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POST AMERIKAN

January
Vol. VI No. 9

BHS
cracks down on
high-er education
SEE PAGES 12-15

LISTEN, WE HEARD YOU GOING "HO, HO, HO" IN THE HALLWAY. WE KNOW YOU'RE ON DRUGS. YOU MIGHT AS WELL CONFESS.

... AND YOU'VE BEEN RUNNING AROUND RAVING ABOUT GIVING THINGS AWAY FOR FREE. THAT'S SICK.

DEAN'S OFFICE

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AND WE DON'T BUY THIS "SACK FULL OF TOYS" STORY, EITHER, BUDDY. WE KNOW A "DIME BAG" WHEN WE SEE ONE. WE READ SHERIFF KING'S DRUG EDUCATION MANUAL.

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Anyone can be a member of the Post staff except maybe Sheriff King. All you have to do is to come to the meetings and do one of the many different and exciting tasks necessary for the smooth operation of a paper like this. You start work at nothing per hour, and stay there. Everyone else gets paid the same. Ego gratification and good karma are the fringe benefits.

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

ABOUT US

not available in other local media. We will not print anything racist, sexist, or ageist.

Most of our material and inspiration for material comes from the community. We encourage you, the reader, to become more than a reader.

We welcome all stories and tips for stories, which you can mail to our office (the address is at the end of this rap).

If you'd like to work on the Post and/or come to meetings, call us. The number is 828-7232. You can also reach folks at 828-6885, or

ask for Andrea at 829-6223 during the day. 2

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 us at 828-7232.

Mail, which we more than welcome, should be sent to: The Post-Amerikan, P.O. Box 3452, Bloomington IL 61701 (Be sure you tell us if you don't want your letter printed! Otherwise, it's likely to end up in our letters column.)



Post Amerikan/cpf

Post Sellers

BLOOMINGTON

Book Hive, 103 W. Front
 Eastgate IGA, at parking lot exit
 The Joint, 415 N. Main
 Medusa's Bookstore, 109 W. Front
 The Back Porch, 402 1/2 N. Main
 The Book Worm, 310 1/2 N. Main
 South West Corner--Front & Main
 Mr Quick, Clinton at Washington
 Downtown Postal Substation,
 Center & Monroe
 Bl. Post Office, Empire & Fairway
 (at exit)
 Devary's Market, 1402 W. Market
 Harris' Market, 802 N. Morris
 Hickory Pit, 920 W. Washington
 Biasi's Drug Store, 217 N. Main
 Discount Den, 207 N. Main
 U-I Grocery, 918 W. Market
 Kroger's 1110 E. Oakland
 Bus Depot, 523 N. East
 The Wash House, 609 N. Clinton

Small Changes Bookstore, 409A N. Main
 Lay Z J Saloon, 1401 W. Market
 Pantagraph Building (in front)
 IWU, 1300 block of North East Street
 Common Ground, 516 N. Main
 North East Corner--Main & Washington
 Bi-Rite, 203 E. Locust
 Man-Ding-Go's, 312 S. Lee

K-Mart, at parking lot exit
 Bonafide Gas, 914 E. Oakland
 Dairy Delight, Main & Miller Sts.
 Mel-O-Cream Doughnuts, 901 N. Main
 Record Rack, 402 1/2 N. Main



NORMAL

University Liquors, 706 W. Beaufort
 Pat's Billiards, 1203 S. Main
 Redbird IGA, 301 S. Main
 Divinyl Madness Records, 115 North St

Mother Murphy's 111 1/2 North St.
 Ram, 101 Broadway Mall
 Hendren's Grocery Store, 301 W. Willow
 Alamo II Bookstore (in front)
 The Galery (in front)
 South East Corner,
 University & College
 Normal Community High School, 303
 Kingsley
 Eisner's, East College Avenue (near
 sign)

New Age Bookstore, 101 Broadway Mall
 Co-op Tapes & Records, 311 S. Main
 Bowling and Billiards Center,

Cage, ISU Student Union
 Midstate Truck Plaza, Route 51 North
 Upper Cut, 1203 1/2 S. Main
 Dairy Queen, 1110 S Main

OUTTA TOWN

Galesburg: Under The Sun, 437 E.
 Main St.
 Peoria: That Other Place, 901 NE
 Adams
 Springfield: Spoon River Book Co-op,
 407 E. Adams
 Pontiac: Semmens Drug Store, 123
 Madison St.
 Urbana: Horizon Bookstore, 517 S.
 Goodwin

RECORD RACK

402 1/2 N. Main St.
 Bloomington, IL.
 828-3212

Happy Holidays

Hours:

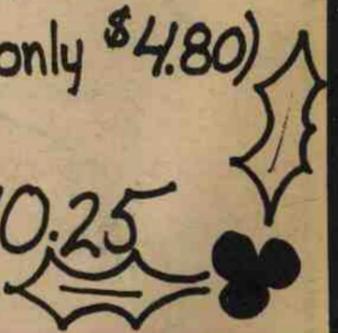
Mon - Fri: 10:00 → 5:30
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 (offer good thru Dec.)



An irresponsible political obituary

Sheriff won't run for re-election

A Gleefully Irresponsible Political Obituary for Our Favorite Target and the Only Person Not Allowed on the Post-Amerikan Staff, see page 2.

Sheriff John W. King hasn't publicly given his reasons for deciding not to run for re-election. The Post-Amerikan has learned, however, that King will relinquish the throne to accept a job as a personal aide to Idi Amin.

That should put to rest all those nasty rumors that King isn't running because he knew he couldn't win, no matter who his opponent would be, or that county Republican leaders had told him he's a disgrace to the party and they don't want him to be sheriff any more.



King's salary under Amin is reported to be \$69,000 a year. He has confided in acquaintances that the amount will be a cut-back from the \$200,000-plus he was making as Sheriff in salary and kickbacks. But he also told them he is willing to take the cut because he thinks his new work will be challenging.

The Daily Pantagraph, according to inside and almost reliable sources, sent Publisher Davis U. Merwin to try to persuade King that the newspaper relies on him for 18-29 percent of its news. With King gone, Merwin said, the Pantagraph will have to make a corresponding cut in the number of pages it publishes, and advertising revenues will be lost.

'You owe us some favors'

"You owe us some favors," the publisher told the sheriff. "We went out on a limb and endorsed you while you were under federal investigation. We've steadfastly refused to mention that there ever was an investigation any time we've written about you since."

"I'm grateful, don't get me wrong," the sheriff told the publisher. "But me and Idi see eye to eye, and besides there's not much left for me to do here."

Criminal world disappointed

The criminal underworld is also disappointed, according to an underworld criminal. "A lot of us are planning to look for greener pastures," he said. "With King sheriff, we knew there were never more than two cars patrolling the largest county in Illinois. You never had to worry that when you carried the tv and stuff to the car, there there'd be a deputy coming down the road."

"With a new sheriff, we're all worried that he'll send out three or even four cars and make the odds worsen. It don't look healthy."

A spokesperson for the deputies said, "We may have hated his guts and all that, but at least we

knew where we stood because he hated our guts, too. We could come to work every day and know that we wouldn't have to work unless we were on his sh-t list or unless some boozier ran his car into a telephone pole."

As of this writing, 12 of the 18 King relatives on the county payroll have taken leaves of absence and have chartered flights to South America. One who agreed to talk to the Post if we did not use her name said, "John hasn't been the same since we moved out of the old jail. He misses the black



McLean County Sheriff King

Post-Amerikan Contest: Can you find the pigs on this page??

box and the stand-up cell. He was complaining the other day that he hasn't gotten a single confession since we moved."

"He doesn't like the new jail, either. There aren't enough stairs for inmates to fall down. He doesn't like the idea of prisoners using real toilets instead of plastic bottles. There aren't any chandeliers which would look good in his home. And the county board has begun to watch his food budget, so he and his family can't eat as many steaks unless he buys them himself."

Jail painted psychedelic

"A couple of us saw the handwriting on the wall a couple of years ago when he said he was going to increase his budget to \$1 million and have the new jail painted psychedelic. Most of us didn't think

he could do either one, but a couple of us who've known him for years know he does what he wants."



The Post has also filched a memo from a worker at the jail to one of the deputies:

"He's taken me off the enemy list assignment and put me on a job making a new list of people he hasn't offended or screwed over yet. I've been at it a few days and so far I've come up with 69 names. 58 of them have just moved to the county and the rest are certified masochists. Do you know anyone I should put on the list? John said he wants at least a couple hundred because he still has a year to serve and he doesn't want to just twiddle his thumbs."



"He also wants me to use the county van to haul his enemy lists to his house, which we could do tonite, if you are free. He wants me to take the biggest boxes first, so I think we should try to take these: County Republicans, Democrats, the judiciary, state police, Normal police, Bloomington police, Illinois State University police, MEG, deputy sheriffs, the Illinois Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the social service



agencies, state's attorneys and assistants, defense lawyers, the county board, county officials, courthouse personnel, Civil Defense, school administrators, young people, old people, criminals, non-criminals, six boxes on the news media and seven on the Post-Amerikan.

"If we can get that much tonite, we can get the rest tomorrow night if you're up to it. He does live in the country, you know."

"Still friends, I hope."

"P.S. I finally got him to admit why he raises sheep. You were right all along."

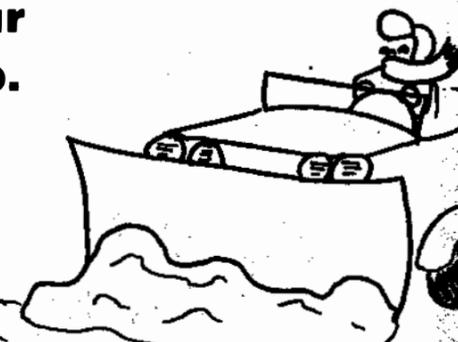
--Maurice LeBlanc

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Toys: Same old

Play is the way children explore roles and ways of reacting to the world. Toys are the tools or props they use to act out their fantasies and their perceptions of reality. With toys, children try on the roles and realities of adult life; this exploration sets the scene for future goals and dreams.

Toys have also long been a part of the socialization process; they are one way by which the System passes on to the next generation the attitudes and behaviors it wants to encourage.

With these thoughts in mind, as a person concerned about kids and the future, and as a generally paranoid trouble-maker, I went into several toy and department stores to check out the

situation. Just exactly what attitudes and behaviors are being passed along to kids these days? What values do their toys reflect?

Plastic future

In every toy store (or the toy department of a larger store), I was overwhelmed by the huge amounts of plastic. I saw very little wood, metal, paper, or cloth used in toy construction. Thus, on top of all the other strange ideas and messed-up values kids are learning, they are coming to know, trust, and live with plastic.

Plastic, when discarded, does not return to the earth. It sits and accumulates, but never decomposes.

Why are toy manufacturers pushing the plastic habit on kids? Plastic is easy and cheap for them to manufacture; they want to establish a life-long market. They are too short-sighted and profit-minded to stress ecological values to children. So, the mindless chain of destruction of the earth continues...plastic consumption is a hard habit to break.

If the world isn't buried under mountains of plastic, the toy manufacturers would have it destroyed by interplanetary warfare. Nearly every futuristic toy I saw was violent. They all imply that earth-dwellers will have to defend themselves from nasty, evil-minded aliens. What kind of socialization is this? The Star World Space Rifle, the Astro Zapper, and the Sears Sonic Space Laser all suggest to children that the future will be competitive and violent. Not only do these suggestions mold children's dreams and expectations of the future, they probably cause a good deal of anxiety as the space frontier is opened wider.

Boys and girls together

As I ventured out into the toy stores in this, the Christmas season of 1977, I honestly expected to see some changes. I hadn't looked at toys with much interest since I gave them up 10 or 12 years ago. I thought, the world has changed so much, kids' toys will undoubtedly reflect those changes.

Ha! What wishful thinking! Oh, the toys have changed, for sure. They're new and improved. They're shinier, more automatic, and more expensive. The appearance has changed, but the message remains the same. And the message is: boys and girls are still not equal.

This is obvious, the minute you walk into a store, from the way the toys are arranged. They are still divided into heavily traditional male and female sections, and ne'er the twain shall meet.

The toys in the "boy's section" of the stores included all the tool sets, vehicle toys, guns, sports equipment, and chemistry and geology sets.

In the "girl's section" I found the usual array of domestic toys, used successfully for generations to indoctrinate female children and make them accept a less desirable place in society. There were stoves and ovens, dishes, pots and pans, baby dolls, baby doll bottles, buggies and bassinets, sewing machines, and more doll houses and doll-house furniture than I'd ever seen in my life.

You don't need a weatherman to know which way the wind blows.

Even the toys displayed in one section of stores for both boys and girls convey questionable attitudes. The doctor and nurse kits put out by the Hasbro company are an excellent example. Both kits include the same things, but the packaging is very sexist, if subtly so. The pictures on the outside of both kits show a boy and a girl. However, the picture on the nurse's kit shows the girl listening to a doll's heartbeat, while a boy stands off to the side holding a thermometer. And on the doctor's kit it's just the opposite: the boy takes the active role while the girl stands passively to the side, thermometer in hand.

Another very sorry example of sexism in a seemingly egalitarian format is a play set from the Fisher-Price Adventure People series. The Mountain Climbers set includes two figures, a man and a woman. The male figure is

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Dana Clark from Chicago

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McDaniel Brothers

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Stagecoach Symphony

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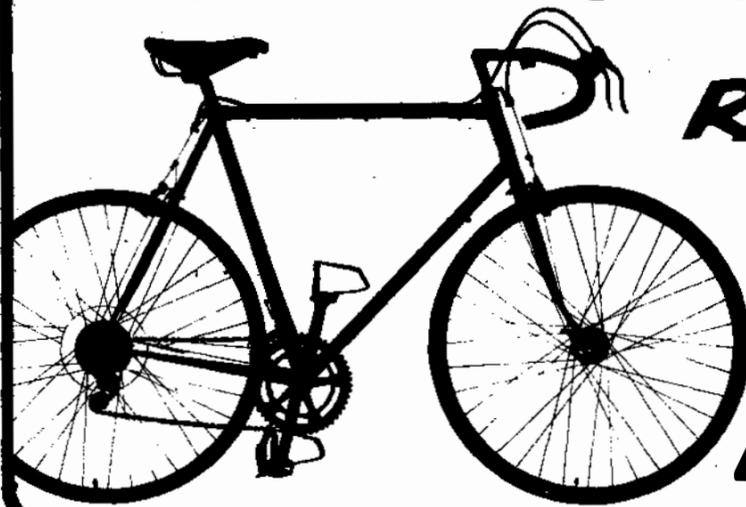
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dressed in long pants a long-sleeved shirt, a turtleneck sweater, and boots. The female figure is dressed in shorts, a short-sleeved, open-necked shirt, white knee-socks, and sneakers. Just like in real life, the woman is dressed to look attractive, and not to get roughed up. Maybe she stays by the campfire and cooks all day while he's off having fun...Or maybe they take separate vacations. They sure aren't dressed for the same climate.

Kenner toys had a crack at a good(if totally Hyped)thing when they introduced the bionic man and woman dolls. Unfortunately, they blew it from the word go. Steve Austin, the Six Million Dollar Man, is an action figure. Jaimie Sommers, the Bionic Woman is a fashion-figure. Even a super-powerful, active woman is reduced to a cultural stereotype. Is nothing sacred?

The Six Million Dollar Man has a whole line of exciting accessories. There's a Bionic Video Center, complete with a film cassette that runs both forward and backward. There's a mission vehicle, and a thrill set for doing stunts with that vehicle. There's even a backpack radio.

The Bionic Woman, on the other hand, comes complete with her "mission purse." This shoulder bag contains:



Comb, brush, mirror. Pretend cosmetics and cosmetic case. Bill-fold, picture of Oscar, pretend credit cards, Bionic Bucks. Map and map case. Code and code case." We can see where Kenner's priorities are.

The only accessory I saw for the Bionic Woman was a Bionic Beauty Boutique. I won't elaborate. The point is too depressingly clear.

Oh you beautiful doll

Many children's toys are not only made of plastic, they reflect plastic values as well. All of the television superstar and fashion dolls for girls are modelled on plastic, media-hype beauty. Cher, Farrah and the rest of Charlie's Angels, Barbie, and the Bionic Woman all rely on cosmetics, hair-styling, and expensive wardrobes to attain their "good" looks. With only tools like these with which to work out their realities, girls may easily develop warped and sexist ideas of what they are "supposed" to be.

The values being reinforced here are sexist behavior and consumer mentality. The impact this socialization could have on the future appears grim; the message "you are how you look and what you spend" is all too clear.

1977 seems to be a great year for passing on bourgeois values. Among the fashion-doll accessories I found: an all-year, glass-sided, A-frame vacation house, and Barbie's Olympic Ski Village. That's not to mention the huge wardrobes smacking of fur and satin. Or the beauty boutiques. Or the photo studios. Or the sports cars. Or the town houses. The Amerikan Dream is alive and sick in the hearts of children. It's not visions of sugar plums that dance in their heads at Christmas these days.

Every store I visited had a token black baby doll. But only one store had dolls of the (gasp!) male gender (other than action figures, of course). Yes, one store had, perched high on top of the shelves, where one can't even see it, let alone reach it, an "anatomically correct" male baby doll. That means it has a baby-doll-sized penis. I had to find a sales person to help me get it down in order to even see the price(Outrageous, but that's a whole other story).

A whole display of white female dolls were boxed and branded with the slogan "Made to be loved." Not a male among them. Take that for what it's worth.

The display of International (and I use the term loosely) dolls included Poland, France, Germany, and the U.S., which was represented by Paul Revere. I think that must be the only male revolutionary doll on the market. Bicentennial leftovers, no doubt. At any rate, all the international dolls were as white as Santa's beard. But they had a lot less character.

Mushy conclusion

If you're choosing gifts for kids this Christmas, I urge you to be very careful. Be as paranoid as I am. Think about the safety of the child. Think about the behavior the toy reinforces. Think about its socialization value. But most of all, think of the life and the world that you want that child to know. You are giving them the tools to shape them right now.

go to last column

This toy display poses the eternal question, "Which is more important, a husband or a really good suntan?"



A local store follows TV's lead and displays this toy which offers an "attractive" mix of sex and violence.

ALTERNATIVE BOOKSTORE

NON-PROFIT



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Community News

A Year of Small Changes

December 13 is Small Changes Bookstore's first birthday. So we're taking this chance to publicly reflect on our own changes.

Our stock is still small, but no longer microscopic. We opened with 77 new books and about 375 used books. We now have about 300 new books and 750 used books, records by about 12 feminist musicians on small labels, a small lending library, and carry about 10 progressive newspapers and magazines, both local and nonlocal.

Our goals and the way we work as a collective have not changed much in this first year. There were eight women in the original collective. Since then, we've had either five or six women in the collective. (Right now there are five of us, three of whom were in the original group.)

