

Eastern Illinois University

## The Keep

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The Post Amerikan (1972-2004)

The Post Amerikan Project

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12-1974

### Volume 3, Number 8

Post Amerikan

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Within: march pix; dr. rudnicki; narc; king & more

DEC. 1974

Bloomington ... Normal



# POST AMERIKAN

VOL. III  
NO. 8



ooooo I hope I don't get coal in my stocking again this year!

**MERRY X-MAS**  
**TO**  
**OUR READERS**

# TABLE of CONTENTS

Re-opening of King Probe? .....	3	Example of Facism .....	15
Twin City 6 Blast Official Cover-Up .....	4,5	Anti-King March .....	16-21
University Liquors Drops Gallo .....	7	Getting Over .....	22,23
Dr. Rudnicki Still at It .....	8	Letters .....	24
Overpopulation & Facism .....	9	New Jail Beating .....	26
Albee-Waters Named in Tenant Complaint .....	10, 11	More King Stuff .....	27
New County Jail Complex .....	12	Their Backs Against The Wall .....	29
Gen Tel Strike 1974 .....	13	U.S. Support of South Africa .....	31
A Gay Man's Rap to Straights .....	14	Narc Exposed? .....	33

## POST SELLERS

### BLOOMINGTON

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

### ISU

Lobby Shop, ISU Union  
 Cage, ISU Union  
 Recreation Center  
 Watterson Towers Lobby  
 Hewett Hall Lobby

### NORMAL

College and Main, NW corner  
 Minstrel Record Parlor, 311 S. Main  
 Newman Center, 501 S. Main  
 Student Stores, 115 North St.  
 Mother Murphy's, 111 1/2 North St.  
 Ram, 101 Broadway Mall  
 Al's Pipe Shop, 101 Broadway Mall  
 Omega, 101 North St.  
 Hendren's Grocery, 301 W. Willow  
 Thomas Michael's, 108 North St.  
 SW corner, North and Fell Streets  
 Sugar Creek Books, 108 Beaufort  
 The Gallery (right in front)

## about us

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

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

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

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

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

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

### MEETINGS

Sat. Nov. 30, 3:00 PM  
 Tues. Dec. 10, 5:00 PM  
 Wed. Dec. 18, 8:00 PM  
 Tues. Dec. 31, 5:00 PM  
 Fri. Jan. 3, 8:00 PM---DEADLINE  
 Sat. Jan. 4, 12 NOON---LAYOUT  
 Sun. Jan. 5, 12 NOON---LAYOUT

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

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

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

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



# New Age Book Store

(Division of Motivation Development Centre)

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 and including:

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PARAPSYCHOLOGY - PYRAMID ENERGY - HEALTH &

NATURAL NUTRITION - -

Edgar Cayce - Walter Russell  
 and other renowned authors...

# STATE EMPLOYEE ASKS

3

## RE-OPENING OF KING PROBE



**POST-NOTE:** In a letter made public in the Pantagraph only one day before the Nov. 3 march on the county jail, a state employee asked the Justice Department to re-open its investigation of Sheriff John King. Brent DeLand, area coordinator of the citizens' council program of the State Department of Children and Family Services, wrote the letter. The McLean County Youth Advocate Council, one of several citizens' councils affiliated with DCFS, directed DeLand to write the letter. A letter from Community for Social Action accompanied DeLand's letter. Both are printed below.

The case of the young girl denied medical treatment--one of the charges in DeLand's letter--was told in the Post-Amerikan's last issue. After DeLand's letter became public, a furious John King phoned Mary Jane Brunt, a director of the Youth Advocate

Council. King claimed that the young girl had "put on a medical act." (She was epileptic.)

The day after the Pantagraph reported the sending of these letters, DeLand was arrested at the Nov. 3 demonstration against the sheriff. DeLand was arrested simply for asking for an officer's credentials. (They called it "Obstructing a Peace Officer.")

After DeLand and the other 5 arrested were released on personal recognizance bond that night, King was angry, so angry that he flew off the handle in public. King said their prompt release was "unjust special treatment" and "coddling." "I think that is an injustice," the Pantagraph quoted King. "Any other person would have to go to the courthouse. These people should have been treated the same as everyone else." King felt that the six arrested should have spent more time in jail.

He may possibly have hoped that they would have been unable to post bond, and would therefore go to the county jail. King was so angry that he complained to Chief Judge Wendell Oliver, the Bloomington Police Chief, a city councilman, and State Representative Gil Deavers.

King directed his complaints particularly against DeLand, saying he had "overstepped his bounds." The next day, Representative Deavers announced that he would speak with the head of Children and Family Services to "ask about the propriety of the actions of one of its employees," the Pantagraph said.

Considering the furor over these letters, the Post-Amerikan is printing them here in full.

The United States Department of Justice  
Civil Rights Division  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The Youth Advocate Council of the State of Illinois Department of Children and Family Services for the Decatur Area have directed me to address this letter to your office. Our Council has the responsibility of acting on behalf of the youth of seven counties in the State of Illinois. We have reason to believe that the McLean County Sheriff has in many cases violated the rights of the young people of McLean County.

Your office has been charged with the investigation of Sheriff King over the past several months. We were informed by the local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the investigation of Sheriff King has terminated. We believe there is important testimony yet to be given to your office for evaluation and action. At no time to our knowledge did the investigators interview members of the staff of the Department of Children and Family Services. We know of at least two instances which weren't under investigation by your office:

1. Within the past ten days a juvenile was incarcerated and in the custody of Sheriff King's office and was not given medical attention needed by this individual, and provided for by law. Specifics in the example would, of course, be available on further investigation.
2. On several occasions staff members of the Department of Children and Family Services were not allowed to interview incarcerated wards of the State of Illinois. As the legal guardian of these wards, we understand it to be our right and the civil rights of the wards, to be interviewed by our staff.

The above examples we feel are typical of the care and treatment of prisoners who are incarcerated in the McLean County Jail. We request the Department of Justice and the Civil Rights Division to continue and/or re-open the investigation of the Sheriff's Office of McLean County. We are writing this letter not to condemn the Sheriff but to ask that the people of this county and of the State of Illinois have an opportunity to give full and total testimony pertinent to the investigation of Sheriff John King.

My office has been in contact with a number of people with the Department of Justice and we have been given contrary statements from each person we speak to. Will you please look into the matter and notify my office of the disposition of this investigation.

We look to you to bring about justice in McLean County.

For the Council,

H. Brent DeLand  
Area Coordinator  
Citizens Council Program

Mrs. George McNamara  
Civil Rights Division  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. McNamara:

As a voluntary citizens group, Community for Social Action has been concerned with the charges made during the past year against McLean County Sheriff John King to the effect that he has violated the civil rights of certain prisoners of the McLean County Jail.

We understand that the FBI has investigated some of these charges. However, we have been told of other incidents not covered by the FBI investigation. These have to do with wards of the State of Illinois Department of Children and Family Services being deprived of visits by their caseworkers and being denied necessary medical care. Some of the allegations in this regard are most serious, literally involving life and death, and must not be ignored.

In light of this, we strongly urge that you conduct a public hearing in McLean County for receiving additional testimony regarding these charges and any others against Sheriff King not covered by the previous investigations.

Sincerely,

Jack Porter  
Director, Community for Social Action

# TWIN CITY 6 BLAST OFFICIAL

POST-NOTE: To counteract the distorted and hysterical media coverage of the November 3rd march, and to explain what really happened that day, the six people arrested at that march held a press conference November 11.

In the week that had passed between the march and Twin City 6 press conference, the gap between what really happened Nov. 3 and what was reported in the press had grown larger and larger. Distortions were built on previous distortions. Editorial comment, hysterical to begin with, grew worse as it became based on more fiction.

Over the week, it became apparent that the public comments of the police, the State's Attorney, the City Council, and the Pantagraph were all functioning to cover up what had really happened Nov. 3.

Police pushed Dave Nelson, Post-Amerikan photographer, through the Kresge's plate glass window. While the Pantagraph did report this, the newspaper said "Nelson was pushed..." The Pantagraph did not say who pushed him. The day after the march, WJBC news mentioned Kresge's window, but only as one example of the property damage occurring during the march. WJBC did not say that anyone was pushed through the window. By the time Channel 10 news reported Kresge's broken glass, it was as an example of the "vandalism" at the march.

An hour after Channel 10 reported the broken glass as "vandalism," the Bloomington City Council met in a work session. There, the council officially praised the police for their "unusual restraint" during the march.

While the City Council was meeting on Monday evening Nov. 4, about 75 marchers met with the American Civil Liberties Union. There, the ACLU received reports of 14 separate instances of police brutality or use of excessive force. Dozens witnessed some of the incidents.

Meanwhile, one city council member, resentful because a Peoria TV station had said that charges of police brutality were imminent, requested that the council publicly report that it had received no complaints about police conduct.

Also on Monday November 4, State's Attorney Paul Welch announced that he would ask the grand jury to investigate the "professional demonstrators" who supposedly instigated the violence. Welch helped to really distort the public image of what happened Nov. 3 by suggesting that a small group of "outsiders" had planned the violence in advance. Welch claimed to have seen posters announcing the march, posters which supposedly said "come prepared this time." No such posters were ever printed, march organizers say.

Welch also announced that the day after the march, he had received no complaints about police conduct so far. Any future complaints, Welch said, would be too late, and would not be acted upon.

In reporting Welch's intention to hold a grand jury witch hunt, the Pantagraph also reported that State Representative Gil Deavers was going to speak with the head of Children and Family Services about its employee Brent DeLand, one of the Twin City 6.

On Tuesday November 5--election day--the Pantagraph pulled an unprecedented stunt: the paper's editorial department switched editorials between the morning and afternoon papers. For years, the Pantagraph's page 4 has been exactly the same in both the morning and afternoon editions. The page 4 plate is left on the press for both printings. But on Tuesday, November 5, the editorial department pulled the page 4 plate off the press after the morning edition. They re-made the plate and placed a hysterical anti-demonstrator editorial in the afternoon edition. Ordinarily this editorial would be run in the Wednesday paper, but that would have been too late for the election.

The editorial department had to compare the demonstrators with the SLA and the Weathermen, and had to do that while the polls were still open. "It was even inevitable that a pregnant woman would claim she was struck in the abdomen," the Pantagraph said. But the paper did not cast doubt on the validity of alleged police injuries by calling those reports "claims." In editorially claiming that demonstrators deliberately provoked a confrontation with police, the Pantagraph aligned itself with Paul Welch's call for an investigation, and backed the City Council's praise for the police's "unusual restraint."

Even the possibility that police may have caused the violence was no longer to be found in the press.

A few days later, the ACLU met with police and the State's Attorney. The ACLU was following up on the complaints it had received on police conduct.

The Pantagraph report of that conference quotes State's Attorney Paul Welch as saying that police never held raised clubs. Welch said officers always held

their clubs in front of them with both hands. Both Welch and Bosshardt claimed that demonstrators had ample warning to disperse before the first police charge into the crowd.

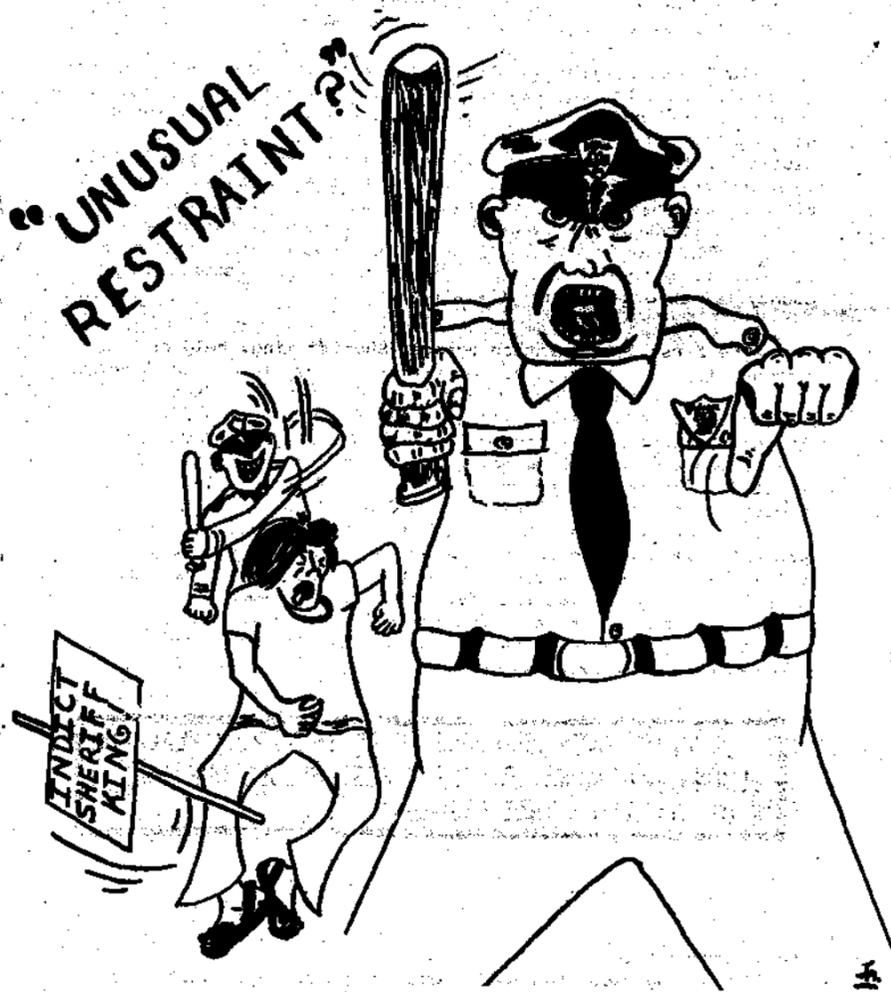
The Twin City 6, as well as everyone who was at the march, knew that Welch and Bosshardt were not telling the truth. Yet it was only Welch and Bosshardt's "official" version which was being reported in the press.

It was in the midst of this atmosphere that the 6 people arrested at the march called their press conference and issued their press release.

Coverage of that press conference helped to prove the arrestees' contentions that "there has been a concerted effort...to minimize the role of the police in creating the violent confrontation..."

The Pantagraph gave the press conference two small paragraphs at the end of a story about something else. Also, an earlier Pantagraph interview with Brent DeLand never saw print, possibly due to an editorial decision to play down the Twin City 6's side of the story.

The Post-Amerikan has decided to print in full the press release of the Twin City 6.



## THE PRESS RELEASE

PRESS RELEASE Monday, November 11, 1974 Bloomington - Normal, Illinois

By the six persons arrested and charged with "Obstruction of a Peace Officer" on the occasion of the demonstration against the Sheriff of McLean County, John King, November 3, 1974.

### Background

On Sunday, November 3, a peaceful demonstration in Bloomington, Illinois, protesting the policies and practices of McLean County Sheriff John King erupted into a violent confrontation between the Bloomington Police and the demonstrators. During the disturbance, there was violent behavior on both sides; injury to at least one policeman and to many citizens, two windows broken, and six persons arrested on the charge of "Obstructing a Peace Officer." The six arrested consisted of two demonstrators, an observer for the American Civil Liberties Union, a regional representative of the State Department of Children and Family Services, and two staff members (reporter and photographer) of The Post-Amerikan, a Bloomington-Normal alternative newspaper.

