount of food.

WORKING AT McDONALD'S

What do the young McDonald's workers think of the company? "I hated it," says Nancy Boris, a former employee. "I hated every damn minute of it."

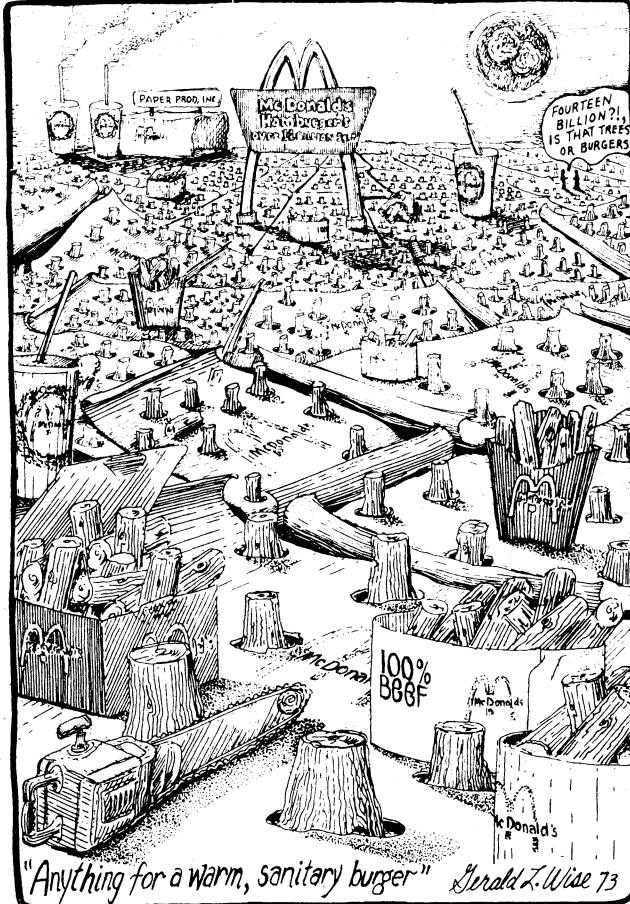
At one time Nancy couldn't have worked at McDonald's at all. For many years the company refused to hire women, especially teen-aged women, because Ray Kroc believed "they attract the wrong kind of boys." The company was forced to drop that policy by federal legislation.

Other forms of discrimination remained. Nancy spent most of her time in the jobs generally filled by women -- bagging french fries, cleaning the lobby and taking orders at the window. Men at the same restaurant tended to work the grill ("It takes a lot of muscle to scrape that grill properly" said one manager) and backroom, carrying boxes of food up from the basement.

"Working the window was a little better than in back because it wasn't as hot," Nancy said. "But I hated always having to smile and say 'May I help someone please?' and 'Thank you, come again.' They think it is so important that their employees smile, but they don't give a shit whether you've got anything to smile about."

Whether you're cooking french fries, working the grill, dressing hamburgers, or mixing shakes, the work is monotonous though often frantic. However, "If you have time to lean you have time to clean," chant the managers.

Everything is standardized and pre-measured. Lights tell when to take out the fries and buzzers warn you that the Hot Apple Pies are done. A special squirter makes it impossible to put too much or too little secret sauce on each Big Mac. The procedure for dressing hamburgers has been carefully planned by efficiency experts.



Harvard Business School Professor Theodore Levitt has described McDonald's as a "machine that produces, with the help of totally unskilled machine tenders, a highly polished product. Everything is built integrally into the machine itself, into the technology of the system. The only choice available to the attendant is to operate it exactly as the designer intended."

The company tries to increase productivity by getting workers to compete. At Nancy's store, cashiers' receipts were checked every hour and the manager sang out the name of whoever had the most sales. Since pay raises are based on performance, it's

not surprising that "there was much eager competition for this recognition, and the may-I-help-you-pleases were loud and insistent" when this "game" was being played.

LOW WAGES

Workers at McDonald's begin right at the minimum wage level -- in many states, \$1.80 an hour minus social security, state taxes and federal taxes. There are no fringe benefits.

The first two weeks are considered probationary -- at the end of that time the manager has evaluated worker performance. If it's satisfactory he gives you a raise -- usually 5¢ or 10¢ an hour. Otherwise you get fired. Quite a few workers are fired at this point, and each store hires more than it really needs to allow for this "weeding" process.

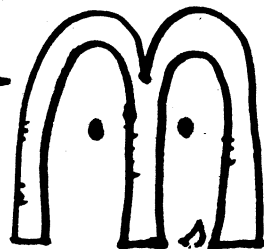
Whenever workers try to challenge this low wage, the company is ruthless. The employees handbook warns that you can be fired for "enticing, coercing or influencing others to fail to maintain production standards" -- in other words, for union organizing. There have been a few isolated spontaneous strikes: in Boston an entire crew walked out in the middle of a rush hour. But there have been no organizing drives with widespread or longterm success, due to the rapid employee turnover, the corporation's intimidation and the little interest shown by labor unions.

Nancy recalled that generally the people who liked their jobs "were ones who didn't have to be there. It was something to do. They were living with their parents and didn't have to pay for rent or food; their pay was just spending money. It was sort of a social event, too; a lot of their friends worked there and they just worked a few hours a day. Besides, they knew they could quit whenever they wanted to."

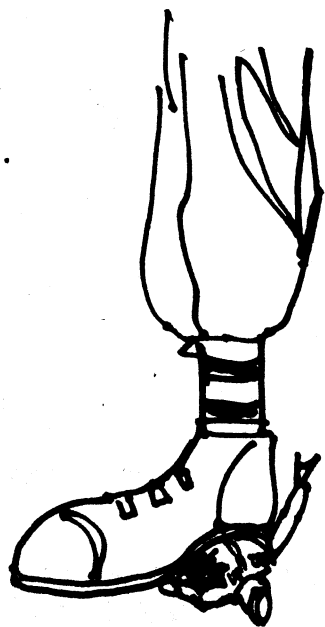
But for many young employees the decision to work at McDonald's grew out of necessity. Nancy, for example, explained, "I worked 30 to 35 hours a week and took home \$50. After I paid the rent and groceries and transportation there wasn't much left."

Referring to corporate head Ray Kroc, Nancy said, "I feel like I've hated him all my life."

DON'T EAT ME!!

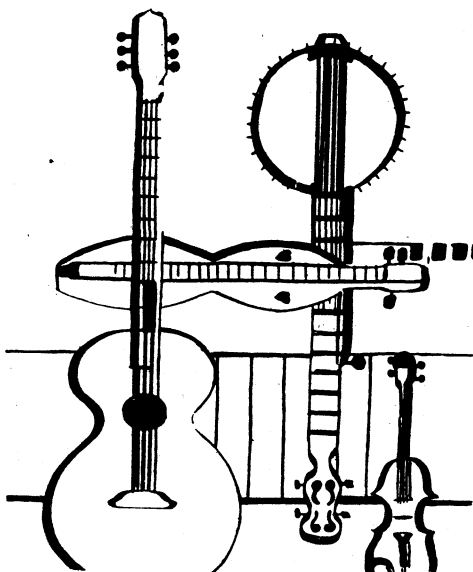


19



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AMERICAN AGRICULTURE:



Have you ever sat down to dinner and thought about your food? Not just about how it will make you feel, or how it will taste, but about where it came from, and how it was grown and processed. It's amazing that most Americans don't think they need to worry about those kinds of things. The biggest worry is where to get money for food. But still, food is cheap. Americans spend only 18% of their total private consumption expenditures on food.

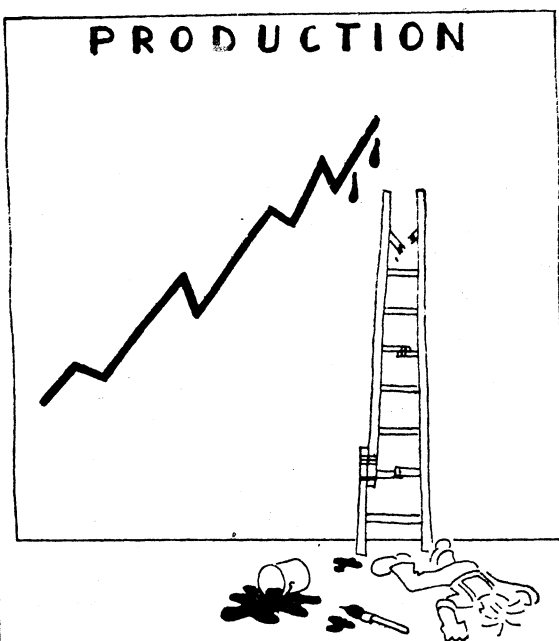
My Grandma remembers when consumer expenditures were even less! "You know what our weekly grocery bill was?" she asked. "Two pounds of coffee, a gallon of molasses, some salt, and 50¢ worth of sugar. And we got 10 big sacks of flour every 3 months." Vegetables from the garden, wheat and corn from the fields, the family's own cattle, hogs and chickens--all home fed. Even fuel, in the form of corn, oats, and hay for the horses, was home-grown.

600,000 BUSHEL OF CORN

On Grandma's lap was an issue of that Sunday's Pantagraph with a full color picture of 600,000 bushels of corn piled up in front of the Yuton Farmers Service Elevator. That's where she grew up, Yuton.

When Grandma was a kid, 54% of the nation's population lived on farms. When I was a kid, twenty years ago, about 17% did. Now less than 6% of the nation's population is directly involved in food production. One farmer supplies enough food and fiber for 52 people. That's productivity! That's efficiency! Right?

Traditionally, productivity refers to output person, per land unit, or total output. Efficiency of production is measured by profit. But this so-called "Energy Crisis" has caused some people to examine productivity and efficiency from a different standpoint. Ultimately, gains in productivity have been realized because of additions of fuel energy, such as fertilizer, pesticides, and fuel for tractors, to the farm enterprise.



Agriculture has not become more efficient, just more energy intensive. The products of fossil fuel consumption are what have "freed" people from agrarian existence.

FARM=ECOSYSTEM!

Walk outside the city limits sometime and take a look at a farm. Tall, uniform stands of corn, a tractor cultivating a field of beans, and hulking machines, looking like one of Jules Verne's nightmares, spreading, injecting and spraying chemicals and fertilizer. It almost looks like a factory, but look closer. That farm is also a home for insects, birds, toads and frogs, snakes, and various small furry animals; nature and its wonderful diversity. The farm is an ecosystem, meaning that all the elements are dependent on each other for healthy survival.

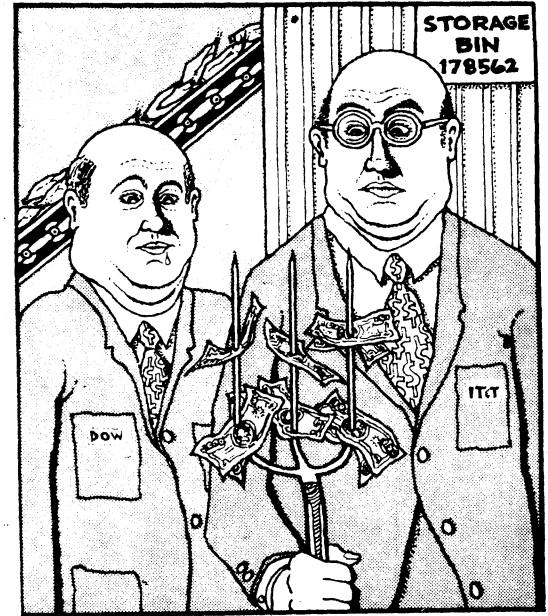
The most important factors governing any ecosystem are production of living material and the recycling of nutrients. Production of living materials on farms--crops and animals--has doubled in the last 50 years, but can this really be called progress? That is the question which will be dealt with in the rest of this article.

Year to year changes on farmlands are likely to be very great. Soil structure, vegetation, and animal populations will vary with the crop grown, management practices, etc. At best, the farm is a very unstable environment. The ease in which pests can invade a farm is evidence of its instability. Contrast this situation with the oak forests at Funk's Grove which have remained the same for hundreds of years. Historically, people have dealt with the instability of agricultural lands by using crop rotations and encouraging predators of pest species. Crops and animals produced were genetically diverse, meaning that each corn plant, for example, would have a different tolerance to a pest or disease. Corn ear worms would not have the opportunity to ruin an entire cornfield because some of the husks would be tighter than others, preventing entry into the ear.

FARM=FACTORY?

Modern industrial farming has only one constant standard for success, and that is productivity measured in dollars. The industrial revolution bred factory-like conditions for the production of consumer goods; the agricultural demanded factory-like conditions for the production of crop plants and animals. The goal of modern agriculture is not to grow food but to make money. One-crop farming, and production of animal protein in huge feedlots, allow for the efficient use of capital (tractors, combines, feeding systems). The foundations of modern industry, uniformity and standardization, also apply here. Recently, "improved" genetic varieties of crops and animals have been bred from a genetically limited base. Because of their genetic uniformity, the "improved" varieties can be expected to perform similarly under a given set of conditions. Imagine the joy of the turkey producer who knows that s/he will produce 20 pound turkeys if s/he provides a specified amount of feed.

The genetically "improved" varieties are by no means perfect organisms. They are little more than organic growth machines. Functions which "waste" energy, such as competition within the environment, and reproduction, have been bred out of the species so they can respond the most possible to energy inputs in the form of high protein feeds and fertilizers. If these were not supplied, if the organism was forced to rely on environmentally supplied nutrients, it would die. Furthermore, because of the limited genetic background of the "improved" variety, some protection from pests must be provided in the form of another energy input: pesticides.



THE BLIGHT

The Southern corn leaf blight epidemic of 1970 is an example of the disaster which can occur as a result of the interactions between one-crop farming and a genetically uniform crop. Most hybrid corn produced at that time had cytoplasm (cellular material outside the nucleus) derived from one strain of corn which grew in Texas. The Texas cytoplasm was highly susceptible to a fungus native to the southeastern United States. Because of suitable environmental conditions, and the extensive acreages of corn with Texas cytoplasm being grown, the fungus was able to spread from Florida to most of the United States east of the Mississippi, wiping out about 15% of the nation's corn crop.

The concentration of agricultural production into one-crop and feedlot systems results in an accumulation of wastes which cannot be recycled back into the environment. 10,000 cattle in a feedlot produce the same waste as a city of 165,000. This "waste" was once considered valuable fertilizer, but is now a pollution problem because animal production is now usually separate from grain production. (See Eggs Unlimited Story.) Agriculture produces 58% of the solid waste pollution in America.

FERTILIZE FOR PROFIT

Chemical fertilizers differ from organic fertilizers in that plants use up the nutrients quickly, and what is left over is lost from the soil through leaching and volatilization. Leaching occurs when nutrients flow out of the soil with water in the drainage process. When nutrients are volatilized, they turn into gas and are lost into the atmosphere.

Organic fertilizers, on the other hand, release their nutrients more slowly but have more staying power within the soil. The use of chemical fertilizers in the United States has increased 56% since 1959. Modern fertility programs tend to emphasize soil fertility, the absolute level of nutrients available to plants, over soil structure, the physical condition of the soil. A 50-year experiment conducted at the Missouri Experiment Station demonstrated that although there were no differences in yield between plots fertilized with chemical nitrogen, and those fertilized with manure, the chemically fertilized plots lost up to 2/3 of the indigenous (that is, natural) organic nitrogen in the soil. Organic nitrogen is a component of the soil's organic matter which is vitally important in the maintenance of good soil structure. Soils with poor structure are more impermeable, have poorer aeration, and can hold less water. All of these things add considerably to the possibility of soil erosion. Aside from the absolute loss of soil through erosion, eroded soils present pollution problems, especially if they were heavily fertilized.

PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH WASTE

At Funk's Grove, you will observe squirrels eating acorns. Biologists call this "leakage." An attempt is made to control leakage on agricultural lands through the use of insecticides, nematocides (pesticide which kills small worms living in the soil), rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, and so on. The pesticides, remember, are always applied to the farm and not just the pest itself. There are many problems arising from the use of pesticides as a control measure. Pesticides are a powerful selection agent. They eliminate the most susceptible, weakest members of a population, leaving the most resistant, strongest individuals to reproduce. The result: A resistant strain of the insect, one not affected by the pesticide. Dosages of pesticides must therefore be increased to control the resistant strain.