We like the advantages and benefits of working in a small group of women who share roughly the same goals.

With five or six people in a group rather than 10 or 20, it's much easier for everyone to get a chance to talk during meetings.

A small group of fairly like-minded women also lets us get to know each other's working styles better and faster, and it reduces conflicts and makes them easier to resolve.

We think working in a small group of people who are comfortable with each other also encourages everybody to spend some time talking about what's happening in their lives, and we like that.

And the smaller the group, the easier it is to work out more technical things like finding a time when everybody can meet each week. (We meet weekly, infrequently skipping meetings because of vacations, etc. We don't meet at all if one person can't make it, unless there's an urgent decision to be made.)

Our ideas about why we're working at Small Changes haven't changed much either. (See Post Vol. 5 #8.) We want to help effect radical changes in our society; we believe that progressive small groups can contribute to this; we like spending part of our time working in an all-women group; and we believe in a joyful struggle, one in which we have fun and develop caring, healthy relationships.

We're a little bit closer now to two of our financial goals: we hope someday to be able to pay salaries to the bookstore workers (us), and we would like someday to offer a 10% discount on all our stock. (We already price our records and songbooks much lower than is usual.) As our stock gradually increases, those financial goals grow gradually nearer to reality.

Part of the reason we so strongly want to start paying ourselves salaries has to do with keeping the collective decentralized--keeping information and skills shared as completely as possible. If we could pay salaries, all of us could put in as much time at the store as we would like. Right now, only one of us is lucky enough to have the time and money to be able to do that.

Small Changes still means a lot to us. We hope it's beginning to mean a lot to some of you.

PATH has toll-free phone

PATH, Personal Assistance Telephone Help, now has a toll free number, 1-800-322-5011, for those outside of Bloomington-Normal. This number will replace the current procedure of calling PATH collect. PATH will no longer accept collect calls, but the operator will have the new number.

This new service is paid for by a grant from the McLean County Public Health Department for \$2,000. This system will make PATH's

services more accessible and insures the anonymity of the caller through direct dialing. It is also an expansion of PATH's services into the area of comprehensive information and referrals. PATH will continue its role of telephone crisis response and problem solving.

For further information contact Shirley Koos at 452-8711.



New School Offers Alternative

Imagine a school for young kids that had no grades, where children are taught on an individual basis. Imagine, also, that this school was a big old house, comfortable enough that the kids could even go barefoot if they wished.

Well, at 320 E. Mulberry in Bloomington, there is such a place. "The New School" offers an alternative to public education for children aged four to nine.

"The New School" encourages things like independence, responsibility, sharing and respect of other persons and their property. The goals of the New School are to treat each child as a whole person (intellectually, emotionally and physically); to allow each child to develop at their own speed; and to prevent sex stereotyping.

I spent a day at the New School and spoke with Ann Breed, an instructor (with a degree in elementary education). It is a private school and a parents' cooperative. Tuition is \$90 per month. Twenty-nine children now attend the New School but it is licensed for thirty-two. A dream and goal of the New School folks is that some day they will be a complete elementary school. As it stands, upon completion at the New School, kids go to 4th grade in the public school system.

Ann told me that she had taught in public elementary school and was about ready to quit teaching altogether until she got involved with the New School. Now she loves her job and works hard for the kids.

One thing I found quite unusual, is that the kids actually like their school and enjoy learning there. It's pretty easy to understand since the house offers a very creative and relaxed environment. The kids even address their teachers by first names.

I think it would be really super if there were more folks concerned enough to get involved in an alternative education system such as this. If you have children or are contemplating kids, it's something to think about. Personally, I think it might be nice to have something like the New School for college students, too!

--Gertie



Guitar Special

Flattops:	List	
Gibson Gospel	699.00	500.00
Martin D41	1499.00	1199.00
Yamaha FG-110	132.95	99.50
Yamaha FG-340	204.95	175.00
Yamaha FG-345	227.95	190.00
(Classic)		
Yamaha G-225	113.95	89.50
Yamaha G-230	134.95	109.50
Yamaha G-235	154.95	129.50
Doredo 5950	199.50	135.00
Doredo 6027	89.50	59.50

105 Broadway Normal 452-6412

Co-op still organizing

No, we haven't blown off the organization of a food co-op. All your cards and letters have been read and filed in a special co-op folder. All six of them.

Everyone is on a mailing/phoning list, and we've put ourselves on hold. We're waiting and hoping to hear from more folks before we take any action.

Also, if any of you are high-energy organizers and are just itching to get organizing, let us know! We can stand the help!

And again, any of you out there who are into having a new food co-op in the Bloomington-Normal area can get your energy together with other people who feel the same way by writing to us: Julie and Jane 703 N. McLean Bloomington IL 61701

FBI's poison pen struck local SDS

Dirty tricks played on Bloomington-Normal Students for a Democratic Society in the late sixties have made the news lately. The tricksters were FBI agents, working in a counter intelligence program called Cointelpro. The FBI describes the program's purpose as to "expose, disrupt, and otherwise neutralize" the new left and its leaders. The tricks included getting two SDS members fired from Eureka Williams Company, preventing the hiring of another SDS member at Victory Hall, and writing a poison pen letter to a woman SDS member's parents.

In mid-November, the Pantagraph reported that the FBI "forced the 1969 firing of two Illinois State University student activists from the Eureka Company and blocked the hiring of a third at Victory Hall." Pantagraph reporter Kathy McKinney interviewed Bruce Joleaud, one of the SDS members fired from Eureka, who said that he suspected his firing was due to his political beliefs, although he was told it was due to "unsatisfactory work." Joleaud recently sent for his FBI file under the Freedom of Information Act (see the last Post, pp. 20-21), but he said that it didn't contain anything about the FBI hand in his firing at Eureka.

The Pantagraph's information about Cointelpro harassment of local SDSers came from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. That newspaper received 53,000 pages of formerly confidential FBI documents under the federal Freedom of Information Act. The Post-Dispatch asked for documents from the FBI's St. Louis and Springfield offices.

On Nov. 22, the Post-Dispatch printed another story about a local SDSer based on these documents. This story hasn't yet appeared in the local media.

FBI's Cointelpro project, in 1968, urged the FBI field offices "to remain alert for and to seek specific data depicting the depraved nature and the moral looseness of the New Left."

The Springfield office responded by faking a letter to an SDS woman's parents, saying that she was living with a married man and that this would lead to drug use, prostitution, and arrest. The letter, written on personal stationery and mailed from Normal, claimed to be from an anonymous mother whose daughter had gone the same route, and was finally, "legally committed for drug addiction."



The Springfield office said that the woman's father worked for a respectable firm that "is very strict concerning personnel reputations and relations." They bragged that their clever forged letter would make the father force the woman to drop out of school and withdraw from SDS, weakening the SDS ranks. (The woman had dropped out by 1970 but no one knows whether the FBI trick had anything to do with it.)

In closing, the Post-Dispatch story says, "there is no indication in any of the FBI documents that the girl was ever involved in illegal activities as a member of SDS." This statement emphasizes the fact that the seeming delusions of grandeur or

paranoia that caused New Left members to be so nervous about informers and infiltrators were not unrealistic at all. People were spied upon, and their lives were secretly tampered with, solely on the basis of their political beliefs.

The Post-Amerikan has found that the woman who was the victim of the FBI's poison pen is Cathy Krummel. A Post reporter contacted her father, Harvey Krummel, who received a letter from the FBI a year and a half ago, admitting that the 1969 letter was their forgery and that "your rights may have been violated." He said that the FBI's 1969 trick "sure as hell had an effect on my mental outlook and my well-being." Mr. Krummel didn't wish to tell the Post reporter where his daughter is today.

A Post reporter also contacted Bruce Joleaud. He said that his FBI file contained reports on different SDS meetings here and lists of names of those who attended. But the names were blanked out. It also reported Joleaud's participation in the Venceremos Brigade in Fall 1970, which went to Cuba to work and study.

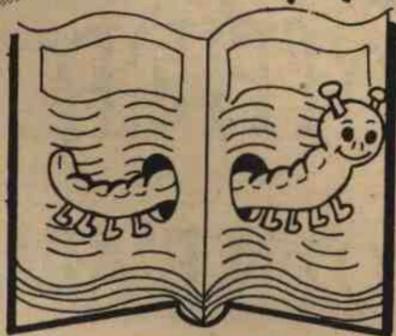
Joleaud says that he knows the FBI has more on him than they gave him in his 56-page file. For instance, the FBI contacted and questioned his parents three different times, and there was nothing in his file reporting these contacts. Also nothing about his firing at Eureka appeared in the file.

Joleaud also said that the Nov. 19 Pantagraph story about him is accurate, except that it says he's "no longer particularly active in political or ideological movements." Joleaud is still involved, although he's not as active as he once was.

--Phoebe Caulfield

THIS FALL, WHY NOT CATCH UP ON YOUR READING?

the Book Worm



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PRICES FOR
A LOT
OF GOOD
READING

MEG operations manual

A "Prescriptive Package" isn't what you'd think, although it does have to do with drugs. The one we got, from Washington, D.C., is an 88-page manual put out by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) telling how to organize and operate a multi-agency narcotics unit--what we call MEG.

MEG-type programs have sprung up at an alarming rate. 113 of them were created between 1969 and 1974, the manual says. The research team visited 12 units, including Illinois' Cook County and Quad Cities units, to put together the information and advice in the book.

The people who wrote and funded the manual obviously believe in narcing. Other beliefs, obvious and subtle, come through in the manual, and these are the ones that are especially informative or amusing to those of us for whom the manual was not written.

Reading this booklet, I realized that I probably felt the way its authors would feel when reading the Post-Amerikan. It's like getting a free glimpse of the enemy's bunker.

How you can identify one

The most useful items for some of you are the clues about how you can identify a narcotics agent who's working undercover. This manual is full of advice about how the narcs should act and equip themselves.

First, beware of people who cash their paychecks at taverns. The MEG manual suggests that agents who are working under fictitious names cash their checks at various taverns around town "to get known by his (sic) alias." (The manual assumes that the narc will be male--it does have a section about the usefulness of female

agents, but the rest of it is written as though the agent is male.)

This clever tavern trick is probably based on the assumption that if people use illicit drugs, they probably do legal ones too. The manual never discusses alcohol abuse.

If you have a chance to get in a suspected agent's car, you can look for several clues there. Look in the glove compartment for a concealed radio. Look for a microphone hidden under the sun visor. A narc making



undercover buys almost always has an evidence box in the trunk of the car--if you suspect you're about to get busted, insist on checking out the buyer's trunk. If he doesn't let you, start worrying.

If MEG units follow the manual's suggestions, a narc is likely to pay for gas with an unsigned credit card. The bill is listed as belonging to the whole narcotics unit, and any of the agents can sign for gas--that's why the card doesn't have a signature on it.

The manual lists the need for "flexible handcuffs, flashlights, and sledgehammers" as "self-evident" but the narc would probably hide the handcuffs. Check your suspect's car and person for these items, too: Binoculars ("One piece of equipment that units cannot do without")--the manual suggests that each agent should be issued a pair. Hardhats and utility belts--"for use during surveillance operations where agents must be placed out in the open

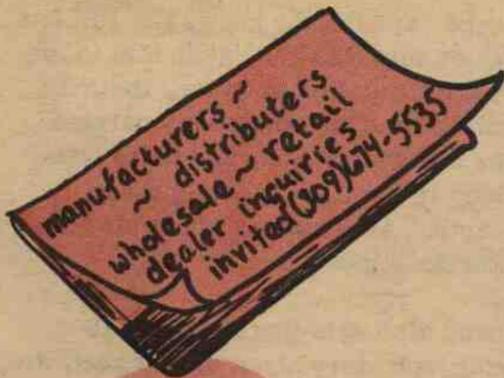
or where they must enter a building without arousing suspicion." And the real winner, high-watt lightbulbs--for searching hippies' houses that are lit with dim or colored bulbs.

If your suspected narc's car is free of concealed radios, hardhats, light bulbs, and sledgehammers, and besides that, it has out-of-state license plates, you may think you're safe. You're not. The MEG manual says that some states will send license plates to MEG units in other states. One unit "received plates from approximately 20 states."

The manual also notes that units can have their undercover cars' licenses listed as "not yet in file" with the state motor vehicle bureau, so curious callers can't call in to find out who the license was issued to. The manual suggests that the MEG unit get a deal where the state motor vehicle people find out the name of any citizen who requests a license number check on a narcmobile--the manual doesn't suggest how the MEG unit should then use that name, but we guess that they suspect that person of drug use.

If your suspect is over 40 and dresses in a business suit or regular work clothes, chances are it's not a narc. These people are very hungup on looking like grubby young hippies, even though they claim to be looking for big dealers, who probably look like off-duty police men. The manual's statistics show that people in the 18-21 age group were the most frequently arrested, and people 22-30 were the next most arrested. This is not necessarily because dope dealers are usually between those ages, but perhaps because the narcs, as suggested in this manual try to dress talk, and associate with people of these ages.

The manual never suggests that the



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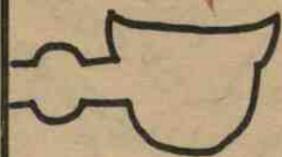
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JAY'S THINGS

THAT OTHER PLACE
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PEORIA, ILL.



reveals narcs' thinking

narc wear a suit and join the Elks or the country club to pick up on possible organized crime connections. It doesn't suggest checking out doctors and shrinks who may be pushing prescriptions. The same consciousness might be what causes so many of the units to find themselves making so many marijuana busts and so few heroin busts.

How they identify you

The narc experts' idea of a drug "pusher" (they always use that word, even when they're talking about marijuana sales between peers) is very revealing. The stereotype of a drug user in a town like ours is different from the shipment dealer in Tucson. The manual says that at the Tucson airport, narcs watch for "a young, modish-looking male, with heavy, expensive luggage, who arrives at the last possible moment before plane departure and pays cash for his ticket." The manual says that this appearance used to be considered enough probable cause to search the young man's suitcase, but notes that recent court rulings have now prohibited that.

In a smaller city, like ours, the following words probably apply: "The criminals involved in illicit narcotic activity in a given area generally are the same people year after year. An agent gets to know who these pushers and users are and can put that knowledge to good use." This means that informal, gossip-type rumors about your or people in your family being dopers can put you under suspicion and surveillance; it also means that youthful busts can bring the narc's attention to you for a long time, even if you decide not to do dope any more.

Gossip can be a source for the address file that the manual suggests drug units keep up: "An address file is made up of addresses that have been explicitly mentioned in reports or are known informally to be locations of narcotic activity. . . police officers, informants, or citizens will report locations of suspected drug trafficking but will provide no names of suspects." This means that if someone has a grudge against you, or if your neighbors are paranoid, you can end up with a narc parked outside with its indispensable binoculars trained on your front door.

While claiming that the majority of units do not have time to investigate street-level pushers, the manual still presents the narc's life as a series of association with street people. At one point, the manual warns that narcs' wives may be distressed by the slovenly dress and talk that their narc husbands will pick up on the job. And they say the wife won't like how "he must become adept at being devious."

The government manual says "agents generally associate with pushers, users, prostitutes, pimps, and other people related with illicit narcotic activity. Constant exposure to such persons harms an agent by influencing him to believe that all people are as unscrupulous." Hard to believe that in reality they're talking about 19-year-old marijuana dealers! And anyway, almost any companion has more scruples than a narc.

The manual does admit that going after small-time dealers is a common narc activity--when it's because of political pressure. "To a local chief, a youth selling marijuana cigarettes at a local high school is a very real problem, as he undoubtedly receives pressure from the community in these cases. In a situation like this, the MEG director usually should pursue the case." In other words, to preserve good political relationships, the narcs might bust kids and make a local police chief heroic.

Other revealing tidbits

Here are some other juicy excerpts from the MEG manual that we think reveal MEG mentality:

--"Occasionally, a unit will have a confrontation with a civil libertarian group over an arrest or raid that the unit has conducted. Under our system of justice and redress, this type of confrontation is impossible to avoid . . . To minimize potential confrontations with civil libertarian groups, unit personnel should operate strictly within the legal bounds that have been set." This is a version of the "don't break the law because you might get caught" reasoning that law 'n' order freaks claim to find so odious.



ABOVE: This man may be an undercover MEG agent, if the Peoria-based narc agency follows the surveillance tips offered in the government manual for MEG units.

--"A paper shredder should be included among office equipment." Our MEG bought three!

--The government prescriptive manual shows that MEG does not merely make cases against dealers and leave questions about guilt and degree of punishment to the proper authorities. Instead, agents decide who MEG thinks should go to the pen, and then they adjust the intensity of their investigation to the level they think is necessary to get a prison sentence instead of probation. Here's the quote:

"In rural settings a unit can make three small buys (with little investment), . . . and generally get a court conviction. A conviction for sales, even small ones, may get the dealer a five or ten year sentence in rural areas. A similar case involving \$20 or \$25 sums would be reduced to simple

This story continues on the next page. Why don't you?

Local MEG plays loose with rules

The Peoria-based MEG unit does follow some recommendations outlined in the government manual for MEG units, which is reviewed in detail in the adjourning article.

The manual says informers--before being allowed to work for a MEG unit--should first sign a sworn statement that they won't use certain unethical or illegal tactics.

Court records of McLean County case 76 of 348--a MEG drug delivery case-- show that the Peoria-based undercover unit uses literally, word for word, the same form the government manual recommends that "special employees" sign.

The form, signed by MEG Confidential Source #112, Ray Neumann, appears in the court file.

The form is a page-long statement of the informer's promise not to engage in drug dealing, entrapment, searches, or any "illegal or improper conduct" at all while working for MEG.

The statement, which in the government manual includes blanks for the informer's signature, a witness's signature, and date and place of signing, is an obvious attempt to provide "proof" that MEG warned the informer to be "good" before letting the informer do any undercover work.

If the informer gets in trouble, or causes some sort of public scandal from outrageous tactics (our MEG is used to that), MEG need only pull out the signed statement to show investigating agencies and news media that MEG agents told the informer to conduct themselves properly, and that the outrageous

behavior is the informer's responsibility, not MEG's.

MEG Director Jerry LaGrow must have been referring to these statements informers must sign when he told the Peoria Journal

Conduct of Confidential Informant

I, _____, the undersigned understand that while I am cooperating with and assisting the _____ unit, I am forbidden to do any of the following:

- Sell or deliver any controlled substance, dangerous drug, marijuana, or any substance purported to be same, to any one.
- Never sell or deliver or cause to be sold or delivered any controlled substance, dangerous drug, marijuana, or any substance purported to be same, to any person who would then in turn sell or deliver said controlled substance, dangerous drug, marijuana, or any substance purported to be same, to any member of the unit or any other person.
- Never use my sex, sexuality, or sexual activity to induce or persuade any individual to sell or deliver a controlled substance, dangerous drug, marijuana, or any other substance purported to be same to any member of the unit.
- I further understand that I may never search any suspect, person, house, papers, or personal effects.
- I may never become involved in any activities that would constitute entrapment.
- I further understand that I may not engage in any illegal or improper conduct so long as I am working with the _____ unit.
- Further, I understand that any violations arising from my actions in violation of the above circumstances will result in an investigation of matters and if the charges are substantiated, appropriate action (including the possibility of criminal prosecution) will be taken.
- I am agreeing to cooperate with the _____ unit of my own free will and accord, and not as a result of any intimidation or threats.