(This was the second demonstration in which citizens of Bloomington-Normal and McLean County had organized to march on the County Jail to protest violations of the inmates' civil rights.) For a year, numerous allegations had been made about abusive conditions in the McLean County Jail, and about willful violations of

# COVER-UP OF NOV. 3 EVENTS



This photo taken at the courthouse shows five of the Twin City 6. Missing is Bob Reyes, who for some reason has been scheduled to go to court at different times from the others. From left to right, standing, are: Brent DeLand, Bob Sutherland, and Dave Nelson. In the front row are Pete Black and Jim Thomas.

prisoners' rights. On January 13-15, 1974, the Bloomington Daily Pantagraph had run a series of articles concerning allegations against Sheriff King by two State troopers, a former County deputy, and 10 former jail inmates. Later that spring, The Post-American had run an investigative series alleging gross violations of inmates' civil rights based upon interviews with complainants: the denial of adequate medical treatment when necessary; the denial of adequate visitation privileges for inmates' families; the denial of adequate toilet facilities; the unwarranted use of the stand-up cell and "the black box"; the neglect of the rights of minors--especially young women who should have been given supervision twenty-four hours a day; and alleged beating of inmates by Sheriff's deputies.

(In December, 1973, the Federal Bureau of Investigation began an inquiry into the administration of Sheriff King. Now, nearly a year later, the Federal investigation has not been completed, nor any findings published. Citizens are disturbed that the conclusion of the investigation was not reported before the election on November 5 of John King for another term as Sheriff. The citizens of McLean County deserve to know what conclusion the Justice Department has reached: John King has won a narrow victory over his Democratic opponent for another four-year term. It seems to many that the future of credible and responsible County law enforcement is at stake.)

The first demonstration against Sheriff King, held on October 11, was peaceful and effective. No violence, no arrests. The conduct of the Bloomington Police--dressed in regulation uniforms--was professional and restrained, a model performance. But on the occasion of the second demonstration, on November 3, the response of the Bloomington Police to a demonstration that started as peacefully as the first was both provocative and violent. This time the police were dressed in riot gear--face visors, riot clubs, and heavy gloves, with tear gas equipment present. It appeared to the demonstrators as though the police either expected or desired a violent confrontation. The change in police demeanor from the time of the first demonstration frightened and angered the demonstrators, who responded more belligerently than would have been the case if the police had adopted a less threatening posture.

... POLICE OVER-RESPONSE TO AN INITIALLY PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION WAS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RIOT SITUATION THAT ENSUED.

## The Confrontation

In our opinion, the police over-response to an initially peaceful demonstration was directly responsible for the riot situation that ensued. It seems clear to us that the violent climate on Sunday, November 3, was created by the fact that the police assumed a provocative posture and drastically over-reacted to an easily controllable demonstration: they created a situation where it was inevitable that tempers would flare. Since Bloomington City Police, Normal Police, and County Police were involved in the violent confrontation that ensued, the leaders of those forces--Chief Bosshardt, Chief McGuire, and Sheriff John King--must bear the responsibility for allowing the situation to develop. Once the dispersal of the demonstrators had begun by the calling up of reserve police units and ordering them to march against the crowd, various incidents of the use of excessive force and violation of demonstrators' and bystanders' civil rights occurred. Responsibility for these acts must also be borne by the individual police officers involved in them. The actions of individual officers against individual demonstrators and bystanders are chargeable to those officers.

... IF THE POLICE HAD SHOWN RESTRAINT, THE DEMONSTRATION WOULD HAVE CONTINUED AND ENDED PEACEFULLY.

In our opinion, the crowd was not out of control when the police reserves were called in. The demonstrators in possession of the bullhorns were effectively keeping the crowd cool and under control. There was some throwing of fruit and vegetables, and a rock was thrown through the jailhouse window; but when the demonstrator on the bullhorn told the crowd to stop throwing rocks, they did. It is our opinion that if the police had shown restraint, the demonstration would have continued and ended peacefully of its own accord. But apparently it was at the point that the window was broken that the reserves were called in.

... POSITIVELY NO ORDER HAD BEEN GIVEN TO THE CROWD TO DISPERSE.

After lining up on Roosevelt Street, the police swept northward, pushing the crowd before them. People were told only to move onto the sidewalk, which they did. At this point, positively no order had been given to the crowd to disperse which any demonstrators heard. It soon became apparent that people weren't safe on the sidewalk either. Police officers proceeded to push people down and hit them with riot clubs. One woman was struck in the eye with the butt end of a club. By this time, the first two arrests had occurred.

The crowd then flowed east on Monroe Street, with the police marching behind them. Panic swept the crowd--fear and outrage as the police continued their charge and herded the demonstrators northward down the hill on Madison Street past the parking garage. Violence escalated on both sides; one demonstrator who held onto a small tree had his hands severely beaten with riot clubs.

If the intention of the police was to disperse the crowd, it was an ill-advised tactic to herd 100 people down Market Street, eastward to Main Street between two walls of buildings. Channeled, the crowd spread onto Main Street, and then was forced southward, between storefronts, two long blocks to the courthouse square. Dispersal of the crowd was further prevented by another police cordon across the western side of Main Street at Center Street, a line presumably set up to prevent demonstrators from returning to the jail. There is simply no question--it is attested by many witnesses--that the police used excessive force in moving the crowd and dealing with individual demonstrators--an over-response entirely out of keeping with what the situation warranted. And if preserving the peace was what the police intended, it is simply incredible that, after the area was cleared around the jail, the officers would herd a large crowd north on Madison to Market, east on Market to Main, and south on Main to the courthouse--a distance of five blocks.

At the courthouse, the police ceased the charge and departed. The demonstrators milled about and regrouped on the square. Again, throughout the confrontation the demonstrators with the bullhorn kept things cooler than they might otherwise have been, considering the intense provocation on the part of individual policemen. When some of the demonstrators made a move to return to the County Jail, the persons on the bullhorns urged them not to, and the crowd gave up a return and instead re-grouped on the square, where they began stringing ropes across first Jefferson Street, then Main, disrupting traffic.

The police returned and made their final charge eastward on Jefferson and across Main. Once again people were chased and clubbed, and one 13-year old boy was set upon by three officers, roughly manhandled, hit in the mouth, choked and lifted off the ground with a riot club under his chin, and crushed across his mid-section with a second club. Shortly thereafter, the remaining four arrests occurred: that of the ACLU observer, the representative of the Department of Children and Family Services, and the

# Twin City 6 Statement

CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE

two staff members of The Post-Amerikan. The Post-Amerikan photographer in no way resisted arrest; but after his seizure, was thrown against a glass door in a Kresge's store by the police, shattering the glass. The ACLU observer was hit on the back of the head with a club as he was being placed in the police car. The DCFS employee was arrested when he asked the police officer who had arrested the photographer for his identification. All four, like the first two, were charged with "Obstructing a Peace Officer."

### The "Cover-up"

Since the demonstration on November 3, there seems to be underway a concerted effort on the part of the Bloomington Police, the State's Attorney, and The Daily Pantagraph to minimize the role of the police in creating the violent confrontation and to deny that the police engaged in numerous acts which employed excessive force and violated citizens' civil rights. The Bloomington Police categorically deny that there were any instances of police "brutality" or that any violations occurred of the demonstrators' civil rights. Paul Welch, the State's Attorney, claims that he announced that if anyone had complaints regarding the police behavior they should come forward with them on Monday, November 4. It was not a general announcement; it is therefore not surprising that no one came forth on Monday with a complaint. What is surprising is that State's Attorney Welch has

IT IS NOT IN QUESTION THAT THE POLICE USED EXCESSIVE FORCE.

said publicly that since no one did come forth on that Monday with a complaint, any complaints which might subsequently be forthcoming would be considered as improperly filed, and in all likelihood would not be acted upon. (The American Civil Liberties Union, however,--as has also been publicly stated--has received numerous complaints alleging fourteen separate instances of police misconduct and the testimony of forty witnesses.) State's Attorney Welch also publicly stated the possibility of there being "outside agitators" and "professional demonstrators" present who might be partly responsible for the violence. (We would very much like to refute Welch's claims of outside instigation of violence by "professional demonstrators." We observed no "outsiders" in the demonstration; painful as it might be, only local citizens, as members of the community, participated.) Further, claiming that the violent demonstrators violated the civil rights of both the peaceful demonstrators and the police, Mr. Welch has stated the possibility of his creating a grand jury investigation of the role of the demonstrators in creating a violent situation.

Two Bloomington City Councilmen have praised the police for their conduct at the confrontation; one who witnessed much of it claims that he saw nothing in the conduct of the police which was excessive. And, in an editorial which harshly condemns the demonstrators for their behavior, The Daily Pantagraph, too, has joined the effort to minimize the role of the police in causing the violence to develop.

However, the role of the police in causing the disturbance must be recognized for what it was. A coverup of police over-reaction and misconduct must be repudiated as something not to be tolerated in a free society.

### A Backward Step

One of the tragic aspects of the November 3 confrontation is that, through their actions, the Bloomington Police have generated much disillusionment, hostility, and illwill toward themselves within the community--particularly among large numbers of young people, many of them teen-agers. For the last two years, members of the Bloomington Police Department have been working very hard to establish better police-community relations, and to foster constructive attitudes among Bloomington's youth. On Sunday, November 3, an enormous step backward was taken, which has undone two years of hard work and a real progress toward enlightened professionalism. People don't forget what they've learned in the school of hard knocks. A lot of re-building will be necessary to overcome the negative effects of November 3.

### Questions

Finally, a question that must be asked is, Why did the Bloomington Police adopt a provocative posture with riot gear and allow a peaceful demonstration to erupt into a violent confrontation two days before Sheriff John King was to be voted on in a bid for re-election? The Police say that they received a mysterious "tip" that this time the demonstration would be violent. They claim that unlike the first demonstration on October 11, this time none of the demonstration's leaders informed them in advance of the plans or the route of the march. In view of their experience with a quite in-control demonstration staged by the townspeople on October 11, do these two "reasons" justify their riot gear and a hair-trigger preparedness for trouble? We think not. Why, then? And, as for the over-reaction and use of excessive force against the demonstrators, were these due to panic on the part of the police? to an ignorance of what constitutes effective crowd control? to a conscious decision to act in the manner they did? None of these alternatives is very comforting.

IT IS NOT IN QUESTION THAT THE POLICE USED EXCESSIVE FORCE.

### John King and the Future

And still John King is Sheriff of McLean County, with the question of a possible Federal indictment hanging over his head. The demonstrations were against King. The Justice Department is silent as to the results of its investigation. Sheriff King has stated publicly that even if he is indicted, he would not resign. He says that his winning the election by a narrow 3,000 vote margin is a "vote of confidence" in his administration. Those who participated in two demonstrations against Sheriff King do not have confidence in him. It will probably be difficult to assure or convince the demonstrators--many of them young people--that things will get better in McLean County until the pending questions concerning John King are resolved.

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# U Liquors

University Liquors, 706 W. Beaufort in Normal, will no longer carry Gallo wine, at the request of the United Farm Workers Support Coalition.

University Liquors, which used to order 600-700 cases of Gallo, and its owner, Thomas Blan, has proven extremely responsive to the Support Coalition and to student support for the U.F.W.

The petition drive, pledging people to boycott Gallo, was a key in the campaign, a concrete witness of support.

Gallo sent a representative to Mr. Blan from Modesto, California; but Mr. Blan countered by encouraging the representative to convince the students and then come to him.

The educational campaign continues, with increased use of the "why we boycott" slide show for classes. The Farm Workers story has gone by word of mouth to many students, for support has increased enormously.

The next target of the UFWSC will be the numerous other stores in town which still sell scab wines. This is hopefully the first of many victories.

# Gallo

7

University Liquors should be commended for its responsiveness. Very few merchants in Normal, who live off of the students, have proven themselves so conscious of the peoples' wishes.

Mr. Blan was very sensitive, taking the time to educate himself about the issue, and should be commended for his firm stand with the Gallo representative.

University Liquors should be patronized, as this concern has shown itself to be one of the few sensitive to the people, and a true friend of students.

VIVA LA CAUSA! BOYCOTT GALLO, GRAPES AND LETTUCE!

For information call 452-5046 or 452-8081. Ask for Verna or Mike.

## U.S. Hold in Middle East Weakened

New York (LNS)--Two dramatic events towards the end of October have drastically changed the balance of power in the Middle East, weakening the hold on the area achieved by Nixon-Kissinger in the last year.

First, on October 14, the United Nations General Assembly voted overwhelmingly to invite a delegation from the Palestine Liberation Organization to address the World body in mid-November on the "Palestinian Question." Then, a week later at a historic Arab summit at Rabat, Morocco, leaders of 20 Arab nations agreed to acknowledge to PLO as the "sole legitimate" representative of the Palestinian people.

For Israel, which has consistently refused to negotiate with the PLO, and for the United States, which has been trying to form a peace in the Middle East by getting Arab nations to abandon the Palestinians, the two events are a crushing setback. The Arab unity that emerged from the Rabat conference is a clear rejection of the U.S. attempt to buy its way into the Middle East with huge promises of aid to Egypt and Jordan.



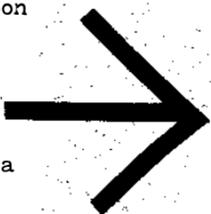
## LOOKING FOR THE IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT?

In these times of inflation and shoddy workmanship, an inexpensive yet long-lasting gift becomes increasingly rare. That's why more and more quality-conscious Bloomington-Normal people are including the Post-Amerikan on their Christmas shopping list. A Post-Amerikan gift subscription lasts an entire year, yet costs only \$1.75.

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THE POST-AMERIKAN

# DR. RUDNICKI STILL AT IT

**POST NOTE:** Between September 1972 and the spring of 1973, the Post-Amerikan published a series of articles and letters focusing on the gynecology practice of Dr. Richard Rudnicki. While one or two women had nothing but praise for the doctor, the bulk of the series—containing the experiences of almost two dozen women—reflected highly unfavorably on Dr. Rudnicki's competence and professional conduct.

Some women reported switching gynecologists, learning from their new doctors that Rudnicki had misdiagnosed their conditions. These women reported relatively quick and effective cures under their new doctors' care. Some women, changing gynecologists just in time, were reportedly saved from enduring unnecessary surgery Rudnicki had deemed "necessary." Many women reported enduring unprofessional verbal abuse from Rudnicki.

Over the past year and a half, we have met many women who have stopped going to Rudnicki. But many uninformed women are still seeking his help. And, according to the information contained in this story, Rudnicki has not really changed his conduct since his first exposure in the Post-Amerikan.

The uninformed women still going to Rudnicki should be warned of their sisters' experiences. That's why we are printing this story, and that is why we invite more women to make public their experiences at Rudnicki's hands.

Last February, Pat (not her real name) went to a gynecologist referred to her by a friend and expected to receive a good physical exam. What she received was a series of confusing and frustrating treatments for a vaginal infection and visits that lasted for several weeks. The gynecologist was Dr. Rudnicki.

## FLASH BULLETIN

Just as we were putting the finishing touches on this issue, we noticed in today's (11/24/74) Pantagraph that a woman has just filed a \$100,000 malpractice suit against Dr. Rudnicki. According to the court notes, the suit was filed by Mary J. Williams. No details were given.

In February, Dr. Rudnicki examined Pat and found she had a vaginal infection for which he prescribed cream. When the cream didn't work, Pat didn't go back. By September, when Pat's symptoms still hadn't cleared up, she went back to see Dr. Rudnicki. This time, he examined her and told her he took a smear and left the room. Fifteen seconds later, he came back and told Pat she had cervicitis and vaginitis. At this point, according to Pat, Rudnicki told her he would have to "burn it out, freeze it out, or cut it out" without explaining to her what these procedures were or why they were needed. Assuming this meant a hospital stay, Pat protested. Rudnicki then prescribed various pills and creams to take and told her to come back next week.