PESTICIDES IN PERSPECTIVE

There are natural predators of insects. Birds, spiders, preying mantis and wasps are well known examples, but there are thousands. There are well documented examples of what are known as secondary infestations of pests. These result from the elimination of predators of species that were not pests before. Free from predation, the species can multiply and rapidly become a pest problem. Predators are eliminated not only by pesticides but from the homogenation of the farm environment. As hedgerows were eliminated from the farm to make way for larger tractors, some birds no longer had places to nest, and the insects those birds used to control then became a pest problem.

The adverse effects of pesticides on the environment are well known. But there is a mythology built up around chemical attacks on life because of the apparent "good" done for people by eliminating undesirable plants and animals. This mythology sometimes has extreme consequences.

COMMERCIAL ATROCITIES

As Lewis Mumford states, "...the military atrocities committed in Vietnam are sanctified by the commercial atrocities committed daily upon our native population." 20,000 tons of 2,4,5-T were sprayed on Vietnam. Dioxin, a contaminant formed in the synthesis of 2,4,5-T, is teratogenic, meaning it causes birth defects. Exports of 2,4,5-T have increased 20% since 1967. Figures concerning domestic production of 2,4,5-T are unavailable, marked "withheld to avoid disclosure," as are the figures for DDT, parathion, zinab, nabam and 2,4-D.

There has been a rapid decline in the numbers of Americans living on farms. This is not surprising since, for example, one mechanical cotton picker replaces 80 people. The mechanization trend, increased during the '50s and early '60s as 10 million people left the farm. The resulting rise in urban population no doubt worsened urban social problems, helping to cause the disorder of many large cities today. This problem is intensified in developing countries. The techniques of the Green Revolution--another name for energy intensive farming--can only be adopted by the wealthy landowners, who with increased production, become richer. Small farmers are forced into urban slums where there are no jobs. The Green Revolution, as some have said, is tinged with red.

A similar process is occurring in the United States. The capital-intensive (that is, using more and more machines, fertilizers, pesticides, etc.) nature of modern farming is undermining the family farm. As expenditures skyrocket, farmers must find alternate forms of financing their operations to reduce individual responsibility. Corporate farming is a popular alternative.

The use of capital intensive farming has the effect of reinforcing itself. "Improved" genetic strains of a crop, for example, require the use of fertilizers and pesticides. These ingredients are costly and demand the efficient use of capital. Under these conditions large operations prevail because they are able to produce the most goods with a given capital outlay.

Underlying modern farming and all industry, is a myth that the problems of producing goods and services in society have been solved. E. F. Shumaker, writing in *Small is Beautiful*, presents an analysis of the myth. People almost automatically accept the illusion that the problems of production have been solved because of the amazing technological "progress" made in recent years. The luxuries of today are the necessities of tomorrow. The conversion from luxury to necessity occurs at an ever increasing rate as modern methods of production improve. There will be more industrial production in the next 5 years than there was throughout history until the beginning of WWII.

MYTH OF PRODUCTIVITY

However, the belief that the problems of production have been solved is an illusion, stemming mainly from a confusion between capital and income as they relate to production on a world wide scale. People tend to treat everything they have not created themselves as valueless. Capital is sometimes described as produced wealth used in further production. This definition does not include such items as fossil fuels, mineral resources, soil and air. These are treated as "income," but surely these are the real capital used in production. A company which makes money by selling its limited capital would not consider itself profitable.

It seems, then, that the productivity of American Agriculture is not progress in any real sense. Productivity is intimately related to fossil fuel use. Remove the fossil fuel, and you remove the progress. We have seen the damages caused by too much production. Productivity, the productivity of American agriculture, is wastefulness. An agricultural system which tolerates the loss of soil, elimination of life, and pollution of the environment is by no means productive. The next time you go to the supermarket, think about the real cost of your food and you'll realize the price is cheap. Dan Linneman

"There's no business like: AGRIBUSINESS... part 1..."

THESE GIANTS CONTROL VAST TRACTS OF LAND AND CROPS - IT MAKES THEM AND WONDER BRAD, DON CHEMICAL GROWS LETTUCE, BEING GROWS POTATOES, PUREX GROWS STRAWBERRIES...

IN RECENT YEARS, THE HARD-WORKING FARMER HAS BEEN REPLACED BY BIG BUSINESS - GAINING PROFITS AND CONQUERING...

MANY OF THE AGRIBUSINESS GIANTS GOT THAT WAY THROUGH A PROCESS CALLED VERTICAL INTEGRATION, WHERE A COMPANY IS INVOLVED IN MORE THAN ONE PHASE OF AN INDUSTRY... DEL MONTE, FOR INSTANCE, GROWS, TRANSPORTS, CANS, STORES, DISTRIBUTES, AND SELLS PINEAPPLES. NEARLY A FOURTH OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IS VERTICALLY INTEGRATED, AND THE TREND IS INCREASING...

VERTICAL INTEGRATION IS ESPECIALLY EFFECTIVE IN DRIVING COMPETITORS OUT OF BUSINESS AND CREATING...

MONOPOLIES BECAUSE A VERTICALLY INTEGRATED COMPANY CAN AFFORD TO TAKE LESS PROFIT IN ONE OPERATION, WHERE THERE IS COMPETITION BY OVERCHARGING IN ANOTHER OPERATION... RALSTON PURINA, FOR EXAMPLE, VERTICALLY INTEGRATED ROLLY, PRODUCTION IN THE '60'S AND LEFT THOUSANDS OF INDEPENDENT GROWN PRODUCERS DEVASTATED...

body business... more concerned with every part of the business... of making money...

"There's no business like: AGRIBUSINESS... part 2..."

IF YOU WERE MORE THAN A THOUSAND ACRES, YOU COULD HAVE A NEW TAX BREAK...

THE AMERICAN FOOD INDUSTRY - A \$150 BILLION OPERATION - IS THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. AND FOR THE AGRIBUSINESS GIANTS, HANGING ON TO A LARGE PIECE OF THE ACTION IS ACCOMPLISHED IN PART THROUGH THE GENEROUS HELP OF THE GOVERNMENT... SOME PROGRAMS THAT FILL AGRIBUSINESS ROCKET IN-CLUDE:

FARM SUBSIDY PROGRAM - INITIALLY A WAY TO HELP SMALL FARMERS BY KEEPING PRICES UP SO THEY COULD STAY IN BUSINESS. THE PROGRAM PAYS FARMERS TO KEEP LAND OUT OF PRODUCTION... TODAY THE GOVERNMENT PAYS \$4 BILLION YEARLY NOT TO GROW FOOD. BUT MOST OF THIS MONEY ENDS UP IN THE FARM CORPORATIONS... THE LARGEST 5% OF FARMS GET MORE CASH SUBSIDIES THAN THE SMALLEST 60%, SO THE GOVERNMENT IS ACTUALLY HELPING THESE CORPORATIONS TO DRIVE THE SMALL FARMER BANKRUPT...

SURPLUS FOOD PURCHASES - BUYING SURPLUS CROPS THAT WOULD NORMALLY GOIT THE MARKET, AMOUNTS TO ANOTHER GIVE-AWAY TO OSCAR MAYER, RALSTON PURINA, SWIFT, DOLE AND OTHERS WHO SHARE MORE BILLIONS EACH YEAR...

OTHER FEDERAL LAWS ALLOW THINGS LIKE TAX FARMING, WHERE A CORPORATION CAN AVOID TAXES BY INVESTING IN LAND, SELLING IT, AND PAYING ONLY HALF THE TAX NORMALLY DUE BECAUSE OF THE CAPITAL GAINS RATE, AND WATER FRAUDS, WHERE CORPORATE FARMERS GET THE GOVERNMENT TO BUILD RESERVOIRS AND CANAL SYSTEMS...

BY MOVING OPERATIONS OVERSEAS, CORPORATIONS REAP EVEN BIGGER PROFITS BECAUSE OF LOWER WAGES AND THE GOVERNMENT EXCHANGES THIS WITH VARIOUS TAX BREAKS... WHEN DEL MONTE ABANDONS ITS MEXICAN BANANA PLANTATION, UNEMPLOYMENT ON THAT ISLAND ALONE COULD RISE TO 60%, WHICH IN TURN WOULD HAVE A TREMENDOUS EFFECT ON THAT STATE...

and that's bumper crop this year... DEVIATIONS

"There's no business like: AGRIBUSINESS... part 3..."

13 FOOD LINES ARE OVERPRICED BY \$211 BILLION BECAUSE OF MONOPOLY POWER.

WE'VE SEEN HOW GIANT CORPORATIONS AND CONGLOMERATES HAVE TAKEN CONTROL OF THE FOOD INDUSTRY AND HOW THEY ARE AIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT... BUT WHAT DOES ALL THIS MEAN TO YOU AND I, THE CONSUMERS? FOR ONE THING, IT MEANS HIGHER PRICES. FOOD PRICES RISE WHEN CORPORATIONS ARE POWERFUL ENOUGH TO MANIPULATE COSTS ON ALL LEVELS OF FOOD PRODUCTION. ACCORDING TO A CONFIDENTIAL 1972 FTC STUDY,

FOOD QUALITY HAS ALSO UNDERGONE A CHANGE... INEXPENSIVE CHEMICAL ADDITIVES TAKE THE PLACE OF NATURAL FLAVOR, AND OFTEN MAKE OUR FOOD LESS NUTRITIOUS AND EVEN DANGEROUS TO EAT...

IN ADDITION TO LEAVING THE CONSUMER WITHOUT ANY CONTROL OVER THE TYPE, QUALITY, AND PRICE OF FOOD AVAILABLE, MONOPOLY CONTROL OF THE FOOD INDUSTRY HAS CAUSED LOSS OF JOBS THROUGH OVERSEAS MOVES AS WELL AS MECHANIZATION...

BREAKING UP THE MONOPOLIES INTO SMALLER, MORE COMPETITIVE COMPANIES WILL NOT PROVIDE A LASTING SOLUTION TO THESE PROBLEMS. BECAUSE OF THE VERY NATURE OF THE PROFIT SYSTEM, WEALTH WILL CONTINUE TO BE CONCENTRATED IN THE HANDS OF A FEW, COMPANIES WILL CONTINUE TO GROW AND SWALLOW OTHERS. A SYSTEM BASED ON THE NEEDS OF PEOPLE RATHER THAN PROFIT IS CLEARLY THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO FURTHER MANIPULATION BY THE AGRIBUSINESS GIANTS...

INFORMATION IN THIS SERIES IS FROM AN ARTICLE IN THE FEB. 16, 1974 EDITION OF LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

COUNTY HEALTH BOARD WITH EGG ON THEIR FACES:

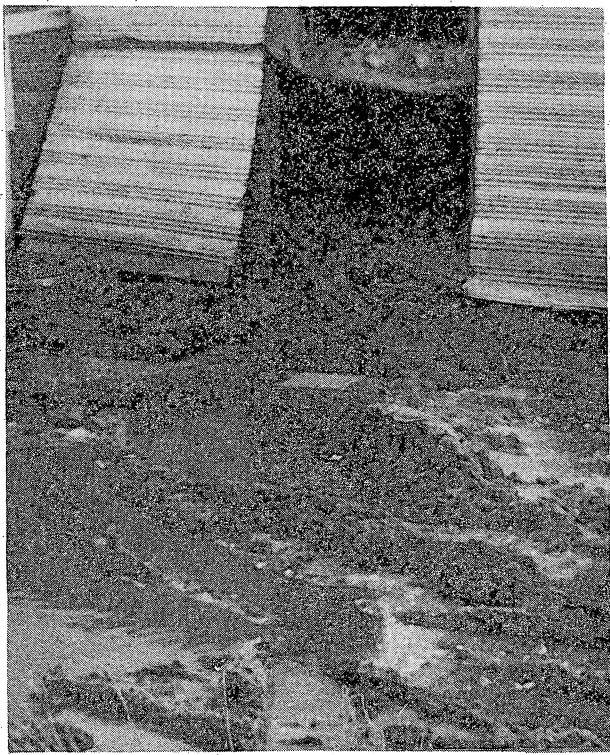
PASSING THE CLUCK BUCK

One hears a lot these days about corporate irresponsibility, and the situation at Eggs Unlimited, Inc., located on the Robert Rengel farm northwest of Bloomington, demonstrates the point.

Incorporated as Eggs Unlimited in July, 1970, the two-warehouse egg operation began on October 19, 1970, and conditions at the egg farm have deteriorated steadily since then.

There are supposedly six "farmers" who are in on the partnership/corporation: Robert D. Buth, Donald McGee, John Maitland, Jr., Robert Rengel, Delbert Rengel, and one other who has not been identified. The articles of incorporation claim the corporation to be "perpetual" in duration, and also provided that 3 directors were to be named. The three directors weren't named in the Articles of Incorporation. Article 9 of that document provided that Eggs Unlimited should state the estimated value of all property owned by the corporation, plus an estimate of the gross amount of business to be transacted during the coming year. Buth chose to leave Article 9 blank.

The owners of Eggs Unlimited are not all small farmers. McGee is the agency manager of the Country Life Insurance Company and Maitland is the president of the McLean County Farm Bureau. The backgrounds of Buth and the Rengels are less well known. But Eggs Unlimited was established to make money for its owners. And, like many other corporations, the internal affairs of the business aren't known by its owners until it's too late. Or maybe the Eggs Unlimited partners knew their place was falling apart and just decided to extract the profits they could until "authorities" blew the whistle.



Steel structure which houses thousands of hens at Eggs Unlimited gives way after years worth of chicken slurry finally finds its way out.

THE SLURRY HITS THE FAN

McLean County was blessed this year with a summer of plentiful rainfall. When the rain fell at Eggs Unlimited in August, it mixed with what State Environmental Protection Agency investigators categorized as "organic material" and caused a massive fish kill at King's Mill Creek in Dry Grove Township. Not wishing to point the finger at anyone for reasons unknown, the state EPA claimed the discharge was "accidental" and refused to acknowledge any connection whatever between the fish kill and practices at Eggs Unlimited.

The Pantagraph reported on October 4 that Eggs Unlimited had been "under study" by EPA field investigators. Possibly blinded and rendered mute by the stench of the egg farm, EPA investigators also seemed to have a deaf ear to complaints made by area residents, such as the Gordons. Because the Gordons, who live near the egg farm, did not require medical attention for the stench, EPA investigators seemed to indicate that the complaints weren't going to be useful in court. The Gordons characterized the EPA response to their complaints as a "runaround." Later, Eggs Unlimited was slapped with a small fine. But the conditions didn't change much.

Other observers who spoke with the Post-American confirmed the Gordons' complaints. For some reason, water had seeped underneath the two corrugated steel structures at Eggs Unlimited and had mixed with chicken wastes. Fermenting chicken waste, rotten eggs, and decomposing chickens form what some people call "slurry." After a while, the slurry forced its way out of the buildings through fan ducts and even pushed its way through corrugated steel structures. The slurry continued to ooze outside the buildings and formed vast ponds of stinking mess. Observers reported having seen rats in the buildings with the chickens, along with other birds and spiders. Eggs Unlimited, Inc., following the fish kill, changed its management and the slurry began to get cleaned up. While Eggs Unlimited workers were getting bulldozers stuck in the waist-deep slurry, the corporate owners remained quietly in the background.

Some persons from Dry Grove and egg consumers in Bloomington-Normal began to speak out about the conditions at Eggs Unlimited. One called State's Attorney Paul Welch in mid-October to see if anything could be done about the situation. Welch responded that he had contacted the EPA, the state Dept. of Agriculture, and the state Dept. of Health to inspect the Eggs Unlimited facilities. Ben Boyd, the chief inspector for the McLean County Health Department, then contacted persons at Eggs Unlimited and instructed them to begin cleaning up the mess because a state investigation was expected soon. Allegedly, Boyd acted on or about Oct. 23. On October 28, the date of the McLean County Health Board meeting, the state officials conducted their investigation, found a clean-up in progress, and left the matter alone. Nobody who is on the Eggs Unlimited Board of Directors was named with allowing the mess to accumulate and continue over the egg farm's five year operation.

More funny business and a hint of cover-up of corporate irresponsibility was apparent at the McLean County Health Board meeting. Merritt Ackland asked permission of Carl Frautschi, the Health Board president and president of Sorg's Jewelers, for permission to address the Health Board regarding the conditions at Eggs Unlimited. According to Ackland, Frautschi refused to permit Ackland to speak, stating, "Fellows like you are wasting the county's money." (On Sept. 23, the McLean County Health Board approved a policy which requires persons who wish to address the health board to contact either Frautschi or administrator E. E. Diddams 48 hours before the meeting.) Frautschi allegedly told Ackland that he didn't have "any time to deal with this," but that he'd talk to Diddams and get back to Ackland later. Ackland was never contacted again.