In agreeing to work with the _____ unit, I understand that no unit agent may make any explicit or implicit promises or predictions regarding the likely disposition of any criminal proceedings that are pending against me, but that unit agents will make their best efforts to arrange a meeting with prosecutorial authorities at which time such matters can be discussed.

SIGNED: _____

WITNESSES: _____
 TIME: _____
 DATE: _____
 PLACE: _____

ABOVE: The form MEG units are advised to make informers sign is reproduced from the govt. manual. The Peoria-based MEG uses a form with identical wording.

Star two years ago (10/15/75) that informers must "swear not to use trickery, deceit, or other unethical means." At the time he talked to the Peoria paper, LaGrow was defending his organization and his agents' and informers' conduct, because the American Civil Liberties Union had just demanded an investigation into eight separate allegations of MEG misconduct, some of which included reports of outright illegal tactics by MEG employees.

So how seriously does MEG take the policy of making new "special employees" sign the these statements before working for MEG?

Not very seriously.

Special employee Ray Neumann didn't sign his sworn statement until after he had completed his MEG assignment, according to the records in the court file.

Working for MEG, Neumann bought \$30 worth of PCP at 7:45 on May 25, 1976, according to MEG Agent Dean Bacon's report. Dean Bacon also witnessed Neumann's signing the sworn statement, and Bacon noted that Neumann signed it at 8:00--fifteen minutes after he made the buy.

Bacon didn't even take the signed statement seriously enough to bother falsifying the time.

In the same Peoria Journal Star story mentioned earlier, MEG Director LaGrow is also quoted saying, "MEG never prosecutes a case in which an informant has made a buy."

But MEG prosecuted the case in which informer Ray Neumann made the buy.

MEG Manual

(Continued from preceding page.)

possession in a major metropolitan city. Therefore city agents have to increase the size of the buy." True enough, the Peoria-based MEG makes lots of \$20 buys, and until very recently, McLean County defendants were routinely getting 1-3 for even the smallest sales. The Cook County MEG unit--now abolished by Governor Thompson--usually made buys over \$100.

--"In the most ideal situation, the local college will be able to contribute manpower (sic) and funds, while at minimum it may only be able to give cooperation and moral support to the unit. . . . Because of their attempts to be responsive to students, college administrators are usually very sensitive to law enforcement efforts, especially covert operations, which are made on campus." Southern Illinois University contributed two security kops to the MEG down there, Illinois State University students prevented their school from contributing kops through a petition and a huge anti-MEG rally when MEG asked for ISU cooperation in 1975.

--The book suggests hiring civilian agents, not only because they won't be recognized as police officers, but because they don't have to be paid as much and don't get fringe benefits, and they can be discharged or moved to another agency and do not "lose any seniority or fringe benefits"--because they never had any.

--In the section on "Unit Publicity," the manual says, "if reporting is not objective, adverse publicity may result." But as the Post-Amerikan has shown, full and factual reporting can also result in adverse publicity for narcs.

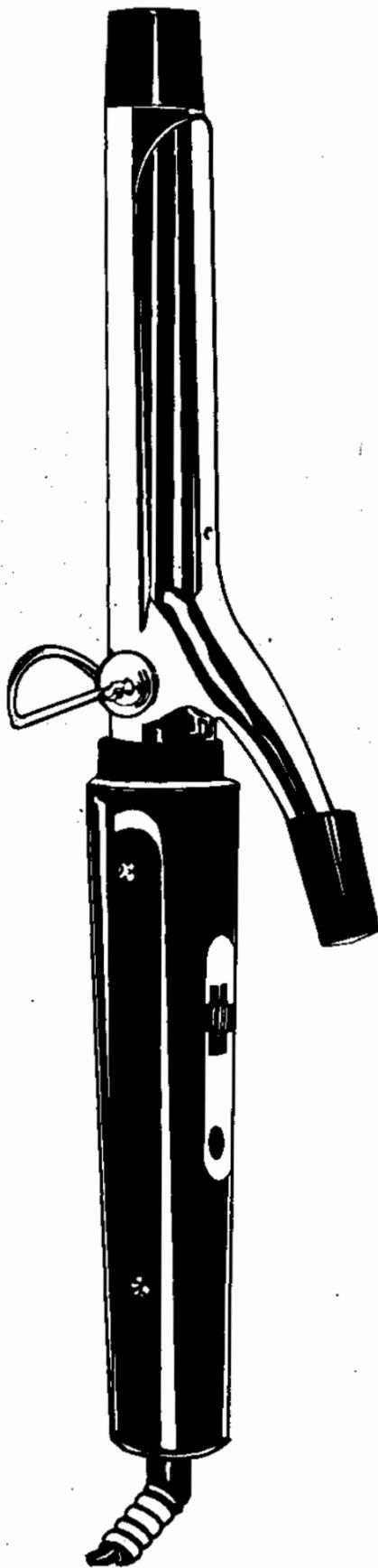
--Georgia Metesky

Post-Amerikan 10

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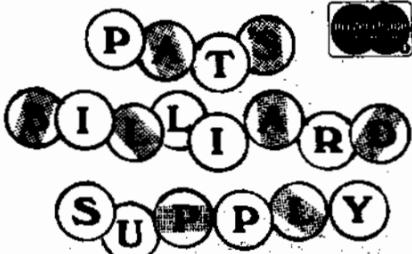


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Illinois Political Action Council

Citizens Take On Power



The fight against political advertising by utilities and a victory over money-hungry Commonwealth Edison were among the reports at the Illinois Political Action Council (IPAC) Delegates Assembly Nov. 19.

The meeting at Illinois State University drew about 80 people from all over the state. Such meetings help IPAC members share information and resources. IPAC also unites local citizens' groups into a statewide organization with significant lobbying power.

IPAC is best-known for its support of Lifeline, a program that would change the way electric utilities charge their customers. Lifeline means that families and individuals would pay less for the electricity they need, and business and industry would pay more. Now, business and industry only pay half the rate that residential consumers pay.

A massive campaign by the electric utilities defeated Lifeline in the Illinois legislature last spring. IPAC's citizen groups didn't give up, though. They're complaining to the Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) about "certain lobbying and political advertising practices of the Illinois electric utilities." In short, they don't like the way that electricity consumers end up paying for the utility companies' ads and lawyers and public relations gimmicks.

For example, Central Illinois Public Service Company (CIPS—a privately owned utility company) and Illinois Power Company (IPC) both used their customer mailing lists to send out propaganda letters against Lifeline. One southern Illinois

public action group is now asking the Illinois Commerce Commission to "determine the full amount spent by CIPS on its March 7th letter to residential customers regarding Lifeline," and demanding "that the cost be returned to residential customers through a rebate."

The same group, Southern Counties Action Movement (SCAM), convinced the Illinois Commerce Commission that Commonwealth Edison didn't need another huge rate hike this fall. Com Ed only got half the rate increase they asked for. Com Ed got 80%-90% of what they requested for the past seven years. The president of Com Ed said, "We are extremely disappointed." SCAM organized letter-writing, petition drives, and numerous demonstrations of citizen opposition to the hike--actions which were obviously effective.

IPAC is also into neighborhood preservation. They are researching and gathering evidence about "practices of mortgage bankers that systematically destroy neighborhoods." IPAC prepares and supports legislation to regulate bankers' practices and encourages programs that restore old neighborhoods rather than tearing the houses down. Restoration was very successful in Kankakee: one delegate reported that within 8 months, there will be no abandoned houses in Kankakee. (Abandonment is followed by decay which usually results in the buildings being bulldozed and the neighborhood destroyed.)

In Peoria, a public action group was pleased that urban renewal had planned low and middle-income housing--until construction began. Two-story apartment buildings were built on plywood foundations; shoddy materials and careless construction

were plain to see; Peoria citizens' groups held meetings, protests, and guided tours of "Stick City." Finally the Peoria City Council halted construction until the problems are corrected, and citizens feel that a solution is in sight.

IPAC also sees the state tax structure working against the ordinary citizen and for industry. Industrial and commercial property, IPAC says, is far under-assessed, and citizens' groups request a tripling of the state's appraisal staff to reassess many "big industries who wind up setting their own assessment." Thus, they don't pay their fair share of taxes to counties and school districts, which provide public services.

IPAC supports a tax reform bill that would stop the tax increases that hit homeowners every time they improve their homes. The reform would let you spend up to \$7,500, within 10 years, to maintain your home with no assessment increase. This tax reform fits in with IPAC's belief in maintaining and rehabilitating existing homes rather than letting them get run down, bulldozing them, and building shoddy high-rise anthills.

If you're interested in getting IPAC's newsletter or becoming involved in one of their affiliated citizens' groups, their address is:

Illinois Public Action Council
59 East Van Buren St.
Chicago, Ill. 60605
(312) 427-6262

--Phoebe Caulfield

Thanx to Public Action News, Vol. 2 No. 2, Nov. 1977, for the quoted material in this article.

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BHS cracks down

The Bloomington schools are cracking down on students caught with marijuana, controlled substances, and alcohol.

As the Post goes to press, the school board has held six separate expulsion hearings. All but one of the students were kicked out of school, either for the semester or the entire school year. A seventh hearing will be completed by the time the Post-Amerikan is printed.

The expulsions, and a three-part Pantagraph series on the subject, have stirred public discussion about drugs in the schools.

But the Pantagraph series didn't cover the viewpoint of the students who got caught, nor did the paper talk to any students who had been searched by administrators, but not busted.

The Post-Amerikan talked with eight BHS students, including two of the expelled students. Three of the students interviewed had been searched, and the searches showed they had no illegal substances. The students reported a total of nine unmerited searches--

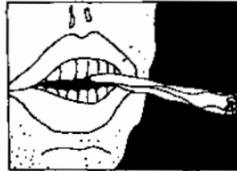
including one strip search--where the students searched were innocent of any crime.

The Post-Amerikan also talked with three school board members, three BHS administrators, and two police officers who handle students caught with illegal drugs.

High-er education

Students who talked with the Post-Amerikan generally feel the school's crack-down isn't right, and that the penalties are too harsh for the offense.

The students felt that a good percentage, ranging from half to almost all, of the BHS student body has smoked pot.



Betty (not her real name) was expelled in October. She's 15 now, and has been smoking grass since she was 12. Betty says she was getting high almost every day at school, and really didn't see anything wrong with it.

Betty said that her classes are often just a drag, but not as bad when she's high.

In early November, BHS Student Council representatives appeared in every classroom and read a warning about drug use. Speaking of the reasons for the drug crackdown, the student council sheet said in part, "It's proven that humans' learning comprehension is impaired, thus resulting in bizarre things happening."

Betty doesn't agree that getting high hurt her classroom attention. She was getting A's and B's in all her classes before she was kicked out. She was taking 6 full credits, without a study hall, and was planning to graduate early.

Now attending the District 87 alternative school at Sunnyside, Betty will finish the semester without losing any of her six credits. The alternative school meets for only two hours a day. (School authorities won't often admit that students can learn in two hours a day what usually supposedly takes six hours.)

No drugs found

BHS student says she was strip-searched

A 15-year-old BHS student told the Post-Amerikan that she was strip-searched at school to see if she had any marijuana. Audrey (not her real name) said Judith Vance, BHS Dean of Girls, ordered her to take off her clothes. The strip search occurred a day after Judith Vance made Audrey empty her pockets because she had been suspected her of marijuana possession. Audrey told the Post-Amerikan:

First thing, the searches showed she had nothing illegal in her possession.

There were six witnesses to Audrey's strip search, but her story is partly confirmed by Shannon Williams, who was also searched the same day.

Shannon says she, Audrey, and three other women students were in a suspension hall. The teacher allowed them all to go to the bathroom, where they all smoked cigarettes.

BHS allows students to smoke outside, in areas called smoking rings. But students in suspension hall lose their smoking ring privileges. That's why the students lit up in the bathroom.

Both Audrey and Shannon maintain that no one would smoke pot in the bathroom, because it's too risky. They feel that the teacher just didn't know what marijuana smelled like. After returning to suspension hall, the five young women were called out to the office.

Some of the women were taken to Miss Vance's office, none to Hollinsworth's.

Shannon was taken to Vance's office, where the young women received what Shannon called "a long lecture" about smoking.

Since Shannon wasn't even caught smoking her cigarette, she asked to leave.

According to Shannon, Vance replied that the teacher also smelled pot in the john, and Shannon should empty her pockets.

Since she knew she had nothing on her, Shannon emptied her pockets. Vance then let Shannon leave, but she hung outside the office anyway, waiting for the others.

Shannon and Audrey report that the other women were also searched, and one of them did have some marijuana.

"But she just had it on her," Audrey said. "We weren't smoking it in the john."

When Audrey emptied her pockets, she didn't have anything. But Judy Vance took Audrey to another room and told her to take off her clothes.

Shannon, who was waiting outside in the hall, remembers the Dean of Girls taking Audrey to another room.

About ten minutes later, Shannon said, Audrey came out of the room.

"Man, she made me strip," Shannon remembers Audrey complaining. "I don't think she was lying," Shannon told the Post-Amerikan. "Because I was there right when she came out, and she was really mad."

Audrey confirms spending about ten minutes in the room alone with Judith Vance. "I just kept arguing with her and cussing her out," Audrey said.

When Vance first told her to take off her clothes, Audrey says she refused. "I told her she didn't have any right to tell me to do that," Audrey told the Post-Amerikan.

But Vance kept insisting, and eventually Audrey complied.



Audrey says Vance made her take off her shoes, socks, pants and shirt--all but her underwear. Vance went through Audrey's pants, looking for marijuana on the inside of the pants legs. After that, Audrey said, Vance said she could put the clothes back on.

Vance did not apologize for the strip search, Audrey said.

When Vance first took Audrey to be strip-searched, she reportedly said, "You thought this was so funny yesterday, let's see you laugh today."

According to Audrey, Vance was referring to another search the day before. Vance had found Audrey having a cigarette in the smoking ring, and claimed that Audrey was skipping class. Audrey said it was her lunch period, and that she was permitted to go to the smoking ring. Vance had Audrey come to the office.

In the office, Vance told Audrey to take off her coat. When Audrey asked what was going on, she

quotes Vance saying, "Well you've heard about the kids getting busted, haven't you?" When Audrey said yes, Vance replied, "Well, wouldn't you say that's what's happening now?"

Audrey says Vance accused her of smoking pot--not cigarettes--in the smoking ring. But after a search of Audrey's pockets (she didn't have a purse), Vance let her go.

"What I don't get," Audrey told the Post-Amerikan, "is that I don't think she's ever made anybody else take off their clothes."

A Post-Amerikan reporter asked several school authorities about a strip search.

Principal Robert Krysal, who agreed to answer only a few questions posed by the Post-Amerikan, said definitely that he would not condone asking a student to remove clothes for a search.

Dean of students Stan Hollinsworth said he had not conducted any strip searches. When asked if any strip searches had been conducted, he said "I'm not going to answer that." (See beginning story.)

When asked if she'd ever asked a student to take off her clothes, Judith Vance said "I wouldn't even begin to retrace what we do with any of the students in these independent cases. That's not for public information. We have to protect the rights of our students."

BHS police counselor John Colclasure said he would be surprised to find out about a demand that a student take off clothes. "I would have to have very very substantial information to do that as a policeman outside the school."

Colclasure said he wouldn't be familiar with Audrey's search, because he is only told of the students who actually possess an illegal substance. Colclasure says he is not present when administrators search students, and is only called in after the search turns up something.

"I would hope that before a strip search was conducted, that there was a pretty high percentage guess that the kid had something," School Board member Jack Ingold told the Post-Amerikan.

Board member Jack Kipler said, "I guess the administration has that prerogative." After hearing the details of Audrey's ordeal, Kipler said, "From what you tell me, the student's reputation was upheld and she was cleared of suspicion. The student should be glad she's cleared herself."

"I trust the administrators' integrity," Kipler concluded.

on high-er education

When Betty got caught at BHS, the Pantagraph reported that "an administrator said he saw the girl pass a controlled substance to another student." Betty says this is not true at all.

Betty explained that while standing in the smoking ring before school one day, a male student repaid her for a loan of lunch money. Dean of Students Stanley Holzauer saw the young man give Betty the \$5, and decided that he'd seen a drug transaction.

Holzauer called the two students into the office. He searched the young man, and found no drugs of any kind. According to Betty, Holzauer then claimed that the young man must have been selling drugs to Betty. But the student had no money on him at all. He went on to class, without even an apology from Holzauer, Betty said.

When Betty was searched, administrators found over a hundred hits of white cross (amphetamine) in her purse. Betty admits possessing the drugs, but says she hadn't given any to the young man in the smoking ring.

Holzauer admitted to a Post reporter that his search did not show that a drug sale had taken place. Holzauer said he has no proof, but thinks the young man must have bought one of the pills, and then taken it before the search. But Betty insists she didn't give or sell him any white cross.

"I'm not ruined," she said

School Board member Jack Ingold told the Post-Amerikan that he believed that students were warned of their rights and the consequences of emptying their pockets or purses. Neither Betty nor any of the other students searched remember any such warning given to her.

Betty remembers Holzauer saying that if she didn't empty her purse, it would be emptied for her.

When asked how the administrators treated her, Betty said Holzauer was "a bastard." "He said they were all there to help, and that he was my friend, and that Colclasure was my friend," Betty told the Post-Amerikan. The principal and the Dean of Girls also claimed to be Betty's "friends." "But they weren't my friends," Betty pointed out, "They were trying to bust me."

When I told Betty that BHS principal Bryant was quoted in the Pantagraph saying that the new crackdown was "to help the student, to keep a student from ruining his life," she said she didn't believe him.

None of the students felt that pot-smoking was going to ruin their lives.

While some administrators, school board members, and other officials quoted in the Pantagraph series felt that kids caught with dope need some sort of counseling, the kids all disagree.

"You mean cause I smoke dope I need help? God no!" one student replied.

"Most of the kids I know, they don't have to have it, but if it's there, why not?" Betty asked. "No one I know is addicted to it, and we don't need it to have a good time, but it's fun."

"I smoke dope because I like the feeling--it's a good enough reason for me," another student who is still in school told the Post.

Dean of Girls Judith Vance told the Post that if a student was involved with drugs, "then I think they need some kind of drug rehab, yes."