Once a week for the next five weeks, Pat returned, and the symptoms kept getting worse. She was never charged for these return visits—only \$13 for the initial visit. However, the medication she used cost between \$25 and \$30. To aggravate her more, Rudnicki never remembered her, and by the fifth visit, he asked what she was doing there. On the sixth visit, Rudnicki told Pat she should go into the hospital. Pat again protested, so Rudnicki said he would "burn it out." Again he provided no information as to what these procedures involved.

Four days later, not trusting Rudnicki's advice, Pat saw another gynecologist, Dr. Slotky. Even though she felt he was expensive, she was very impressed with him. After a thorough exam, and several tests, he concluded that her symptoms were just a slight reaction to the birth control pill. After ceasing use of the creams and pills Rudnicki had prescribed, her symptoms greatly diminished.

There are other incidents which made Pat doubt Dr. Rudnicki's competence. Whenever she asked him questions, he would get annoyed and whenever he did talk to her, it was with his back to her.

From week to week, Pat said, Rudnicki seemed to contradict himself. One week, he said he never recommended douching; the next week he said he did, Pat reported. When she asked him how to douche, Rudnicki asked Pat how she could be so ignorant. Upon learning that she had been pregnant nine years ago, Pat said that he told her he could have done an abortion on her at that time. She further stated that he told her that if she were to become pregnant again, he could handle an abortion for her. The next week, according to Pat, he preached against abortion.

These incidents are not isolated. One day, while sitting in the waiting room Pat heard a nurse talking to a woman on the phone. The nurse told Dr. Rudnicki that the woman on the phone had stated that her condition was no better. Rudnicki replied that she should continue her medication, Pat said. When the nurse replied that the woman wasn't on any medication, Rudnicki prescribed some, according to Pat, without knowing who the woman was or what her problem was.

A friend of Pat's who had seen Dr. Rudnicki had "vaginitis" that required doctors' visits for eight months, all of which she was charged for. The woman reported that when she went off the pill, within the month her "vaginitis" cleared up.

There are many other women who have personally experienced Rudnicki's less-than-useful conduct, which might even be termed unethical. We hope this article will encourage other women to report their experiences with Rudnicki and other doctors. Only by solidarity among our sisters can we hope to prevent the misuse of women by doctors like Rudnicki to fatten their bank accounts.

MERRY CHRISTMAS  
&  
HAPPY NEW YEAR  
from  
JULIE & CHUCK

THE RESTAURANT

## WHAT TO EXPECT FROM YOUR DOCTOR

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2. Results and meaning of any tests or examinations performed by him or by others at his direction, as soon as they are available.
3. Indications for treatment, varieties and alternatives, pros and cons of particular treatments in the opinion of other experts, as well as the doctor's own preference and the reasons for it.
4. Answers to your questions about any examination or procedure he may perform, in advance of or at any time during the performance of it. Stopping any examination or procedure at any moment, at your request.
5. Complete information about purpose, content and known effects of all drugs prescribed or administered, including possible risks, side-effects and contra-indications, especially of any combination of drugs.
6. Willingness to accept and wait for a second medical opinion before performing any elective surgery which involves alteration or removal of any organ or body part.
7. Answers to your questions about your body or your general physical health and functioning, in addition to any particular condition. Or, encouragement to seek these answers from another source.

from OUR BODIES OURSELVES, by the Boston Women's Health Book Collective.

# OVERPOPULATION & THE NEW FASC



"I see only feminism can help us find the way out of the murderous maelstrom into which we have somehow wandered." These words were spoken by Germaine Greer at her speech on ISU campus in early November. The two hour speech given by Ms. Greer was a dynamic call for women to help their sisters.

The title of her speech, Population Control and the New Fascism, zeroed down on the coercive way we Amerikans are trying to control population - that being coercing third-world countries to use birth control. She vividly points out in her speech how this is not an acceptable practice to these people, "we offer them contraceptives which do not connect with their concept of what life is or should be." Ms. Greer also touched on the subject of how we as Amerikans feel others should not have as many children but that we can feed our children - so we should not curb ourselves. We have modern technology - such as irrigation and pesticides to mass produce food. Ms. Greer warned us of the effects of this technology saying "take care you obese Amerikans that you do not metabolize your body fats, because they may poison you with DDT."

## THE NEW FASCISM

Fascism as defined by Germaine Greer is the exultation of the collective at the expense of the individual life. Using this definition and referring to the new fascism, she compares the present day situation with the industrialization age of the 19th century. In the 19th century, children were wanted for the work force; the exploiters of the workers presented work for children. Now the trend is to stop stop population. The path is not as direct, since exploitation of third-world countries is done by foreigners, therefore creating a confused picture. The third-world countries would have cut down in population if we had not disrupted with our lifestyle and dream of ever expanding economy. As Ms. Greer puts it, "it is only the maddened capitalist who believes in continual growth." We have inflicted these people with continual growth and now coerce them into ceasing growth all together. Greer continued to say that "if we coerce them then we are simply repeating one of the most revolting sins of the Hitler regime - the sterilization of races he considered inferior."

## ABORTION ONLY ANSWER

Ms. Greer says the only answer to overpopulation is abortion. "If all the unwanted children of the world could cease to be born then the birth rate would fall. The only measure that works is the liberalization of abortion. Abortion was practiced in most third world countries before missionaries arrived to proclaim it immoral. She claims that third world countries are crying for help, but our help comes in forms of birth control. She warns us that "we must not be railroaded by talk of doom and disaster by any agency in any country of the world to take away from women and men their right to control reproductive capacity." So true Ms. Greer!

She ended her speech with a direct call to women that, "fear of overpopulation is not a strong enough motive to do anything, you need a positive motive, and for me that one is the love of women for women and the desire to ease their suffering."

Sue Little

## WOMEN UNITE for HUMAN LIBERATION

From informal private raps in dorm rooms to mass organization--this has been the route of a newly formed Human Liberation group on the ISU campus. On Nov. 14, about twenty-five women came to the first formal meeting of this group in 101 Barton Hall.

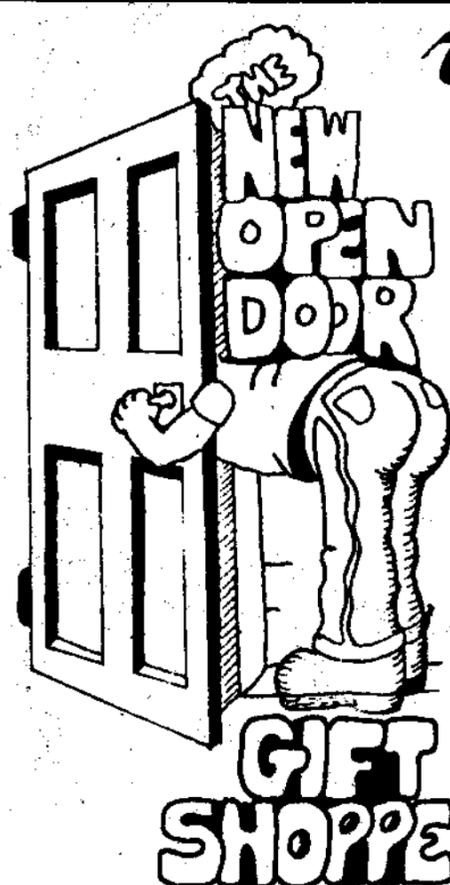
Elizabeth McMahan gave an opening presentation at the meeting, concentrating on the question, "Do you, as a woman, have free choice?" Her answer was "no." She supported this by giving examples of sex role stereotyping in our lives, influencing everything from our first toys to our career decisions.

The group pointed out that men, too, are limited and oppressed by sex role expectations, and that this is why they choose to call themselves a Human Liberation group, rather than a women's liberation group. They hope eventually to include men in their discussions and activities.

The group's goals are raising consciousness about sex roles on the ISU campus, as well as giving the participants support in their individual struggles against sex role limitations. They also hope to take action on specific instances of unjust sex discrimination against either women or men on campus.

In the near future, the steering committee is planning a larger meeting for everyone interested. At this meeting, participants will divide up into small rap groups to meet regularly. The meeting will be announced over dormitory loudspeakers across campus.





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# Albee-Waters Named in

On Nov. 15, Sue Anderson, a tenant at 712 W. Mulberry, received a note on her door asking when the apartment could be shown to new prospective tenants. A friend called the Albee-Waters Office and asked to speak with either Jed Waters or Albee, the other partner. Neither of the men were available, and the secretary said that a letter was sent to Sue asking her if she wanted to renew her lease. (The lease was due to expire on Nov. 18.) However, Sue insists that the letter was never received, if it was ever sent at all.

But there are other things that should be known about Sue's apartment at 712 W. Mulberry.

Sue has lived at the Albee-Waters apartment for approximately six months. She has been paying \$130 per month, but was recently told that it would go up by \$5 when and if she signed a new lease.

Albee-Waters has gotten \$5 extra three times in the last six months because she was late with her rent. But she was late with it because her ADC check was late. (No fault of her own.)

At that time, two Post reporters went to inspect the apartment and found it to be unfit for occupancy. A window in the kitchen fell one night and was broken. Upon inspection, the frame was found to be rotten, probably causing the break.

Albee-Waters told Sue it was her problem, and she would have to pay for it. The window was approximately 3'x3', and the draft made the two-room apartment very cold. Sue can't afford to have it fixed, so it has been out for four months.

The sink has leaked since she moved in. Apparently, Albee-Waters does not care about \$30 worth of pots, pans, cookie sheets, and a popcorn popper that were ruined by rust and water. The wood in the bottom of the sink cabinet is so rotten from being wet that no amount of air freshener helps fight the odor. And it provides a nice breeding ground for the roaches that also infest the apartment.

While sitting in the kitchen, this reporter saw Sue kill six or seven roaches in a half-hour. She had just used two professional bug-bombs the day before, but the roaches seemed to thrive on it. This is the third time the bombs had been used. Apparently, nothing but a professional extermination would get rid of them for good.

Maybe Mr. Waters and Mr. Albee don't care that she is trying to raise a 2½ year-old child. (A difficult chore in itself without more hassles from the landlord.) Some people do care, and that's why time was taken to investigate her claims.

## The Albee-Waters Lease

It is not surprising that Albee-Waters tenants sometimes find themselves in a position of helplessness when something goes wrong with their apartments. Upon inspection, sections 15 and 17 of the Albee-Waters form lease provide an explanation for this state of helplessness.

Section 15 states that, "The undersigned lessees... will replace all broken glass with the same size and quality as that broken and will promptly repair all damage caused by the undersigned lessees to plumbing fixtures..." At the Albee-Waters-Century 21 offices, Jed Waters was confronted by the facts that the tenants were not responsible for breaking the window or for the faulty pipe in the kitchen sink. Waters replied that even if the tenants weren't responsible, there was a full-time maintenance crew to take care of the problem. If that is the case, why wasn't the plumbing taken care of when Sue Anderson moved in, and why wasn't the window fixed? Readers should note that the Albee-Waters office was contacted frequently about the condition of her apartment.

## The Last Conquest

We have ripped out the center of mountains,  
Emptied the veins of wealth from the earth,  
Stripped the forest of wood and her beauty,  
Darkened the land of our birth.  
We have harnessed the waters,  
Swept rocks from the path,  
Braved the storms in their wrath,  
Floated across the rivers and oceans,  
We have descended into depths untold,  
We have soared where only birds fly,  
Hundreds and hundreds of feet, we raise towers,  
The mightiest deeds we accomplish with ease.  
Time stood still as we moved faster than sound.  
Everywhere, we have spread our ability to conquer,  
All of which our race could imagine; we are mighty.  
We have toiled, fought, made, destroyed, and mastered.  
But we have yet to conquer ourselves.

--by Arthur Morrison

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# Tenant Complaint

In Section 17, Albee-Waters further protect themselves from liability for malfunctions and general upkeep of their apartment buildings. Section 17 states in part that "Lessor shall not be liable for any damage occasioned by the failure to keep grounds, building, or premises in repair nor for any damages done or occasioned by or from plumbing, gas, water, heating pipes, or sewer pipes or the bursting, leaking, or running of any tank, washstand, and water closet or waste or other pipes in, above, upon or about said building..." This clause is the most interesting of all in that Albee-Waters, by not explaining the lease to tenants, are able to protect themselves from responsibility for repairs mandated by the Bloomington Housing code.

Two Post reporters then went to see Wilbert Voss, an employee of the Bloomington Urban Renewal Office for clarification of the City Housing Code as it applied to this case. Voss stated that the landlord or owner has the responsibility for making repairs in dwellings which causes tenants discomfort, unless some other agreement was made between the tenant and landlord (the lease).

In this case, the lease was clearly in violation of the Bloomington Housing code. When asked if there was any way for a tenant to seek justice in a situation like this, Voss maintained that most leases won't hold up in court. And if negligence by landlords is reported to the Office of Urban Renewal, Voss will inspect the property and close it down.

And if you have any problem with Albee-Waters or any other landlord, please contact the Post-American and ask for Carl or Jim, and we'll try to help.

## its time to stop

its time to stop  
 stop the red rivers  
 blood flow  
 its time to stop  
 the grey dripping juice  
 spittle from our murderous mouths  
 its time to ax open  
 all the cattle trucks  
 all the poultry crates  
 all the hog pens  
 all the mink farms  
 its time to say  
 i know you  
 i will not be your death  
 i will not betray your trust  
 i am not your god  
 the moon rises on our slaughter houses  
 the death by proxy  
 our leathered feet  
 our grave-yard bodies  
 its time  
 its time to cry out  
 in living concern  
 with living identity  
 its time to know the life  
 to feel the sun  
 to stop eating life  
 and begin living its time to us  
 stop shitting our brothers  
 and know the joy of  
 the one world breath.

Ruthie Wantling

## Lonely Vigils

Lonely vigils  
 in the darkened night  
 All is lost, hopeless  
 and the empty hollowness  
 of our decadence  
 rings through.  
 wondering, wandering,  
 no answers in this  
 empty void.  
 Is there a reason  
 to continue?  
 the answer comes  
 from the AM radio  
 chatter-box,  
 the blaring screen,  
 the stacked-up  
 torn down life  
 while a stoned drunk  
 stops to offer  
 us relief. . .  
 we settle in to  
 our unsleep,  
 awakening to swallow  
 our pride,  
 resigned to the  
 seemingly empty fate.

--mgn

## Christmas

kris kringle kreamed krap  
 it's christmas oh jolly holly  
 happy dollar time  
 little micro-lite bulbs  
 sing musak carols  
 keep cool--don't  
 melt the tree--  
 cash registers are hot  
 while tons of wrapping  
 paper victim trees  
 are sacrificed to  
 pagan green greed gods  
 be thankful christ was  
 born because his family  
 couldn't afford it if  
 they tried today

--mgn

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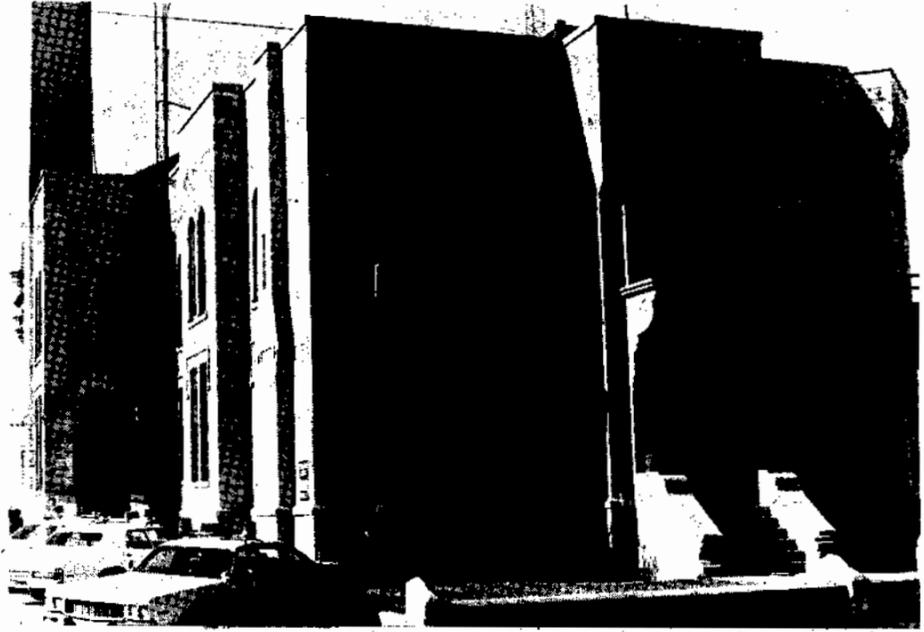
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# THE MCLEAN COUNTY JAIL / COURTHOUSE COMPLEX



The present County Jail. Is it just the building that's oppressive?