DIDDAMS AND FRAUTSCHI LAY AN EGG

Ackland showed up at the McLean County Health Board meeting anyway. He told the Post-American that he didn't know whether he would be allowed to speak. After the regular items on the agenda were disposed of, Frautschi acknowledged that Ackland was there, asking, "Did the board want to allow him to speak?" Ackland said the board debated for at least ten minutes on his right to speak before a public body and then decided to allow him five minutes to make his presentation. Frautschi said the matter had received ample coverage in the Oct. 4 Pantagraph and did not need any more discussion. Diddams apparently didn't think so because he returned with a tape recorder to record Ackland's remarks.

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THE EGGS UNLIMITED FIASCO

Ackland asked that Diddams stop recording the presentation which Diddams did. According to Ackland, other persons were allowed to speak on the Eggs Unlimited issue, including the attorney for Eggs Unlimited who had not contacted either Diddams or Frautschi 48 hours before the meeting. Ackland alleged that Diddams left the meeting with someone after he had seen Ackland present that night. A little later, John Kelly, the Eggs Unlimited attorney, arrived at the meeting.

Diddams told the Post-Amerikan that he "didn't know how they found out about the meeting," and that "we'd had no contact with the owners of Eggs Unlimited." Perhaps not, but someone was responsible for tipping off Eggs Unlimited to make a good show in public. Diddams later added while speaking with this reporter that the situation at Eggs Unlimited was created because "management wasn't watching management." According to Post-Amerikan sources, the present



Workers take a break from cleaning up chicken slurry outside chicken houses at Eggs Unlimited. Bulldozer at right was one of the lucky ones which wasn't buried in the knee-to-waist-deep hen effluent. Cleanup was forestalled by the owners' lackadaisical attitudes and the McLean County Health Board's refusal to take action.

manager of Eggs Unlimited is responsible for initiating most of the cleanup at the egg farm and has taken measures to prevent future fish kills at King's Mill Creek.

RISE UP ANGRY FUNNIES



WHAT'S AHEAD?

A massive cleanup of the Eggs Unlimited farm was undertaken after a great deal of public outcry regarding the issue. The local health board was totally useless in getting to the root of the problem. Furthermore, no real public attention has been turned to the owners of Eggs Unlimited, Inc. The owners were not made to bear any of the responsibility for the fish kill or the hazards posed to area residents or workers at Eggs Unlimited.

The Post-Amerikan has learned that Eggs Unlimited, Inc., is also connected with a company called Mackinaw Valley Pullets. Mackinaw Valley Pullets is based in Goodfield, so corporate records would be filed in Woodford County. The payroll for Eggs Unlimited workers is handled through Mackinaw Valley Pullets, and Eggs Unlimited owner/registered agent Donald McGee, of Normal, doesn't have to touch the issue. In such convenient ways, corporations can shift around, making responsibility to people and the environment difficult to pinpoint.

—Jeremy Timmens

According to a letter sent by Tom Crawford, a superintendent for the Illinois Dept. of Agriculture, the situation at Eggs Unlimited was not serious enough to merit any intervention by the department. Instead, if any role is to be played at all, county health board authorities have the responsibility to respond to such conditions. Diddams and others felt that the McLean County Health Board had no responsibility for directly intervening in the situation at Eggs Unlimited, and instead allowed the buck to be passed elsewhere until it was passed back to them.

Fertilizer and the "Food" We Eat

There are many factors which determine the nutritive value of food, and the mineral content of the soil plays a large role. To build genuine health in plants, however, there must also be humus, or decaying plant material, which serves as food for bacteria, fungi, and molds. Also, these minerals must first be changed to another form by soil bacteria and held in the soil moisture. The soil fungi, which grow in the roots of the plants, pick up the dissolved minerals and feed them to the plants. If all minerals are generously supplied, the plants will remain healthy and resist disease. Their protein, vitamin, and mineral contents are high, so they can well support the health of animals and people.

But mass production has come, and with it the large-scale use of fertilizers. These chemicals can dissolve in water as easily as sugar in a cup of coffee. They saturate the soil moisture, making it difficult or even impossible for the less easily dissolved iron, copper, magnesium, zinc, and other minerals to

stay in the soil. Excessive amounts of chemical fertilizers become deadly to the mineral-transferring fungi. The importance of humus is often overlooked; the existing humus has been used up, with little or none returned to the soil. The valuable bacteria and fungi can't grow without humus to feed them. So even though minerals are in the soil, without the bacteria and fungi they can't be dissolved and the fungi cannot transfer the minerals into the plants. Still, the plants grow, they look green and bulky, but can no longer support health.

Another bad result of fertilizer is that it increases the need for insecticides. Soil mold produces many antibiotics which bugs, worms, and aphids do not enjoy; hence, they will not eat healthy plants. Without humus, molds can't grow to provide antibiotics and the bugs swarm in. Fertilizer will not allow the humus to survive. So every year more kinds and more pounds of sprays and poisons are poured into our foods,

now 800,000,000 pounds annually of arsenic alone. Arsenic is one of the many chemicals used to produce experimental cancer. Bees, needed to pollinate blossoms, are destroyed by poison sprays. Valuable bugs, needed to eat the harmful ones, are also killed. The poison sprays drop to the ground, dissolve in the soil solution, and are carried into the very core of all our foods. A person tries to wash the poisons off, but no amount of washing will do it, because the poisons have been absorbed throughout the plants.

Why must this country continue to farm the chemical way, when it is known that this is the least healthy, more complicated, and potentially deadly way? Higher production seems to be the answer--fertilizers can produce more pounds of vegetable per plant. And, of course, there is that one factor that can never be forgotten--profit.

(J. Toppel)

BOOK REVIEW

a review of the paperback
Women as Force in History
by Mary R. Beard

Every time I look through some random history book, one major recurrent and puzzling question comes to mind: what were the women doing while men "made history"? Making pudding?

51% (for the uninitiated) of the human race making pudding for well over 4000 years.

This is what we are led to believe, more or less, throughout our schooling. Now, this might seem weird but acceptable if it were not for the fact that history books are constantly hinting about "exceptions" to this rule. Even the most cloistered folks have heard of women such as Sappho, Cleopatra, & Joan of Arc. Certainly none of these women, no matter how their time was actually spent, lived their lives in search of the perfect pudding!

(Predictably) while we know these women were not interested in becoming housewives, when we attempt to discover exactly what their roles in history were, we encounter a Barrier.

More often than not, history books (even some of the best) throw a few female names at us with some vague explanation as to why, & then skip to the next scene or dynasty or whatever from the march of mankind. The impression we tend to receive of these women is one of hazy unease: The feeling that these women were somehow "not normal". Sappho is rumored to have been a lesbian (horrors). Cleopatra was a sexy powermad peniscrator. Joan of Arc was a misplaced adolescent who wanted to be a warrior.

But if we dig a little deeper, we find that these few well known are only a minor portion of thousands of "exceptions". Rather than clearing our unrest, however, the lists that may be drawn only increase our discomfort. Attempting to know less-than-banner-headline-womens' roles in history is hundreds of times as tortuous as attempting, say, to know Cleopatra's actual historical role.

The suspicion begins to grow on us that, since there are so many exceptions to the pudding rule, women by no means sat back quietly and let men make history all by their loresomes. Mary R. Beard's study of womens' roles in history is dedicated to confirming this suspicion.

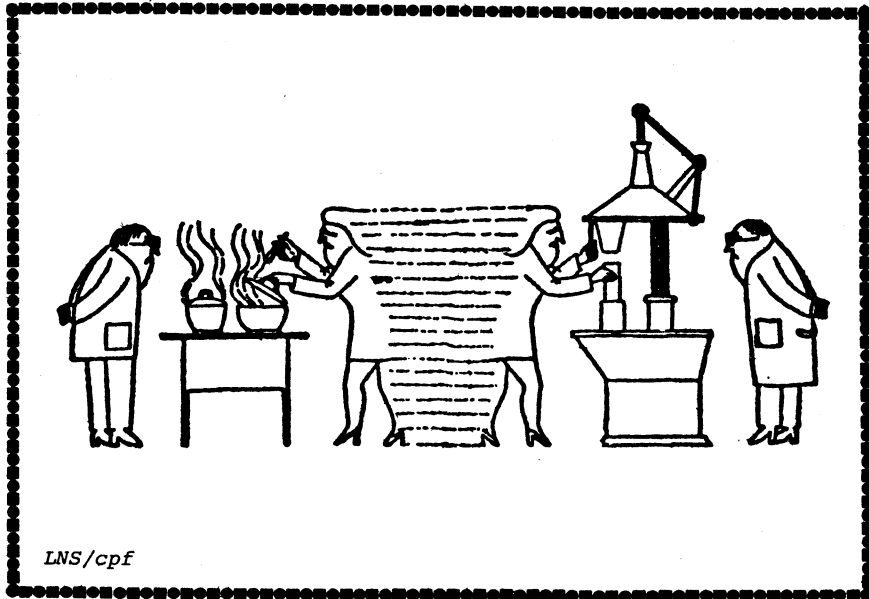
The book itself (copyright 1946) is fascinating. And, if at first it appears somewhat difficult to those not used to a "scholarly" approach, it is more than worth the time taken to read through the 300 or so pages. If I were richer, I would buy several hundred copies and pass them out like candy among my friends and acquaintances.

The first two-thirds of the book presents current day male and female attitudes towards women and women in history and researches the origin of the idea of the "second sex".

When did this idea come about? During some long-gone prehistoric era after women had domesticated their immediate surroundings but were still tied to children and home? When the men decided it worthwhile to battle each other for territory and thus begin the long line of wars and kings? Or was it later?

Mary R. Beard traces it, roughly, to the "age of enlightenment" (how about a little applause for that bit of irony), the start of present day industry, or around the time the first statements of the idea of "progress" came into being. Very specifically, she traces it to 1765!!!!

Women's Role



LNS/cpf

The blurb on the back cover of the book states: "Many will be surprised to learn that the legal foundation for sexual discrimination was adopted in England and America as late as 1765 with the publication of (Sir William) Blackstone's Commentaries, a misrepresentation of English Common Law that held sway over the courts for more than a century and created a psychological climate that has persisted well into our era. Under the influence of Blackstone, married women were legally declared nonpersons, chattels of their husbands, with no individual rights."

But she doesn't stop there. She traces the growth and acceptance of this doctrine directly up to the first suffragists in the mid 19th century, and analyzes how these women unwittingly perpetuated and expanded this myth (that women have been a subjugated sex throughout history) by taking Blackstone seriously and by using the Commentaries as last word on the subject. A breathtaking example of history influencing and creating myth, which, in turn, influences and creates history.

After showing this trend, Beard proceeds to parade instance after instance of women taking an active and important part in shaping our history and therefore the modern world. Or, as the blurb of the back cover puts it: "traces the vital impact of women in history, from the female philosophers of Greece (& I bet you thought that Sappho was the only

thinking woman in ancient Greece), to the chatelaines of the Middle Ages, the brilliant hostesses of the 17th & 18th century French salons, the early feminists—both male and female—and the liberated woman of the 20th century."

Here are some examples: I bet few of you knew that women, in many cases, were admitted on an equal basis with men to the medieval guild, particularly in England where women might have been (to name only a few): "barbers, furriers, carpenters, soldiers, & spurriers at Norwich; fullers, tailors, & tylers at Lincoln, joiners & carpenters at Worcester." (p. 235)

Or that, in the midst of the age of chivalry, "Women display their independence by drinking and merrymaking and singing in taverns. A woman is cited as a leader of village dancing. Perverse women wash clothes on Sundays and Holy Days. A woman steals her husband's money and runs off with a monk. Women are found dancing under the leadership of the Devil. A stout woman smashes a knight with a sword. Two women beat each other up in a jealous rage. Women are so accustomed to swearing that they could hardly speak a word without an oath." (p. 247)



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in History

Or, "It was not only as scholars, tutors, lecturers, members of coteries, participants in the work of academies, and patrons of schools that women led & cooperated in the dissemination of the humanist learning. They carried on extensive correspondence with men and women engaged in spreading humanist knowledge & doctrines in Italy and throughout Western Europe." This section describes women's relationships to education in medieval Europe and the consequent impact on history.

I could continue in this vein for some time, but instead I will only suggest that you find a copy of this book and read it from cover to cover. I will close with a paragraph written about one of the three women mentioned at the start of this article: Cleopatra.

"The immortal queen of Egypt, Cleopatra, 'by descent half Macedonian and (apparently) half Greek' must also be placed, in terms of power, among the defenders of a realm. Writers have made much of her 'sex appeal', but historians familiar with the documents of her history go beyond this superficial judgment of her whole personality to her role as administrator & protector of her people. They tell us that she was not 'especially beautiful' but attracted masterful men by other qualities. Then they emphasize other facts.

'Apart from her attractions, she was highly educated, interested in literary studies, conversant in many languages, and a skilled organizer and woman of business....The moral code had little meaning to her; she was her own law....The keynote of her character was not sex at all, but ambition... bent to the pursuit of one object, power.' And with all her mighty energies she followed that objective in her contests with Roman Caesar- to the bitter end, until the victory of Octavianus over Antony at Actium in 31 A.D. led her to take her own life, for it was then her nemesis that she could no longer hope to recover her realm."

In short, Cleopatra was not all that different in her urges for, and her uses of, power than any of her male contemporaries. (Politicians- yes, women can be politicians too.) She was not the solitary "castrating bitch" which popular myth holds her to.

S. Hinton

Reaching Men-- Warren Farrell Style

One evening last week I got to hear Warren Farrell, author of The Liberated Man, speak at Wesleyan about the small but growing men's movement. His quiet, unimposing approach as a speaker took some getting used to, since I expected a hard-core radical tirade.

He pointed out to us that the male in this society is usually a success object, the primary bread winner, and that the more successful a man is the more "masculine" he is. In our culture, to be successful requires a certain kind of strength, so men learn to hide their feelings. OK, this is pretty basic stuff, but he explained it well and every time I hear it I get it all clearer.

Male sensuality is another area that Farrell stressed. He feels that men need to get in touch with their bodies and senses so they can discover their feelings and each other. He talked about male friendships and how they are typically based on jobs, cars, sports, politics, or anything but feelings for each other, and this struck at a painful truth. He hopes men can learn how to listen, draw each other out and not just find fault.

I had hoped for a stronger, more inspiring speech, and was mildly disappointed up to this point. He also geared his suggestions for change to the traditional idea of a nuclear family and specifically, heterosexual relationships. During the question period one person asked, in a kind of shocked tone, if Farrell hoped for total upheaval of the social structure. He never answered yes. As I see it that is the only way human liberation will occur.

After the talk was over he asked us to pay attention to our feelings as we tried a role reversal date. I sure felt relief when some woman asked me out for the 10 minute exercise, since I realized there were more men present and some would be left "at home". I was so anxious to get asked out I didn't find out who I was going with and realized as we progressed that she was a mover. I tried not to be "easy" but I guess I couldn't say no to her pressing kiss. My reputation was hurt.



"Things that involve men becoming liberated are not getting media attention."

"85% of my books are purchased by women, read and approved, then given to their men."

"The more she grows and changes, the more she comes into a conflict with the man, and the more threatened he becomes."

quotes from Warren Farrell, pictured at left and below

Next came a male beauty contest where the women were encouraged to shout out the good attributes as well as the flaws of the contestants. I was accused of a padded ass and sheepishly removed my wallet. Six finalists were chosen, and they put on trunks. They were supposed to answer simple questions to show their moral standards and were asked to demonstrate a talent so there would be something other than their physical beauty to judge by. After some singing, dancing, piano playing, and gymnastics, the winner was chosen by the women's applause. All the rest of us contestants rushed him and "kept smiling through our tears."

These two role reversal exercises seemed funny but were really full of intense and unusual feelings. They really made the evening a success. Both men's and women's consciousness-raising groups were set up to meet on Sunday. I intend to go, and I hope that good feelings and serious awareness generated through this will help bring about a less oppressive situation for everybody.