Marvin Thomas, Bloomington Police Youth Officer, agrees with the school board's expulsion because "drugs and education don't mix." Thomas said that if the kids want to get high, "then they should be getting high off those books."

Slippery alternatives

But the kids think school is a drag. Carolyn--another expelled student--said her attitude about school wouldn't change even if she couldn't get high.

A 14-year-old freshman, Carolyn (not her real name) was caught red-handed with a half-smoked joint in the smoking ring. A Post reporter talked with both

Carolyn and her mother, who is pretty upset that her daughter was expelled without getting admitted to any alternative school.

Pantagraph reports of expulsion hearings leave the impression--a mistaken one--that all expelled students get some form of alternative education until they are readmitted.

The District 87 alternative schools at Sunnyside and Western Avenue Community Center will admit only students who have some kind of diagnosed "learning disability." Whatever school administrators mean when they use that label, Carolyn didn't fit it. Carolyn's mother met with school authorities several times, trying to get her daughter in some school program, without success. U-High, NCHS, Central Catholic and Calvary Baptist all said they didn't want to accept any students in mid-semester.

Even some school board members, who vote to expel the kids, are apparently unaware that the students may not get an alternative program. Jack Ingold said he "would be distressed" to learn that Carolyn didn't get into an alternative school. Board member David Brownell said he'd be bothered about a student not getting in an alternative school. "I'd be surprised to learn it, too," he added.

Carolyn dislikes school more than Betty does, and admits skipping a lot. But she said she was going to try and hang in there until she graduated. Now that she will lose a full semester's credit, Carolyn isn't so sure about staying. She feels more like dropping out when she turns 16.

Although Carolyn feels that she was punished far too harshly just for smoking a joint (something she did almost every day), she is not bitter towards Holzauer and Vance, who she said treated her all right.

Criminal charges?

Some of the students caught at BHS are also charged with criminal violations, and turned over to juvenile court services. Some of the students are

This story continues on the next page. Why don't you?

Student Council backs drug crackdown

Besides putting into action what one dean called a new program of "surveillance," administrators have tried to get the word out to parents and students that there is, indeed, a crackdown on students caught with illegal substances. Board member Eva Jones wrote to all District 87 parents, and Principal Robert Bryant talked with the Bloomington High School student council.

In early November, representatives from the student council read a message to every first-hour class at BHS. The Post-Amerikan has obtained a copy of the council's message.

First, the council explained the procedures set into motion when a student is caught--suspension, followed by a hearing before the school board. The message continued with an "explanation" for the crackdown.

"We're BHS cracking down so hard on drugs. First off, drugs have been proven to be harmful to the human body. Second, drugs are illegal, and third, what kind of a school would we have if students are under the influence of drugs? It's proven that humans' learning comprehension is impaired, and that's why we're cracking down."

years of a student are some of the most difficult times of his life. Those who are the happiest and best adjusted are those who learn to cope with their problems, to meet them head on and being "freaked out" only adds problems to this situation.

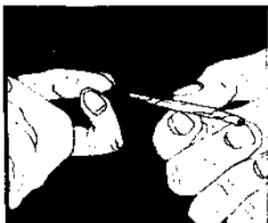
Students talking to the Post-Amerikan reported the student council's justification for the BHS drug crackdown.

First, the message never mentioned alcohol, which administrators usually pretend is included in--and the primary reason for--the new crackdown.

Three students objected to the student council's contention that learning is impaired when students are high.

Two others resented the implication that "bizarre things happen" when students are stoned. "Nobody's ever freaked out at school," a student told the Post, "and the kids getting high just haven't been lowly."

Students talking to the Post also resented the implication that they are unhappy, bored, and escaping from life simply because they smoke here. And the blanket statement that "drugs have been proven harmful to the human body" is also objectionable.



Attention BHS & BJHS students!

If school officials have searched or caught you or any of your friends with marijuana or other illegal substances, we would like to find out what happened. Call us up at 828-7232 or 828-6885.

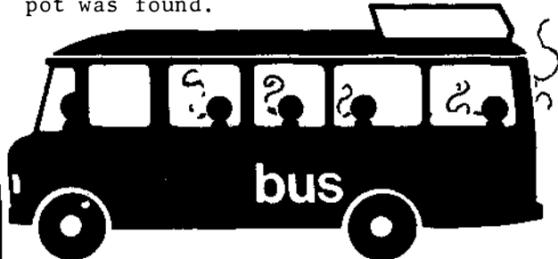
BHS cracks down



disciplined only in school hearings, with no police involvement.

BHS police counselor John Colclasure decides whether to file charges or not. He admits he makes the decision personally, and says that the quantity of drugs found, the quality of the evidence, and the student's attitude are all factors he considers.

Students have been expelled in drug cases that would never stand up in court. The first expulsion this school year--from the junior high, not the high school--involved a young man who was never caught with anything; he simply had the misfortune to admit that he had once smoked pot on school grounds. On two other occasions, students caught with pot were expelled, but Colclasure didn't file charges--at least once, the Pantagraph said, because not enough pot was found.



Carolyn, too, was caught with only a small quantity of pot, but Colclasure did file charges against her--for possession of less than 2.5 grams of marijuana. According to Carolyn, Colclasure gave two reasons for charging her. First, he cited the fact that a police officer caught her red-handed, instead of a teacher. Second, Carolyn said, Colclasure told her "the higher-ups" were pressuring the police to file the school cases as criminal charges.

Colclasure told the Post-Amerikan that the new crackdown on drugs stems from community pressure after a Central Catholic student died last year from drinking too much and lying outdoors in the cold all night.

That concern about drug-taking in general shows in a letter that school board member Eva Jones sent to all District 87 parents. While repeating the rules and laws against drugs, Jones said the board's primary concern was students' health.

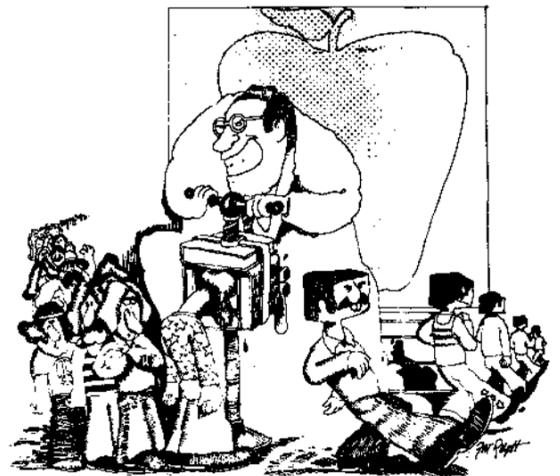
"If removing someone from the student body can stop some of the kids from getting involved with drugs, then the expulsions have helped," board member David Brownell told the Post-Amerikan.

Students are unanimous in pointing out, however, that no school enforcement policy is going to affect students' overall use of pot, chemicals, and alcohol. Students admit to being more careful on school grounds--some say they are getting high at school only two or three times a week instead of every day--but the administration's crackdown doesn't reach them off campus.

One student who hasn't been caught said, "I'd rather be busted by the cops than thrown out of school--I could deal with that, but not with getting kicked out."

Elite sorority thrives

Most school board members and administrators told the Post-Amerikan that their crackdown's motive is simply to enforce the school rules. They don't want to get into a discussion of marijuana's pros or



An interview with Stan Holzauer

As Dean of Students at Bloomington High School, Stanley Holzauer is primarily responsible for the day-to-day operation of the school's new crackdown on students possessing illegal substances.

Most of the searches of students' pockets, purses, or lockers are conducted by either Holzauer or his subordinate, Judith Vance, who is the school's Dean of Girls.

I called Holzauer to ask him about the reasons for, the nature of, and the procedures and guidelines followed in the school's anti-drug enforcement campaign.

Holzauer agreed that asking a student to empty pockets or purse is a search.

When asked what grounds for suspicion administrators needed before conducting a search, Holzauer said "Only when we have probable cause to believe something illegal is happening, that's when we will do our search."

"Probable cause" is a term used by police and courts to mean that reasonable grounds exist for supposing that a crime was taking place. "Probable cause" is considered a strict standard of evidence.

Holzauer agreed that if he searched a lot of students who turned out not to be in possession of an illegal substance, then it would show he didn't have probable cause. "That's correct. And I would be wrong in doing that. But I'm sure, down to the nth degree, that there's a real fine reason for having the student come down to my office."

Holzauer did admit that he has had students come into his office, empty their pockets, and turn up nothing illegal. "But those cases are very very very very few," Holzauer said.

In the adjoining articles, we relate reports of nine searches--including one strip search--in which the students possessed no illegal substance at all.

After saying that very very very few searches of students prove fruitless (no illegal substance found), Holzauer said, "I'm not going to get into this any longer, because it'll get all twisted up when it comes out in your paper."

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School Board member Jack Ingold told the Post-

Amerikan that he believes that students were informed, at the time they were asked to empty their pockets, of their right not to empty them. Ingold also believed that administrators inform the student of the possible consequences of emptying their pockets, just before a search. Ingold compared the warnings to the warnings of rights that police read when questioning a suspect. I asked Holzauer if he informed students of their rights when asking them to empty their pockets.

"I don't know why I'm even talking this much to you," the Dean of Students said, "because I don't think this is any of your business."

"The kids that I work with," Holzauer continued, "understand that it's as important for me to clear them as it is to prove that they might be guilty."

Holzauer again stated that he wouldn't go any further with the conversation "because I know how clever you are."

After we argued some about Dean Holzauer's claims of twisted reporting, the Dean said, "As soon as I don't talk about something, your paper will come out and say 'he refused to comment on this, which is an admission of something else and something else.'"

"That's the way you guys twist me around," Holzauer asserted.

After some more discussion, I assured the Dean of Students that if he did not want to talk about an area of inquiry, I would simply report what he said.

"What about a strip search?" I asked.

"No," Holzauer replied. "I have not done those."

"Have they been done?" I asked.

"I'm not going to answer that," the Dean replied.

on high-er education

(Continued from preceding pages.)

cons--they want to talk about law and order.

I asked Jack Ingold if the School Board would be so enthusiastic about expelling students caught violating other school regulations, like students who are members of the elite sorority known as the Mitzis. (See Post-Amerikan Vol VI #4.) State law and school regulations forbid fraternities, sororities, or other high school organizations which are not open to all students.

"Yes, absolutely, the Mitzis are in violation of state law and school rules," Ingold agreed. He thought the school board would take the same action if someone were brought before the board and proved they were in the Mitzis.

"But that doesn't happen," Ingold told the Post-Amerikan, "Maybe because they are usually from the better families in town."

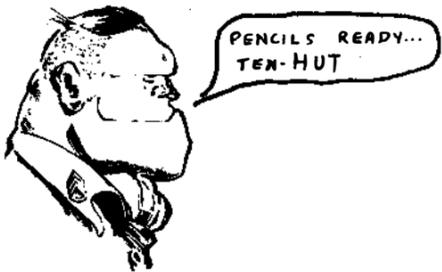
Judy Vance said she thought the Mitzis were violating school rules only if they used school facilities. She said she had no evidence that they were.

Dean of Students Stan Holzauer said the increase of students being caught with drugs is partly the result of a new enforcement program, the character of which he did not want to reveal. He did say it was a system of surveillance of the students, and that the entire staff was involved.

Improbable cause

In an adjoining article, Holzauer says that he doesn't ask a student to empty their pockets or purse unless he is sure, "down to the nth degree" that the student is illegally possessing a substance. Holzauer said the cases where a search turns up nothing are "very very very very few."

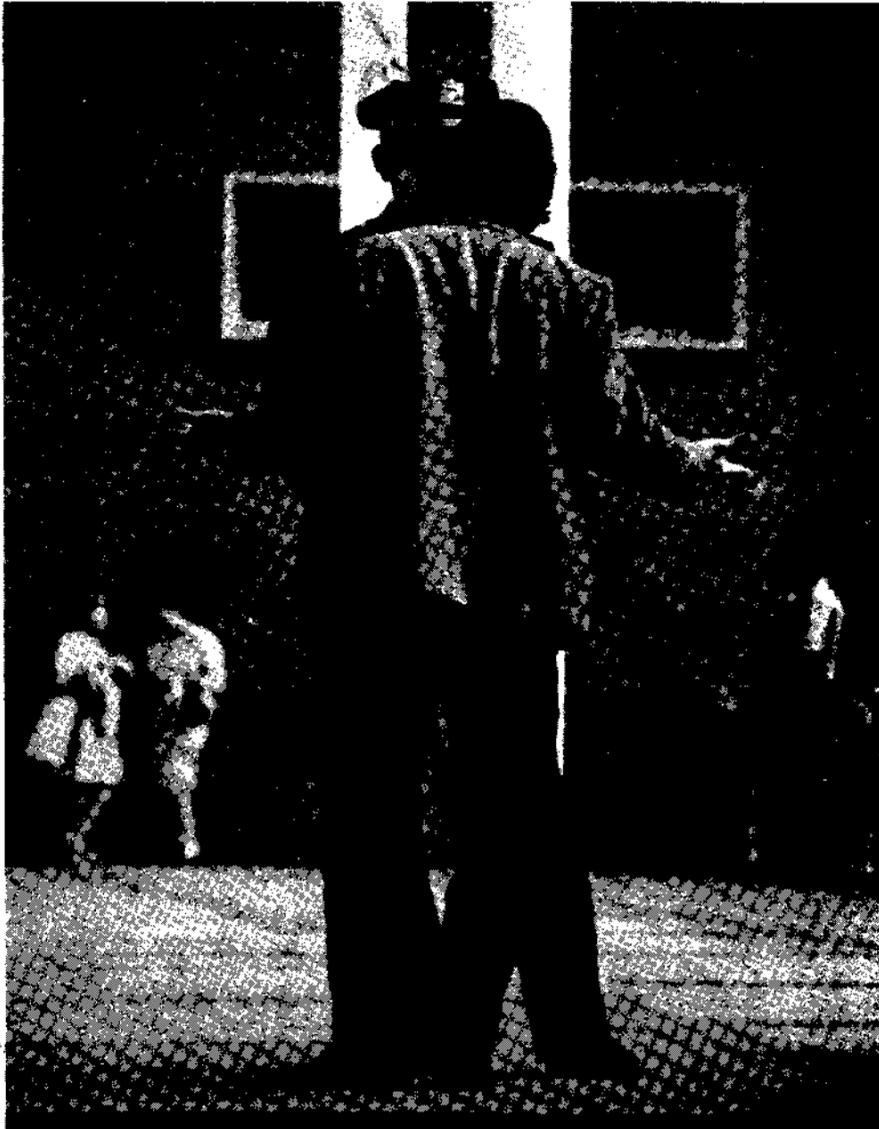
But three students who talked to the Post-Amerikan have been fruitlessly



searched--one of them twice, and one was a strip search (see adjoining story.) In addition, these students know of other searches that came to nothing.

The same day Carolyn was caught, she says, two other young women were caught smoking cigarettes in a spot they weren't supposed to be. Both of them were asked to empty their purses, Carolyn said, but nothing illegal was discovered.

Dorothy (not her real name) said that Holzauer called her out of a history class in the early weeks of school. After announcing that she and another student had been accused of selling a controlled substance to a third student, Holzauer asked if he could "check" Dorothy. She didn't have a purse, but Holzauer had Dorothy empty her pockets and take her cigarette pack out of her sock. After looking through her cigarettes, Holzauer had Dorothy take him to her



locker and open it. He never found any dope. Dorothy said Holzauer never informed her of any possible consequences of the search, nor did he tell her she had a right to refuse the search.

No one knows

Police Counselor Colclasure says he is never present when administrators search a student. If a police officer is present, Colclasure said, then all the strict laws limiting a police officer's power to search govern the situation. As long as police are not present, administrators have broader powers to search.

Colclasure said he does not know how many searches have been unproductive, because only students who are caught are turned over to him.

School Board members, too, don't normally find out about the students whose searches are undeserved--the board only gets the cases when the students are actually caught.

In talking with school board members, they seemed reluctant to question the administrators' judgment about when to search.

Jack Ingold said he wouldn't approve of lining up all the students and searching them. But as long as administrators search only with "a strong suspicion," Ingold isn't bothered, even if the search shows the "strong suspicion" was groundless.

Everyone knows

"It gets to be pretty common knowledge to the police counselor and the dean who's who and who does what and who has what," Ingold told the Post-Amerikan, "And so maybe certain names or certain people are more suspicious after a while, and perhaps they would keep a closer watch on them," Ingold continued. "And so if they thought they saw something, it wouldn't bother me then to take this student and say why don't we just sit down and talk about it."

Police Counselor Colclasure echoed the

same sentiments when he said, "You get to know who's trouble and who's not."

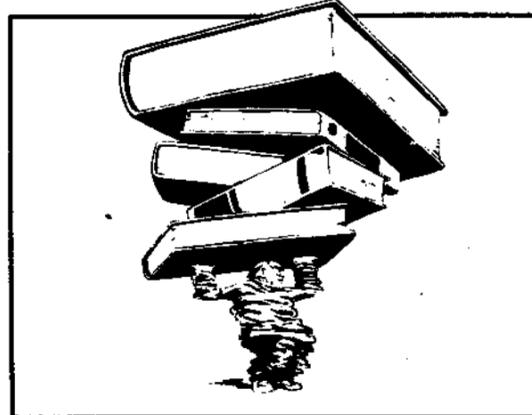
When asked about searches that are unmerited, Dean of Girls Vance said that "in 99% of the cases," students offer to empty their pockets in order to prove their innocence--"that's what our students consider a search when it really isn't a search."

None of the students the Post-Amerikan talked to remembered offering to empty their pockets or purses. They reported it was always a demand from Holzauer or Vance.

Board member Jack Kipler said he thought students should be glad for the opportunity to empty their pockets--or even strip (see adjoining story)--to clear themselves of suspicion. Kipler claimed he did not understand students resenting being asked to empty their pockets.

"I think we have a very caring school board," Jack Ingold said. "We agonize over this thing."

BHS stories on these pages
by Mark Silverstein.



Nuclear Debate round three

COME ONE! COME ALL! SEE PETR B. AND BERNIE C. AND CORNY D. UTTERLY DESTROY THE TOKEN OPPOSITION, H.W. REDDICE! ALL WE REQUIRE IS YOUR BLIND FAITH IN OUR ABILITY TO REMAIN ABSOLUTELY PERFECT FOR A QUARTER OF A MILLION YEARS!

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO LEARN TODAY, MOMMY?

WE'RE GOING TO HEAR PETR SAY THAT COFFEE IS WORSE THAN PLUTONIUM!

PLEASE! MY NAME IS HERD W. GREENPEACE, NOT REDDICE!

REALLY? WHAT BRAND DOES HE DRINK?

DOES ANYBODY SAY "PLUTONIUM"?

sunshine causes cancer!