For the longest time, McLean County citizens passing through the downtown area of Bloomington have witnessed what looked like the remains of countryside in parts of Illinois ravaged by old Peabody strip mines. Actually, the cavity in the earth bordered by Main Street, Olive, Front, and Center Streets is the new site of the McLean County Jail/Courthouse complex.

The story behind the complex is quite involved--Gene Asbury, architect of the complex, stressed that the final plans preceding actual construction were in the works for the past six years. Financing the mammoth project appeared to be primary concerns for the McLean County Board of Supervisors and the Public Building Commission. According to Asbury, an original series of plans concerning the complex were submitted three to four years ago and would have cost as much as 10 million dollars to build. Those plans were scrapped by the County Board because taxpayers would have faced sizable increases in their yearly tax payments.

At that time, though, the jail portion of the complex was slated to provide cell space for 100 inmates. When the County Board revised their plans, Asbury was given a five million dollar budget restriction for the complex, forcing him to reduce the size of the jail/courthouse, and providing space for 80 inmates.

Asbury's work on the complex was based on not only federal guidelines for correctional institutions if federal funds had been used in the project, but also on the State of Illinois Jail Planning and Construction Standards Manual. Visits to other correctional institutions were made to obtain concepts of what was possible for a modern multi-purpose correctional facility.

## Present-day Concerns of McLean County Residents

### Residents

Anyone passing by the old County Jail on Madison and Monroe Streets can immediately detect a crying need for a new facility. The present jail is obviously too small for the needs of a growing community. Asbury's construct of the new jail complex abided by state regulations which stipulated the separation of different "types" of inmates. The new plans include work-release, medium security, high security, and juvenile cell blocks.

Only one person will be confined in each cell, and each cell contains a toilet facility. The cell blocks themselves are located on the second floor of the complex. There is space for classrooms, an exercise yard, and modern visitation rooms--low security inmates being allowed to mingle freely with their families, and high security inmates being allowed to use a telephone set-up with a glass window separating visitor from inmate.

However, the idea of the isolation room was implemented in the blueprints. It is within this context that personal motives and intentions for these cells' uses must be questioned. Asbury assured this reporter that inhumane treatment of prisoners was not the justification for the existence of isolation cells. Asbury insisted that neither King or the County Board had made any mention of building a new stand-up cell or black box in the new complex.



At that point, this reporter became confused. If the architect who designed the new county jail knew nothing of another stand-up cell or black box, then why did Sheriff King on two occasions insist that both rooms for inmates would be present in the new County Jail? (The two occasions were in October, 1973, in a primary speech before the League of Women Voters and on October 20, 1974.)

The isolation rooms Asbury described are 8' X 8' X 6'6"; 10' X 8' X 6'6"; and 8' X 8'6" X 6'--one room is padded for extreme cases. The McLean County Board allegedly approved these plans for one purpose only--to protect inmates from the overpowering whims of another uncaring inmate. These isolation cells were not designed for the same kind of inmate harassment which currently takes place in the old jail. But yet King insists that he will have a black box and stand-up cell in the new jail. Does he intend to circumvent the County Board's intentions?

Jeremy Timmens

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MIGHTY DECEMBER 1974

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1 1973-74 French Support Comm. Start buy with 1/2 dept stores which refuse to stop for the whole block.	2 Call 452-9221 IF YOU HAVE AN EVENT YOU WISH OTHERS TO KNOW ABOUT.	3 "Be utterly humble And you shall hold to the foundation of peace." Lao Tzu	4 FRED HENSTON NORTON 1969 Along w/ Mark Clark by Chicago Police	5	6 Go out and take a Snow person to dinner and a movie.	7 This is the day before the first day of Hanukkah. It could (1974) have been written on the 20th but by mistake.
8 L.S.U. Graduate Art Show Opens	9 "Bloomington" Pre-Trial Conference	10	11	12 "Life on 35 many returns like a well lit nightmare it's quiet but a great experience of the world of things and people." Lao Tzu	13	14 "Those who know Do not seek - Those who seek Do not know" - A.L.S.
15 1974 Bill of Rights Adopted	16	17 "How can a man be a coward, if he lives to be at all?" H.D.T.	18	19 "People share 27 habits and their quality And the quality of sharing And the quality of their nature That is what separates man from the rest of the world." Lao Tzu	20 DOROTHY PORTER'S BIRTHDAY	21 "That which hath been is that which shall be, And that which hath been, shall be that which shall be." Lao Tzu
22 Autumnal Equinox	23 "Bloomington" Pre-Trial Conference	24	25 Jesus Christ 1974 Birthday (also Christmas, but in America they seem to be different things)	26 Mao Tse Tung's 81st Birthday	27	28 "Remember (what) others' names, forget (what) yours; it is the mark of a true leader." Lao Tzu
29	30 JULIE CUNNINGHAM'S BIRTHDAY	31 1863 - British workers send Karl Marx's letter to Pres. Lincoln supporting the abolition of slavery	And as 1974 comes to a close, we hope and pray for our friends in many lands and many places -	From Bloomington to Brussels, from Harvard to New York. We hope everyone everywhere, all our friends, will have	a prosperous, smiling year in the end of the 20th century. Love to ALL!	29 2000 AND OFFERS

# GENERAL TELEPHONE STRIKE -- 1974

It got cold on the picket line, but one dedicated striker would not abandon his post.



For the first time in 30 years area General Telephone workers, members of IBEW Locals 51 and 702, went on strike with a 10-1 vote October 27. A number of issues were involved in the strike, some which were partially resolved and some which weren't resolved at all.

On the first day of the strike, General Telephone management, under the pretext of preventing sabotage, called in over 300 Wackenhut security agents with guns and dogs. For a while, the situation at the East Empire facility was tense, but management asked the Wackenhut guards to withdraw after a day. Some of the rank and file Gen Tel strikers felt that the security people were "pretty green," and luckily, no violence against strikers materialized. Most of the security guards were withdrawn to Lincoln, while a few remained in Bloomington, lodged in the Ramada Inn.

Statewide, only three union members were arrested and charged with vandalism. One union leader at the strike headquarters in Bloomington remarked that he was "very proud of the way (union) folks conducted themselves during the strike."

Locally, complaints were made against management and personnel at Don Stone Ford who apparently lent cars to Gen Tel management and scabs so that union members could not follow them to work sites to set up picketlines. Other strike-breaking activities were reported, but as the strike progressed, many workers seemed to be inclined to return to work.

So on Nov. 19, two different contracts, one affecting operators and the other affecting service and construction workers, were ratified. But according to a union spokesperson, each of the contracts were ratified by very small margins. Service, construction, and

supply workers will average a 27.4% wage increase, and operators and office personnel will average a 29.3% wage increase.

When interviewing rank and file workers on the picketlines earlier in the strike, a Post reporter uncovered another grievance. Apparently, the Gen Tel-IBEW contract has a clause permitting Gen Tel management to transfer workers anywhere in the state. One worker said, "We are tired of getting moved around, especially if we have families and homes." But upon examination, no real changes in that clause were made by the strike.

Which is perhaps why the new contract was ratified by such a narrow figure. One union member, assessing the total situation, sighed and said, "Well, in general, big business stinks."

-- J.T. and S.P.

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# A Gay Man's Rap to Straights

Wake up; it's time to face another day out there. A day at school, a day at work, a day at home. A day spent in part with friends, true friends. And a day spent in part with people who smile to you and say, "Hi how are you?" and then turn to a companion and say, "Did you know he's queer?" Often I find myself wondering what happened to the liberal, carefree atmosphere that I once attributed to college, and then I realize that the people here are no different than those in my high school of 450. Here, however, gays can meet other gays, and in a small town that possibility is practically nonexistent. Yet always shunned, avoided, considered perverse by straights; why? What's so different about being gay? I've been involved in relationships on both sides of the fence and I'm sure there's more than just sex to any relationship no matter when, where, who is involved, or how it develops. Is it that you feel threatened? Yeah!! A male faggot is someone to be terrified of because he's got long sharp fingernails, and walks with a swish, and wears make-up, and just wants to get you to bed so he can....well, wrong!!! Put those parentally inseminated ideas on a shelf for a while and sit down and take a good long look at yourself. Do you know what YOU are all about? Where are most of your prejudices and biases obtained? If you are aware of them, why are they perpetuated? Oh, I know it's much easier to stay in a rut than to try to climb out, and you often fall back quite a few times before it really becomes worth the ef-

fort. Some people give up. How many of us are still in the closet and afraid to face ourselves because of our first look at the world outside? How many people are responsible for our insecurity? The lists of questions and accusations go on and on from both sides, and the only answers are within each of us.

The natural order of life is to live as easily and simply as possible. And, as everyone knows, it takes all kinds. So consider for a moment how many friends you have, and how many different types these people represent. Have you ever wondered if any of them are homosexual? Or do you simply assume they are all straight until proven otherwise? (Very democratic, that.) There are, however, some of us, your friends, who resent being assumed straight almost as you would resent being assumed gay. However, here we come to a slight difference. As heterosexuals, most of you do not feel the least bit inhibited about blatantly expressing your compatibility with the opposite sex, while those few of us who are gay must somehow reserve our feelings, or repress them, for a time when we are not under public scrutiny. That is, unless we want to face the mental games and hassles that society will throw our way if we are open. This is something I don't understand--who is to be the judge of what behavior is acceptable? I think we can all agree that the easiest path in life is the one that offers the least resistance. For some people that's great--no one represses a straight for being heterosexual. But if someone's path leads him or her through the miles to homosexuality, s/he must be prepared for a path that has many obstacles thrown across it from many different sources. However, many of those obstacles may diminish in importance once realization and acceptance of self occurs. After all, that is the key to unlocking the possibilities for each person's own personal fulfillment.

One last morsel for digestion: this country is long overdue for a moral revolution, which is definitely on its way. People today are living more closely with themselves and are finding out what is really happening. In some states laws are being revised and reformed, and slowly we are gaining our rights, as are the blacks, and women, and many other minority groups. So hello, America, here we are! We are your gay children and we see nothing wrong with that. Someday in the near future you may awaken to the sound of millions of closet doors opening and gay sisters and brothers stepping out saying: "I am me, it is my right to be me, and I am sick and tired of being repressed for the choice I made!"

## Third World program:

Third World Students' Information Committee will be sponsoring a program on Chile at 8:30 Dec. 3 in Fell Hall lounge. The speaker will be Leslie Brownrigg, a member of the Chicago Area Group on Latin America and a faculty member at Northwestern University. She will also present a film on Chile entitled "Campamento". Here are the crucial facts again:

**Speaker:** Leslie Brownrigg from the Chicago Area Group on Latin America

**Film:** "Campamento"--about the revolutionary party in Chile.

**Place:** Fell Hall lounge

**Time:** 8:30 p.m. December 3rd



VIDETTE PHOTO

# SOUTH VIETNAM: A CONTEMPORARY

Jean-Pierre-Debris made a brief visit to the Twin-Cities on Nov. 20 and 21. Unfortunately, the point of his two-day visit in conjunction with the Indochina Mobile Education Project was unable to reach more than passers-by at a booth in the Eastland Mall, ISU students in special lectures, and students at a film presentation in the Center for Visual Arts at ISU. But the importance of his message shouldn't be slighted-- the nature of the U.S. involvement in South Vietnam forced him into a Saigon prison.

\*\*\*\*\*

In 1968 Jean-Pierre was sent to South Vietnam to teach mathematics as a form of alternative service in lieu of French military service. In remarks to a Post-American reporter, Jean-Pierre insisted that he was completely apolitical upon arriving in Vietnam--- in essence, another "decent white guy going to help the Vietnamese people."

As he worked with the people, Jean-Pierre became more and more interested in their situation and made an effort to learn their language. He was given the opportunity to travel freely in South Vietnam-- a right not even allowed native citizens.

A number of his visits were to refugee camps. Supposedly, these people were refugees from North Vietnam, but after talking to the people, Jean-Pierre became aware that the people were made refugees by intense U.S. bombing of villages and hamlets.

When Jean-Pierre spoke with Ed Block, an official for the Agency for International Development, it was learned that in 1972 most of the Binh Dinh province "fell" to the National Liberation Front. In the Hoai On district, most of the 50,000 inhabitants stayed with the NLF. After a few months the Saigon Army, using U.S. planes and artillery, began bombing the district-- an act which created thousands of refugees. It is interesting to note that 10 million of S. Vietnam's 18 million people are refugees and that Ed Block, the AID official, resigned from his post in protest of the situation.

In a brief period of time, Jean-Pierre had decided that he had seen enough. And his only crime was protesting the war.

## THE ACTION AND BRUTALITY

As a planned protest activity, Jean-Pierre and another teacher climbed a monument in downtown Saigon displaying the NLF flag and passing out thousands of leaflets asking for peace and the departure of all U.S. troops from S. Vietnam. People around the monument were openly in support of this action-- until white-uniformed national police and secret police cleared away the crowd and placed Jean-Pierre and his friend under arrest.

The method of arrest rather shocked Jean-Pierre-- police threw large rocks at their heads and chests-- Jean-Pierre suffered facial abrasions, broken fingers, and broken ribs. At the Saigon police station (one block behind the U.S. embassy), the two men were interrogated for five days without food, and as an intimidation technique, were forced by police to witness tortures of Vietnamese prisoners.

At this time, Graham Martin, the U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, denied the existence of any political prisoners in South Vietnamese jails.

## CHI-HOA PRISON

Jean-Pierre and his friend were transferred following interrogation to the Chi-Hoa prison in downtown Saigon. According to Jean-Pierre, 8000 of the 9000 prisoners were political prisoners. The heads of the prison were a Vietnamese Colonel and an American Advisor named Major Klein. The handcuffs used in Chi-Hoa were the Smith and Wesson variety, manufactured in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Frequent prison visitors were U.S. Embassy staff members-- Carter, Gambleton, Jorgenson, and Watson. These men had strict orders from the U.S. government to keep quiet about their knowledge of ChiHoa.

I speak to you as one from the third world,  
I speak to you as my American comrades,  
Please listen with your hearts.

For profit, for luxury, for modernization  
the big companies have ravaged our forests,  
raped our lands, polluted our waters, to  
bring to you tons of paper, sumptuous foods,  
air fresheners.

For your automobiles, we supply the cheap labor,  
the rubber plants for tires, the gas to free  
your wheels on your 8-lane highways.

We are hurting. We are angry.

For profit, for luxury, for exploitation,  
stop, and think, my comrades, in the end you  
profit nothing. In the end, you suffer as  
the system encourages you to consume, and  
buy, and buy, and be suckers.

Resist. Free yourself from this materialism.  
Be creative in bringing about a new  
person whose image is not that dictated by  
television.