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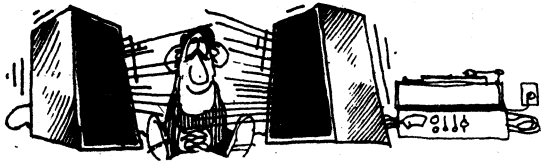


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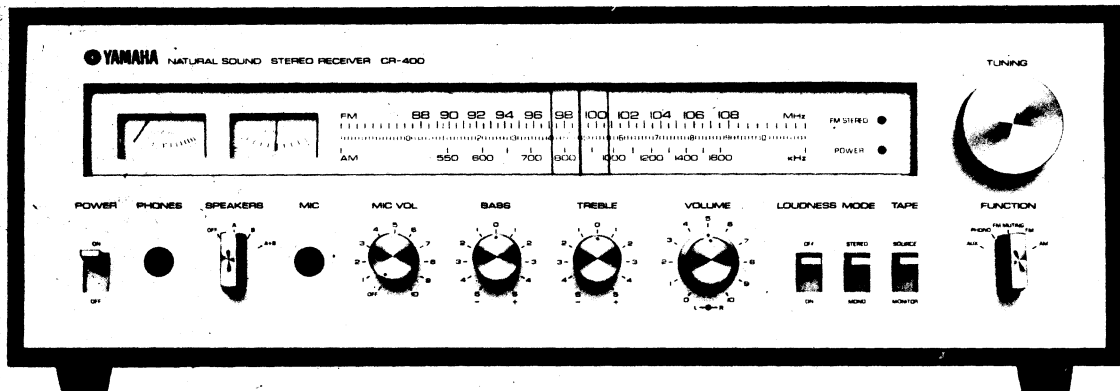
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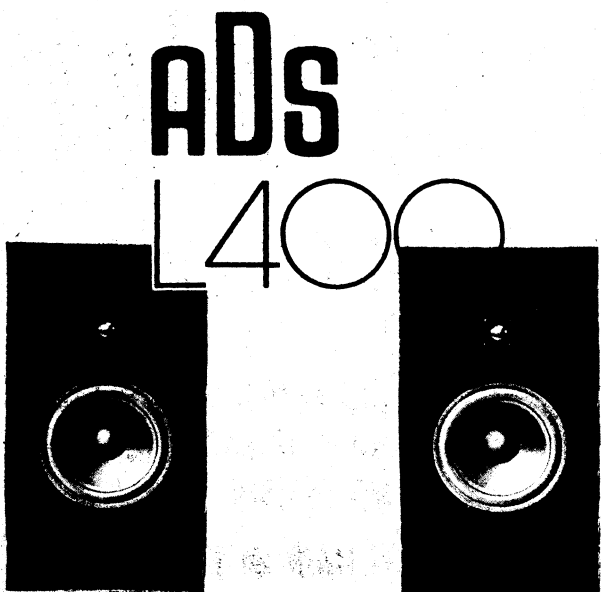
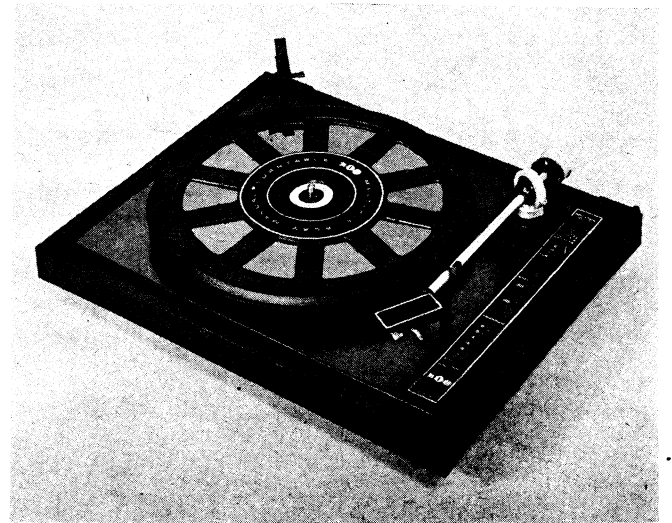
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Hunger

Column

Those of You Who Lose Factory Blues

When the winds get fiesty and brisk, and cold air numbs the nose, there's an old time remedy to cure those ol' factory blues. What can thaw the sense of smell more quickly than bread baking, crackers crisping, or cookies browning in a willing oven? And if you choose to give a gift of a home-bakee loaf or a sampler of the cookies, you'll find those goodies have warmed you twice.

These recipes have been taken from The New York Times Natural Foods Cookbook, by Jean Hewitt, The Tassajara Bread Book, by Edward Brown, and Ten Talents, by Frank and Rosalie Hurt.

Perfect Pumpkin Pie #1 (yields 2 deep pies) from Ten Talents, which uses no eggs, meats, or dairy products. Mix the following together with an electric mixer until smooth:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 3 1/2 c. pumpkin, mashed | 1/2 T salt |
| 2 c. thick milk, soy or nut | 1 T cinnamon |
| 1/2 c. arrowroot powder | or coriander |
| or starch | 1/2 c. honey |
| 1/2 c. cashew or almond butter | 1/2 c. date or raw butter |
| 1 T Vanilla | 1 1/2 T. molasses |

Pour into pie shell and bake at 425 for 15 min., then at 250 for 1 1/4 hours.

Bran Muffins (from New York Times Natural Foods Cookbook)

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 2 c. stoneground whole wheat flour | |
| 1 1/2 c. whole bran or 3/4 c. whole bran and 3/4 t. wheat germ | |
| 3/4 t. sea salt | 1 1/4 t. baking soda |
| 2 T raw sugar | 2 c. yoghurt |
| 1 egg lightly beaten | 1 c. raisins |
| 1/2 c. honey, a light honey like clover | |
| 2 T soft butter | |

1. Preheat the oven to 425
2. In a large bowl, combine the whole wheat
3. Beat together the yoghurt, egg, honey and butter in a 2nd bowl. Add dry ingrediants and fold in with a few quick strokes. fold in the raisins.
4. Fill oiled muffin tins 2/3 full. Bake 15-20 minutes or until done.
(Yield: about 2 dozen 2-inch muffins.)

Three Layer Corn Bread (from Tassajara)
Discovered quite by accident, one batter makes 3 layers. The corn meal settles. The bran rises; in the middle an egg-custardy layer. Easy! Glorious! Amazing!

- (One 9 x 9 inch pan serves 4-6)
- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1 c. corn meal (coarse ground works best) | |
| 1/2 c. whole wheat flour | 1/2 t. salt |
| 1/2 c. unbleached white flour | 2 t. baking powder |
| 1 egg | 1/4 c. oil |
| 1/4 to 1/2 c. honey or molasses | |
| 3 c. milk or butter milk | |

Combine dry ingrediants. Combine wet ingrediants. Mix together. Mixture will be quite watery. Pour into greased pan. Bake 50 minutes at 350, or until top is springy when gently touched.

So fire up your stove, and bake away your blues. For enhanced feelings of energy and well being, these smell-inducers can be eaten as well! --Peg Jeffers



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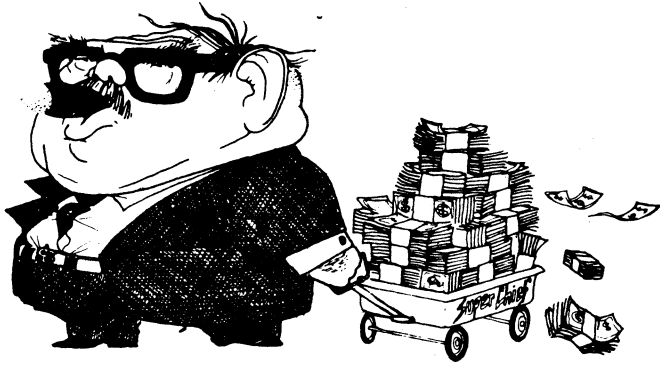
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COSMETICS**

ALTERNATIVE NEWS

(LNS) Over 600 black and white demonstrators marched October 11 in Louisville, Kentucky, to support peaceful desegregation of the local schools. A coalition of leftists, liberals, black leaders, and people from the religious community protested the racist violence over court-ordered busing programs. The anti-busing movement is led by a group called Concerned Parents and by the Ku Klux Klan. When anti-busing groups called a work boycott September 4, two Ford plants were shut down. General Electric reported a high rate of absence. A second boycott October 1 drew support from Louisville's Coca Cola Bottling plant. During a September 27 rally, Louisville police allowed busing opponents to put anti-busing stickers on the police cars.

BANKS PAY NO INCOME TAX

(LNS) Despite net profits of \$12.1 and \$13 million in 1972 and 1973, Southwest Bankshares, one of Texas's largest banks, paid no federal income tax and received tax refunds of \$383,000 and \$1.1 million in 1972 and 1973. Another Texas bank, Houston National (owned chiefly by Tenneco, Inc.), received a federal income tax credit of \$297,000 in 1973.



RESIST/cpf

Children's Fingerprints

(LNS Real Paper) The Providence, Rhode Island, City Council will soon vote on a resolution to mandate compulsory fingerprinting of children at the age of five.

GAY RIGHTS

(LNS/Gay Liberator) A gay prisoner is filing a class action suit in Los Angeles for discrimination based on his homosexuality. Men in Los Angeles prisons who are known to be gay are confined in "Queens Tanks" where they are kept in isolation from the other prisoners. Additionally, they are not allowed to participate in work furlough programs and are denied other rehabilitation programs and privileges. An investigation by Don Slater of the Hollywood Homosexual Information Center provided the evidence on which prisoner William Morrison's case is based. Slater found that any previous record of homosexual involvement will disqualify a prisoner from work release privileges.

All Women Are Operators?

(LNS) Bonnie Leighland, 26, began working in February of 1974 as a managing editor trainee for the Universal Publishing and Distributing Corporation of New York City. Three months later, she was named Managing Editor of two science fiction magazines. Later that year, the company's Vice President circulated a memo stating that Leighland would be required to operate the switchboard in addition to her other responsibilities. She refused to comply on the grounds that male employees in the company in similar positions were not required to operate the switchboard. She was fired on September 6, 1974. The New York State Division of Human Rights investigated her case and judged in her favor. Before public hearing, Leighland settled with the company for a compensation payment of \$2000.

Klan Performs Traditional Rites

(LNS) Black reporter Robert Pritchard was maced and beaten unconscious by Ku Klux Klansmen when he tried to cover a ritual meeting of the Klan in Stone Mountain, Georgia, this September. Pritchard, who works for the weekly Baltimore Afro-American and is director of Ethnic News Service, explained after the incident that he wanted to cover the rally to alert black and white people to the continuing reality of the Klan's racist violence. He also sought to dispel recent Justice Department claims that longstanding FBI infiltration of the Klan has served to restrain the group's violent actions. Pritchard, his white student assistant, a UPI reporter, and a CBS news crew were maced, beaten, or pelted with stones after Klansmen spied "that nigger" in the press box.

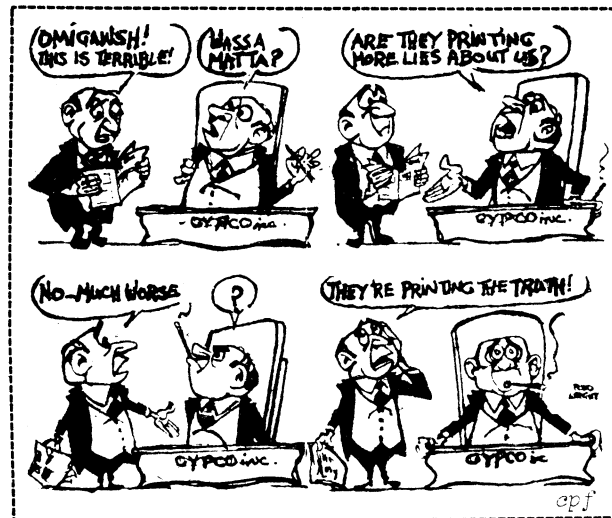
Haitian Hunger Strike

(LNS) Haitian refugees held a week-long hunger strike begun on October 1 in a Florida jail. They are demanding political asylum in the U.S. after fleeing from the repressive regime of Haitian president Jean Claude Duvalier. They are part of a group of 1,300 Haitians detained by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) awaiting deportation and exclusion hearings and appeals. Most have fled because of the oppressive living conditions in Haiti and the Duvalier regime's killing of 20-30,000 dissenters in the 18 years it has been in power. Thousands of others have been jailed in Haiti for protesting the 75% unemployment rate, and the average daily wage of \$1 for those able to get work, and even for venturing outside their assigned areas without a proper pass. The U.S. government's insistence on deporting the Haitians contrasts with its admittance of 700,000 Cubans and 130,000 Vietnamese who came here when their countries were liberated from repressive U.S. backed regimes. Since Jean Claude Duvalier was named "President for Life" in 1971, U.S. assistance to Haiti has shot up to \$5 million in 1975, \$300,000 of which is for direct military aid.



Kissinger v. Hugo Blanco

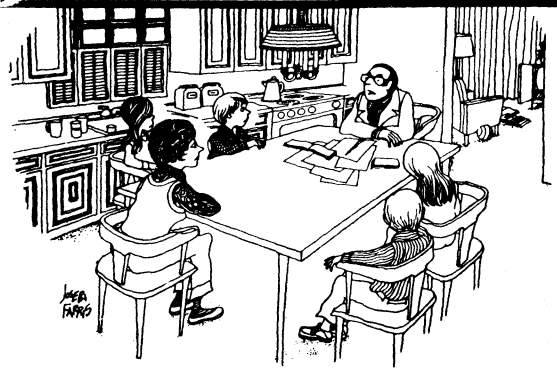
(LNS) Hugo Blanco, Peruvian peasant leader, author, and political prisoner, has been refused permission to enter the United States for a planned 16-month lecture tour. He was scheduled to speak about the thousands of political prisoners held in Latin America. According to a spokesperson for the State Department, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger personally decided to deny Hugo Blanco's visa on September 24, using the McCarthy era McCarran Act as the basis for his decision. This declares people ineligible for visas who "write, or publish, or advocate, or teach" the overthrow of the United States or any other "organized government." When asked which of these categories applies to Blanco, the State Department replied that the information was "classified" on grounds of "national security." Blanco's book, *Land or Death*, on the peasant movement in Peru, was cited as one of the outstanding academic works in 1973 by the American Library Association. He has also written contributions for two books, *Disaster in Chile*, and *Chile: Days of Terror*. His planned speech focuses on the terror and murder he witnessed first-hand during and after the CIA-inspired coup in Chile.



SECRET TRIALS IN CHILE

(LNS) After being held in prison without charges for over two years, virtually every living member of the former Chilean Popular Unity government of Salvador Allende is scheduled for secret military trials for "acts of subversion," Chilean resistance sources report. While most of the details of the charges are not yet known, some if not all of them predate the September 1973 coup. This means that some of the people are on trial for "acts of subversion" committed while carrying out government functions. Under the secret trial procedure, defendants are not allowed to appear at their own trials, but are allowed only to prepare a written defense. No outside observers are allowed in, no appeals can be made, and only the head of the Chilean Navy or junta President Augusto Pinochet has the power to sentence. Previous to the recent trials, virtually every member of Chile's former government has been tortured, Alejandro Jilberto, former Socialist Party member in the National Assembly, told the U.N. Commission for Civil Rights. After being moved from various torture centers throughout Chile, most of the former UP leaders still imprisoned in Chile are being held in a concentration camp on Dawson Island.

SERVICE BRIEFS



Training Men To Kill

(CPF/Muhammed Speaks) The U.S. Navy is using films of violent, gruesome events to desensitize potential assassins so they "eventually become able to disassociate any feeling from" such situations. Like a scene out of Clockwork Orange, the trainees are forced to watch the films with their heads bolted into a clamp and their eyes held open. They are shown progressively more horrific movies as the training goes on, all the while having their pulse and heartbeat monitored for signs of increasing or declining stress. This program was described by Lt. Cmdr. Thomas Narut, USN, at a recent NATO conference of 120 scientists who specialize in stress research. Narut told the *London Times* reporter at the conference that his special assignment in the program involved establishing how to induce servicemen "who may not be naturally inclined to kill, to do so under certain conditions." The final process in the training involved "getting the men to think of a potential enemy as inferior forms of human life."