SPLENDED, BOYS! RIGHT OVER THERE!

BC 12-72 ©

WELCOME, FOLKS, TO ROUND THREE OF THE UNBIASED AND UNEXPURGATED NUCLEAR POWER DEBATE! WHEN WE LEFT OFF LAST TIME, WE HAD CONCLUDED THAT RADIOACTIVE WASTES FROM NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS COULD BE BURIED FOR 250,000 YEARS UNTIL THEY ARE SOMEWHAT SAFE. NOW FOR TODAY'S FIRST QUESTION! BERNIE, Plutonium is the most talked about by-product of nuclear power plants. Would that be buried, too?

Plutonium is pure energy. To bury it when we're short of energy is, in my opinion, a high order crime.

PLUTONIUM IS PURE POISON! TO CREATE IT WHEN THERE ARE SAFER, SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVES LIKE SOLAR ENERGY IS, IN MY OPINION, A MUCH NEGREER ORDER CRIME!

DADDY, HOW LONG IS 250,000 YEARS?

OH, THAT'S ONLY 50 TIMES LONGER THAN ALL RECORDED HISTORY...

2

Plutonium has also been compared to nerve gas, but plutonium is a solid, not a gas. It is harmful only if inhaled as a fine dust.

OR IF DETONATED AS A FINE BOMB! FURTHERMORE, WHEN EXPOSED TO THE AIR AS MIGHT HAPPEN IN A TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT, PLUTONIUM BURSTS INTO FLAME AND DISPERSES ITSELF AS A FINE DUST!

BAN THE BOMB

HEY! IT SAYS HERE IN THE POST AMERIKAN THAT THE URANIUM CARTEL, WHICH RAISED THE PRICE OF URANIUM 500% OVER THE PAST 4 YEARS, IS ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR HIGH COFFEE PRICES BECAUSE THEY'VE BEEN DELUTING GROUND CORNER WITH ENRICHED URANIUM!

NOW THAT IS HORROR PROPAGANDA!

MOM, WHY DO THEY CALL IT PLUTONIUM?

IT'S NAMED AFTER PLUTO, THE GOD OF HELL!

SAY, WHO IS THIS "BC" WHO WRITES THIS COLUMN AND COMIC? WE DON'T HAVE A FILE ON HIM YET.

OH... BC... UM... THAT STANDS FOR Bicoluman Comic! The B is silent!

THAT'S RIGHT!

2222

3

On the other hand, several million pounds of plutonium have already been produced for bombs, and five tons of it have been vaporized in the earth's atmosphere in nuclear bomb tests, but the amount of plutonium in our bodies is still 10,000 times less than the danger point. If all our electric power were generated with plutonium, only about one-hundredth of a pound per year would be released to the atmosphere.

ON THE OTHER OTHER HAND, A STUDY BY DR. JOHN GOFFMAN, PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF MEDICAL PHYSICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, REVEALS THAT IF 500 NUKES ARE OPERATING BY THE YEAR 2000, AND THE NUCLEAR INDUSTRY CONTAINS 99.99% OF THE REACTOR-PRODUCED PLUTONIUM, THEN NUCLEAR POWER WILL STILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR 250,000 ADDITIONAL FATAL LUNG CANCERS EACH YEAR!

IS THAT A BIG NUMBER, DADDY?

NO, THAT'S JUST 10% OF THE NORMAL DEATH RATE IN THE U.S.

WAIT A MINUTE, SONNY-BOY! THE EXISTENCE OF ONE HAZARD IS NO EXCUSE FOR CREATING ANOTHER HAZARD! IT DEMANDS THAT WE REMOVE BOTH HAZARDS!

IS THAT CHILD PLAYING WITH A GUN?!

OH, YES! WE CAN'T STOP THE VIBRANCE ON THE STREETS, SO WE THOUGHT IT WOULD BE OK FOR HER TO PLAY WITH GUNS. I DON'T THINK IT'S LOADED!

NOW WHAT WAS THAT ABOUT A "SILENT B"?

IT'S LIKE THE "S" IN "SNEEZE"!

YEAH!

4

Who is more likely to start such a war—a dictator of a small country dropping a hurriedly constructed, poor quality nuclear weapon on one of its neighbors, or major nations in an energy-hungry world fighting over the few remaining petroleum resources?

THERE IS NOT A NATION ON EARTH THAT USES MORE ENERGY THAN FALLS NATURALLY ON THE ROOFS OF ITS BUILDINGS! IF WE START NOW, WE CAN HAVE A SOLAR WORLD WITHIN 50 YEARS, A WORLD FREE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND NUCLEAR POWER, BUT WITH SUFFICIENT, SAFE, SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOURCES FOR ALL HUMANITY'S NEEDS FOR ALL TIME! CERTAINLY WAR WOULD BE LESS LIKELY THAN IN EITHER OF YOUR CHOICES!

HEY, FELLA! YOU LOOKIN' FOR A FIGHT? I'LL GIVE YOU ONE!

MAKE UP PETR! YOU'RE ON NEXT!

HEY! IS THAT FALLOUT?

SUNSHINE ON MY SHOULDERS MAKES ME HAPPY! SUNSHINE!

HEY! WEREN'T THERE FOUR BULLETS THERE EARLIER?

OH, MY, JUNIOR, HAVE YOU BEEN DIGGING IN THE SAND PILE AGAIN? NAUGHTY NAUGHTY!

GOD GOOD!

YOU TWO! ARREST THAT INSANE, PINKO, COMMIE THREAT TO NUCLEAR SECURITY OVER THERE! ON THE DOUBLE!

5

PETR, What about terrorists' use of plutonium?

Many people may have read that a student designed a nuclear bomb with information obtained from the library. But designing one and making one that works are two different things. It's extremely difficult, and would be more so for terrorists, even if they were well organized and financed. France, India and China had none of the problems a subversive group would have, and yet it took them thousands of man-years and cost them millions of dollars to produce a workable weapon.

LEADING NUCLEAR SCIENTISTS HAVE EVALUATED THE STUDENT'S DESIGN FOR A 12000 ATOMIC BOMB USING STOLEN PLUTONIUM. THEY FOUND NO REASON WHY IT WOULD FAIL! A 1976 STUDY BY LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NUCLEAR LABORATORIES CONCLUDED THAT SIMPLE DEVICES USING ANY GRADE OF PLUTONIUM COULD PRODUCE "EFFECTIVE, HIGHLY EXPLOSIVE" WEAPONS WITH A YIELD EQUIVALENT TO BETWEEN 1000 AND 20,000 TONS OF TNT!

HADN'T YOU BETTER TAKE THAT GUN AWAY?

WHAT? AND MAKE HIM CRY?

I LOVE YOU, TOO, DEAR

OBJECTION! TERRORISTS ARE NOTORIOUSLY SCOPPY! I DOUBT WHETHER THEY COULD ACHIEVE EVEN 10% OF A 1,000 TON YIELD!

EVEN IF THEY DID THAT, THE EXPLOSION WOULD STILL BE TEN TIMES LARGER THAN THE BIGGEST CONVENTIONAL EXPLOSIVE USED IN WORLD WAR TWO!

REALLY?

6

ONE LAST QUESTION, BERNIE: Does nuclear power need public support?

Yes. What we've been talking about is a plentiful supply of energy that is hundreds of times cleaner and safer than the fuels we have been using in the past. This is a critical issue for every citizen. Denying ourselves the electric power that nuclear energy can produce will not prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. We must not let our fear of that, or of radiation, or terrorism deny us this great blessing or delay its coming.

DID YOU NOTICE THE ASSOCIATED PRESS STORY ABOUT "THIS GREAT BLESSING" ON NOV. 26, 1977? THE CRITICAL MASS ENERGY PROJECT HAD TO USE THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT TO RELEASE DOCUMENTS VERIFYING THE OCCURRENCE OF A MASSIVE NUCLEAR POWER DISASTER NEAR KYSHYTM, RUSSIA, IN 1958. THE BLAST INVOLVED EITHER A NUCLEAR POWER PLANT (LIKE THE ONE BEING BUILT IN CLINTON, ILLINOIS), OR A NUCLEAR WASTE STORAGE FACILITY (LIKE THAT AT MORRIS, ILLINOIS). THIS IS WHAT THE CIA WROTE:

A GREAT BLESSING!

"About 100 kilometers from Sverdlovsk (about 100 miles north of Kyshytm), we crossed a strange, uninhabited and unfarmed area. Highway signs along the way warned drivers not to stop for the next 20 to 30 kilometers because of radiation. The land was empty. There were no villages, no towns, no people, no cultivated land; only the chimneys of destroyed houses remained."

HEY! HOW DO YOU THINK THE DEBATE WENT?

OH, IT'S A REAL BOMB!

OH, MY, HENRY! YOU TOLD ME THAT!

WHAT DID THAT MAN SAY HE HAD?

HE SAID "IT'S A REAL BOMB."

A BOMB?!

NOW THAT'S ONE BLESSING I CAN WELL DO WITHOUT!

ME, TOO!

7

THAT MAN HAS A BOMB!

WHO, ME?

HENRY! HOW COULD YOU?

BAN THAT BOMB!

ARE YOU SURE THAT GUN WON'T FIRE?

WELL, BASED ON A SAMPLE SIZE OF 5-OUT-OF-6 I CAN CONFIDENTLY SAY THAT...

8

County VD Clinic May Expand

On November 24th, the Pantagraph reported that the McLean County Health Board is considering treating all comers, regardless of financial status, at the county Health Department's venereal disease clinic.

Presently, only people who are unable to pay for VD treatment by a private doctor are treated free at the clinic. Others are referred elsewhere.

The new open policy would make it easier for the Health Department to keep accurate records and track down suspected VD cases.

Health Board member Roger Zimmerman was quoted in the Pantagraph saying that the open policy might also make seeking treatment easier for middle-class people who are embarrassed about having VD, since they wouldn't have to go to the "family doctor."

The board will decide about the new policy on December 20th, after this Post goes to press. The Pantagraph reported that the board is delaying a decision in order to "check with the county Medical Society for any possible objections." (It would be pretty lousy if the Medical Society did object, and I personally think that it's unfortunate that the Health Board feels compelled to get their approval, but then I guess that you run up against the same political problems trying to expand VD services as you do establishing anything progressive.)

The new open policy at the VD clinic would not even cost the county any money, because the state supplies all treatment drugs for free.

VD Regulations And Etiquette

If you are one of the ever-growing number of unfortunate who need to be treated for venereal disease, there are some things about treatment laws and etiquette you should know.

If you are twelve or older, your doctor or clinic is not required to get your parents' consent to treat you for VD, according to a 1969 law.



If you go for treatment to the county Health Department's VD clinic, they are required to ask you who you got VD from. You can refuse to answer, but I think it's the responsibility of anybody who gets VD to make sure all their sexual partners know that they've been exposed to it. Women especially can get VD without having any symptoms for a long time. And scare tactics aside, untreated VD can have very ugly results.

Post-American 18



**Resolved for 1978:
To make better
nutrition a part of
my life.**

We can help!

Common Ground

**NATURAL FOODS
516 N. Main St.
Bloomington, Ill. 61701**

***Try switching to products prepared with whole grain --
stone ground flours--honey--cold pressed oils**

***Snack on great-tasting mixes (nuts, seeds,
unsweetened dried fruits)**

***Try our many varieties of natural cheeses
(no dyes, no preservatives) -- very economically priced**

***Our herb tea and bulk herb selection is extensive.
Many delicious blends!**

***We now have carry-out sandwiches
(prepared daily using our natural products)
-- check the display cooler!**

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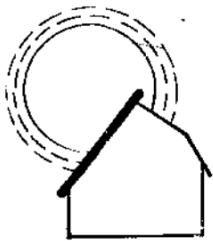
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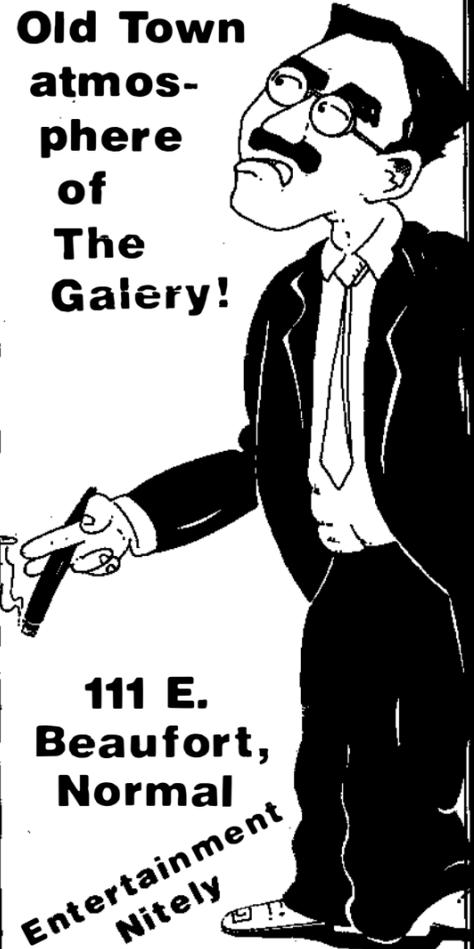


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MERRY
CHRISTMAS
FROM SPIKE

Comic book coming

The Sun Spot announces that the three-part series of comics by BC titled "WARNING: Nuclear Power May Be Dangerous" will be published as a not-for-profit comic book. It will require \$400 to bring it off, so 40 shares are being issued at \$10 apiece or \$5 for a half-share, available by writing the Sun Spot and enclosing a stamped self-addressed envelope. No profit will be made, but the first shares sold will be the first on your block to really do something about nuclear power. Buy a share or two!

The comic book is a direct response to a 2-page ad in the July 20, 1977, Wall Street Journal, which misstated the facts about nuclear power. It was paid for by Dresser Industries, which has a large vested interest in obtaining profits from the sale of nuclear power plants. I have a large vested interest in being alive and keeping the world inhabitable for my descendants. If you do too, please help us put out this comic book.

Prairie Alliance news

The Prairie Alliance, dedicated to replacing the planned Clinton nuclear power plants with more socially responsible and environmentally benign alternatives, is picking up steam. The Bloomington-Normal chapter (BNPA) has concluded that education is the critical need. Since very few people without a vested interest in nuclear power are in favor of it once they know the real facts, we need to educate the community about nuclear power and its alternatives.

Beginning the second weekend in January, the BNPA will begin a monthly education/entertainment event which will include, typically, a film or speaker followed by refreshments, discussion, and distribution of literature and petitions. The petitions are to the Bloomington and Normal city councils requesting that they pass ordinances prohibiting the passage of radioactive nuclear wastes and fuel bundles through our community. (It's too bad we can't prohibit the passage of radioactive clouds of nuclear debris which would result from a Clinton nuke meltdown and a ground-water steam explosion.) The first of these events will feature the film "The Last Resort," which covers the occupation of the Seabrook, N.H., nuclear site by 2000 citizens last April 30. Following the film, there

will be a discussion of positive alternatives to the Clintonuke (see below). Non-profit \$1 shares for the film can be ordered from Sun Spot.

The Prairie Alliance is still gathering information on the large list of alternatives to the Clintonuke that can be implemented immediately following a MOTHBALLING of the Clintonuke, using the remaining funds to create or save more energy than the Clintonuke, more quickly, more safely, while employing more than the 1100 Clinton workers at equivalent salaries.

Among these alternatives are the following: ceiling insulation programs, installing solar hot water heaters, more efficient air-conditioning, double glazing of windows, time-of-day rate schedules, changing rate schedules to encourage conservation rather than discouraging it, reduced lighting on billboards, highways, streets, and in buildings. The nature of renewable energy systems is that many different small methods are used on the local level, rather than one large method (nuclear power) on a grand scale.

Scott sues

Illinois Atty. Gen. William Scott is suing the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to halt the dumping of low-level radioactive wastes at Sheffield, Ill., where no environmental impact statement has been made, and where the Nuclear Engineering Corporation (NECO) has been operating without a license since 1968. The dumping ground for high-level radioactive wastes at Morris, Ill., is the only commercially operating dump in the country. Its current capacity of 750 tons may be expanded to 1850 tons unless Scott can stop it. "It's just insane that a private company, just to make a few bucks, should be able to solicit nuclear waste from all over this country," Scott told the House Subcommittee on Environment, Energy, and Natural Resources on Sept. 22. Another quote from Scott: "Illinois did not passively allow itself to become the nation's dumping ground for high-level nuclear waste. I'm going to try anything I can do, including lying down in front of some of those trucks, to stop it." Right on, Bill! The Prairie Alliance is with you!

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Lexington cops bash down door

While trying to arrest the wrong person for breaking a window, Lexington police broke down two doors and held a family at gunpoint last Aug. 10. It was one more incident in a series of confrontations between Lexington young people and the town's police, a series of incidents which sometimes resembles guerrilla warfare. (See Post-Amerikan Vol VI #8.)

Lexington Police Chief Michael Lehman was accompanied on his door-breaking mission by McLean County Deputy David Kistner. They were trying to arrest Gary Deerwester, who Lehman thought was responsible for breaking a window at the police station a half hour before.

Deerwester refused to accompany police, because they didn't have a warrant.

"I would have gone with them," Gary Deerwester told the Post-Amerikan. "But when they broke down the front door, knocked the panel out of the apartment door, and pointed guns at us, I decided they'd better go back and do it right."

Doing it right meant getting a warrant, which neither cop was about to do. One cop held his gun pointed at Debbie Deerwester and her baby, while the other cop kept a steady aim at the kitchen table, where Gary and two guests--Mark Schrieber and Tracy Kessinger--were drinking coffee.

A stalemate developed. Angry at what they saw as the cops' unjustified intrusion, Gary Deerwester and Mark Schrieber loudly threatened to fight it out if the cops actually entered the apartment. Tracy Kessinger spent

his time trying to cool his friends down.

Off and on for 20 minutes, the cops held their guns on the apartment's occupants, while Mark and Gary argued and threatened.



At one point, Gary grabbed an old, empty shotgun from a back bedroom. He declared that the gun was not in workable condition, but that he would smack any cop who busted in over the head with it.

Tracy immediately grabbed the gun away from Gary, and put it away.

Everyone in the apartment agrees that Gary never pointed the shotgun at anyone, but he was later charged with aggravated assault--for supposedly pointing it at Deputy Kistner.

The shotgun apparently scared the cops, who backed away from the door, and eventually settled in for a seige that lasted about an hour and a half.

By the time the seige was over, carloads of reinforcements--McLean County deputies toting shotguns--had arrived. A county deputy had taken

over the "negotiations" to get Gary and his friends to surrender, and Gary's parents had been awakened and summoned to help out.

Besides being charged with the window-breaking he never did, Gary was also charged with resisting arrest, obstruction of a police officer, and aggravated assault.