15  
Ask any Filipino, Vietnamese, Iranian, Brazilian  
Ask the blacks, the chicanos, the poor whites,  
"What shall we do with this system of profits?"  
They will say, we have to kill this beast.  
Ask them, "What do you think of the American  
People?"

They will say, "The American People are the hope  
of our struggle. We cannot win in our  
suffering if they do not see their suffering."

Resist, free yourselves from wants, and you free  
yourselves from consumption and competition.  
Free yourselves from war. We do not want to  
kill our American brothers.

Be active and critical of your government. There  
are many cover-ups of foreign policies.

Or else . . . . .  
Or else we will both die.

Let us join hands,  
And free ourselves.

-Verna



# EXAMPLE OF FASCISM

## FREEDOM?

Tear gas was often used against prisoners while in confinement. (The tear gas was manufactured by the Federal Laboratories Corp. in Salzburg, Penna.) According to Jean-Pierre, the prisoners held in Chi-Hoa were a cross section of the Vietnamese people-- peasants, middle- and upper-class people, priests, students, and monks-- being confined merely for speaking out publicly for peace in their country. Jean-Pierre also witnessed the torture of small children who were also confined for "political" reasons. In other accounts by Vietnamese inmates at Chi-Hoa, Jean-Pierre was told that young women were often systematically raped in the police station in downtown Saigon. And undoubtedly other cases of brutality could be cited.

The RMKBRJ Company, a combination centered in Houston, Texas, was given a \$400,000 contract from the Food For Peace program during the Kennedy Administration to build tiger cages which are still being used in South Vietnam as part of Thieu's political repression.

Before the signing of the Paris Peace Accords in early 1973, Jean-Pierre was released from Chi-Hoa and immediately deported to France. From that point, he has been involved with organizations designed to bring to the attention of both European and U.S. citizens the fact that the Paris Agreements are not being honored by the United States. According to Article 8C. of the Peace Agreements, all prisoners should have been released-- the POW's were, but Vietnamese civilians are still in confinement. (There are still between 100,000 and 200,000 political prisoners in S. Vietnam.

Additionally, Jean-Pierre claimed that Article IV. of the Paris Accords is still being violated by the continuing presence of U.S. military advisors in S. Vietnam. Secretary of State Kissinger still recognizes between 4000 and 6000 advisors in Vietnam. Le Monde, a Paris daily, spoke of as many as 24,000 advisors still in Vietnam.

Since the Agreements were signed, 70,000 people were killed in S. Vietnam-- a figure that's higher than the number killed a year before the Paris Accords. Les Aspen (D.-Wisc.) has stated that defense contractors' value of investments in S. Vietnam has increased since the Accords were

signed. U.S. taxpayers subsidize Lear Siegler to provide the South Vietnamese air force with technical assistance--- building S. Vietnam's air force into the world's third largest. And Esso International made sure that S. Vietnam's air force had plenty of fuel while U.S. citizens waited in long lines at gas stations.

## NO "PEACE WITH HONOR"

Jean-Pierre emphasized that Kissinger's Vietnam strategy is to continue the division between North and South Vietnam. The government wishes for U.S. citizens to believe that there is "peace with honor" in Vietnam-- but the facts suggest otherwise.

Vietnam is important for Third World liberation movements in general-- if the revolution in Vietnam succeeds, other people struggling for political freedom will be given an immense boost. But Kissinger wants to crush the Vietnamese revolution to make an example of the U.S. as being a responsible ally. Jean-Pierre suggested that there is still the possibility of another direct military intervention by the U.S. in S. Vietnam. Is that the future role of the U.S. as a responsible "ally"?

# ANTI-KING MARCH



DATELINE: Bloomington, Illinois-- November 3, 1974, 2:00--  
The march began amusingly enough--with the usual milling around of about 200 or more people, one of whom had placed an "Indict Sheriff King" bumper sticker on a nearby police car. (It was reportedly angrily torn off by one of the policemen who had been in the car.)

In a speech by Betty Schapmire, members of the march were told to keep cool and watch the quality of their expletives. "What we might all keep in mind," the speech read, "is that in times of very intense feelings, we say things which inadvertently are derogatory towards people that are not the real objects of our tension."

The previous march had included such personalized insults as "King's a faggot!" which Ms. Schapmire pointed out was not only irrelevant to the point of the protest, but oppressive to gays. Similar insults like "pussy" were cited as derogatory to women.

Following the speech, Carl Earhart, one of the planners of the march, spoke to two plainclothes cops who were standing among the crowd. They were asked to stay a distance behind in following the march. "Otherwise," he said, "we won't be responsible if anything happens to you." When it came time to march, the two cops remained at the end of the line, occasionally talking to individuals who were part of the march proper.

### A Peaceful Start

The march was then underway. First moving to the Daily Pantagraph building, march planner Steve Willer read a public statement condemning the paper's endorsement of Sheriff King for the upcoming election in light of the charges of brutality that the paper helped instigate. Many of the marchers, still following, were unable to hear much of the speech.

Then the march was underway again. Heading back to Main Street, the group split in two to cover both sidewalks on the main drag.

With chants of "No More King!" the march proceeded down Main. Several cars passing by honked horns in acknowledgement.

It was on Main that the first of the firecrackers went off. Flung into the street, they made several marchers nervous with their first explosion. "I thought we were being shot at," one marcher said.

The crowd stopped on Main for a few minutes, attempting to begin a chant that would have had one side of the street responding to the other. ("King says, 'Get Back!'/We say, 'Fight Back!'") Not enough people kept up the chant for it to be successful. The marchers paused silent for a second as if its leaders were unsure what to do. Then the rows of people moved on with a new chant: "One, Two, Three, Four/We won't take this shit no more!"

With no maps provided, members of the crowd seemed even less sure of where the march was going than in the previous march. When the marchers turned left from Main and onto Center Street, they split into two directions, one group marching to County Jail via Center Street, the other going along Madison.

### At Jail

At County Jail, police met marchers by keeping in a circle around the building. With riot gear and clubs they presented an imposing wall.

Using bullhorns to speak to the crowd, march leaders attempted to begin some more speeches. They were daunted at first by firecrackers that some demonstrators insisted on setting off in the street. One woman, Sue Little, who had asked to speak found that she couldn't be heard above the miniature explosions. "Hey! Cool it with the firecrackers!" one march leader shouted into the bullhorn. Eventually, the noise abated.

The speeches went off without any trouble yet in sight--unless one counted the mildly monstrous cops' wardrobe.

(The text of Sue Little's speech appears elsewhere in the paper.)

"Let's have a snake dance around the jail," Carl Earhart shouted into a bullhorn. As the crowd started to move around the building, some of the helmeted cops followed along the lawn separating sidewalk from jail. Somebody threw firecrackers in front of them.

As the marchers tried to move around the jail, they came to an alley. There, in a row to prevent the march from going any further, were more police. March leaders shouted for people to turn back and return to the front of the building. On the way back around, the crowd began chanting:

"We want King!"

As in the previous protest, a bespectacled policeman came out the side door of the County Jail and said through a bullhorn: "King ain't here today!" Few members of the march seemed to find this statement believable due to rumors that King had been in the building the march before when it had been said he wasn't. "King ain't here today?" one woman shouted back at the door where the cop had quickly gone back in. "It's the same goddamn shit as last time!"

"Everybody connected with institution cannot comprehend what the people want," another woman said, speaking to the crowd in general.

The crowd moved back to the front of the jail. There, some members of the crowd began to harass the police who were still imperiously standing in a



# ENDS IN POLICE VIOLENCE

row. Placing themselves right before the well-gearred cops, they waved fingers before the cops' riot helmets and shouted. "They look like goddamn Nazis," one man said who was standing back. To a plainclothes man with his helmet and club on, another man shouted, "Hey! Your tie's crooked!"

March leaders with bullhorns attempted to call a halt to the baiting. "Let's just sit down and take a break," one said. People began to do so.

Still, the people directly in front of the cops remained. Shouting "We Want King!" with the rest of the resting protestors, they waved fists for the benefit of photographers. This relatively peaceful situation wasn't to last much longer.

## First Shove

Doede Barth, a member of the march, was to be the first individual shoved back by a cop. Attempting to sneak up the driveway along the left side of the jail front, he was pushed back by a helmeted member of the force. At that moment, several news photographers and reporters had been standing in the same area Doede had been pushed away from. Despite the relative gentleness (compared to what was to come) of the shove, it enraged the young man. Members of the crowd leapt to Doede's aid: "Why don't you leave him alone, man?"

Leaders of the march, anxious to cool the situation, began to solicit speeches from people who had been brutalized by King in County Jail. One man, Chuck Terven Sr., spoke of how he had been denied requested medicine while in jail.

Few people were listening, however.

For with most of the crowd standing again, somebody decided it was time to throw that rock at a County Jail

window. A hole, about one and a half feet wide, suddenly appeared in a first floor window.

Then members of the march began to move to the back of the jail again. Soon people were scattered along three sides of the jail. (The alley side, for obvious reasons, was not covered.)

It was then the police decided to get more active. Reinforcements coming out of police cars that must have been a block or two away, they stood in a line on Roosevelt Street. Then they began moving towards the crowd that was scattered along that side of the jail.

No orders for the crowd to disperse were heard by the people on the street. (Paul Welch, State's Attorney who was inside the jail, however, had stated that he heard the order.)

This reporter, standing on Roosevelt next to the two plainclothesmen who had been following the march, heard no such order to disperse.

Other Post reporters interviewed several marchers/witnesses who were in front of the crowd on Roosevelt Street. None of them heard an order to disperse.

At their press conference November 11 (see article elsewhere), those arrested said they, too, had heard no

police order to disperse until the confrontation moved to Market and Center Streets--several blocks beyond the location of the first police charge and at least twenty minutes later.

Instead, whatever orders the police had to give to the people were delivered through action: pushing people, telling them to get back on the sidewalk, hitting several as they stumbled, and ultimately arresting two men, Pete Black and Bob Reyes, without telling them why they were being arrested.

With demonstrators on the North side of jail, the squad began to move after them. "Okay squad! Let's move North" the leader of the imposing line of cops shouted. No direct order to the crowd had yet been given. Here there were these cops coming after them.

People in the march, usually the younger members, began throwing rocks at the squad. Leaders with the bullhorns in the march began shouting to those in the crowd doing so: "Quit throwing rocks!"

"The ones in the brown are King's men!" Phil Dick, member of the march, shouted through a bull-horn. "We don't want to mess with them." By now, a close look at the approaching cops

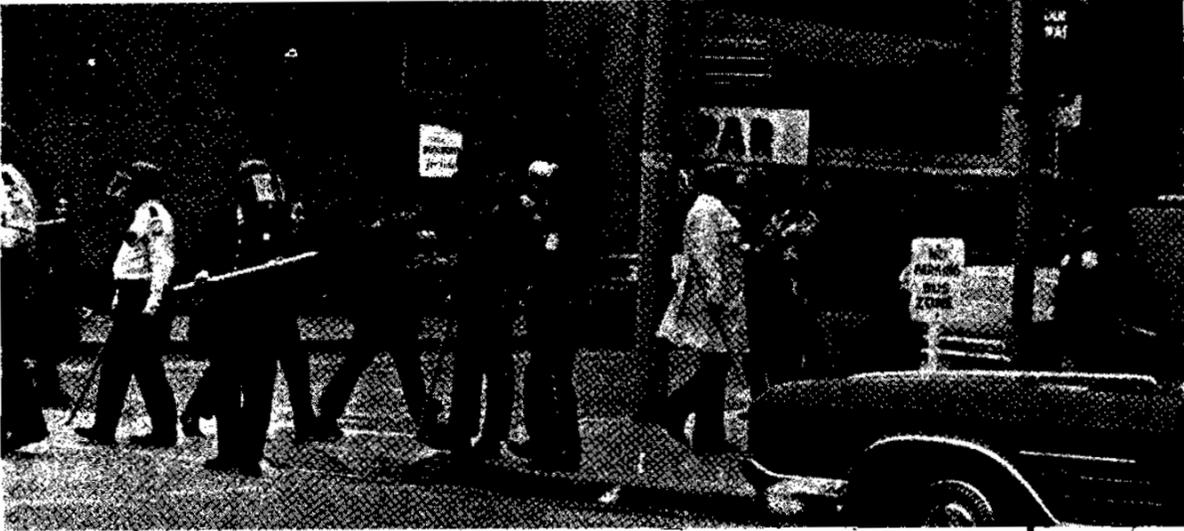


Steve Ditchen, above, was pushed and clubbed several times, but was not arrested.

please turn the page 



# ANTI-KING



One of the last arrest scenes. In checked coat, held by cop in white, is Dave Nelson, Post-Amerikan photographer. In left center, crossing street, are Bob Sutherland and Brent DeLand. They were arrested shortly after they crossed the street.



This plain-clothes cop didn't fool anyone.

showed that they weren't just Bloomington police; members of the Normal force and County Jail cops were in evidence.

More and more rocks, meanwhile, were being thrown despite shouts from others in the crowd to the contrary. Those cops looked awfully close and threatening.

The police lived up to their image. Using clubs to move people, they hit those who were unfortunate enough to trip or back into an object that kept one from moving any further. "I just tried to help somebody up who fell," one woman said, "but I got hit!" Another man, who had held onto a pole as police came up, had his hands clubbed.

By the time the crowd got near Main Street by Market, orders to disperse were given to the crowd: "We give you thirty seconds to disperse." Demonstrators, some of them standing in Main itself, waited and wondered what would happen next.

After thirty seconds, the police once more started in line towards them.

Several people, some curious and not even part of the march, and standing in an alley on Market, found themselves being pushed against the wall by police. Before this reporter could see what was happening, the line of police forced the crowd away and towards Main. (Apparently, nobody was hassled much from later reports.)

Some members of the march were still throwing things at the police. One bottle hit another protestor on the leg. As he stumbled, the line of cops shoved him forward with its clubs. "Quit throwing rocks!" Phil Dick was shouting through the bull-

horn. "You're hitting your own people."

## On Main

Protestors were forced up Main and back to the courthouse area where they had begun the march. There, the row of police moved to Center and disappeared down an alley. Some demonstrators attempted to follow the cops. Miraculously, nothing happened to them. It appeared as if police were finished with their show of strength.

Members of the march were fairly well scattered. Many had left, filled with their own personal horror stories. A few younger demonstrators began fooling around with road signs along the mall side of the courthouse.

This, in the previous peaceful anti-King march, had signified the march's end. At that protest, several plain-clothes cops had watched the shenanigans off to the side, and eventually everybody went home. Nothing so uneventful was to happen today.

(At this moment, back near the jail on Jefferson, one woman was hearing a city cop tell his cohort, "We've gotta get all the spectators away, and then we'll get 'em.")

Instead, after a minute or two of clowning around on the part of the younger protestors, the police returned.

"Okay!" the leader of the re-emerging squad said, loud enough for all to hear. "Let's make arrests!" The squad started running towards the remaining members of the protest even before the sentence had been finished. This was the first time they were to break their disciplined line entirely.

And in the ensuing melee:

A thirteen-year old kid outside of Woolworth's, Greg Montgomery, was grabbed and manhandled by three cops with clubs. He wasn't even a member of the protest.

A Post-Amerikan photographer, Dave Nelson, told by the head of the squad that he was the "first arrest," got himself pushed through a glass door at Kresge's.

A Post-Amerikan staff person, Jim Thomas, was arrested after insulting one policeman. ("When my first offspring is born, I hope he gets you right in the eye.") Thomas had given the one-liner after witnessing Nelson's arrest.