BLACKFEET MURDERS

(LNS) On March 6, 1975, Clayton Hirst, a 22-year-old Blackfeet Native American awaiting trial on a misdemeanor charge, was found dead in the Glacier County Jail in Cut Bank, Montana--dead from hanging himself. Local law enforcement officials, coroner and inquest jury all insisted. However, Dr. Robert Wright, the Medical Examiner for the City of San Francisco, performing an independent autopsy on Hirst in August, concluded Hirst did not die from hanging, but was beaten first and then died from electrocution. Hirst's family filed a civil suit against nearly a dozen local law enforcement officials after local and federal prosecutors refused to consider criminal proceedings. There was a long-time animosity between Glacier County officials and the Hirst family, growing out of a 1972 incident when Clayton's brother Jim, who had been incarcerated for six months on a misdemeanor charge, was teargassed in a closed cell and kept there for two hours while Sheriff Gerston watched. At least 20 Blackfeet have died under mysterious circumstances in Glacier County jails, according to the Blackfeet Tribal Council, which paid \$3000 to have Hirst's body examined.

Intelligence Information

(LNS) The FBI received information on American leftists--purportedly for domestic security reasons--from the National Security Agency's world-wide monitoring network of telephones, radio, and cable communications, according to recent statements by former U.S. intelligence officials. Between 1969 and 1970 alone, it is known that at least 150 overseas calls by anti-war leaders were monitored by the NSA and transcripts provided to the FBI. The NSA monitoring system uses computers to scan conversations and record those in which key words were used, including the names of particular individuals or organizations. One official estimated that the system collects so much information that it is necessary to burn 30 tons of classified wastepaper each day.

Washington Post Strikebreakers

(LNS) Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward, of Washington Post Watergate expose fame, are still at work, crossing picket lines representing 1500 Post workers on strike over the newspaper's refusal to bargain on key issues in a new contract. One worker said, "These people are making a good living and identify both editorially and economically with the paper. The lunchroom cafeteria workers making \$100 a week don't concern them."

Dangerous Baby Bottles

(CPF) The Food and Drug Administration has okayed the use of a plastic disposable bottle which, if burned in a hot campfire or bunsen burner, emits hydrogen cyanide. The FDA says that the gas--a deadly poison used in gas chambers--is not their concern. "That's not what the bottles are intended for," said an FDA spokesperson. "Our concern is if any plastic would get into the food."

Vocational Aptitude Tests

(CPF/LNS) Last year 1.1 million high school students took what they thought were general aptitude tests, but the General Accounting Office (GAO) reports that the tests were given by the Department of Defense and the results were stored by the military and turned over to military recruiters. According to the GAO, school officials were aware of the tests' purpose. They say they use the Armed Forces Vocation Aptitude Battery Tests because they are free. The tests are furnished, administered, graded, and evaluated by the military. Students cannot keep the military from storing the information or using it for recruitment. The military also gets students' names, addresses, telephone numbers, and a statement of post high school plans on the tests. Twelve states now use the test as their prime counseling and aptitude test for high school, and in New Hampshire and Alabama it is compulsory.

Boycott Won

(Daily World/Africa News/Guardian/LNS) 20,000 Black South Africans won a militant month-long boycott against the Trans-Tugela bus company in late October, forcing a rollback of previously announced price increases. The white-owned bus company, which transports 130,000 Black workers from segregated residential areas in Natal Province to factories and mines up to twenty miles away, had announced a 20-100% bus fare increase for Blacks only in late September. At least two protestors were killed and dozens of others were injured by police during a general strike and demonstrations that resulted from the boycott.

"Innocent" Guilty

(LNS) The recent rebroadcast of "Born Innocent," NBC's Saturday Night Movie, has set off a wave of protests by groups ranging from Action for Children to the Rape Committees of NOW, local church and community groups, and lesbian and gay organizations. The film depicted the violent rape with a broomstick by a lesbian of a 14 year old girl in a reformatory. It provoked nationwide protests, but NBC's October 25 replay showed minimal editing. Although rape by women is almost unknown, editing of "Born Innocent" for replay omitted only the explicit rape detail, leaving in the broomstick episode. The film still depicted a lesbian as making the attack, and in addition, it was the only fictional portrayal of lesbians to appear on television this year.

Racism at School

(Guardian/LNS) A Blackfeet Indian woman who has kept her daughter out of school on Long Island because of a teacher's racist remarks in class now faces charges of child neglect. The seventh grade teacher said in class, "If the Indians weren't lazy, they would get off the reservation and get jobs. The lazy Indians would rather stay on the reservation and drink." Several such comments caused the mother to confer with the teacher and principal, armed with a tape recorder. The teacher reiterated her anti-Indian feelings. The mother will stand trial for child neglect on November 17.



Unemployment Blues?

(LNS) "How to Collect Unemployment Benefits" is a handy 111-page guide that anybody going on unemployment should read before applying for benefits. It not only explains the necessary ins and outs and what to expect, but provides a strategy to collect the maximum amount of Unemployment Insurance benefits you're entitled to after working the minimum amount of time. It's by Ray Avrutis, published by Schocken Books, 1975, \$1.25.

Attica Brothers

(LNS) Due to overwhelming evidence that the state deliberately spread malicious lies about Attica prisoners, coerced and bribed witnesses, concealed and destroyed evidence, obtained indictments based on insufficient facts, withheld funds appropriated for the defense, infiltrated the defense committee with informers, tampered with the trial juries, and selectively prosecuted by refusing to investigate atrocities committed by state troopers and guards during the Attica massacre, New York Governor Carey has announced that he will probably recommend dismissal of charges against Attica Brothers who have not been convicted. Charges were dropped against seven Attica defendants during the week of Nov. 10 in Buffalo, New York.

Freedom to Deny

(LNS) Does the Freedom of Information Act mean that the Government will release more information to the public? Some government agencies don't see it that way. The U.S. Public Health Service, for instance, defines a "Freedom of Information Officer" as "an officer who has been delegated authority under the provisions of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare Freedom of Information regulation to deny access to Department record."

ZIONISM equals racism

Why the U.N. voted the way they did



VIETNAMESE STRIKEBREAKERS

(CPF)--A three month old wildcat strike at the world's largest egg ranch, Egg City in California, is being jeopardized by the use of strikebreakers, many of them Vietnamese refugees. 300 of the ranch's 350 employees walked out on strike April 10, protesting the firing of a worker who was organizing for the United Farm Workers. The teamsters have since been recruiting other workers to replace the strikers. The refugees are apparently sent to Egg City by Food for the Hungry, a "refugee relief organization," based in Glendale. Eusebio Medina, county organizer for the UFW, said the union is not opposed to having Vietnamese refugees do farm work. However, they have become "a captive labor force for both Julius Goldman (owner of the ranch) and the Teamsters to exploit."

Torture in Chile

(LNS)--A U.N. report on Chile, released October 7, condemned the military junta's widespread disregard of basic human rights. The report maintains that 40-50,000 Chileans have been arrested since the 1973 coup; that 200,000 families have been broken up due to the arrests and repression; and that children of underground leftists are tortured in an effort to force the parents to surrender themselves.

PRISONERS USED FOR DRUG RESEARCH

(CPF/LNS) A University of Pennsylvania economist recently reported that drug and medical research companies prefer to hire prisoners as test subjects because they are able to pay them much less than non-prisoners who consent to the experiments. Professor Peter Meyer found that prisoners are paid as little as one tenth the amount that non-prisoners receive. This results in a savings of \$26.05 a day per person. In many prisons and jails, consenting to drug research is the only way that prisoners can earn money.

(Post-Note: The United Nations recently voted that Zionism is a form of racism. Blinded by hysterical publicity in the U.S., most Americans are unaware of the reasons for a principled stand against Zionism. This article is an attempt to explain, and to point out that being against Zionism is not being anti-Jewish.)

(LNS)--The efforts by the U.S. press and government to equate Judaism with Zionism have obscured the real nature of Zionism. The two basic aspects of Zionist ideology that led the United Nations to brand it as racist are its definition of the land that is its country, and its definition of who its citizens are.

According to Tabitha Petran, an anti-Zionist American Jewish writer, "Israel has never accepted any frontiers other than those of the Zionist concept of Eretz Israel (Land of Israel)." She notes that 19th Century Zionist theoretician Theodore Herzl defined this area as extending "from the Brook of Egypt to the Euphrates." More significantly, Herzl wrote "we will demand the land we need: the more immigrants, the more land."

Contemporary Zionism has remained true to this concept. In July, 1965, Abba Eban, the Israeli Foreign Minister, stated: "It is not impossible to imagine Arab leaders in the future asking for a return to 1966 or 1967 boundaries, just as they now ask for the return to 1947 boundaries which they refused then."

This was said two years before the 1967 war in which Israel again expanded its territory.

Similarly, David Ben Gurion, the first president of Israel, stated in an interview in 1964 that "the boundaries of the Jewish State would have been larger had Moshe Dayan been our commander-in-chief in battle."

Historically, the creation of the Zionist state of Israel is inextricably linked to imperialist designs on the Middle East. It was Britain in the early 20th Century which first helped plan the Zionist settler colony in Palestine; the Balfour Declaration in 1917 called for a British sponsorship of a "National Home for the Jews" in Palestine.

The British believed that such a settlement of European people, dependent upon Britain for defense against the people whose land they appropriated, would serve as an excellent defense at the gateway to the Suez Canal, the vital junction of the land and sea routes to the East.

In 1917, according to Petran, the population of Palestine was 93% indigenous Arabs. Now Israel is 85% Jewish.

"Within world Jewry the Zionists remained a minority," writes Petran of the years after the Balfour Declaration. "Without the rise of Nazism in Europe, the Zionist Palestine venture would almost certainly have failed. The interaction of Zionism and Nazism played a crucial role in the establishment of the Jewish State."

She quotes historian Arnold Toynbee as saying "Zionism and anti-Semitism are expressions of an identical point of view," both expressing the concept of the alleged "indigestibility" of the Jews.

"Each country can absorb only a limited number of Jews if she does not want disorders in her stomach. Germany already has too many Jews." This statement was not made by a Nazi, but by Zionist leader Chaim Weizmann to a German audience in 1912.

"There is more, however, to the Zionist-Nazi story than the identity of Nazi and Zionist propaganda about Jews," explains Petran. "In the tradition of Herzl, who

held anti-Semitic governments to be Zionism's best ally, German Zionists welcomed the Nazi rise to power as the death blow to assimilationism."

Zionists collaborated with Nazis by urging Jews to wear the Yellow Star six years before the Nazis ordered it, and by working to discredit non-Zionist Jews. The price for this Zionist-Nazi collaboration was, according to author Hannah Arendt, "inevitably paid by non-Zionist Jews." Official Nazi support for Zionism ended in 1939.

American Zionist leader Rabbi Abba Silver stated in 1946 that "the rescue of a certain number of refugees, however vital and urgent, is not Zionism and that the clear purpose of Zionism was to give the Jewish people the status of a nation."

"In line with this policy," states Petran, "the Zionists deliberately sabotaged all rescue efforts not directed to Palestine." Out of this campaign, supported by the unwillingness of Western European countries and the U.S. to welcome thousands of displaced Jews after the war, Palestine became the only answer to the persecution of Jews in fascist Europe. The United Nations partitioned Palestine in 1947 and the State of Israel was created.

Israeli laws implemented after the creation of the state directly discriminated against non-Jewish people. One is the Absent-Present Law which states that anyone who left their usual place of living between November 29, 1947, and September 1, 1948, to live any place not under Jewish rule is considered absent even if currently present in Israel. Essentially only Arabs who fled their homes during the 1948 war were affected by this law.

The entire property of the Absent-Present is seized by the State of Israel and given to a special administrator. A person is declared an Absent-Present by a written declaration of the administrator.

Another law, the Salvation of the Land measure, stipulates that when the Jewish National Fund buys land from non-Jews, this land cannot be sold or rented to non-Jews. Jews who rent it are also forbidden to give work on this land to non-Jews.

After the establishment of Israel, all the land confiscated by the government was given to the Jewish National Fund. This represents 92.5% of the land in 1948 Israel.

There are also many examples of the unequal treatment of the over 500,000 Arabs presently living in the original 1948 boundaries of Israel. Jewish settlements, for example, get the bulk of public money, according to information recently brought to light by Shulamit Aloni, a reform-minded Jewish member of the Israeli parliament.

According to the Los Angeles Times, Aloni cites Shetaram, an Arab community of 15,000 people which was budgeted \$30 per capita, annually, while the Jewish town of Migdal Haemek, population 12,000, gets \$174 per capita per year.

Finally, the Law of Return grants automatic citizenship to any Jew who immigrates to Israel. Arabs who were forced from Palestine in 1948--many of whom now live in extreme poverty in refugee camps in neighboring Arab countries--have no such automatic right to return to their homeland. Black Jews from Ethiopia had to wait 27 years--until last April--before their claim of coverage under the Law of Return was recognized.

An Arab also may not marry a Jew in Israel, because there are no civil marriages, only religious. No moves have been made to reform the marriage laws because, according to the L.A. Times, "they are viewed as a way of preserving the integrity of the Jewish people."

Nuclear Safety Reports

(CPF) The Boston Edison Co. was recently fined \$12,000 by the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for submitting "falsified" safety test records on its nuclear power plant in Plymouth, Mass. Specifically at issue were ultrasonic examinations of the strength of welds in several "extremely sensitive systems which would cause disastrous results if they did fail," according to NRC. It is doubtful such a small fine will deter such falsification in the future. There have been 10 such fines levied against other companies in the past--ranging from \$3500 to \$38,000--for violations like lapses in security and failure to report releases of radioactivity.

COMIX REVIEW

ZAP NO. 8

The appearance of a new Zap comic offers understandable temptations for the comix reviewer. Zap, after all, is one of the foundation under-grounds: what better way to lament the state of the art than by comparing those first fresh issues with this seeming tired effort?

After all, hardly a rock review goes by these days without a nostalgic yearning for those early magic groundbreaking times: can one do no better for underground comic art?

Sure. Here comes the lament. Even now, after much rereading on my part, do those first issues appear amusing and surprising. No way, I say, is Zap #8 going to withstand such scrutiny.

Why?

Part of the problem lies in the times. As material in the early Zaps reflected and satirized contemporary youth culture, so does some of the material in this latest.

But contemporary youth culture has gotten a whole lot less interesting, more bent on repeating archaic patterns and accentuating the superficial. As bored as I am with the current emphasis on quasi-decadent appearance in fashion and music, I'm even more bored with satire that expends all its effort putting that life-style down (as Robert Williams does in "Gizmo Therapy").

Who cares, say I.

Another part of the problem lies with the cartoonists themselves. Underground comic art with Zap asserted the right for cartoonists to be personal--to delve into the grubbier aspects of their personalities and bare them if necessary. It was a discovery akin to that moment in history when poets discovered they could talk about themselves openly instead of obliquely: whole new frontiers for expression appeared.

One thing the personal approach needs, of course, are poets and/or cartoonists who grow and evolve, finding new parts of themselves to dissect. Otherwise you get formula repetition that ends up masking more than it reveals.

I remember reading S. Clay Wilson's first cartoons about pirates and bikers and being amazed at their violent intensity. People exist in Wilson cartoons to be violated--brutally and sexually--and the message seemed to be that they deserved it. Some of the most effective assaults on complacency came from those cartoons. Here was somebody unafraid to acknowledge an incredibly scary part of himself and say there's lots more like me in the very midst of sixties psychedelic romanticism.

Today, of course, the Manson family and their like have exploded the psychedelic myth--and even more frighteningly shown the possibilities of violence. On one level, Wilson's work is almost passe in comparison.

Wilson hasn't changed his basic approach in the years since those first cartoons, and it's worked to his detriment. What once seemed an open expressiveness now in the light of reality stands as a pose, a deliberate mask of machismo that perpetuates oppression of women and gays openly and everybody ultimately.

His new Checkered Demon tale could have easily been done for an early Zap or Zap #100. Wilson pointedly defies personal evolution in his cartoons--giving us the same strewn entrails and abuse--and ultimately becomes more unsatisfying the longer he does it.

Same goes for Spain. Noted for his "Trashman" cartoons, with their combination of overdone Marxist analysis and violence, Spain now fritters his talent on a motorcycle story. While his early cartoon work may have seemed crude and blockish,

their sincere street outrage gave them a kind of entertaining vitality.

Not so these cartoons. I tell you it's boring seeing panel after panel of choppers and tire chain fights. If I wanted to read that kind of stuff I'd subscribe to Cycletoons.

Both Wilson and Spain are more interested in asserting moronic male violence than doing anything new. By any objective standards, they are holding comix back with their influence.