Mark Schrieber, who gleefully admits he was ready to fight the cops that night, was also charged with resisting and obstructing.

Even the police realized that Tracy Kessinger was trying to calm things down, and he wasn't arrested.

Though originally held by police at gunpoint, Debbie Deerwester and her son Cory were not charged. Police allowed them to leave the apartment early in the "seige."

Gary plea-bargained on his case, but Mark Schrieber fought his obstructing and resisting charges in a bench trial. According to a trial observer, the judge characterized police conduct that night in Lexington as "shabby."

The judge said the police were lucky no one got hurt.

Lexington Police Chief Lehman told Gary's stepfather that the incident "got a little farther out of hand than I wanted it to."

HOW IT BEGAN

What brought the Lexington police bursting through Gary Deerwester's door in the first place?

A beer bottle, and a broken window.

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to nab wrong person

Earlier in the evening, Gary and 5 or 6 friends were drinking beers on his front steps, not far from the Lexington police station.

One of the drinkers lobbed an empty beer bottle over towards the cop shop. The bottle didn't break, but it did hit the building.

Officer Lehman came out, and walked over to the crowd of young people. He picked up someone's half-full beer, tossed it up into the air, and let it crash onto the sidewalk. It broke.

Lehman walked away without saying a word.

That, according to Gary, Mark Schreiber, and some of their friends who talked to the Post-Amerikan, is typical of the kind of treatment Lexington young people have come to expect from the police.

Eventually, one of the kids decided to retaliate. While officer Lehman was on patrol, a young woman sneaked over to the empty police station and broke a window.

Later, Gary remembers, several of the bunch went upstairs to his apartment to make coffee. When it was done, Gary and Debbie went downstairs to see if anyone wanted to join them.

But the rest of the kids were gone, possibly scared off by the approaching policeman, the bottle-breaking Officer Michael Lehman.

Lehman told Gary he was under arrest for breaking the window in the police station. Lehman said he had crawled on top of an adjoining building and watched Gary break the window.

Gary, of course, knew he was innocent, but was prepared to go with Lehman. But then Lehman said Gary should wait right where he was, and Lehman would be by soon to take him away.

Gary says he waited about 10 minutes, and Lehman never came by to arrest him.

Gary says he decided that Lehman was not serious about arresting him. Gary, Mark Schreiber, and another Lexington resident all told the Post-Amerikan anecdotes about incidents where Lexington police would tell someone that they were "under arrest," and then forget about it.

Eventually, Gary went upstairs to rejoin his friends drinking coffee.

Gary says he locked the front door of the apartment house (a doorway which leads to several apartments) before coming upstairs. He said that if the police did come back for him, he expected they would knock, and he would go downstairs and go with them.

Debbie and Gary both agree that Gary locked the door. But Mark Schreiber remembers differently. He thinks that he locked the front door, after hearing Gary come upstairs and say the cops might be coming. Schreiber's testimony that he locked the door was partly responsible for his conviction for obstructing a police officer, his friends thought.

But no matter who locked the front door, the police indisputably broke it down. They didn't even knock first.

Officer Lehman testified in court that he was planning on waiting to arrest Gary the next day, but changed his mind when he heard a "commotion" coming from Gary's apartment.

Gary, Tracy, Mark and Debbie all deny that there was any commotion. They

say they were quietly drinking coffee. And, as the judge said at the trial, "You don't go breaking doors down just because you hear a commotion."

After breaking open the front door, Officers Lehman and Kistner climbed the stairs and stood outside the door to Gary and Debbie's apartment. The door is an old-style one, with a plywood panel replacing what was once glass.

The cops pounded the panel out, and poked their guns through.

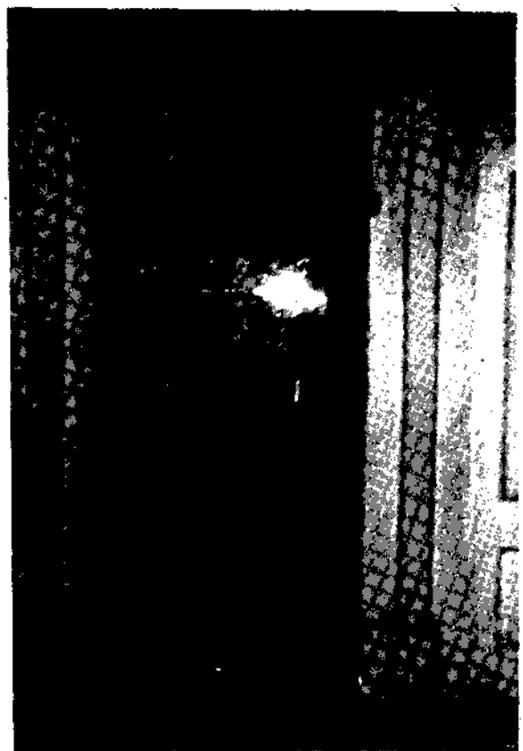
According to Marge Chesscher, Gary's mother, the judge said the arrest was illegal up until--and including--the busting of the two doors.

But when you resist an illegal arrest, you can still be charged with resisting.

Mark Schreiber disagrees. "We really had the screws put to us," he said. "It wasn't right." Schreiber believes that it's right to resist an illegal arrest, and he wants to fight back against cops that get out of hand.

"Mark and Gary were wrong for resisting, but it shouldn't have happened in the first place," Marge said.

"Neither of us should have been arrested in the first place," Gary said. "And I never broke the window."



ABOVE: Police shattered glass and splintered the wood in the front door of a Lexington apartment building. Police had no warrant, but broke in to arrest the wrong person for a broken window.

"Gary and Mark were mad, and I understand why they were mad," Marge continued. "The cops didn't have any right to arrest them and break down the door hold and gun on them, especially on a woman and her baby."

At the police station later, Lehman told Debbie that he was now aware who broke the window, and he would try to have the complaints dropped. He also said he was sorry.

The woman who did break the window at the cop station signed a confession, and Gary's window-breaking charge was dropped in the plea-bargain.

Gary wound up paying a \$100 fine and getting a year's probation.

Officer Lehman is no longer with the Lexington police force.

Marge Chesscher believes that after the August incident, police in Lexington decided to "get" Gary. She cites two instances of kids caught with beer who were asked, "Did Gary Deerwester buy this for you?"

Gary and Debbie were kicked out of their apartment, and couldn't find another in Lexington. They moved to Chenoa.

Within a couple months, Gary was busted by Lexington police again. Witnesses say both counts of aggravated battery are phony, trumped up charges. See the adjoining story.

--Mark Silverstein

A later incident:

Charges phony, family says

Lexington cop Greg Tulle and County Deputy Joseph Hayden arrested Gary Deerwester for two counts of aggravated battery Nov. 20, and a half dozen witnesses to the incident say the charges are completely false.

Police were originally called because Gary, while drunk, angry and in the midst of a fight with his wife Debbie, refused to leave his mother-in-law's house. Gary's mother, her sister, Gary's step-father, brother, and some friends arrived to try to calm Gary down, but without success.

When police arrived, Gary was outside. The cops said they didn't want to arrest Gary, and suggested he just go home. Instead, Gary tried to step around the cops, moving back towards the house to get Debbie.

The scene was loud and confused. But

the half dozen of Gary's friend's and relatives who were watching all say they did not see Gary hit any cops. And they are sure that if Gary had hit one, they would have seen it.

Gary's brother, John Klepper, says he watched the cops the whole time, and is positive that Gary did not hit either of them.

"Gary was in the wrong for being in the house, and he should have left when he was told to," Marge Chesscher, Gary's mother said. "If they had charged him with resisting arrest and disorderly conduct, that would have been appropriate."

Gary was also charged with resisting arrest, but police forgot to file the disorderly conduct charge--the charge Gary resisted arrest for.

Just Who Does

I had an interesting brush with the bureaucratic jungle recently. I had read about the Wilsonville chemical dumping suit (in which poly-chlorinated biphenyls--PCB's--were shown to be migrating from the licensed dump site) in the newspapers. I became curious about how widespread was this Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) approved dumping in the state. My first step was to contact Scotty Miller in the office of Land Technical Operations/Hazardous Waste Unit at the IEPA; I was told my questions could not be answered over the telephone. I requested an appointment and was told to just "stop by."

The next day (Nov. 2, 1977), I visited the IEPA office here in Springfield. When I explained the purpose of my visit, the secretary led me to Miller's office where I was introduced as "someone who wants to cause trouble." On this note, I began a most curious interview.

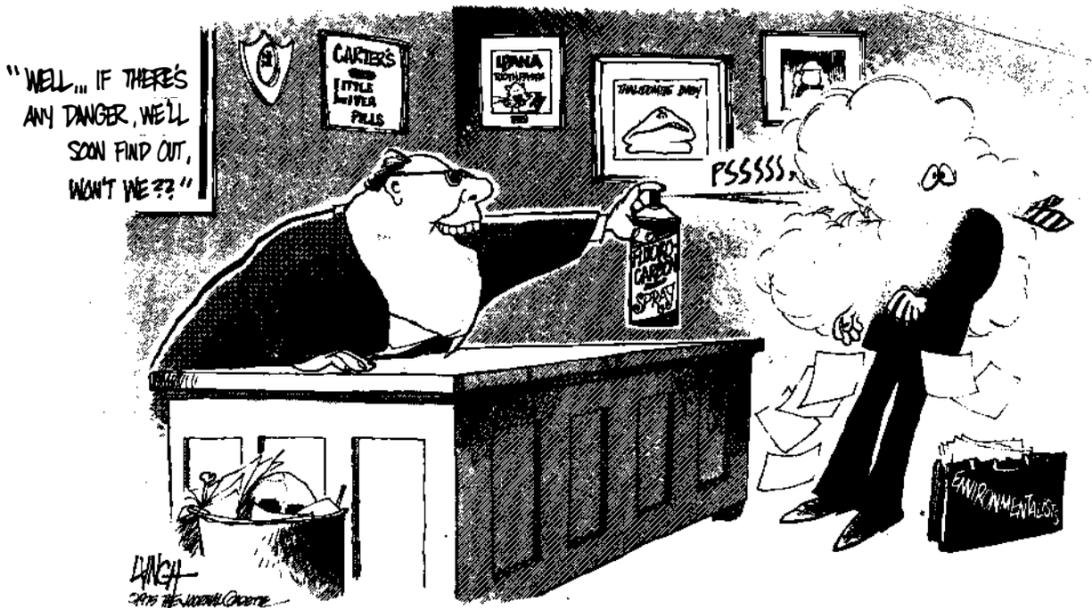
I informed Miller that I was an Environmental Biology major/ Chemistry minor at Sangamon State University, that I was doing a report on chemical dumping in the state, and I requested a list of chemical toxins (poisons) presently being dumped. The reply was that no lists were maintained.

When I asked what rules were applied to dump sites and their contents, Miller handed me a stack of mimeographed papers, among which I saw the titles "Special Waste Process and/or Disposal Facilities," "Special and/or Hazardous Waste Permit Information" (accompanied with a copy of a permit application), "Special Waste Land Disposal Criteria," and a copy of the "State of Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Solid Waste Rules and Regulations" (more on these later).

Miller's reaction to my next request was somewhat different: he appeared flustered and embarrassed when I asked to see files so I could make up a list of the chemicals at the dumps myself. He said that to open the files of supplemental permits (permits issued to the producer--they call it the "generator"--of the waste, allowing the waste to be dumped in an approved site) to me, he must first consult the Agency's lawyers.

He also warned me that many of the corporations used code names for some chemicals, for reasons of "internal security." Therefore, it might be difficult for me to get the information I wanted. A telephone call interrupted us; I overheard Miller issue a permit number over the telephone (he assured

from a Tom Chiola, an attorney for the IEPA. Chiola informed me that they could not allow me to view the files, because they were considered classified information. This was due, he said, to "certain litigations and case preparation, which necessitated the sealing of



the caller that they could "just send in the permit application as soon as you get a chance").

I questioned Miller about how the trucks full of waste to be dumped were inspected. I got a long-winded answer, which I can sum up in two words: they aren't. The IEPA blindly accepts that the truck is full of whatever a corporation claims it's full of on its permit application. So Illinois Power Company could say they were dumping orange peels, and really truck in plutonium, and no one would be the wiser. I left Miller's office with the assurance that he would let me know the lawyers' reaction to my request. I didn't have long to wait.

On Nov. 3, 1977, I received a telephone call

those files," and he said that access was "sensitive." He restated Miller's point by saying that no list of chemicals had been compiled, and pointed out that much staff time would be necessary to gather the information.

When he noted that my request was "pretty general," I asked if I could obtain an answer to a specific question about a specific chemical at a specific dump site, to which he replied, "I find it extremely hard to say 'yes' to a request like that, as I foresee a tendency for it to mushroom into hundreds of requests."

He also said that "it frankly bothers me that a chemistry student is asking these questions."

Chiola told me that IEPA does not keep track of the volume of out-of-state chemicals being dumped in Illinois. When I asked him why, he once again said that the staff doesn't have time.

Although Scotty Miller did not mention it, Chiola contended that IEPA employees inspect the dump sites in the state periodically. It is "up to the field manager" how often a site is inspected, and he said that "penalty points" were assigned to a site found in violation of regulations. An unspecified number of piled-up penalty points results in a more regular inspection of the site.

Chiola ended our conversation on a chummy note, saying it hadn't been that long since he was a student, and he realized "these stumbling blocks seem like a terrible nuisance but I hope you won't take them too seriously."

I did take them seriously, and after discussion with the Post staff, a reporter telephoned Scotty Miller's office to request the same information. He was informed that a new policy dictated that all requests be submitted in writing. The reporter sent a letter requesting a list of chemical toxins, a list of violations for which penalty points had been assigned, or access to the files so we could gather this information ourselves. A telephone call on Nov. 28 from Del Haschemeyer, Chief Legal Attorney for the IEPA, indicated we could get some of the information we want. This is still in the air.

Mr. Haschemeyer did inform us, however, that there is no penalty point system for rule breakers. Maybe Tom Chiola was as inventive as he was unhelpful.

The mimeographed papers Scotty Miller gave me to read were helpful in telling how the disposal system in this state is supposed to work. The problem I have accepting the regulations is that they seem to be thorough enough until, as in

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the IEPA Protect?

the Wilsonville case, * they are proven inadequate when a harmful substance is released into the environment.

Hindsight is especially useless when a mistake can take as long as five hundred years to correct (in the case of a nonbiodegradable toxin). Although the regulations seem all-inclusive, they fail to consider anything but "normal" or "known" conditions.

Another problem with such comprehensive regulations is the feeling of security and complacency they give us. That is, until you realize that regulations like these cannot possibly be enforced under the present conditions: the IEPA complains loudly of a lack of personnel; according to Miller, fifteen to twenty permit applications are submitted daily; and the producers themselves perform the tests to classify the wastes (which implies a faith in large corporations which I don't share.)

Add to those problems a few more: Individual dump trucks aren't inspected; some of those dangerous wastes pass by under code names (and you need a court order to break the code); permits are casually issued over the phone (according to IEPA's literature, this practice is reserved for emergencies, like spills, but as I already noted, this particular regulation is often ignored). Mistakes, cheating, and improperly-followed procedures at every level are unavoidable under these conditions:

The attitudes displayed by officials toward public interest in these chemical dump sites

*In Wilsonville, Illinois, citizens protested because they found out poison wastes had migrated out of the dump to the surrounding area.

are revealing. During an interview with Post Amerikan reporter Mark Silverstein, Scotty Miller referred to PCB's (poly-chlorinated biphenyls) as an "innocuous substance," pointing out that the acute poisonousness of this substance is relatively low compared to cyanide or aspirin, and that DDT is a far more harmful substance. Miller's statement is a classic case of the use of statistics to conceal facts that might disturb the public: "innocuous," meaning harmless, would not be one of the terms I would use to describe chemicals in the PCB class.

Certainly, the "LD₅₀" rating (which shows how many parts of poison you'd need per million parts of something else to kill one half of a bunch of rats) of PCB's seems low, until you consider that chemicals in the PCB class do not break down in the environment, and they get more concentrated as they go from plants to animals to people in the food chain. A dosage as low as 0.5 ppm (parts per million) is considered biologically significant: short-term effects (fatigue, nausea, baldness, and chloracne) can be brought about by as little as 2.5 ppm in milk. No lower limit has been determined for a long-term effect such as memory loss, disturbance in a fat metabolism, dental decay, or cancer.

Miller's misleading statement reflects public officials' attitudes about the public's right to accurate information. By juggling certain information, these officials can totally misrepresent facts in order to soothe the public's fears. Such juggling is dangerous, not only because valuable information may be covered up in the process, but also because it means we should mistrust all information presented by such people. As I showed earlier, our suspicion is justified when IEPA officials lie about things like penalty points. The



everyday person is obviously not regarded as a rational, thinking human being, but as a part of a hysterical mob.

Miller revealed official attitudes toward public involvement in decision-making again when we were discussing the Wilsonville incident (in which concerned townspeople physically

blocked trucks containing PCB's from entering the dump). Miller summarized the people's action as "some fat lady laid down in the road." Public concern is not a concern of the EPA.

Perhaps the most truthful statement we obtained from the flustered IEPA was this gem:

"We're not trying to cover up the chemicals, we're trying to cover up the generators."

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Dec. 13-- **Beer & Wine Nite** Jump N the Saddle
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Dec. 17-- to be announced
Dec. 18-- Gibson Guitar Show

Dec. 21--Solstice Jam, longest night of the year, no cover
Dec. 22-- Beats Walking, country rock .50¢ cover
Dec. 23-- J CHRISTMAS PARTY
Happy Hour 3-7 35¢ bottled beer
40¢ bar drinks
25¢ drafts
75¢ mystery drinks
Live music --Skillet and Bo Radley

Dec. 28-- Beats Walking 75¢ cover
Dec. 29-- **J's Re-opening Anniversary Party**
no cover-- 25¢ drafts live music Natchez

Dec. 31-- **Full-Moon Consort** progressive rock
Jan. 4-- Appaloosa \$1.00 cover ladies free.

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Just before full story became public...

Nelson quits city council

Saying he wanted to spend more time with his family, Bloomington city council member Larry Nelson resigned Nov. 8, just one day before the Post-Amerikan released the full story--previously suppressed by the Pantagraph--of Nelson's prosecution for violating an Illinois tax law.

Nelson had refused to quit five weeks earlier, when editorials in the Pantagraph and on WJBC/WBNQ demanded his resignation. The media wanted Nelson off the city council after he pleaded guilty Oct. 4 to violating the Illinois Use Tax Act--a misdemeanor.

Pantagraph reporter Mark Spencer found out that revenue investigators wanted Nelson prosecuted for a felony forgery charge. When the Pantagraph refused to print what Spencer dug up, Spencer quit in mid-October.