Robert Sutherland, American Civil Liberties Union observer and ISU faculty member, was arrested after retrieving Nelson's camera following the photog's arrest. After Sutherland's arrest, he attempted to get rid of the camera himself, tossing it over a police car to a friend. The police in their apparent eagerness to smash the camera, started battering their own police car with their clubs. Then they hit Sutherland over the head.

Brent DeLand, worker for Children and Family Services, was arrested after asking the squadren leader, Krogh, for his credentials.



Several cops clubbed Steve Ditchen's hands as he held onto a small tree.



# MARCH

(CONT.)



A fine showing for the cops, which was to be commended a week and a half later by the Bloomington City Council. Considering the damage done to a downtown store window and police car in comparison to a broken jail window, one has to wonder about their priorities--even on a straight materialistic level.

Police chased people down Main away from the Mall area. Some protestors, in their flight, pushed trash cans into the street. Traffic was at a standstill on Main for about twenty minutes.

Following the arrests and scattering of everybody else, remnants of the protest returned to give names to Post reporters and ACLU representatives anxious to prepare a case for those who'd been arrested. Arrests totalled six. Nobody arrested was injured seriously; other non-arrested casualties have been uncounted.

Later that evening, all six were released on personal recognisance bond and told what they'd been arrested for. The charges were all the same: "Obstructing a peace officer." The phrase couldn't help but sound ironic.

--DENNY COLT

## Sue Little's Speech

Power in American society today is primarily concentrated in the hands of men who have been conditioned to be super-aggressive and insensitive to the rights and needs of their brothers and sisters. Relatively powerless classes, like women, gays, and racial minorities, are unable to politically influence the direction of our society. As long as this is true, situations like King's inhumane treatment of prisoners will continue to be ignored by the majority, who have come to expect this oppressive behavior from their leaders.

Indictment of King is necessary but not sufficient. We must organize to indict the sexist, racist process which chains us to the belief that situations like this are inevitable.



# MARCH PHOTOS

## BETTY SCHAPMIRE'S SPEECH

We have again gathered as a united group to show our disapproval and lack of tolerance towards those people in positions of power in our county jail. Sheriff King and his deputies have violated the civil rights of fifty individuals that we know and undoubtedly many more. We are here to speak out against these atrocities and demand that actions are taken to remove Sheriff King and others like him from their powerful positions.

What we might all keep in mind is that in times of very intense feelings, we say things which inadvertently are derogatory towards people that are not the real objects of our tension. At the last march, some people used words such as "faggot" to speak about Sheriff King. These expressions were not hurting Sheriff King, but rather, they are attacking our sisters and brothers who are gay. Other anti-people words used were "pussy" and "woman." These phrases show lack of awareness of oppression of other people. These people are also oppressed, like those that are incarcerated in the county jail.

Oppression is our reason for being here. We must support all our sisters and brothers who are oppressed by the system. Let us try to make our words today attack the real cause of our anxieties, Sheriff King.

Let us also remember that Sheriff King is not the only person in a position of control over people's lives. It is the system that controls people's lives and permits persons like Sheriff King to have oppressive positions. Until people in power are removed, we will all be oppressed peoples.



Taken during the fast police charge down Madison St., this photo shows a cop grabbing Steve Ditchen while another pushes him with his club. Tina Ditchen is on the ground, with someone trying to help her up. She was pushed down several times while trying to get up.



Blood-stained T-shirt is grim testimony to police violence.



# OFFICIAL ACLU POLICE BRUTALITY LIST



This photo was taken during the first police move on the crowd. On the ground, in patched pants, is Bob Reyes, one of those arrested Nov. 3. In the photo, one cop is kicking Reyes, while another's club is suspiciously close to Reyes' knee.

One day after the Nov. 3 march against Sheriff King, about 75 marchers met with the American Civil Liberties Union to put together what had happened, and to collect a list of witnesses to specific acts of police misconduct.

The list which follows is not at all complete. It includes only what about half the demonstrators saw. There are more instances of police misconduct, and there are undoubtedly more witnesses to many of them.

The list of incidents and witnesses which follows was obtained from the American Civil Liberties Union, which is continuing its investigation of police behavior at the march.

At this time, the ACLU has agreed to defend the six people arrested at the demonstration. The ACLU is still contemplating a civil suit against the police, but the organization's main energies right now are being directed to the criminal defense of the Twin City 6.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The police line proceeded north on Roosevelt. No orders were given to the crowd by police to disperse. As the line of Bloomington, Normal, and county police continued, Pete Black was told to "move!" He refused to unless given a reason. Five police then beat his wrists as Pete hung onto a telephone post. He was dragged stick-under-throat across the street to an awaiting police van. There were two witnesses to this.

Bob Reyes, attempting to help others hit by police clubs, was himself clubbed in the ribs and on the back of his neck. He fell and was kicked by a police officer. Six persons witnessed this action by police. Reyes was then arrested and joined Black in the police van. Police regrouped and marched east on Monroe St.

Carla Woods was knocked down, hit in the eye with a riot club, and as she got up, was knocked down again. Five persons witnessed this as the police advanced east on Monroe St.

Tina Ditchen was pushed down during the Monroe St. assault by police. Four others also witnessed that she was hit in the stomach with a riot club, and as she got up, was knocked down again and hit on the back.

Leann Launer, three witnesses reported, was first hit by police riot clubs in the stomach. While getting back up, she was hit in the back of her head and lost consciousness. Joe Wishe then dragged her away from the scene.

Only one person witnessed Georgine Curry being knocked down three times by the advancing regiment of police on Monroe St. She was struck on the shoulder, back, and stomach as she tried to get up.

Bob Kiper was knocked down and hit twice in the ribs as police continued their advance.

At this point, one witness saw several unidentified people who were being struck by the police.

As the line of police turned north on Madison St., Pantagraph photos depict Joe Wishe being struck on his hands by police as he holds on to a parking meter.

Other photos and witnesses affirmed that Steve Ditchen's hands were badly beaten by police as he held onto a tree.

Five other witnesses claimed to see police walking on top of people who had fallen onto the dirt and pavement by the new municipal parking garage.

Most of the demonstrators who had been forced by police to Market St. and Main St. claimed to have seen police try to open the locked door of a Volkswagon that had accompanied demonstrators. According to some witnesses, an officer had tried to grab a child who was sitting in the car while a window was open.

In front of the pool hall on Main St. police searched both Carl Powell and Bob Barney and shoved them back in. The two men had merely curiously stepped outside to see what was going on.

The police line followed demonstrators south on Main to Jefferson St., at which point Pat Haney heard the driver of B.P.D. car #18 tell her to move on. This officer was also heard to remark "we are going to get the spectators to move out of here, and then we'll get them!"

Three police officers chased Joe Wishe and Leanne Lawner east on Jefferson St. Wishe had escaped, but Lawner was clubbed three times until she fell.

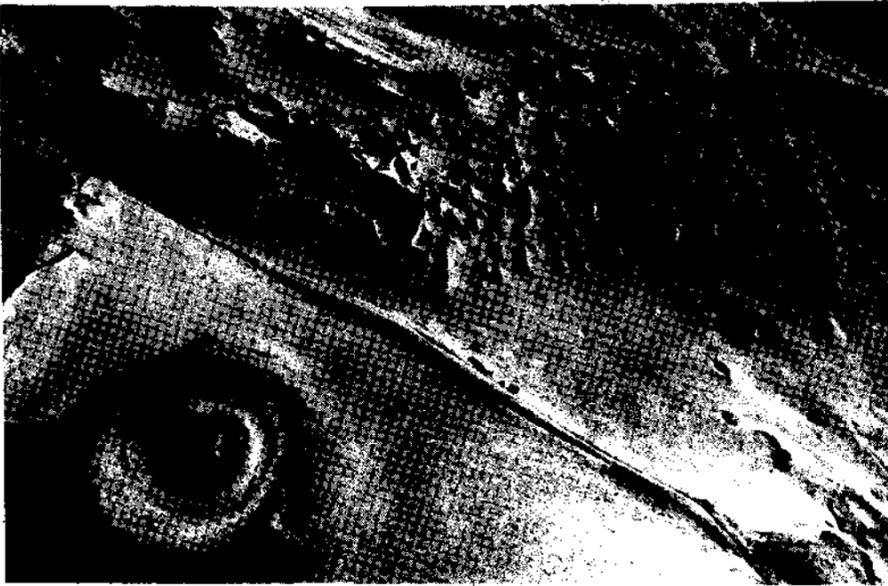
Ten witnesses reported that Greg Montgomery was grabbed outside of Woolworth's. At the NE corner of Jefferson and Main St. he was severely shaken and tossed around by Bloomington police. Three police committed this offense.

Dave Nelson, a Post-American photographer, had just left the Book Bazaar after trying to purchase film. Police broke ranks and ran after demonstrators. Nelson turned to walk away and was grabbed by white-coated Officer Krogh. Krogh said "and this is the first one we are going to arrest." Nelson's arms were pulled behind him and was pushed north to Jefferson and Main. Suddenly, Krogh turned Nelson around and threw him into the glass door at Kresges. The window shattered, and Nelson was put into a police car.

Robert Sutherland, an ACLU observer, had retrieved Nelson's camera following Nelson's arrest and was himself placed under arrest. After relaying the camera to a nearby friend, Sutherland was hit on the head with a riot club three times before being shoved into the squad car. Seven or more witnesses claimed to see Sutherland being needlessly struck by police.

Earlier in the march, one witness reported that Sue Warlow was hit in the stomach with a riot club when she turned and told police that she couldn't move faster. She was several months pregnant at the time, and a victim of a callous and vicious Pantagraph editorial two days later. 2

# GETTING OVER



Photographs and Comment

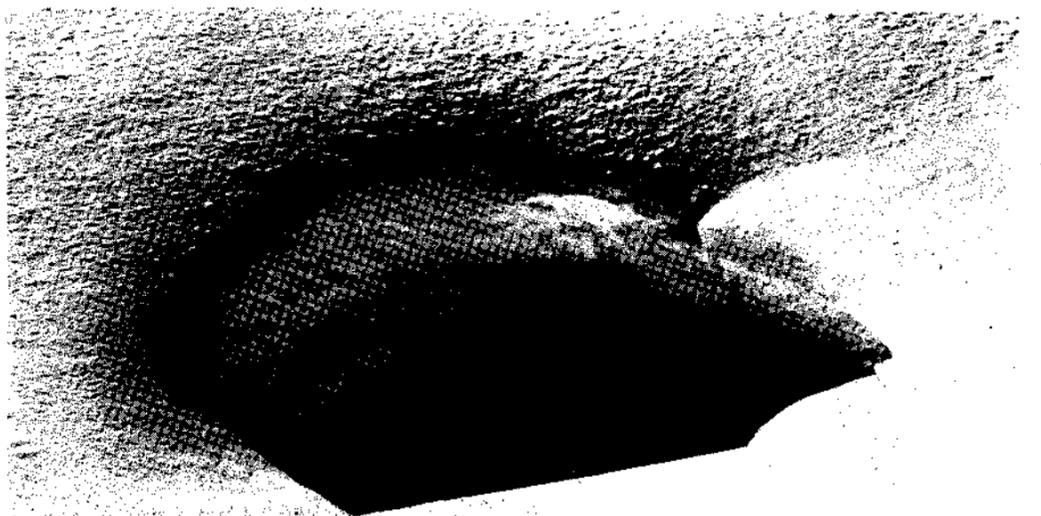
Mike Russell

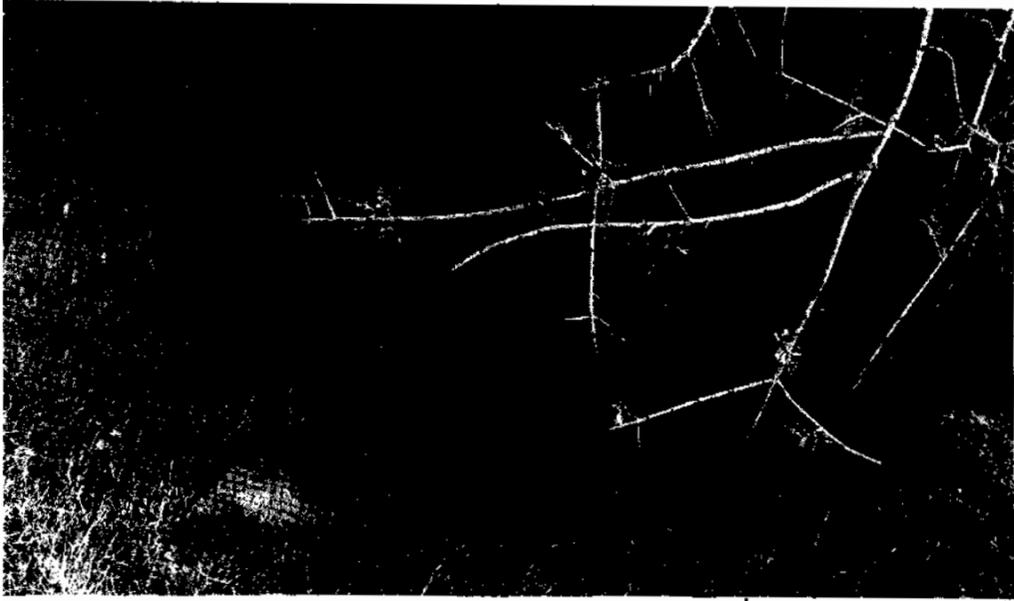
Are you aware that for four hundred years the toughest of Samurai have been held in high regard for their association with Ikebana?

I doubt if many need an explanation of what a Samurai is. Thanks to Kung Fu, Tae Kwon Do, and other Martial Arts some of the Eastern Consciousness has arrived. However, it's by no means complete. Too many of those currently involved in the Martial Arts do so for self-glorification. While learning the skills of self-defense they assume, too quickly, an accompanying broadened awareness. Likewise of those who are not involved in any form of the Martial Arts, but simply choose to liken themselves to a great Samurai. They fail to acknowledge much more of his awareness than knowing the where-to-kick-when-how.

Ikebana has long been a favored art and pastime for the Samurai as well as many other men and women in Japan. It is the art of flower arranging. Involving the selection and placement of specific plants, it ultimately serves as a form of self-expression. Various styles of arrangements exists, and each plant and blossom has its own symbolism. For example, the Bittersweet is associated with truth, the Carnation with passion, Clover with honest labor, Begonia with unrequited love, and so on.

The potential expressions are countless.



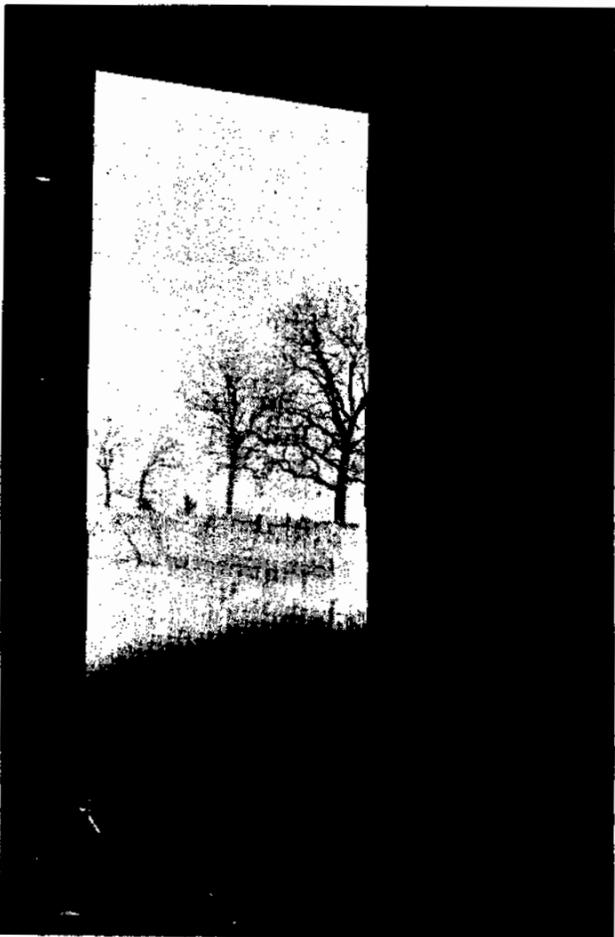


The Samurai is an expressive man. You may attribute his interest to cultural influence. Yet you must not forget, Ikebana was introduced into a culture that was once without it.