All is not rote regressive patterns in Zap, though. Victor Moscoso, a densely abstract artist in the early comix who thought nothing of turning his characters into forms and dissembling them panel by panel, is a lot more accessible. His cartoon, "Rumpelstiltskin" may be lightweight, but it's amusing. Gilbert Shelton, always to be counted on for good slapstick cartoonry, does a song comic about a car covered with hair: dumb, but clean fun.

Robert Williams, a cartoonist who takes some getting used to, does two strips: the aforementioned "Gizmo Therapy" and the very funny "Innocence Squandered." The second, a Carrollian dirty courtroom story, is filled with some marvelous visual metaphors, including a defense attorney named Rebus who speaks entirely in picture words: better than lightweight fun.

Then there's R. Crumb, the original vital force behind Zap. The first two Zaps were all Crumb, and it was his diversity that made the magazine such a joy. Crumb created a barrage of colorful neurotic characters, each limited and yet human.

In the past two years, Crumb has injected himself more and more into his work to the point where he became a character: for a while it seemed like the only character.

Once again, the artist's refusal to deal with himself on anything more than the most superficial level wore down the meaning.

Crumb took his role as media hero and exploited it for humor, ridiculing and at the same time defending himself. At times--particularly when he placed his persona in the presence of the women's movement--the tone got strident, too defensive. Worse yet, the cartoons became too repetitive.

And one found him/herself wishing Crumb were back writing with the frenetic detachment of his early work. Fortunately, Crumb himself seems to have wished the same thing. In Zap #8 and the new Arcade, he once again gives us stories about people other than himself, while of course still keeping them within his individually trenchant focus. Good stuff.

He still appears in "What Gives" in Zap, but only for a panel as an object to be commented upon by superior aliens. "What Gives" is a tale of visitors from outer space coming to Earth to save it. You've read this story a hundred times before, but seldom as humorously. Crumb uses the story to make fun of those fanatics placing so much hope in some sort of galactic savior and of those of us who still feel some sort of ill-defined hope contemplating life Out There.

As in his early Mr. Natural cartoons, Crumb is still into picking his characters' noses in front of half-cherished dreams. The result is comic explosion more effective than a pile of Wilson's mutilated cartoon bodies.

To be sure, some of the dialog in "What Gives" is awkward; for the last two years, practically, the only cartoon voice Crumb's used has been his own. (A lengthy story in Arcade, apparently written later, is more successful on that ground.)

Yet it's a one-pager that captures the original Zap spirit showing those same aspects of comix art that refuse to date. "You Can't Avoid the Void," a cosmic cartoon in the best Crumb tradition, is an existential joke--one of those cartoons you know is going to be swiped and printed in underground papers across the country.

One wishes there were more like it in the issue. Basically, the problem with Zap #8 is: it's not all good. And this goes back to my original statement about rereading. I can still reread those early books from cover to cover; I'm a lot more selective going back over this issue.



In brief:

Tales of Bozi-Sattva

This locally-produced comic from Urbana is about the adventures of a Buddhist monk in America, ultimately Illinois. V. Tucker Petertil is a promising cartoonist with need for more experience drawing action. His style reminds me a bit of John Thompson's religious underground cartoons, particularly those in the old Yellow Dog tabloids. Dialog is nice; I particularly like the line about starting a Lums in Hong Kong. I'm not all that enamored of religious undergrounds myself, but I guess they have their place. (I think you can order a copy from the author at 814 W. Church, Champaign, Illinois 61820. Cost is 75 cents.)

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POST REPORTERS MUZZLE

MEG MEETING

By their mere attendance, Post-Amerikan reporters and photographers disrupted the monthly meeting of MEG's board of directors October 24.

The meeting, held as usual in a posh country club setting near Washington, Illinois, was advertised earlier in the Galesburg Register Mail, as "open to the public."

They didn't mean all the public.

According to the article in the Register Mail, the MEG board was going to hear their lawyer's plan to fight the \$1 million entrapment suit ACLU had filed against MEG 10 days before. (See Post-Amerikan IV #8.)

Due to the presence of Post-Amerikan reporters, however, the MEG board did not get to find out their lawyer's plan. At least not during the meeting.

MEG directors simply introduced and passed a motion to "follow the advice of our lawyer" in fighting the MEG suit. No one in the meeting mentioned anything about what that advice consisted of.

It definitely seemed that discussion was cut short by the Post-Amerikan presence.

The Post-Amerikan cameras, in fact, caused the absence of MEG's executive director, Jerry "Superspy" LaGrow. Peoria Sheriff Bernard Kennedy entered into the formal record of the meeting that LaGrow had been excused from attending because his photograph would have been taken. (Though he is head of the drug unit, LaGrow does make some undercover buys.)

At this meeting, the board okayed a letter previously decided upon. That letter, a response to ACLU's charges of "immoral and illegal conduct" on MEG's part, invites the Illinois Bureau of Investigation (IBI) to investigate MEG to determine whether ACLU's charges are valid.

Though publicly billed as an impartial investigation by experts (since the IBI has undercover narcs, too), the IBI investigation is really much like the in-house Watergate inquiries Nixon used to sponsor. The IBI actually has a big stake in having MEG appear clean, since the IBI is the agency which trained all the MEG agents. (See adjoining story.)

As they spoke of the investigation of the charges against them, Peoria Sheriff Bernard Kennedy also called for an investigation of ISU professor Roger Easson. Kennedy said he was worried about a state institution "aiding and abetting drug dealing." "This investigation should go two ways," Kennedy said, "and from what I hear we've got a man down there who works for the state, working for a state institution, and working against the laws of this state. Now if he's warning those students when we're going to come in there . . .," Kennedy ranted on.

We weren't sure just who Kennedy was talking about, so we asked him later. He was talking about ISU professor Roger Easson, who made news last spring just before a MEG raid by announcing that his Poetry of Rock class was under surveillance. Easson also warned that a drug raid would come soon, and it did.

The treasurer's report took up most of the meeting. MEG has money worries, since the amount of federal money it gets declines each year, until the entire MEG budget must be composed of locally-raised funds.

The treasurer asked the group to accept possession of a 1974 Chevrolet Camaro which was used in a felony (and can thus be legally confiscated by the courts). The group agreed to take the car. The treasurer pointed out that MEG presently leases 11 cars, and with the new Camaro, they'll only have to lease 10 cars.

The treasurer said that getting these confiscated cars was a good idea because soon they'll only



At left, MEG treasurer and Warren County Sheriff David Watkins picks his nose during MEG's monthly dinner-and-drinking-meeting at sumptuous Highland Hills Country Club. Other MEG directors--the sheriffs and police chiefs of the six counties & six cities contributing to MEG--are shown enjoying their meal.

have to lease 7 or 8. Another director cheered up and said, "Yeah, and then maybe we can get some more, and only have to lease 4 or 5 cars."

"Yes," a third director piped in. "Then maybe we can get it down to having to lease no cars at all!"

"Right!," exclaimed a gleeful police chief.

The best part of the meeting was Sheriff Kennedy's speech when he announced that MEG head Jerry "Superspy" LaGrow hadn't attended for fear of being photographed.

Apparently Post photographers had not only offended MEG, but also the actual members of the country club. It seemed that MEG was going to be kicked out, because of the "scum" they bring along.

"We have an open meeting," Sheriff Kennedy began, "and that's how it should be in this great society . . . but I'm not sure we'll even be welcome here any more since these people are coming here and photographing God knows who . . . maybe we'll have to meet at Shakey's . . . I've heard complaints from members, and their rights are sacred . . . I mean justice should be equal . . ."

Apparently, Post photographers had accidentally photographed a couple having a "rendezvous" at the out-of-the-way country club.

Jerry LaGrow -- The Invisible Man

Normally flamboyant Jerry "Lawsuit" LaGrow was conspicuous by his absence at the October dinner-meeting of MEG's board of directors, composed of the sheriffs and police chiefs of the six cities and six counties composing the multi-county drug squad. LaGrow, a former Chicago undercover cop turned MEG head, has apparently returned to his shadowy role of the past.

Post-Amerikan reporters realized something was astray when "Lawsuit" LaGrow failed to show up for the traditional round of drinks at the exclusive Highview Hills Country Club bar near Washington, Illinois. When MEG board members left the rail to retire to their private dining room, it was obvious LaGrow wasn't going to show.

Warned in the nick of time that the press was waiting to talk to him, the MEG head returned to secret headquarters, missing his sumptuous country club meal. Peoria Sheriff Bernard Kennedy formally entered in the meeting's public record that the board of directors had officially excused LaGrow from attending because of the "probability that he would be photographed."

The MEG board members that did show can be thankful for the Post's presence. Rather than wolfing down their food as is their usual custom, they ate slower, chewing their food, ever conscious of the clicking cameras.

Watching these guardians of the public eat, drink, and be merry in their luxurious surroundings brings to mind their underground counterparts, the drug using and dealing agents and informers plying their trade in the sleazy taverns and darkened hallways of run-down apartment buildings. The basic schizophrenic structure of the MEG agency is exemplified by "Lawsuit" LaGrow himself. While he enjoys basking in the limelight of favorable publicity, he runs for cover from the harsh light of the public eye.

Peoria County Sheriff Kennedy said, "We're playing a cat and mouse game with them." Apparently Top Cat LaGrow got tired of being the Post-Amerikan mouse.

-- Mike Richardson,
Galesburg correspondent



Here's how the Galesburg Register-Mail responded to news that ACLU had filed a \$1 million suit against MEG. Last spring, MEG was hit with a \$7.5 million libel suit, and the Galesburg paper was a co-defendant.

Here's MEG's Comic Relief: Ford Conley



MEG Agent Ford Conley

At left here is a drawing of MEG agent Ford Jonathan Conley, drawn as he testified in court in early November. The photo at right shows Conley dressed in ski mask and motorcycle helmet to avoid photographers a couple months earlier.

Conley was drawn as he testified in the trial of Bryan Poole, which ended in a hung jury and a mistrial.

A couple months earlier, Ford Conley testified in the case of Dale Stillwell, and that case ended in a hung jury and a mistrial.

Conley testified against a third person in September, and the judge wound up rendering a directed verdict of acquittal.

Conley is the subject of last issue's Portrait of a Narc. Conley is the narc who busted the roommate he lived with for a year, and also busted the woman he dated for several months.

Conley admitted in court that he gave Dale Stillwell a capsule he represented to be a barbituate, in order to gain Stillwell's confidence in drug matters.

Delivery of a substance purported to be a controlled substance is still a felony, according to the McLean County State's Attorney's Office.

That makes MEG Agent Ford Conley a self-admitted felon. We'll all be waiting for the swift prosecution.



Conley on the run.

PHONE

Will whoever ended his or her letter to the Post "Thanks for listening" please call up? Your letter was very detailed but we can't do anything until we talk with you.

Also, would anyone who was in the County Jail on November 18 please call us? Our phone is 828-7232.

IBI Investigation Could Be Whitewash

Responding to charges by the American Civil Liberties Union, MEG has asked the Illinois Bureau of Investigation (IBI) to conduct an "impartial investigation" of the 6-county drug squad.

That investigation could be a farce.

The IBI has a stake in having MEG look good, because IBI is very much responsible for the way MEG is.

IBI was responsible for the MEG agents' training.

When MEG first got started, a Pantagraph article (3/13/74) said agents would get 4 weeks training at Willowbrook. "Instructors for the school will be provided by IBI and the Cook County Drug Unit."

From the 6-county drug unit's initial

formation, cooperation with the Illinois Bureau of Investigation has been built into its structure. A Pantagraph of 2/24/74 states that, "Agents...will undergo at least 4 weeks of training for narcotics work and will cooperate with the Illinois Bureau of Investigation."

In 4/2/74, the Pantagraph reported the unit's initial temporary set-up with 4 agents, "While 4 other agents are undergoing training by the Illinois Bureau of Investigation."

After MEG got going, it still had close links with the Illinois Bureau of Investigation. The two agencies work together on drug investigations, sometimes even buying drugs from the same suspects. Agents from IBI and MEG sometimes appear in court together.

Four IBI agents are assigned to MEG as "liason" people.

And, as late as Oct. 15, 1975 in the Peoria Journal Star, MEG head Jerry Lagrow was quoted saying that MEG is regularly "monitored by the IBI."

If IBI has been responsible for "monitoring" MEG since the agency's inception, then findings of unethical and illegal conduct on MEG's part will also reflect badly on the quality of the IBI's "monitoring," as well as on the original training IBI gave the agents.

So IBI is really investigating an agency it has been responsible for, and whatever is found in the investigation will reflect on the IBI as well as MEG. Quite an impartial investigation.

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Down on King

Post:

I am a great fan of the marches against the McLean County Jail and Sheriff King. When Sheriff King went to trial, I was one of the victims who were supposed to testify against him and his goon squad.

Why wasn't I called? The FBI had all of my statements from January of 1974. They told me I was to appear to testify against King. Maybe it was because I had good evidence of his brutality, and that I had a witness.

I was handcuffed behind my back, while King got his thrills from beating me. He also likes to spit on people through the bars. King also got his thrills from putting a bum rap on me. I guess that's why I am now behind prison bars. I guess I could have gotten out of this prison sentence if I would

have done what the detectives of the County (Detectives Brown and Radar) wanted me to do. And that was to be a narc informer for them.

But how can anyone send one of his or her brothers or sisters to prison? I respect my hippie friends not for what I want them to be, but for what they are. I would have loved to be in court to tell the jury of King's stupidity, brutality, and corruption. But I guess King isn't the only one who is corruptible. When I get out (which is around June of '76) I would like to get my thrills by marching against him, and most of all, put him out of office. So I am with all of you comrades who are holding down the job of keeping your rights, so that when I get out, I can be beside you.

Yours truly,
And comrade forever,
Mark Edwards

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!

MEG Theme

While reading Harvard Lampoon's satire on The Lord of the Rings, "Bored of the Rings," I came across a passage which reminded me of MEG:

"We are stealthy Green Toupees
Skulking nights and snoozing days,
A team of silent, nasty men,
Who all think LaGrow's numbah ten.

Draw their fire
Flank on right
Narcs retire
Fight, team, fight

Using every grungy trick
From booby trap to pungee stick
We hardly need the strength of 30
When we can win by playing dirty.

Two-four-six-eight
Tiptoe, sneak
and infiltrate
cha-cha-cha."

--A reader

Chronic Male Adolescence

Dear Folks,

America, yesterday's hope for tomorrow, finds itself today confused, frightened, and threatened by its own mindless hypocrisy--truly the greatest enemy of our unique social order. The hard-earned integrity we achieved by the end of our first century (which prompted Walt Whitman to project such glowing prophecies for our future) disintegrated into infantile lust for wealth, fame, and power by our Bi-Centennial celebration. As we near the end of our "terrible two's," it is imperative that we muster the courage and maturity to admit that we suffer from a highly contagious psycho-social disease which I call Chronic Male Adolescence. (Of course this illness is also reflected by the women of our society, so the responsibility for it must be equally shared.)

The symptoms of CMA are easy to spot. Symbolically, they appear in tonight's newscasts and tomorrow's headlines as Violence, Crime, Politics, Drugs, Government, Economy, Pornography, Communism, etc. But remember these are symptoms of CMA, not causes. They happen when something else is wrong. However, finding the germinal cause and treating it is something we Americans learned to shy away from. It is more expedient and profitable to treat symptoms. Unfortunately, removing the wart does not get rid of the virus. The recent removal of Richard Nixon is clear evidence of that. If indeed Chronic

Male Adolescence is the virus, what is the cause? In his book, Civilization, Kenneth Clark writes, "...it is lack of confidence, more than anything else, that kills a civilization. We can destroy ourselves by cynicism and disillusion, just as effectively as if by bombs. ...The trouble is that there is still no center. The moral and intellectual failure of Marxism has left us with no alternative to 'heroic materialism', and that isn't enough. One may be optimistic, but one can't exactly be joyful at the prospect before us."

Do you feel that Clark has isolated the cause, or causes, here? Can it really be "lack of confidence" when we all know that America is the most powerful nation on earth--number one in almost everything we attempt? How can it be "cynicism and disillusion" when the phrase Positive Mental Attitude is the battle cry that made the American military-industrial-complex the foundation of our economic-social-political structure--the wealthiest force in the United Nations?

No, these are also symptoms of CMA, more subtle I agree, but symptoms nevertheless. Yet I feel Clark gets closer to the cause of Chronic Male Adolescence when he observes "that there is still no center." What is this evasive "center?" Does it actually exist or is it simply the creation of an over-imaginative intellect? If real, once discovered can it be analyzed and measured, or is it more of a spiritual reality which transcends the senses yet is

still profoundly experienced?