When he resigned Nov. 8; Larry Nelson knew that the Post-Amerikan was coming out with the full story--including the previously unpublished details of his close brush with a forgery prosecution--in a day or two. Nelson knew about the upcoming Post-Amerikan story because I told him about it Nov. 2, when I interviewed him about the story.

When contacted about quitting, Larry Nelson would not say that his court troubles, or the publicity surrounding them, had anything to do with his resignation. "It's all in the letter," Nelson told the Post-Amerikan.

Although Nelson's letter of resignation says nothing about his court conviction, Mayor Richard Buchanan agreed that Nelson's criminal conviction was a factor in convincing him to quit.

Buchanan said he was comfortable with Nelson staying on the city council, explaining that he talked with Nelson twice about his court case. The first time, the mayor said, was before the charges were ever public. (State's

Attorney Ron Dozier told Nelson he would be prosecuted a couple days before charges were filed, a courtesy Dozier does not extend to all criminal defendants.)

I asked whether Nelson described the character of his legal problem as a technical violation, or as a serious matter that was potentially a felony prosecution.

Buchanan said it would "not be appropriate or desirable to discuss that."

After Nelson pleaded guilty to the misdemeanor charge of violating the use tax act, Buchanan says he called Ron Dozier to find out more about the details of what Nelson had been convicted for.



At the time, Buchanan says, he was made aware that the Department of Revenue had recommended a felony prosecution for conspiracy. Dozier hadn't mentioned forgery, Buchanan said.

At the time Dozier was privately informing Buchanan that Revenue had recommended a felony prosecution, reporter Mark Spencer was preparing a story which would make that news public. But the Pantagraph wouldn't run it.

Stories on these two pages
by Mark Silverstein



ABOVE: Larry Nelson, at his last city council meeting.

"I don't have any concern about any cover-up at the Pantagraph," Buchanan told the Post-Amerikan. "I've known Bill Wills (the city editor) and worked closely with him for seven years. I think he's a straight shooter."

Nelson was never elected to the city council--he was appointed last spring, to fill the vacancy created when council member Buchanan was elected mayor.

Two council seats were decided in that election, and a lot of folks thought that the labor-supported candidate who came in third--John Penn--should have been the one appointed to fill Buchanan's unexpired term.

Instead, the council appointed Larry Nelson, who had not even bothered to run in the election which had just been held. Nelson's appointment was effective May 1; he lasted only six months.

Despite some public urgings for a special election to fill Nelson's council seat, the council decided November 28 that they would try appointing someone again.

Pantagraph refuses Post-Amerikan ads

The Pantagraph adopted a new policy Nov. 10: no ads from the Post-Amerikan.

Earlier that day, the Post-Amerikan placed--and paid for--a 2 column by 4 inch ad, to be run the following Saturday. The ad publicized a story in the last issue's Post-Amerikan, the story the Pantagraph kept out of its own pages in October.

Display advertising manager Gene O'Grady personally handled the transaction with Post staffer Mark Silverstein. When accepting the ad, O'Grady made no comment about its content. He merely asked for payment

in advance- and got it.

Several hours later, however, O'Grady called back. He said the Post-Amerikan should come get its money back. "We decided we don't want any of your advertising," O'Grady said.

When asked if the ad could still go in if the wording was changed, O'Grady said no. "We don't want any of your advertising," O'Grady repeated.

O'Grady refused to say who made the decision to reject Post-Amerikan advertising. When asked if it was a blanket rejection, covering the entire future, O'Grady said yes.

When questioned further, O'Grady said the Post-Amerikan couldn't even buy a general ad for subscriptions.

"We just decided we don't want any of your advertising," O'Grady repeated for the third time.

* * * * *

The Post-Amerikan has never tried to buy advertising before, but we felt the story last issue had a potentially wider audience than usual. Pantagraph readers who don't read the Post-Amerikan may have been interested in checking out the news story their daily paper refused to print, especially since the reporter quit over the refusal. But the paper also rejected the Post's advertising of the story.

After the Pantagraph's rejection, we took the ad to the Penny Saver, Bloomington-Normal's all-ad weekly shopper. The woman who took the ad was nervous about it. She said they had to "watch out for" the Pantagraph, and couldn't afford to get on the paper's bad side. When the publisher rejected the Post's ad, the woman explained that the Penny Saver had to avoid controversy, in order not to alienate advertisers.

WJBC did agree to run the ad, but by the time the Post staff met to discuss their rates, most of our papers were sold anyway.

**Read the story
the Pantagraph
wouldn't print.**

****Ex-council member Larry Nelson said his tax case was 'a technical violation.' It wasn't.**

****The state Department of Revenue wanted Nelson prosecuted for forgery.**

****A Pantagraph reporter quit when the paper wouldn't run the story.**

****Read the reporter's own statement--and the story that was suppressed in the...**

Post-Amerikan

Bloomington-Normal's alternative newspaper.

PO Box 3452
Bloomington

Available at over 50
Twin City locations.

828-6885
828-7232

ABOVE: This is a copy of the rejected ad.

In Larry Nelson case:

GOP cover-up, conflict of interest charged

Speaking at a Democrat fund-raising event Nov. 30, State Rep. Jerry Bradley said that now-resigned Bloomington council member Larry Nelson received only a "slap on the wrist" for his violations of Illinois law.

After pleading guilty to a misdemeanor tax evasion charge Oct. 4, Nelson got a \$500 fine. After 18 months court supervision, Nelson's record will be erased.

Bradley further charged that the treatment of the Nelson case was a "typical cover-up by the Republican regime in McLean County."

Now that a state legislator said something about the Larry Nelson case, local news reporters got busy. When a Pantagraph reporter explored untold details of the case in October, his story was rejected. When the Post-Amerikan came out with the full story in early November, radio news reporters prepared stories, but the news directors of both WJBC and WRBA wouldn't run them.

The Pantagraph, WJBC, and WRBA explored the Nelson case after Bradley charged the Republicans with cover-up.

On Dec. 1, WJBC news explored Bradley's contention that the Republicans helped get Nelson's felony charge reduced to a misdemeanor. For the first time, WJBC reported that Republican party head Tom Jacob, acting on Nelson's behalf, discussed the case with the State's Attorney. (On Nov. 8, when last issue's Post-Amerikan was released, WJBC news prepared a story--complete with a tape of Jacob denying he used his influence improperly. But news director Steve Vogel decided not to run the story.)

The Pantagraph, too, began unsuppressing the Nelson story after Rep. Bradley charged "cover-up." On Dec. 1, the Pantagraph reported--for the first time--that the Dept. of Revenue had originally recommended a forgery charge for Nelson.

On Dec. 2, Governor Thompson announced that Tom Jacob would manage his re-election campaign.

On Dec. 5, the Pantagraph finally ran most of the story it had suppressed a month and a half before, printing most of the details of Nelson's case that had already appeared in last issue's Post.

The Pantagraph didn't report, however, that Senator Harber Hall called the Dept. of Revenue on Nelson's behalf, while the case was still under investigation. Hall admits making the call at Jacob's request, the Post-Amerikan reported last issue. But Hall says he wasn't intending to use his influence to help Nelson.

The interconnection between the Republicans involved in the Nelson case was summarized in the Post-Amerikan last issue:

"In this case, we have the Republican Central Committee chairperson gaining a state senator's aid in helping a city councilperson deal with a potential felony charge.

"And three officials--Dozier, Hall, and Nelson--either 'forget' or refuse to disclose the identity of the central figure in the efforts to help Nelson--their own Republican Central Committee boss--Tom Jacob."

Interviewed by the Post-Amerikan, Representative Bradley said that the Nelson case "raises the possibility of a tremendous conflict of interest between the State's Attorney and the Republican Central Committee."

Bradley means that the State's Attorney may need or desire the support of Tom Jacob--his political party chief--if the State's Attorney wants to run for re-election.

So when Jacob serves as a criminal defendant's attorney, Dozier's interest in tough prosecution could become tempered by his desire to stay on the good side of his political party's leader.

Dozier denied being influenced by Tom Jacob in any way in the Nelson case. Dozier said Jacob didn't support him in the last election, and said he hasn't decided yet whether he wants to run for re-election anyway.

Dozier also said he decided to only prosecute Nelson for a misdemeanor before he ever met with Tom Jacob about the case. But Dozier admits knowing, before he decided how to deal with the case, that Tom Jacob was Nelson's lawyer--that information was in the Revenue Department's file when Dozier received it.

Dozier also said he has no control over which attorney a defendant hires.

Representative Bradley spoke to that point, too.

"Ethically, I think Tom Jacob should take a pretty cold hard look at his dealings with the State's Attorney's office, and should consider disqualifying himself as an attorney in some cases," Bradley said.

Jacob will manage Governor Thompson's 1978 campaign, the governor's office announced Dec. 2, just two days after Bradley's first criticism of Jacob's "cover-up."

Central figure in "GOP cover-up" will run Governor's campaign

Governor Thompson announced Dec. 2 that his 1978 campaign manager will be Tom Jacob, Bloomington attorney and central committee chairperson of the McLean County Republican organization.

Twice in recent months, local newspapers have carried stories questioning Jacob's propriety in two separate sets of circumstances.

State Rep. Gerald Bradley charged Nov. 30 that Jacob was part of a "Republican cover up" of Larry Nelson's tax case. (See adjoining story.)

On Sept. 21, a Pantagraph story raised questions about how legitimately Jacob's wife got her job as manager of Phoenix Towers, a newly constructed housing complex for the elderly. The housing complex was built on land bought and cleared by the city's Department of Urban Renewal. Jacob did legal work for the department and represented the city in discussions with Phoenix Towers' developers, including discussions about selling the land.

According to the Sept. 21 Pantagraph, Imperial Investments--the Rockford company building Phoenix Towers--originally planned to hire the Bloomington Housing Authority, not a private manager, to run the housing complex. The publicly-funded Housing Authority manages the Wood Hill Towers housing project and other local public housing.

The Rockford investors say they changed their minds about BHA management when Dorothy Stewart-Madison quit the housing authority early in 1977.

The Pantagraph questioned BHA Director Lawrence Irvin about the switch to private management, and said Irvin "thinks the BHA may have been 'used' to obtain approval of the project and its financing from the Illinois Housing Development Authority (IHDA)." Tom Jacob dealt with the investors as the attorney for the city's urban renewal department, and that's how he says he learned of the job opening. He says he casually mentioned the job to his wife over dinner, according to the Pantagraph story.

Ms. Jacob has never held a management job before, but took instruction from IHDA seminars. The Pantagraph did not say whether Ms. Jacob attended the IHDA seminars before or after being hired.

Mayor Richard Buchanan, who the Pantagraph characterized as a friend of the Jacobs, said he didn't think there was anything questionable about the way Ms. Jacob landed the job. But on Sept. 26 the mayor asked City Manager Bill Vail to investigate anyway.

On Oct. 10, Vail reported that there was nothing unethical about the way Ms. Jacob got the job.



MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW WATERBED!

The Joint General Store

"Waterbeds of Bloomington"

*Professional Installation

*Free Delivery

*Financing Available

*Designer Sheets & Comforters

*Quality Gift Items

Flotation Sleep Specialists

SOONER OR LATER, YOU'LL BE SLEEPING ON A WATERBED... WITH AN AQUA QUEEN HEATER!

829-5012 415 N. Main Downtown Bloomington

Battered Wife Gets No Justice

Post Note: The following prisoner's story was originally sent as a letter to Emily Dale, a sociologist who teaches at Illinois Wesleyan University. A friend of Dr. Dale's sent the Post a copy of the letter, and we wrote to the prisoner and got permission to print it.

Dr. Dale,

I read your article on battered wives in a local paper (Pantagraph, Oct. 30). I agree with everything you stated. But what about the battered wife who in fear of her life kills her husband?

I'm in Dwight Prison for Women. I was tried for murder and got voluntary manslaughter, 6 to 18 years. There's many battered women here. Most of the women were beaten so badly they were in the hospital for a week before being taken to jail.

If you think living in that horrible situation is terrible, these women are sitting in here thinking, "Maybe I should have let him kill me. I must be wrong again; after all, am I not in prison? A place for wrongdoers."

When I personally was on trial, the jury could not believe the punishment I took for 15 years. You could see it in their eyes, that they believed I was a liar.

Like most beaten wives, I had been beaten in private. The only witness I had was a daughter.

Now that the beaten wives syndrome is coming into the open, what about the women in prisons all across the nation? Some still don't understand what has happened to justice. We are still being beaten--by society.

Whenever I read articles about beaten wives, I clip them out. I have yet to read about a beaten wife prisoner being on a panel of women to discuss what happens when the tragedy happens, and what a farce a court of law is. Very uninformed.

My lawyer and I were just as stupid. I thought I was an isolated case. My trouble happened in 1975. Being in here, you have a long time to reflect about what to do with the rest of your life. If and when I get out of here I would like to

help other women. Maybe I can save someone from being sent to this place of despair.

My tragedy could be any woman's sorrow.

--Dixie Hammock

Owen's Ill Fame Reaches Tucson

And you thought Owen's Nursery only had a bad rep in Bloomington, eh? Guess again. Bloomington's fave plant-ripping employer (the only workers known to last more than three months are desperate, or management) was mentioned in a recent newspaper article on questionable mail-order firms.

"The Postal Office reports many complaints regarding claims for plants sold by this firm," the article, which appeared in the Nov. 22 issue of a Tucson Paper, said. Owen's, which goes under the name House of Wesley (sometimes in its want ads, too: the better to catch the wary), has been exposed in the Post for shoddy packing processes in the past. Their practices are apparently catchin' up with 'em.

--D. Colt

Prisoner Requests Letters

The Post got a letter in November from an Ohio prisoner named Duran T. Harris. Harris, who's 20, has been on death row for 19 months and is locked up 24 hours a day. He asks that any sympathetic folks write him at P.O. Box 45699 #145-586, Lucasville, Ohio, 45699.

SUPER SALE

**Every Wed. from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m.
(or later) til New Year's Eve**

**Make a choice from a large selection of
Books, Magazines, Gag Gifts, Games,
Christmas Gifts, Novelties or Films.**

**Take them to the clerk and ask what kind of a
deal they will make -- from 10% up to 50% off --
depending on their mood.**

MEDUSA'S BOOK WORLD

109 W. FRONT

828-2932

You must be 19 yrs. or older

NEWS BRIEFS

Post-American 27

Black is Beautiful

(Borrowed Times) South African censors recently lifted their ban against the book Black Beauty after hearing that it is not about black culture, but is a children's story about a horse.

Heaven Forbid

(Boston Globe) The Massachusetts House voted down a bill that would have prohibited discrimination against gay people in public employment. Rep. Richard F. Finnigan of Dorchester, who opposed the defeated bill, explained, "...It's coming to the point where if you're female, black, gay and blind, why you could almost be governor."

Surprise for Molesters

(Karate News) An 11-year-old girl successfully fought off two would-be child molesters. As she was walking home, a car with two men stopped, and one man grabbed her by the arm. She flipped him onto his back on the sidewalk, chopped him in the neck with the edge of her hand, and jabbed him in both eyes with her fingers. The driver of the car jumped out screaming, "That's murder!"

Neighbors called police, and both men were arrested. The girl is the daughter of a woman who studied judo and a man who has a brown belt in karate. She was unharmed except for a slight arm bruise.

Nixon Aides Fingering UFW

(Berkeley Barb) A series of six-year-old White House memos indicate that high White House officials ordered other government agencies to try to discredit and destroy the United Farm Workers (UFW) in order to help the rival Teamsters Union.

One memo, written by White House counsel Charles Colson in May of 1971, calls on the Justice Department, the Labor Department, and the National Labor Relations Board to work against UFW leader Cesar Chavez.

That memo informs federal agencies that President Nixon had taken a "personal interest" in the UFW. It tells the agencies: "only if you can find some way to work against Chavez's union should you take action."

A follow-up Colson memo, written in 1972, urges help for the Teamsters, saying: "We will be criticized if this thing gets out of hand and there is violence, but we must stick to our position."

DIVINYL MADNESS

115 North St. 454-2521

Reg. 6⁹⁸ L.P.'s always 4⁵⁷ or 3 for 12⁹⁵
Reg. 7⁹⁸ L.P.'s always 5²⁹ or 3 for 15⁰⁰

This is a straight ad!

Come see our collection!
We have jazz
blues
Soul
disco
and lots of
Rock 'n de Roll

IMPORTS
BOOKS
SINGLES
MAGAZINES
CUT-OUTS

WE ALSO HAVE
ADVERTISED SPECIALS ON
SELECTED NEW RELEASES
AND WE CARRY A WIDE
SELECTION OF 8-TRACK TAPES
AND CASSETTES (BLANK)
AND WE CAN SPECIAL ORDER
ANY TAPE OR ALBUM IN PRINT.
WE ALSO HAVE
discwasher-1195
(AND discwasher products)

Christmas Gift Ideas

Wool, Chamois Shirts, Down Parkas & Vests

Sleeping bags
Backpacks
Camping Gear
Cross Country Skis
Snowshoes



Down Booties

10-8 MON.-FRI.
10-5 SAT.
203 S. Linden,
Normal
452-0222



Feds Reject U.S. Mail

(Berkeley Barb) It has finally come to this: An agency of the federal government admits it has given up on the U. S. Postal Service.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) reports that as a result of serious incidents of lost and damaged mail, the department has been sending some of its recent important mailing by the privately run United Parcel Service.

USDA staff officer Kenneth Duff says the federal agency switched services after the Post Office managed to destroy, damage, or misdeliver about one-fifth of an extensive survey--a survey that had cost taxpayers \$120,000 to compile.

Women's Press Vandalized

(Gay Life) Diana Press, a woman's press in Oakland, Calif., was vandalized Oct. 25 and ruined financially. The unknown vandals destroyed 5,000 copies of Rita Mae Brown's book A Plain Brown Rapper and also threw paint, ink, and chemicals into the presses and typesetting compositors. Most tragic was the destruction of the typesetting and paste-ups for 3 books due out in fall 1977.

Hey folks, if you subscribe to the Post-American, you should let us know your new address when you move.

You can't rely on leaving a forwarding address at the Post Office, because 3rd class mail (like ours) isn't forwarded.

(Your subscriptions to other newspapers and magazines probably will be forwarded, because they are sent 2nd class mail.)



No Rights Are Good Rights

(Mother Jones) New York's Consolidated Edison, the folks who brought us this summer's N. Y. blackout, recently mailed a pamphlet to its Manhattan customers titled "Your Rights As a Utility Customer." The inside pages of "Your Rights" were...blank.

Defense committee forms

Black ISU Student

--by the John Middleton Defense Committee

John Middleton, a black ISU student whose mother is a Bloomington factory worker, has been convicted of robbery, and charges are pending against him for auto theft and burglary. These various charges climaxed a systematic campaign of harassment of Middleton by James Roberts of the Normal Police Department. (He is the Normal cop with flaming red hair.)