Today it remains that the Japanese-Self-Defense-Corps, in effect, the nation's army, sees nothing wrong with offering courses in Ikebana to those soldiers who wish to attend.

I use Samurai and the Martial Arts as examples in extreme. It is unfortunate that roles as they exist would rather have the American man bowling-burping-and-boxing as opposed to expressing himself in an equivalent of Ikebana.

I say, go ahead, let your lance down. Allow more non-aggressive actions. Take a slow walk. Sing and dance with your children. You'll be no less the man, and much more the Samurai.



# LETTERS

24

## READER RETURNS



Dear Post Amerikan folks, or, more appropriately, Dear Jack,

This is in response to the "Getting Over" article Men's Bodies written by Jack that was in the last Post Amerikan issue.

My experiences with male/female sexual relations differ vastly with that of Jack's. I would just like to present some of my experiences as counterpoint food for thought.

Most of the men I have been to bed with would agree with each other about one thing, I am an "aggressive partner"--or "too aggressive". That is, I attempt to enjoy my partner's body, my body, myself and my partner making love. This has proved to be too much for some men. I have learned that I am usually expected to be passive and that I frighten some men upon taking such a simple initiative as reaching for one of their hands rather than waiting to have my empty hand noticed hanging at my side. Many of these same men would place my hands on various parts of their anatomy while making love, but would get enormously upset if I took my own initiative in such matters. Furthermore, I have only been to bed with a very few men who have even bothered to seem concerned as to my sexual pleasure once in bed, let alone genuinely try to withhold orgasm until they thought I was satisfied.

It was a very odd sensation indeed to learn that one particular man who actually desires women to be aggressive bed partners has had trouble finding a compatible woman. It was almost enough to make me believe that I really am the exception many of my lovers would have me believe myself to be. And if it were not for the fact that many women whom I know personally have complaints similar to mine, I would believe it.

Sincerely,  
Sue

Friends,

I am enclosing \$3.50 for one subscription in hope that the extra \$1.75 can be put to good use. I stopped reading the Post a year ago because I felt it was so ultra-leftist that it had left the masses behind; even though it still has to some extent, by reading it recently I detect a healthy growth that should be encouraged.

In struggle,

Kevin



## INMATES PRAISE POST

November 4, 1974

Dear Post:

I am writing in regards to the Post-Amerikan and its Staff.

I am a subscriber to the Post and dig it all the way. Not only because it's something to read, but because it brings out the hidden facts of our unique Politicians in Bloomington and the Riff-Raffing that's going on.

We all know some of Bloomington's Politicians are an expensive failure, and they're doing nothing more than taking up space. But we all can't be buzzards and fly away, because the people have to sound the voice and help get those Riff-Raffs out.

Anyhow, we Post-Amerikan readers (Marty, Mike, Mike Barnes, Chuck, Butch, and Loren) here at Menard, are concerned and want the people out there to know the same.

And also, the Post-Amerikan Staff expresses and does a fine job in putting the paper together. So the Bloomington Home Boys compliment all the Staff of the Post-Amerikan and hope a good future for the paper.

Later On.

Brother B.J. #40484  
Box 711  
Menard, IL 62259

## UNITE TO FIGHT

To the workers of the Post-Amerikan:

Never has the need for the People to be armed been more apparent than during the recent demonstration to call attention to the repressive measures of John King; however, the question is, is this the time for armed struggle? We contend that it is not. Before armed struggle, a solidarity must be achieved among the working class, students, and the masses in general in order to be able to withstand the repressive measures of capitalism and its ardent supporters. This stand, of course, does not mean we should stand like dummies and let oppressors beat us over the head, but only suggests that we need some sort of community action group to call attention to all racist and political repression, and have the capacity to call forth hundreds of people to demonstrate their disapproval of racist and political repression. There is a National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression and there are many local NAARPR's across the U.S., with more forming. It is this type of community action that can achieve the solidarity that is needed for an effective demonstration; if there is a desire to form a local alliance, perhaps some letters to the Post-Amerikan showing a desire to form one would be the stimulus to begin this mass-oriented movement. Is there anyone interested?

In solidarity,

Kevin Welch  
Edward L. Stocker



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# EX-INMATE DESCRIBES COUNTY JAIL

11/13/74

Dear Readers,

I would like to know if anyone would like to shit on a newspaper, then roll it up and stick it in the corner, and the sleep in a 6 by 10 cell with that smell all night. Sounds like something similar to a zoo, doesn't it? But of course, there are other smells too; for instance, you have a small Clorox bottle to urinate in, but if you're one of the unlucky ones, you'll have a hole halfway up the bottle. This allows the urine to run out on to the floor. Now the smell is getting heavy, wouldn't you think?

Or maybe you like rats crawling around trying to find something to eat. But if the rats don't find something to eat, then they eat you. And those rabies shots are painful, and the sickness is too, because you didn't get to the doctor until two days later. Believe me, I know. But of course, if you're not afraid of rats, you can train them, maybe train eight at a time, and feed them the food you get, but remember the food is only fit for rats.

Now medication isn't too big of a problem there, because you don't receive any. But then if a car ran over both your feet and smashed them, and then you got thrown in the county jail, you wouldn't need medication, would you? I bet that would be painful, especially if you're there for three or four days and haven't seen a doctor. Sounds inviting, doesn't it, but it's true.

Last but not least, how about a good beating, I don't mean with daddy's belt, I mean with padlocks, black-jacks, flashlights, feet, and fists. Good beatings are frequent there, because you're supposed to be a notorious criminal. But suppose you had a good beating there, what's next? Well, they call it the stand up, and that explains it; you stand up in one position, and you can't move from one side or the other. How long are you in there? An average of six to twenty hours. What's next? Oh, they call it the Black Box. Now this is the heavy duty one, because all you got in there is concrete, and four walls, and pitch black (dark, no light). Do you have a toilet? No, you just urinate under the door. How do you see to eat? You don't. You just hope whatever you're eating is food. How long are you in there? An average of three to ninety days.

I just want you readers to know that these are the true facts about McLean County Jail, and everything the Post-Amerikan has printed about the county jail has been true. There's no B.S.ing or lying about McLean County Jail. Buddy, it's a cold world in there, and if you don't believe me, try it out sometime.

I think the Post-Amerikan does a good job in revealing these facts to you, because I am sure most of you haven't had a piece of King's hospitality yet.

One of the main reasons I am writing this letter is that I am a regular Post-Amerikan reader and get it every month, but it makes me so mad and bummed out, because King can get away with this stuff. Sure, we got to have politicians, but we need the ones who will do for the people and care for the welfare of people.

Oh, well, King's in for four more years, but don't give up the ship. In fact, if you feel like you want to help in any way, get in contact with the Post-Amerikan. Maybe even give the paper a couple of dollars, or some of your thoughts. I am sure whatever you have to offer will be appreciated to help keep the paper in service for you.

So I am going to take off for now-- catch you all later.

Brother B. J.



## KING RUNNIN' SCARED

Post Amerikan and Post Readers,

I believe it is time to rephrase the Post Script in the last letter that I wrote to the Post. It said "P.S. The King Is Dead!!!" well, that's not right (he got re-elected), but he is starting to smell (of death). He also is sweating. Do you know why? Because he's scared, scared of you my friends, you who were on the march, you who passed out leaflets and put up posters. John King is scared of the people who took it upon themselves to do something about him because no one else would.

I am proud to be one of you and many of you at the same time. You stood up for what you thought was right. When the time comes, I know you'll do it again, and again, until the problem with King John is taken care of.

This march won't be the last action against the sheriff. We'll get him yet.

People, you were beautiful. Stay that way!

Randy Spruce

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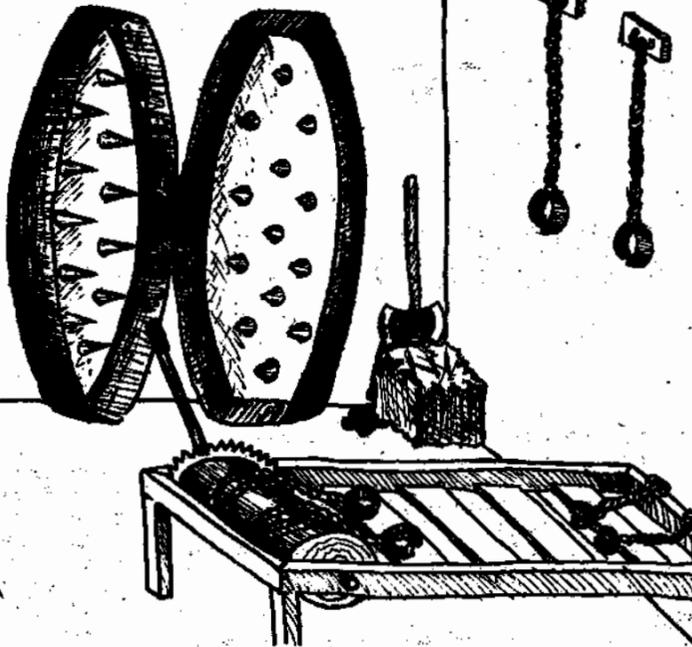
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26



## EX-PRISONER REPORTS

## DOCTOR

## DENIED IN JAIL

Dwight Davis was arrested in November 1971 for possession of a controlled substance. He spent 30 days in the county jail, four of those days in the black box. Davis wrote to the Post-American and said he was put in the black box because of his effort to contact Bill White, who was then employed by the Mental Health Department as a social worker.

About a year later, Davis says, he was back in the county jail on the same charge. During the usual Tuesday night jail clean-up, Davis hurt his back very badly. He had to lie for over 24 hours without any medical attention.

Davis said he was so badly hurt that fellow inmates had to assist him in urinating.

Davis' story was corroborated several months ago when William Quinn, a former jail inmate, wrote to the Post-American.

Quinn said that before Davis was allowed to go to the hospital, he spent at least 24 hours lying on his back, unable to move. Quinn said he had to help Davis by holding a plastic clorox bottle for him while Davis urinated.

Davis said that when he was finally allowed to go to the hospital, King threatened that Davis had better be really hurt, or else he would go to the black box upon his return.

It is possible that King's frequent denial of medical care to inmates may be connected to a paranoid concern about "faking." Last issue, the Post reported that King had denied medical attention to a young epileptic girl. King later told Mary Jane Brunt that the young girl had "put on a medical act."

## Recent Beating Reported In County Jail

Ever since the Pantagraph publicly exposed beatings of prisoners in the county jail, most observers figured that Sheriff King and his deputies were smart enough to stop the practice, at least until the question of federal charges was cleared up.

In fact, reports to the Post-American of incidents dating since the Pantagraph exposé had not included actual beatings of inmates.

Until now.

Both Ken and Jim Barker have reported a beating which occurred July 24th in the county jail. The beating, limited to a couple slugs in the head and a push down the stairs, was inflicted by Lt. Floyd Schroeder, one of Sheriff King's more notorious deputies.

As is frequent in such cases, Lt. Schroeder filed bogus aggravated battery charges against the two Barker brothers.

One of those cases has already gone to court. Ken Barker was found innocent. The judge believed Ken Barker's word over the testimony of Deputy Stanley Rader and Deputy Floyd Schroeder. Both Schroeder and Rader lied on the witness stand, Barker said.

According to both Barker brothers, the build-up to the beating really began the night before, when inmates had been talking after lock-up. A deputy yelled for the cellblock to shut up. Someone replied "fuck you."

The next morning, the inmates were not let out for breakfast. They remained locked in their cells. By late morning, they were let out for lunch, but afterwards the prisoners were ordered back to their cells. (Ordinarily, inmates are not locked in their individual cells until evening.)

Most of the south side cellblock refused to return to their cells after lunch. Deputy Loren Folks attempted to get the inmates into their cells, but failed. According to the Barker brothers, Folks smacked cards out of Jimmy Barker's hands, and grabbed another inmate's hair, pulling him to the floor.

Still unsuccessful, Folks left and came back with about six more deputies.

At this point, the prisoners voluntarily returned to their cells.

After this lock-up, someone began lighting small articles on fire and throwing them out of the cells. Jim Barker said there was nothing in the jail that would burn, so no harm was done. But several deputies, led by Floyd Schroeder, came to investigate. During the course of his investigation, someone said "fuck you, motherfucker."

Schroeder decided that it was Ken Barker who swore at him. Schroeder had the third tier unlocked, and ordered Ken Barker out of his cell. (On both sides of the jail, the cells are stacked three tiers high. Unless cells are individually padlocked, deputies must unlock a full six-cell tier at a time.)

As Barker walked out of his cell, Schroeder hit him in the back of the head.

Ken Barker said Schroeder then picked him up, pinning an arm behind his back, and pushed him toward the stairs. Ken said as he approached the stairs, Schroeder pushed him again, apparently attempting to have him fall down the stairs.

At this point, Jimmy Barker came out of his cell, yelling "What the hell are you doing to my brother?" (Jim was able to exit his cell since he, too, was on the 3rd tier; all 6 cells on this tier were unlocked.) Schroeder swung at Jimmy, both brothers say. Schroeder then tried to throw Jimmy down the stairs, but Ken caught him.

Both brothers then ran down the stairs and scrambled up the 20-foot high floor-to-ceiling bars. They stayed up there most of the day, coming down to rest only when the deputies left the cellblock.

King finally got the two brothers down from the bars by stationing three deputies inside the cellblock, so the two could not rest their feet without being captured.

Meanwhile, Schroeder filed charges against the two brothers.

Ken Barker got out of jail the next day. He told his story to the Pantagraph, but it was never printed. (Schroeder's version, however, was printed in a large story on page 2.)

When Barker got home, though, the FBI was waiting for him. At that time, the FBI was still pursuing its investigation of Sheriff King and several deputies for violation of the federal civil rights act.

When Ken Barker went to court, it was his word against Floyd Schroeder's and Stanley Rader's. The judge believed Barker, and found him innocent. (That story merited two paragraphs in the back of the Pantagraph.)

Jim Barker has not yet gone to trial on his charges stemming from the incident.

At the same time this incident was reported in the Pantagraph, King ordered Schroeder to work six days without pay. While King refused to say that Schroeder's discipline was related to the Barker incident, King did say that Schroeder had engaged in "conduct unbecoming a member of the Sheriff's Department."

Despite his censoring of Schroeder, King still gave Schroeder's version of the incident to the press. Several observers have guessed that King is trying to put some distance between himself and Schroeder, in preparation for the federal indictment. It is possible, observers say, that eager-beaver Schroeder violated King's order against further beatings of prisoners.

# KING COVERED UP SUBSTANCE OF INMATES' PROTEST



Sheriff John King has covered up the real substance behind the Oct. 9 county jail inmates' protest, according to a report from a prisoner who was actually involved.

That protest occurred two days before the first march on the county jail. Most of the inmates locked in the north side of the jail refused to go to their cells for the 10 p.m. lock-up.

After the arrival of units from four police departments (Normal, Bloomington, County, and State Troopers), the 18 prisoners returned peacefully to their cells.

Before they returned to their cells, however, spokesmen for the group voiced their complaints to jail officials.