Frankly, I don't know the answer because I have not found that "center" within myself and assume many other Americans haven't either. Therefore, I think it futile to speculate about a collective, national "center" until I know more about a personal one. However, I hope that this letter will stimulate thinking and dialogue in homes, businesses, classrooms, social organizations, more letters to this paper, talk shows, etc. In your opinion, what is this missing "center" and can the lack of this "center" possibly be the cause of Chronic Male Adolescence?

Expectantly,

S.W. Tu-Nary M.S.
11 Division Street
Bloomington-Normal

MIDDLE EARTH III.

ALCOHOL

- About \$7 billion in person-hours are lost in industry each year due to alcohol and alcohol-related illness.
- Fifty percent of all fatal accidents on the roads involve alcohol.
- Thirty-one percent of those who take their own lives are alcoholics.
- Each alcoholic affects the lives of at least three other folks.
- Half of New York City's violent deaths are related to alcohol.



"Hey, this is supposed to be a drug bust...there ain't no drug problem here!"

* Taken from the Gemini House Manual. The Gemini Collective, 1975

EFFECTS

- Lowers body temperature
- Releases inhibitions
- Can aggravate ulcers
- Causes poor coordination
- Can make you mean, nasty, obnoxious
- Is a depressant and shows down pulse and respiration
- When mixed with downer (barbs, Quaaludes, and tranquilizers) the effects are multiplied and the possibilities of overdose are great
- When mixed with speed, the danger of alcohol overdose is great because the speed will mask the effects of alcohol and you may drink enough alcohol to kill you
- Alcohol is physically addicting and for those addicted withdrawal will begin in about 3 to 7 hours after the last drink. Symptoms are: anxiety, cramps, shakes, sweating, vomiting. In about 24 to 36 hours after the last drink, Dt's (delerium tremors) begin and effects are: fever, convulsions, hallucinations, delirium and shaking of the hands and body. At least one out of seven of the people who go through Dt's and do not receive medical attention will die.

**Remember next time you hang one on that there are between 6 and 12 million alcoholics in this country, and:

ALCOHOL CAUSES MORE DAMAGE PHYSICALLY, MENTALLY, AND FINANCIALLY THAN ALL OTHER DRUGS COMBINED

If you do drugs, know what you do.

Bloomington Police Department Summer Fun

Last June 7, Bloomington Police responded to an alarm at the Alan Terry White residence at 2310 Maysel. Upon arrival, Officer Bagnell discovered the rear door window broken and the rear door unlocked. However, the burglar had not entered White's house.

White's next door neighbor told the Post-American that he saw both Officers Bagnell and Hibbens enter White's house through the rear door. A confused Officer Bagnell told Mary White later that he had scared the burglar out the back door when Bagnell entered the residence through the front door. But the fact that the burglar had cut him/herself when breaking the glass on the rear door seems to contradict this. There was a lot of blood spilled all over White's back porch, but there was none in the house.

THE "HRUMPH" MARIJUANA

According to the police reports, Bagnell and Hibbens entered the house through the rear door. From what the police report leads one to believe, almost as soon as the two officers entered the house, they discovered a plastic bag filled with marijuana lying in the hallway. They later checked an adjacent bedroom which had parts of White's gun collection scattered about. In that room they found a Frye boot box which contained more pot. Neither officer could ascertain whether a burglar could fit in the Frye boot box. According to police reports, no lights had been turned on yet.

chase a suspect seen running across a neighbor's back lawn toward Four Seasons Road. The neighbors who reported the suspect to the police alleged that the two officers remained in the White's house for some time before Bagnell left to chase the suspect. At the same time Bagnell claimed to have nearly caught the burglary suspect, nearly shooting him before being stopped by the bushes. No witnesses heard any warning shots fired that night. Police reports indicated that the kitchen was searched after Hibbens and Bagnell returned to the house. The lights were turned on when they returned. According to the reports, the police had no justification for conducting the earlier search of the bedroom.

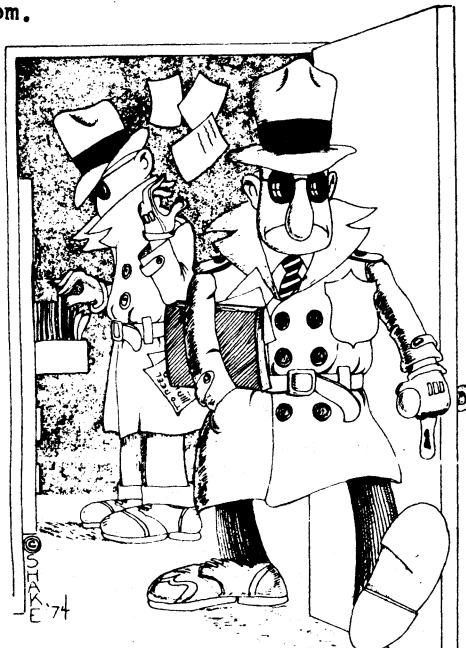


cpf

White also claimed that after police had found other "goodies" (controlled substances) in the kitchen, White was allowed to gather them up and place them in the garbage can outside before being taken to the police station to be charged. The evidence that was placed in the garbage can later turned up at the police department. One may only wonder why the police allowed White to try to stash the stuff in the first place.

White was not read the Miranda Warning in his home---only at the police station. As a result, he was not properly warned in time to avoid making a statement of what Bagnell called " his own free will." White is considering petitioning the American Civil Liberties Union for counsel.

----- Charlie Hobbs



The White's version of the story differed greatly from that of the Bloomington police. Terry and Mary White alleged that no pot could have been found in the hallway, because it was always kept in the Frye boot box in the bedroom. That box was always covered. The White's further alleged that the two officers, without any motive, searched the back bedroom. Then the police grabbed the bag containing marijuana and placed it in the hallway. Bagnell told White that the wounded burglar made it to the bedroom and grabbed the pot, but, dropped it in the hallway when things began to get hot. Interestingly, there were no blood stains in the hallway, nor any spots anywhere else in the house. The spots before Bagnell's eyes were red splotches left in the green carpet after the White's daughter spilled gun bluing on it some time ago.

THE PROBLEM

Bagnell's version of what happened contained even more questionable assertions. He contended the burglar was after White's marijuana--when there was several hundred dollars worth of jewelry lying in the living room.

The time sequences revealed in the police reports are suspicious to any casual observer. Granted, both men would be authorized to enter and search White's house for a burglar because there were signs of forcible entry, but the first thing recorded on the police reports were that Bagnell and Hibbens found pot in the hallway. Apparently they were aware that no burglar was in the house and they felt safe. Again, according to the White's, there was no pot in the hallway when they left, and it could not have gotten there by itself. And the burglar had not done it, else blood would have been in evidence.

A reason to search the bedroom might have existed if Bagnell and Hibbens had discovered the controlled substances they claimed to find in the kitchen after being called outside to

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American Press Coverage of Portugal Riddled With Bias

by Danny Schechter

(Editor's note: The following is an expanded version of an article that originally appeared in the most recent issue of *Sevendays Magazine*. Danny Schechter is news director/director at WBCN-FM in Boston, and traveled in Portugal for several weeks in September. Research was financed in part by a grant from the Fund for Investigative Journalism.)

"If you can't understand the situation in Portugal," an English journalist told a BBC audience recently, "it's probably because you've been reading the newspapers too regularly."

An extremely complex political event, the Portuguese revolution has been reduced by Western press coverage to a contest for power at the top, a jockeying for position by personalities and forces who are for or against communism. While editorial writers and U.S. government officials sound a chorus of support for Portugal's "moderates," the coverage on the scene is a throwback to the pre-detente fifties.

Time Magazine's "Red Threat in Portugal," cover in August, with its hammer and sickle and grotesque caricatures of the "troika" then governing the country, was a portrait of unconcealed bias. "A revolution that began by freeing Portugal from a dictatorship of the far right is rapidly evolving into a dictatorship of the far left," it stated categorically. "In Portugal the dream that the April revolution would lead to a democratic and pluralistic society is fast fading, and the nation's eight million people have only a slim hope of seeing a centrist or moderately socialist civilian government."

Then, to add a note of working class credibility, Time invoked the insights of a single mechanic as if he represented the folk wisdom of an entire people. "The revolution," he said, "is being betrayed."

Political conflicts are reduced to simplistic categories. The Communists are all "hardliners," their leader, Alvaro Cunhal, is the "party boss." The political program is stigmatized as "East European-style Communism," although they deny it.

If the press considers the "Reds" the main danger to Portugal, it has projected the Socialist Party as the country savior. A wire service reporter told me that the crowd estimates for Socialist rallies were consistently exaggerated.

The Socialists, Popular Democrats, and Center Democrats are grouped together as the "democratic forces" who despite their differences, are presented as representatives of the majority will. The press views the results of the April 1975 constituent assembly elections as the only legitimate measure of public opinion. Yet the high percentage of illiteracy among the electorate, the use of fear tactics by the far right, and the popular Armed Forces Movement's support of socialism--erroneously taken by many voters as endorsement of the Socialist Party--are never mentioned as having influenced the election's outcome.

The conflicts within the military are treated in a similarly superficial way. Pro-Communists are lumped into one camp; so-called moderates in another. As for the enigmatic and influential General Otelo de Carvalho, who is identified in Portugal with an independent leftist perspective, the press has no understanding. The split in the military is simply Communist/anti-Communist.



One prominent American correspondent feels that Americans need simplification to understand the situation. "We have to write for the milkman in Idaho," he explained. "We have to boil it down."

The effects of distorted and oversimplified reporting are serious, however. Largely because of the fear generated by Western press coverage, Portugal's economically vital tourist industry was practically destroyed this summer.

Further, a hostile public opinion, Portuguese officials fear, can create an environment conducive to overt Western intervention. No major newspaper has even reported, much less investigated, the charges by former CIA agent Philip Agee detailing covert CIA activities in Portugal.

In Another Camp

I asked an officer in the Armed Forces Movement for his assessment of U.S. press coverage. "I have met many of your journalists, including some of your more prominent columnists," he responded on the condition that I not use his name, "but I find it very difficult to talk with them. They come with preconceived notions and get very upset if you disagree with their definitions of democracy or socialism."

U.S. correspondents have little understanding of Portuguese history, he told me, and even less sensitivity to the needs of the Portuguese people. "They speak as if there are no classes in our society, as if history is all the work of a few men. They have no tolerance for explanations which do not fit into their formulas."

"Frankly," he confessed, "I am tired of meeting with them. We can only have dialogue with people who speak

the same language and they don't. They are clearly in another camp."

Now Portugal has a moderate and centrist government, and the Communist Party has suffered a clear setback. The *New York Times* pronounced the shift in power a "new start for Portugal," while the *Wall Street Journal* confidently asserted that "Portugal seems to be teaching us that the worst does not always happen."

The Journal's worst fears are not necessarily shared by the people of Portugal, depending of course on which class of people one talks with. The specter of counter-revolution is a genuine concern for those whose lives have been transformed by the revolutionary process launched in April, 1974.

A wide range of people I spoke with in Lisbon expressed fears of another Chile. They also referred to the well-orchestrated but low profile campaign of economic pressure coordinated by the European Economic Community which has demanded internal political change as the price for external aid. Threats like these have exacerbated an economic crisis which began under the old regime and promises hard times and more political unrest. But the discussion of such problems never makes it into print in the established press.

Instead, anti-Communist protests in the north received splashy, front-page coverage with rarely a mention of their organized rightist character. The Western press made little attempt to explain or analyze the economic grievances of the northern peasants, or the role the reactionary Catholic Church has played in inspiring the rioting.

Simplistic Categories

Portugal has always been a backwater for most of the Western press. Even the major international newspapers based their correspondents in Madrid and kept stringers in Lisbon. The repression of the old regime and the resistance against it received scanty coverage. Not surprisingly, the events of April 25, 1974, caught most of the journalistic establishment off guard.

Consequently, correspondents now lack the language and ideological depth to offer more than superficial coverage. Having defined the "story" as a quarrel for power within ruling circles, reporters usually cultivate sources who share their outlook. It is unusual for a reporter to seek out



(continued on next page)



Representatives of the Armed Forces Movement meet with villagers in rural Portugal. (Fotolib-LNS)

or quote the opinions or analysis of the radical left, let alone independent observers. Reporters rarely approach the Communist Party directly for its assessment or reaction to stories which involve its political activities.

The western embassies also play an important role in providing reporters with detailed information. Most embassies have political intelligence specialists who feed selected information to the press corps.

The American embassy, led by its Portuguese-speaking ambassador Frank Carlucci, is thought to have access to internal information through its NATO network and the pool of Portuguese soldiers trained in the U.S. over the years. An embassy press counselor is charged with the responsibility of cultivating the U.S. press, arranging briefings and occa-

WRFG-FM/cpf



sionally providing leaks of English language translations of documents the U.S. government would like to see picked up.

In the end, Portugal becomes, like so many news-stories, a never-ending series of the reporters' own images--of communist treachery, of violent protests, of economic chaos.

Washington Post/Newsweek correspondent Miguel Acoca, for example, found a maid at the Tivoli Hotel who "caught the mood best."

"Several weeks ago, when a Ukrainian folklore troop from the Soviet Union stayed at the Tivoli," Acoca wrote recently, "she did the dancers' laundry. 'Mother of God,' she exclaimed, 'their underwear was coarse stuff. It wasn't as good as mine. So tell me, what do we need Communism for?'"

Adequate Child Care?

ADEQUATE CHILD CARE?

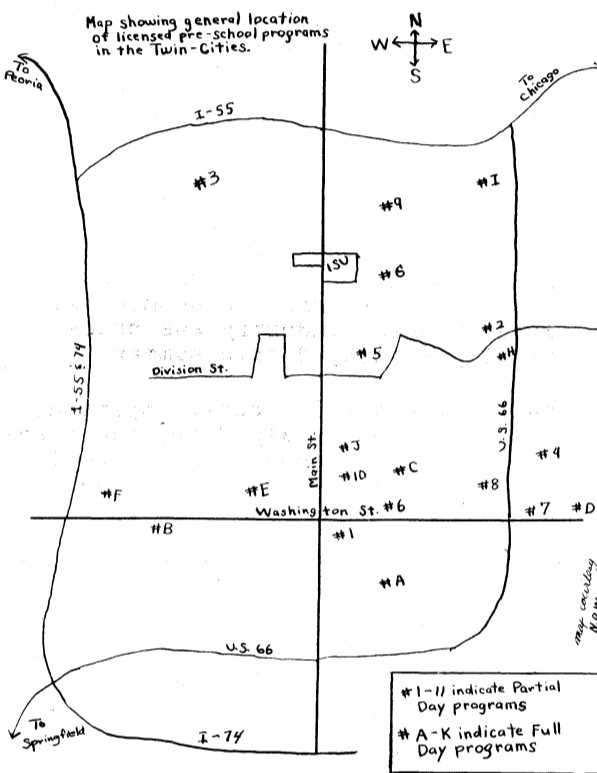
Sisters, I'm holding in my lap a pamphlet stating National Organization of Women's feelings about Child Care. It's titled, "Why Feminists Want Child Care." The first sentence reads: "A basic cause of the second class status of women in America and in the world . . . has been the notion that woman's anatomy is her destiny. . . ." Later, the article further declares, "We reject the idea that mothers have a special child care role that is not to be shared equally by fathers."

Now, I realize that women (and men) are concerned for their child's welfare. But many women don't have men who can or will share responsibilities.

Which leads me into what I really want to talk about: single mothers living on welfare. Let me put it to you this way. Pretend you're a single mother with one child who has a chance to stay home and collect welfare of (hypothetically) \$210 a month. Now let's say you decide to go out and get a job. If you've got a tenth grade education, you can get a job earning \$2.15 an hour. (That's good pay, for a waitress or nurses' aide.)

OK, time to check out the budget. You earn: $2.15 / \text{hr.}$
work: $40 \text{ hrs.} / \text{week}$
gross: $86.00 / \text{week}$
monthly: $\times 4$
 $344.00 / \text{month}$

If you go to an expensive Day Care Center to achieve the best surroundings for your pre-schooler, you must



So, it's not really that expensive, but there is a waiting list, and you must meet monetary requirements.

However, I would like you to note that, according to the diagram below, there are only three pre-school day care facilities on the West Side. Not too adequate, is it?