As many know, there is a long history in Bloomington-Normal (as elsewhere) of police racism, sexism, and harassment of students and workers-- especially black students and workers. Such harassment is standard police practice, and only collective public resistance can limit its extent and viciousness. Police harassment has grown locally over the past decade because the only resistance to it has been individual or through exposures in the Post: exposures which, while of great use, are inadequate by themselves to effect change.

The John Middleton Defense Committee is prepared to initiate and maintain indefinitely organized public resistance. We are starting with the case of John Middleton himself. Justice for John Middleton can best be served through a large-scale campaign against police misconduct in general; such a comprehensive campaign can best achieve its general goals through achieving justice for John Middleton.

SOME DETAILS

We do not attempt here to trace all the tangled turns of the case but to present only enough preliminary detail of the case and (more particularly) of James Roberts to provide Post readers with a feel for how Roberts operates and for the helplessness of the isolated individual facing police attack.

John Middleton first encountered Officer Roberts (then a patrol officer but since promoted to detective) in August of 1976. It was 3:00 A.M. on a Monday, and Middleton was returning to Bloomington from a weekend in Chicago. He stopped at the red light at the corner of Beaufort and Vernon-- and after several minutes realized the light was not operating properly. He drove through and was immediately stopped by Officer Roberts, who had apparently been lurking nearby in his patrol car. (Many ISU students-- and particularly black ISU students-- know that traffic control by the NPD has little to do with traffic safety and much to do with the sheer harassment of students.)

Middleton did not respond politely. Roberts ended by taking him to the Normal Police Station, where he issued two tickets, for which Middleton had to post \$25 bond each. (From that point on memories and records of the incident, including accounts of its final disposal in court, differ. But at some point Middleton did speak harshly to Roberts in the corridor of the Court House, and Roberts replied with racial slurs and a warning that he would "get" Middleton.)

The process of "getting Middleton" began almost at once. A few days later, Middleton was walking down Main Street in Normal after class when Roberts stopped in his patrol car and called out, "Where you goin', John?" (For years Normal cops have taken a childish delight in addressing various students they were "out to get" by first names on random occasions. It was an almost daily occurrence in the 1960's. We hope that instances of such petty and stupid harassment will be reported to the Committee.)

And then in November as Middleton was leaving MacDonald's in Normal (with two black women in the car)

Roberts pulled up behind him with his flasher on. Middleton stopped, and when Roberts did not leave his patrol car, walked back to it himself. When Roberts ordered him to climb in, Middleton found that Roberts was running a check on his licence plates to see if the car was stolen. When the report came back that the car was indeed registered in Middleton's name, Roberts asked what car the plates had been transferred from (though the report from Springfield had clearly identified the car as well as its registration). The whole episode lasted nearly an hour.

Roberts then showed up at Middleton's home at Cardinal Court three times. The first time he took John in as a suspect in a burglary case, and while John was at the Police Station his home was searched (bed torn apart, drawers emptied, and so on). His wife and child were at home at the time. The second time, Roberts had no warrant but declared that unless he was allowed to search, he would have to wake up the State's Attorney (it was 3:00 A.M.) and that would cause Middleton trouble by making the State's Attorney angry. John allowed the search.

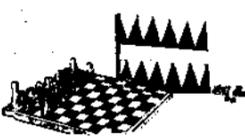
Yah-Ta-Hey

114 Main St. Downtown Bloomington
828-1142

OPEN Daily 11:00 a.m.-8:00 p.m.
CLOSED Sunday
Undecided Christmas Gift?
Come to Yah-Ta-Hey



Consider the fine taste and quality of authentic, hand-crafted Silver and Turquoise jewelry. Choose from an exciting selection of RINGS* BRACELETS*BUCKLES*WATCH TIPS* NECKLACES* and much more.





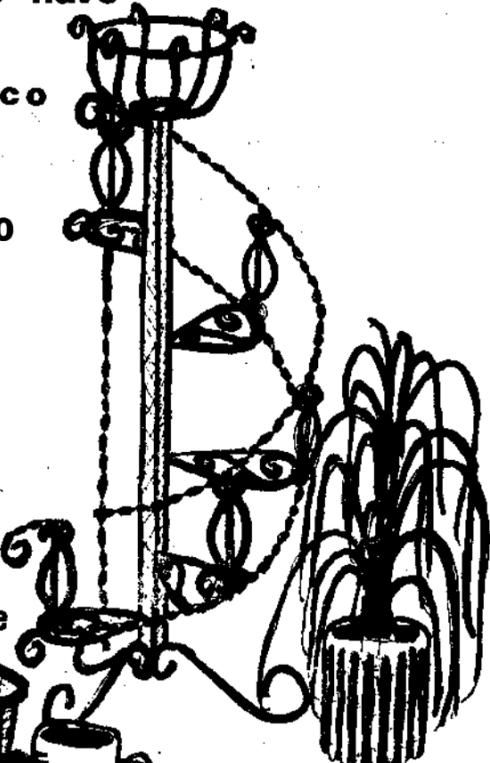
HUNDREDS of LADIES' RINGS from: \$8.00-26.00
MEN'S RINGS from 12.00-40.00
BRACELETS from 12.00 up
NECKLACES for MEN AND WOMEN from 12.00 up

All merchandise is guaranteed to be made by American Indians
NAVAHO - ZUNI - SANTO DOMINGO
and sold 1/3 OFF Southwest Retail Value

At Yah-Ta-Hey we also have
beautiful gift items
imported from Mexico
100's of items
UNDER
\$10.00

- * ONYX CHESS SETS
- * ONYX BACKGAMMON GAMES
- * WOOD CHESS SETS
- * WOOD BACKGAMMON GAMES
- * MALICITE BACKGAMMON GAMES
- * CARVED ONYX BOXES
- * HAND-PAINTED CERAMIC FIGURINES
- * ONYX FIGURINES, ONYX BOOKENDS
- * MEXICAN TAPESTRIES
- * MEXICAN BASKETS
- * WOODEN SPANISH FURNITURE AND LAMPS
- * VARIOUS STYLES OF WROUGHT IRON PLANT STANDS AND FURNITURE

Widest Selection of Clay
and Ceramic Pottery you'll see



At Yah-Ta-Hey
our
PRICES are LOW **QUALITY is HIGH**

Harassed By Police

The third search occurred when the family was out of town, but was seen by a neighbor (who was herself harrassed. since while Roberts was searching Middleton's apartment a second cop forced a man in the neighbor's apartment to show identification to prove he was not Middleton). The next event was John Middleton's arrest on April 14 of this year for the April 6 robbery of the Deep Rock station on Beaufort.

The ONLY evidence introduced by the prosecution was the gas station

attendant's identification of Middleton--an identification based on being shown four (only four) photographs by Roberts. Prior to making the photographic identification, the attendant had been unable to give any closer description of the robber than that he was black, slender, and tall. There was no line-up.

At the trial itself, on November 14, the jury returned at 9:00 P.M. after deliberating for 5½ hours without reaching a verdict. Judge Campbell ordered them to resume deliberations

and to bring in a verdict in ninety minutes. They returned almost at once with the verdict of guilty.

MORE ON ROBERTS

James Roberts once stood up at a public forum on rape and declared that rape victims were "asking for it". He didn't identify himself by name or as a cop, but one of the panel members was able to identify him. (His red hair is most useful.) If the Normal Police Department existed to protect



rather than harass people, that statement alone would be more than sufficient grounds for Roberts' dismissal from the force.

We do not know if he is also the Normal cop who was willing (anonymously) in the Pantagraph to argue that wives who were beaten often provoked the attack by lack of politeness to a tired husband. One should, he said, understand the feelings of a man in such a situation. If that was not Roberts speaking, it only suggests that the Normal police department is well represented by Roberts.

The first leaflet the Defense Committee issued (on Monday, November 28) was designed in part to collect information on police harassment in general in Bloomington-Normal, and on James Roberts in particular.

Almost at once the stories began pouring in to the Committee. One ISU student (a long-time Normal resident familiar with Roberts' history) told us of the following episode he had

ON TO NEXT PAGE 



THE NEW VOICE: The Voice of the Working Class

published biweekly

Available at THE BACK PORCH (Bloomington), SMALL CHANGES BOOKSTORE (Bloomington), or through Illinois Friends of The New Voice
P.O. Box 824
Bloomington, IL 61701

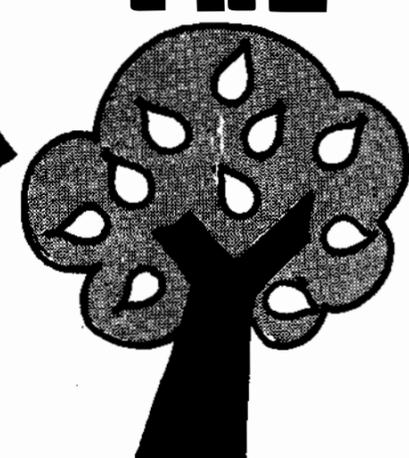
Also published by THE NEW VOICE (TNV) and available through Illinois Friends are the following pamphlets:

- IMPERIALISM TODAY:
AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS ----- 25c
- THREE ARTICLES ON THE BRIBE ----- 25c
(Exposes the theory that the American working class is "bribed")
- THE ISSUE OF FREE SPEECH ----- 25c
(Why the working class opposes free speech for racists like William Schockley)
- REVOLUTIONARY STRATEGY IN THE U.S. ----- 25c
- DEFEAT THE NATIONAL QUESTION LINE IN
THE U.S. AND UNITE TO FIGHT RACISM ----- \$1.00
- FIGHT THE CRISIS ----- 30c

BULK HERBS & FOODS
FRESHLY GROUND FLOURS
NATURAL COSMETICS
WHOLE GRAIN BREADS

THE

JUICES
NATURAL CHEESES
VITAMIN SUPPLEMENTS
BOOKS
MUNCHY MIX



HONEY TREE

NATURAL FOODS
presents
Co-operative Type Buying
We believe in bringing you more for less
Be a part of the growing family of TREE members.
CHECK IT OUT AT
THE HONEY TREE
Natural Food Store ☺ ☺ ☺ 452-9011
☺ 124 E. Beaufort, Downtown Normal

ISU Student Harassed (cont.)

witnessed. A car, with a black driver, was illegally stopped in front of Milner Library. A Normal squad car drew up, driven by James Roberts. Roberts began screaming (almost incomprehensibly, the student reports) at the driver, whose attempted reply revealed him to be a foreign student who spoke and understood English only with difficulty. Roberts continued to scream; the driver continued to try to explain. Roberts unbuttoned his holster: the student understood that and drove away.

wide spectrum of individuals and groups concerned for human rights become involved in the Committee's work and in the formation of Committee program and policy. Participation in the Committee is based on acceptance of three principles: (1) Justice for John Middleton (2) Fight Racism and Sexism (3) Stop Police Harassment. These principles are stated in deliberately general terms because their precise content can and should be a basis for discussion and debate within the Committee. All groups who join the Committee will be free to distribute their own literature at

Committee actions and to provide speakers for Committee rallies and demonstrations.

WE DO NEED INFORMATION ON THE POLICE. WE NEED PEOPLE. WE NEED FUNDS (both for our own work and for Middleton's legal expenses--justice costs money). All interested parties may contact the Committee by writing:

John Middleton Defense Committee
c/o Worker-Student Alliance
P.O. Box 45
Normal, Il 61761



Andrea's favorite graphic eps

The Committee is collecting a growing file of such stories on Roberts and other police in Bloomington and Normal and will publish them in due course. By our very existence we have even created two new episodes. (1) On November 30, a Normal Police car followed a Committee member from her home all the way to the ISU campus. (2) The Normal Police Department contacted ISU to ask for the names of student organizations connected with the Defense Committee. The University cooperated to the extent that it could. The Normal Police Department is either stupid or it has something to hide: Why else react so quickly and so childishly to a campaign which, to that point, had not gone beyond the circulation of leaflets on campus?

It is clear that the "old" police (FBI, CIA, Watergate Plumbers) practices of the 1960's have not changed. The police are watching us. It is time for us to watch the police.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE

The Defense Committee will succeed either in the immediate task of justice for John Middleton or in the long-range task of limiting police harassment of citizens and controlling police racism and sexism ONLY if a

BOOK WIVE

103 W. FRONT
BLOOMINGTON

NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES

COIN & STAMP SUPPLIES

COMICS

SMOKES

GREETING CARDS

ADULT NOVELTIES & PAPERBACKS

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

828-3422



CUTT'DRJI

103 BROADWAY MALL
NORMAL, ILLINOIS 61761

There's Only One Thing We Know About...

HAIR

THAT'S OUR BUSINESS!

Specializing in Precision Cutting for Women and Men.

FEATURING THE ELECTRONIC SENSOR PERM DEVELOPED BY TEXAS INSTRUMENTS AND REVLON/REALISTIC

SELECTED THIRMACK & VIDAL SASOON PRODUCTS AT REASONABLE PRICES

FOR APPOINTMENTS PHONE: 452-9812 HOURS 8 AM-8 PM DAILY CLOSED SUNDAY 8 AM-2 PM SAT.

Award winning story left reader wondering

Pantagraph Farm Editor Dave McClelland placed first in a national farm writing contest, the Pantagraph announced November 29. McClelland won the prize for a major feature story on corn detasseling in Central Illinois, which ran July 8.

McClelland's piece was outstanding for what it ignored.

All through the prize-winning Pantagraph feature, the writer refers to the detasseling work force as youngsters and young adults. Of course. As most everyone in Central Illinois knows, hybrid seed companies hire almost only youngsters to detassel their corn.

But why?

The Pantagraph Farm Editor never even asked the question.

Are adults denied the opportunity to work as detasselers, or are the wages so low that only children would accept the jobs?

McClelland's story does explain in detail the rigors of working all day in the hot fields:

Corn leaves can cause nasty cuts, pollen can irritate the healthiest of nasal passages, and the sun sometimes seems bent on expending all its energy making you miserable. And it no doubt is of little consolation knowing that you are not alone. Many others are getting cut, choked up and baked.

Many people believe that child labor laws have outlawed such working conditions for young people. But the detasseling business must be exempt from the provisions of the child labor laws. Why? The Pantagraph Farm Editor could have explained the exemption or loophole in his article, but didn't.



McClelland did discuss the bosses' fellyings about "handling" a work force composed almost completely of young people:

None of the seed corn company officials reported major problems with handling young detasselers.

They generally are hand-picked by schoolteachers and for the most part are 'excellent children, excellent workers,' said Walter Monti of FS.

Funk's Bidner looks on the detasseler as a special breed of youngster, one which is willing to work.

'There are easier jobs,' he admitted.

'You hear a lot of bad things about kids, this and that and the other...but these kids work hard. It's not the easiest job...and the company appreciates it.'

The company appreciated McClelland's article, too. The Pantagraph writer's \$100 award and plaque will be delivered by the CIBA-GEIGY Agricultural Awards Recognition Program. CIBA-GEIGY is the multinational conglomerate which owns Funk Seeds International, Bloomington-Normal's major employer of teen-age detasselers.

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ISU Prof Kicks Sex Out of Sex Ed

I am a senior at Illinois State University in Special Education and I'm taking one of those required courses called Senior Seminar. The class is eleven women and one man, Dr. Ivo P. Greif, who happens to be the instructor.

On the first day of class we divided into several small groups. Each group was to be responsible for presenting a specific topic to the class. Two other women and I chose to lead a discussion on sex-education in the elementary grades.

Our group decided to contact the McLean County Planned Parenthood and ISU's Gay People's Alliance (GPA) to come speak to our class.

We chose Planned Parenthood because they exist, in part, to inform people about sex and sexuality. We felt they might be able to resolve some of our own private questions about sex, and help us to feel more comfortable in our approaches, as future teachers, to sex ed.

We chose GPA because gayness is a vital part of human sexuality, and because gay people are still oppressed, in part because of misinformation about gayness. From Anita Bryant, to job discrimination (in teaching, for example), to "queer jokes" and personal harassment, gay sexuality is still misunderstood and punished.

We wanted GPA to speak to us about current gay oppression and the need for informed acceptance. By helping future teachers understand gayness, and by suggesting methods of helping young people understand it, we thought GPA might be able to contribute to bringing gay oppression to an end by speaking to our class.

When Dr. Greif, our instructor, heard of our plans, he freaked. He called one of the women in our group into his office and explained that both Planned Parenthood and GPA are "too controver-

sial" to speak to our class. He referred to both groups as "crusader bunches" who would "present only one side of the story" and possibly offend people in the class.

Greif added that he had discussed the matter with the acting chairperson of the Department of Curriculum and Instruction, Dr. Ronald Layman, who agreed with Greif's refusal to let these two groups speak.

I contacted Dr. Layman, and he confirmed his stand. When I asked for his reasons, Layman said that it is against the department's policy to let non-university groups speak to required education classes.

I explained to him that GPA is funded by ISU and therefore is a student group.

Unbelievably, his response was, "Yes, but neither of these groups have anything to do with the topic (of sexuality). I would have said the same thing if you had asked the American Dental Association to speak about it."

I talked to Sarz Maxwell of GPA and asked for her reaction to all of this. She said, "I think that if homosexuality were discussed rationally and matter-of-factly at the kindergarten level and even younger, there'd be fewer problems with it. People wouldn't grow up to think it was an untouchable subject."

Maxwell added that "Misinformation and a lack of information (about homosexuality) are the cornerstones of homophobia. Fear of homosexuality is caused by the suppression of this information."

To give you an idea of the quality of education we are receiving in Greif's class, here's how parts of our sex ed discussion ended up going.

As an alternative to having speakers from GPA and Planned Parenthood, we borrowed eight books from Small Changes Bookstore. These books, written for young people, deal with sex and sexuality. We passed them around to the other class members and asked for their reactions, comments, and discussion. For the most part the books were well received.

Dr. Greif, however, appeared to have a difficult time with them.

One of the books, Just Momma and Me, by Christine Engla Eber, deals with a young girl's feelings when a man moves in with her mother. As Dr. Greif flipped through this book he asked, "Is this one of those shack-up books?"

Another book, Gabriel's First Birthday, by Sherrie Farrell, contains a moving photographic explanation of childbirth. When Greif saw this book he asked if we were going to use Playboy in our classroom too.

He said that to present the idea of "living together" to young people is to promote it. He argued that it's like presenting stealing as a valid lifestyle, too. From this point, Greif's monologue digressed to suicide. (Don't worry, I didn't catch the connection either.)

Greif also felt that boys and girls should be in separate sex ed classes. About menstruation he said, "You could separate the boys and girls and say the exact same thing to both of them. But then, I don't know that boys have to know about that (menstruation) anyway."

Dr. Ivo P. Greif is supposed to be teaching us to become teachers. It's pretty scary, isn't it?

--Margie Berkel



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