Sure there's a lot of home babysitting and day nurseries around, but how many are licensed? I do not believe a "Witch Hunt" for illicit child care is a good tactic. I believe better knowledge of licensing procedures creates more licensed facilities. Until then, home "babysitting," tends to be expensive and inconvenient, if a single woman has a tight budget and poor transportation. It's hard to find a next door neighbor who stays home and can take care of your children.

It's not that hard to get your facility licensed. Call Department of Children and Family Services: ask someone to be patient and explain things fully. That's the first step toward more and better child care.

Post Note:

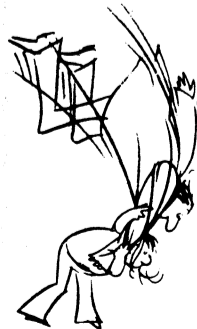
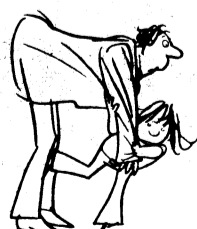
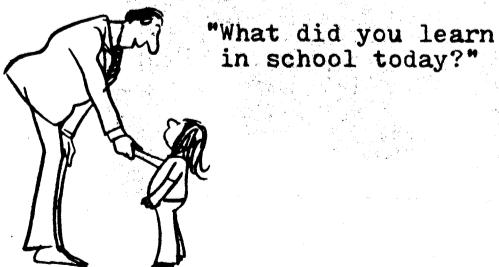
There is a child care Task Force in Bloomington Normal with objectives of
1) education for the public on facilities
2) more and better facilities. If you're interested, call Diane, 663-1690

pay out: $340 / \text{week}$
 $\times 4$
 $1360 / \text{month}$
in child care.

Do you see the point I'm making? You get \$210/month to stay home, or you can go out and work to live on \$184.00 a month. What kind of a choice would you make? Money Speaks!

You're probably thinking that these numbers I've quoted to you are untrue and outrageous. Well, some child care facilities are outrageous. Some of the child care facilities are relatively cheap to use and are in convenient locations for welfare moms. Here's the monetary rap on West Side Day Care Centers:

- 1) They are federally funded on a sliding scale.
- 2) The family must be in a lower income bracket.
- 3) The parent must be working or learning.
- 4) The funding is 3/4 Federal Gov., 1/4 state.



★ BICENTENNIAL ★



MOTHER JONES
1830-1930

"PRAY FOR THE DEAD, AND FIGHT
LIKE HELL FOR THE LIVING!"



The miners in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, went on strike for more wages (1910). Their pay was pitifully low. In answer to the cry for bread, the ... constabulary were sent into the district. One day a group of angry women were standing in front of the mine, hooting at the scabs that were taking the bread from their children's mouths. The sheriff came and arrested all the women "for disturbing the peace." Of course, he should have arrested the scabs, for they were the ones who really disturbed it.

I told them to take their babies and tiny children along with them when their case came up in court. They did this and while the judge was sentencing them to pay thirty dollars or serve thirty days in jail, the babies set up a terrible wail so that you could hardly hear the old judge. He scowled and asked the women if they had some one to leave the children with. I whispered to the women to tell the judge that miners' wives didn't keep nurse girls; that God gave the children to their mothers and He held them responsible for their care.

Two mounted police were called to take the women to the jail, some ten miles away. They were put on an interurban car with two policemen to keep them from running away. The car stopped and took on some scabs. As soon as the car started the women began cleaning up the scabs. The two policemen were too nervous to do anything. The scabs, who were pretty much scratched up, begged the motor-man to stop and let them off but (he) said it was against the law to stop except at the station. That gave the women a little more time to trim the fellows. When they got to the station, those scabs looked as if they had been sleeping in the tiger cat's cage at the zoo.

When they got to Greensburg, the women sang as the car went through the town. A great crowd followed the car, singing with them. As the women, carrying their babies, got off the car before the jail the crowd cheered and cheered them. ... The sheriff said to me, "Mother, I would rather you brought me a hundred men than those women. Women are fierce!" "I didn't bring them to you, sheriff," said I, "'twas the mining company's judge sent them to you for a present." The sheriff took them upstairs, put them all in a room and let me stay with them for a long while. I told the women: "You sing the whole night long. You can spell one another if you get tired and hoarse. Sleep all day and sing all night and don't stop for anyone. Say you're singing to the babies. ..."

The sheriff's wife was an irritable little cat. She used to go up and try to stop them because she couldn't sleep. The sheriff sent for me and asked me to stop them.

"I can't stop them," said I. "They are singing to their little ones. You telephone to the judge to order them loose."

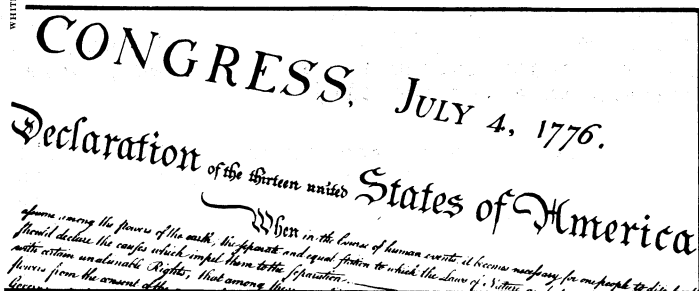
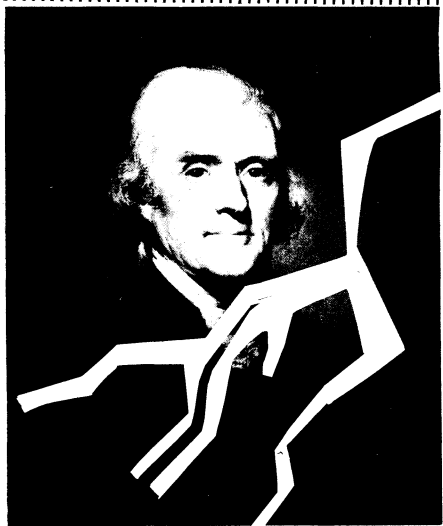
Complaints came in by the dozens: from hotels and lodging houses and private homes.

"Those women howl like cats," said a hotel keeper to me.

"That's no way to speak of women who are singing patriotic songs and lullabies to their little ones," said I.

Finally after five days in which everyone in town had been kept awake, the judge ordered their release. He was a narrow-minded, irritable, savage-looking old animal and hated to do it but no one could muzzle those women!

--from The Autobiography of
Mother Jones. Chicago:
Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1972



american Zeus

toast an all-american hero. bi-centennial cover image for a news weekly. featured on a two-dollar reissue. architect of a shrine for a blue-ridge elite. declarer that all men are created equal competitors in a right (a compulsive right) to the pursuit of happiness. thomas. thomas, father of july 4 and of seven children by a black woman.

this red-haired founder is sitting atop a starred and striped pantheon, and it is well to heed his words to daughters of the American revolution:

make your one object the pleasing of your fathers and husbands; your "tender breasts" are not formed for politics; do not wrinkle your foreheads with public affairs; soothe and calm men's ruffled brows when they return from competing against each other; do not dance after you are married; if you mix promiscuously in public meetings with men you will deprave the nation's morals;

the fathers and the fathers, only, will you serve

toast thomas. patriarch of a slave community, swearer of eternal hostility against every form of tyranny. designer of a mansion created by slave labor. orator against the peculiar institution. redneck enraged against redcoats who encourage slaves to flee their masters. master whose last will and testament fails to give a declaration of independence to monticello bondpeople. grandfather of a namesake who marches to white supremacy in the civil war.

this benevolent despot of a plantation is the two-hundredth birthday model of a land of freedom and a home of anti-busers, and it is wise to observe his word to sons of the american gentry:

glory in your reason, which is superior to blacks; other than in sensuousness, the imagination of blacks is "dull and tasteless"; their skin has a "disagreeable odour"; if you let them live free among you, they will put you to the sword, as the blacks in Haiti slew the french; when you emancipate them, send them away to Africa;

the whites and the whites, only, will you serve

toast a presidential great. six-foot-four male who stands with roman-marble majesty above patriots strolling in america's monument capitol. supplicant of historians and rationalizers. living god for 1976.

-- joe grabill



CALENDAR

December

December 3, 1818. Illinois enters the Union as the twenty-first state.

Dec. 4, 1969. Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, leaders of the Illinois Black Panther Party murdered in their sleep by Chicago police.

Dec. 5, 1955. 382-day-long bus boycott began in Montgomery, Alabama, when Mrs. Rosa Parks, a 42-yr.-old seamstress, refused to give up her seat for a white passenger and was subsequently arrested. The boycott brought Martin Luther King, Jr. into national prominence and marks the beginning of the major phase of the Civil Rights Movement.

Dec. 10, 1950. Dr. Ralph Bunche is the first black to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Dec. 14, 1964. U.S. Supreme Court upholds Title II of the 1964 Civil Rights Act covering public accommodations.

Dec. 15, 1791. The Bill of Rights adopted.

Dec. 20, 1860. South Carolina secedes from the Union, giving rise to the Civil War.

Dec. 21, 1775. Massachusetts officers request special honor to be given Salem Poor, black revolutionary soldier, for valor at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Dec. 25, 1786. Shay's Rebellion. Working people in Massachusetts rise up in arms against heavy taxes and denial of political rights by the newly-established U.S. Government.

Dec. 25, 1885. Poor people's march in Chicago with Mother Jones a key figure.

Dec. 29, 1890. U.S. massacre of Sioux Indians at Wounded Knee, South Dakota.

Montreal Tenants Stand Up and Squat

(CPF) Ten years ago, the City of Montreal had a plan for St. Norbert St., a row of five stone and brick apartment buildings that housed 49 families. It designated the area for "urban renewal." The urban renewal plan didn't say what was to become of the buildings. The landlords of St. Norbert St., knowing that the city was eventually going to take over the buildings, stopped making repairs and started to "milk" the buildings. A slum was created. Stable families decided to move out, and many apartments remained vacant. Once the street showed visible signs of decay, it was easy for the city to entice most of the remaining tenants to move by offering them a small amount of relocation money. Now that most of the tenants have moved from their homes, the city has a plan. The buildings are slated for demolition to make way for a parking lot for city trucks.

If this situation sounds familiar to tenants in America, it's also common in Montreal. Except at St. Norbert St., the tenants have decided to fight back. Led by the Comite de Logremont de St. Louis, a neighborhood-wide tenants' union, tenants have decided to squat in at St. Norbert St. and set up their homes.

To make the buildings more liveable, the union has made some small repairs and even painted the buildings to make the street more attractive. The struggle has gained support from the rest of the city, and a coalition of tenant unions, community groups, historic preservation associations, and some labor unions have been formed to back demands for preservation of St. Norbert St. and for more housing for low income people.

Montreal is in the throes of a severe housing crisis. In 1972, the vacancy rate in the city was 5.7%. Today, it is less than 1%. In the last two years, more housing units have been torn down than have been built. The number of parking lots, on the other hand, is on the rise. In 1975, over 16% of the center of the city is parking lots.

This changeover from apartments to parking lots is a clear policy by the city to prepare for future development of downtown Montreal. Cleared land that can be easily sold to developers is a major attraction for luxury builders to enter the city.

Parking lots remain vacant, and unused, until the right development package comes along. Sometimes these lots are sold to speculators who hold them off the market until their price is pushed up even further. This is clearly the

strategy of the US conglomerate ITT which has undertaken a campaign to buy up Montreal's parking lots. ITT now owns a quarter of all the parking lots in the center city.

Through the occupation of St. Norbert St., tenants are trying to dramatize this situation. Originally the position of the city was to wait the tenants out. The city did a number of studies of the buildings. The first study showed that the building could be saved, but the city manager said its results were questionable and ordered another study to show that the buildings could not be rehabilitated. The second study satisfied him; its authors recommended demolition.

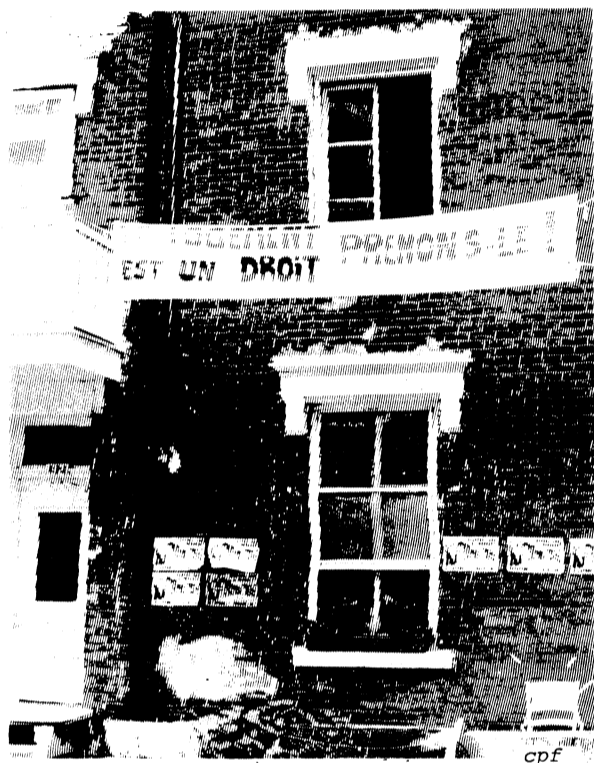
The tenants themselves got a group of planners and architects to do a study estimating the costs of rehabilitating the buildings. This report showed that the buildings were in basically sound condition. Using 90% federal financing and 5% financing from the province of Quebec, the whole development could cost the City of Montreal as little as \$1000 to \$2000 per unit.

The report suggested that the city convert St. Norbert St. into public housing. Ample parking for city trucks could be found in one of the 43 commercial lots that the city owns or by taking by eminent domain one of the 200 vacant lots in the area of St. Norbert St.

As resistance to the demolition grew, the government increased the pressure on the remaining tenants. A number of squatters and their supporters were arrested for trespassing. A number of additional families left when the city threatened to shut off the gas. The buildings were under constant surveillance.

The tenants succeeded in stalling the demolition for six months. During that time they clearly exposed the city's development plans and its complete disregard for tenants. Although committee members believe that the buildings will soon be demolished, they are not defeated. A spokesman, Bernard Vallee, said, "We are using this street to dramatize the plight of tenants in the city. Under our present system, we know that the city will win. But this struggle has been successful in showing tenants what the city is up to and in bringing new people into the movement."

There will be more occupations of rundown buildings in Montreal because tenants have seen that this can be a good tactic to build their unions and eventually to improve their homes.



The banner translates: "Housing is a right!
Let's take it!!"

39

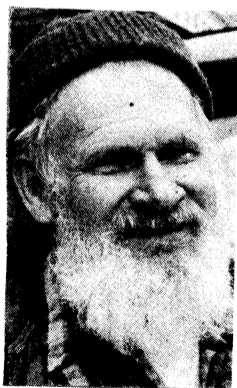
I have been reading about the energy crisis--something about a shortage it seems. I should qualify as an expert in that field. I've managed to cruise through sixty-five years of life, and was short on energy all the way.

However, a little research on the subject leads me to believe that I have a better record on energy than most machines. I run pretty fair on about 11,000 BTUs of energy a day or about 2800 calories for 24 hours. I could probably walk 20 miles a day on that amount of fuel.

The most economical American car, at forty miles per gallon, can only go three and one-fifth miles on the same 11,000 BTU's of fuel. I can't compete on a time basis, but the machine is not my equal in conversion of fuel into something useful.

This leads one to believe that a proper question for the experts to answer is this, 'Is the time saved by some machines worth the energy expended by them?' A machine that uses more fuel than the person it displaces to accomplish a given task might save time, but not labor.

The machine is a person's servant as long as those directly involved can consume or



GRASS ROOTS

by Ray Ryburn

profitably dispose of its production. It becomes the master when it produces beyond those objectives. S/he must create and subsidize those whose principal duty it is to consume both the time saved and the goods produced.

Our culture has developed a great productive system, but until it learns to properly dispose of the time saved to those who are deserving of it, they will have trouble disposing of the goods produced.

The more I read about it, and think about it, the more I am inclined to believe that there are only two basic economic policies.

The one of the free wo/man lets him/her earn his/her own needs by his/her own efforts, 'there will be enough for everyone, let each gather as he/she has need.'

The other was stated thus, 'Give me your gold and I will lead you back to what you just escaped from.'

You might deduce from this that I don't want someone else to spend my loafing time and you would be right. It's even worse when you have to hire him/her to do it.

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