"The protest appeared to have been prompted by the demands that the county install separate toilet facilities in individual cells, King said. Inmates now share a common toilet facility."

--Pantagraph, Oct. 10, 1974

Actually, according to Jon Snyder, one of the participants, the protest was really prompted by demands for better medical attention in the county jail.

Snyder said inmates put out slips requesting doctors. Doctors are often denied without reason.

One inmate had a bad ear infection, producing globs of a slimy discharge. Snyder said this man was refused a doctor several times.

Another man, Snyder said, did get to see a doctor. The prisoner was a diabetic, and the doctor said the man should be getting his pills. But the jailers would not allow them.

Complaints that Sheriff King and his deputies arbitrarily deny medical care to inmates have surfaced frequently in the last year. Even the Pantagraph's series on King, printed in January, 1974, backed up these allegations. More recently, the McLean County Youth Advocate Council, affiliated with the State Department of Children and Family Services, made some charges against Sheriff King. Among these was denial of needed medical attention. And the Post-Amerikan has also printed accounts of times the Sheriff has denied medical attention to inmates.

With the medical care issue surfacing so frequently and so publicly, it is interesting that King chose to ignore it when 18 inmates staged a protest to complain about it.

Instead, King tried to make the protest sound silly by maintaining that the inmates wanted private toilet facilities, rather than a common one.

According to Jon Snyder, the toilets were an issue, but the prisoners were not upset about a common toilet facility.

Snyder says that the real condition the north-side prisoners protested was the bleach bottle toilet. When inmates are locked in their individual cells, they are given bleach bottles with the tops cut off. These bottles must serve as a toilet. Snyder said the night man sometimes brings toilet paper to the cells, and sometimes doesn't.

As punishment for spending an extra half hour out of their cells during the protest, the entire north side of the jail was put on deadlock. All the prisoners stayed locked in their individual cells all day long. They were allowed out for 5 minutes every 24 hours to empty their bleach bottles.

The north side stayed on deadlock for six days. They were not even allowed showers during that time.

Snyder said the stench, from both the "toilets" and their own unwashed bodies, was horrible. On Thursday, the day after the protest, Snyder said the inmates were promised showers on Monday. But they didn't get them until Wednesday, almost a week later.

King, trying to deny that there was any legitimate grounds for any complaints, tried to tell the Pantagraph that he did not know what had prompted the protest, but believed it to be "just a trend of the times."

## INMATE'S LETTER CHARGES KING

### Post-Amerikan:

I've read a lot of your articles about Sheriff King and the bullshit at the county jail, so today I decided to write you and put my 2¢ worth in.

I was arrested in January of this year for burglary, and was held in the county jail. I was unable to make bond because of a parole violation. While in the county jail, I was charged with battery and intimidation on another inmate, but charges were dropped a few weeks later.

Around a month after this happened, everything was mellow on our side of the county jail until King and a few of his piglets came in and started calling off names to get their sheets and blankets together. Myself, Marty Hartley, Steve Umstaad, Paul McCandless, and Loren Trunnell were taken to the other side of the jail and assigned a cell and told to go in and close the door. King then read names off of guys that were already on that side and told them to get in their cells and left muttering something like "you guys like to fight a lot, don't you."

So now he's got about 14 of us on deadlock and says he won't let us out until we either make bond or he leaves. We stayed locked up for around two months, getting out 10

minutes every 24 hours to empty those funky shit buckets King's got for toilets in each cell.

The day I was arrested I had a separated shoulder and was taken to the hospital by the city police to have it set. The doctor set an appointment for a few weeks later for me to come back and have X-rays taken again. He was also going to tell me when to take the sling off. When I was transferred to the county jail,

an appointment slip went with me, and it was put on the jailer's desk. The day came that I was supposed to go to the doctor, and I knew it was past the time I was supposed to be there. So I had the trustee knock on the door and "Tiny" the jailer answered. I asked him why I hadn't been taken to the doctor yet. He said "We ain't taking you nowhere," and slammed the door shut. I said to hell with it and took the sling off. Now I can't lift anything heavy with that arm. The city police also had the hospital bill sent to my house. Also, while on deadlock my ear became infected and I couldn't hear out of it. So I asked to see the doctor, and the jailer said I would see him in the morning. The next morning came, and I didn't see him, so that night I asked the jailer again, and he told me "we'll get you to the doctor tomorrow." All the next day went by and I still didn't see the doctor, so I asked again that night. Finally, on the 3rd day I was taken to see the doctor, and given the medication I needed.

After 2 or 3 weeks on deadlock, we were finally allowed visits, and my father came to see me. After that last visit I was allowed no more the rest of the time I was there, which was about 3 more months. My people will confirm this, because they tried to see me several times and were smart-talked to by King's pigs.

About 2 days after I was sentenced to the penitentiary, I was taken from the back part of the jail for no reason and put in the hold-over in an even smaller cell, and put on deadlock again for 5 days until they took me to the joint.

When I got to Joliet, I saw the Prison Legal Services and tried to get them to file a civil rights suit against King. Their lawyers told me I definitely had a case against King but their office was too far away to handle it, so they wrote to several lawyers for me to try and get one to handle it. But we got negative responses from each. If any of you people know of anyone who would take this case for no charge I would really appreciate it.

I dug the scenes in the paper about the march. It's about time people wake up and try to do something about that son of a bitch King.

Later,

John Rogers, 88271  
J-Dorm, Vandalia

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# THEIR BACKS AGAINST

## THE ELDERLY

# THE WALL

### THEIR BACKS AGAINST THE WALL

This story was written from an interview with a woman who had worked at the Maple Grove Nursing Home on Rt. 51 south of Bloomington for four years. Her account of the care received by nursing home residents differs somewhat from the narrative description appearing in the Nov. 1974 issue of the Post-American.

I was given an excellent opportunity last month to speak with Sue LeSeure, a former employee of the old Maple Grove Nursing Home. She is currently employed at Funk's Seeds International, Inc. Sue had worked at Maple Grove for four years and earlier had been employed by "corporation" nursing homes.

In comparing corporate nursing care with that provided to senior citizens at Maple Grove, Sue felt that the care available at Maple Grove was equal to if not better than that provided in private nursing homes. The only variance between the types of homes was found in the wages of employees--- private nursing homes being able to pay employees more than public nursing homes.

Lately, institutional care has been judged largely by the quality of the staff in the particular institution. Sue felt that at Maple Grove, the nurses' aides more or less fell into two categories: the "lifers" and the "transients." The so-called "lifers" are sometimes accused of being "unfeeling" towards the needs of the elderly patients, but Sue pointed out that they may appear hardened because they must abide by a schedule and deal with the same complaints over and over.

Transient aides, Sue feels, are not uncommon-- she cited the wages offered-- usually the minimum wage-- and the high rate of turnover in jobs also offering the minimum wage. When Sue left Maple Grove, she was earning \$1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ /hr. after working for four years. At times, Sue admitted, the lack of registered nurses at Maple Grove and a somewhat inexperienced staff of nurses' aides, created situations where some elderly patients experienced some difficulty. But, she emphasized, no serious problems existed during the four years she was there.

### THE PATIENTS

Most of the patients at Maple Grove, Sue continued, were people who were either on Public Aid or Medicare. In fact, there is a ceiling of sorts placed upon the amount of wealth a person may have before being admitted to Maple Grove. Furthermore, a majority of the patients were women whose husbands had died earlier.

Sue was asked by this reporter to describe a "typical" day at Maple Grove, but she replied that a "typical" day was different for three different kinds of patients. The patients described were ambulatory, intermediate, and constant-care.

Ambulatory patients are people who are capable of taking care of themselves with little or no help from the staff. Like the rest of the patients, they were awakened at 6 AM. They ate breakfast and took baths following that meal. Before lunch, many patients went to the activities room and watched TV or participated in the day's planned activities. Following lunch, the patients again went to the activities room to spend time before supper. Sue also mentioned that the patients napped frequently during the day.

Intermediate patients are people who are marginally capable of taking care of themselves, but usually they require more supervision than the ambulatory patients. Their daily routine is much the same as the ambulatory patients', but for them, successfully getting to the bathroom to avoid soiling themselves is an important facet of their lives. Again, frequent napping among these patients is routine.

Constant care patients require the most care. These people are generally incapable of using the toilet, feeding themselves, and bathing themselves.

During a typical day, and depending upon the staff, patients are given partial baths (usually around the genitals) three times a day or more. Gossiping, watching other people, trying to figure out what's going on, engaging in love affairs, and becoming part of an intra-institutional clique are other day to day occurrences at Maple Grove for the elderly.



### MEDICATION AND THE FUTURE OF MCLEAN COUNTY NURSING

One part of the routine life of the elderly patient at Maple Grove not mentioned above is the use of drugs in the institution. Sleeping pills are frequently used in the nursing home, and almost every patient has been prescribed a sedative of some kind. All drugs used are prescribed by physicians.

When the necessity for the administration of medication for patients exists, nurses' aides are not authorized to give what is prescribed to the patients. In a few cases, Sue related, a serious problem could have developed, especially during the night shift when only one registered nurse was on duty. If a patient became ill, hospital trips were discouraged if the staff felt that the patients could be effectively treated at Maple Grove. Sue further explained that doctors tended not to make visits to Maple Grove if a serious problem arose.

Sue feels that many people are addressing themselves to the needs of the elderly, even though new ideas about care for the elderly are not being implemented everywhere. She feels that it is often difficult to detect and adequately deal with senility, but feels confident that many elderly patients enjoy the community of people living in the nursing home.

The new McLean County Nursing Home, located on N. Main in Normal, offers a number of improvements over the old nursing home, not to mention more modern equipment and therapy techniques and does not isolate the elderly from the rest of the community as before.

-- Jeremy Timmens

# LIVE MUSIC EVERY FRIDAY - FREE\*



**ISU UNION—PRAIRIE ROOM**

**8pm**

\* Don't expect to see the same thing every week, tho. - we try for a little variety - blues, country, contemporary, etc.

If you get this issue of the Post-American hot off the press & get as far as this page by Friday December 6th, you'll be able to catch the Sweet Betsy from Pike Memorial Autoharp Band.

They're a group of about 8 or so Chicagoans who were inspired by Bryan Bowers' playing. Probably the world's first autoharp band since the 1920s - should be interesting.

Next Friday December 13, you can see Art Rosenbaum - artist, teacher, collector of traditional music & lore, and as good an old-time picker of the 5-string banjo as there is. Art lives in Iowa City with his wife and a collection of old banjos. He teaches art (appropriately) at the Univ. of Iowa. In fact, at age 14, he bought his first banjo with prize money won for a painting at the Indiana State Fair.

Art is a self-taught picker, but one who always sought out the styles & influences of others. He has collected tapes in the Midwest, Appalachia, Scotland, and Ireland & his collections are in the Library of Congress Folksong Archives, as well as the Indiana Univ. Archives.

He wrote & illustrated one of the few texts on 5-string banjo frailing, Old-Time Mountain Banjo. Art is on three record albums: Elektra's Folk Banjo Styles, Meadowlands' Art Rosenbaum & Al Murphy, & Kicking Mule's Art Rosenbaum: Five-string Banjo, has backed others on record, & can be heard on the sound track for the movie Cool Hand Luke.

Art Rosenbaum pickin' & singin'  
8:00 Friday Dec. 13, ISU Union Prairie Room.

**new friends of old time music**

# U.S. "TAR BABY" PLOT SUPPORTS WHITES IN SOUTH AFRICA



Recently disclosed secret documents, prepared by Henry Kissinger, have revealed widespread support in the highest levels of the U.S. government for the white racist regimes in Southern Africa. The documents were disclosed in an article appearing in the October 1974 issue of Esquire magazine.

This foreign policy option, in direct contradiction to the United States' publicly proclaimed support for the self-determination of the African populations in the area and opposition to the sale of arms to the South African government, came to be known as "Tar Baby" in the bureaucratic circles.

"We would maintain public opposition to racial repression but relax political isolation and economic restrictions on the white states," the document states. The document made clear such a stance would create an explosive condition in the U.S. and abroad if it became public knowledge, so it directed the State Department to say one thing while doing another.

The documents grew out of a 1969 memorandum from President Nixon to Kissinger--then Nixon's national security council advisor--to draw up a "comprehensive review of U.S. policy towards southern Africa (south of the Congo and Tanzania).

### The Five Postures

On August 15, 1969, Kissinger presented five possible African policy "postures" to the National Security Council, an elite group of foreign policy and security planners which advises the president. The postures ranged from complete acceptance and overt support for white-ruled African states, to support of black insurgent struggles. Late in 1969, the NSC formally approved the "Tar Baby" option which favored "communication" with white supremacist states, linked with covert support.

Perhaps the most significant recommendation made by Tar Baby's "General Posture" statement was the gradual relaxation of the U.S.'s military sanctions against the Republic of South Africa. The first step, according to Tar Baby, was to "relax the arms embargo against South Africa with liberal treatment of equipment which could either serve civilian or military purposes or which could serve the common defense."

In more recent statement issued in August 1974 for public consumption, the State Department ruled out a strong stance against white minority governments because such policy "is likely to make white communities look inward, reconfirming its present beliefs and hinder, rather than further, desirable change. It would also isolate the 'black' populations, a policy which neither we nor they desire."



South African men practicing shoveling before entering the gold mines of South Africa.

### Communists & Insurgents

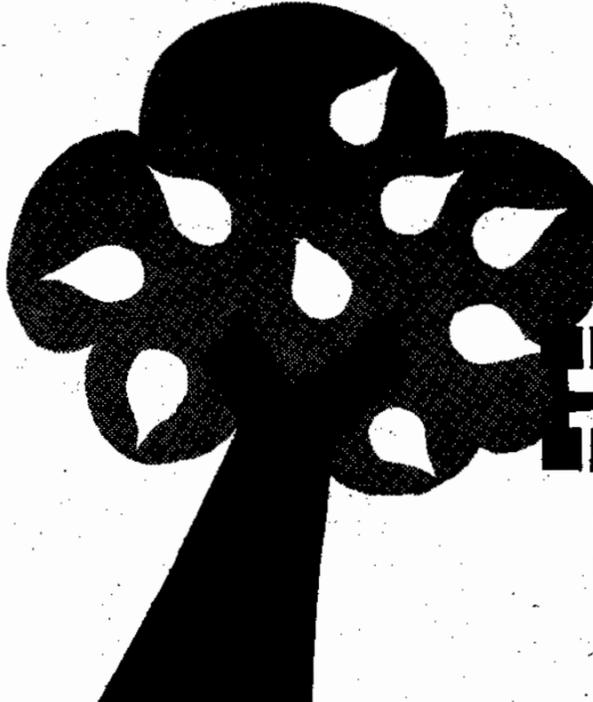
The Tar Baby memorandum was more explicit. "There is no hope," the memo confidently declared, "for blacks to gain the political rights they seek through violence, which can only lead to chaos and increased opportunities for the communists. The whites are here to stay and the only way that constructive change can come about is through them."

Recent events in Mozambique, however, have shown that not only are there Black insurgent groups capable of winning a struggle on their own, but they are also capable of shaking an entire colonial empire--Portugal's --to its roots.

The real reason that the National Security advisors decided to support the white racist governments has more to do with the \$2.4 billion in U.S. investments in the region, and the desire for military security and allies, as well as a basic affinity between the policy-makers and fellow whites. Whereas there isn't a single passage in the 111-page National Security Study Memorandum that says supporting racism is wrong (only that it might backfire politically), as "chaos," "black insurgent violence," and "communism" are treated as inherent evils.

(Liberation News Service--Washington, D.C.)





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**Dec. 15 FOGHAT**  
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# Beware This Man

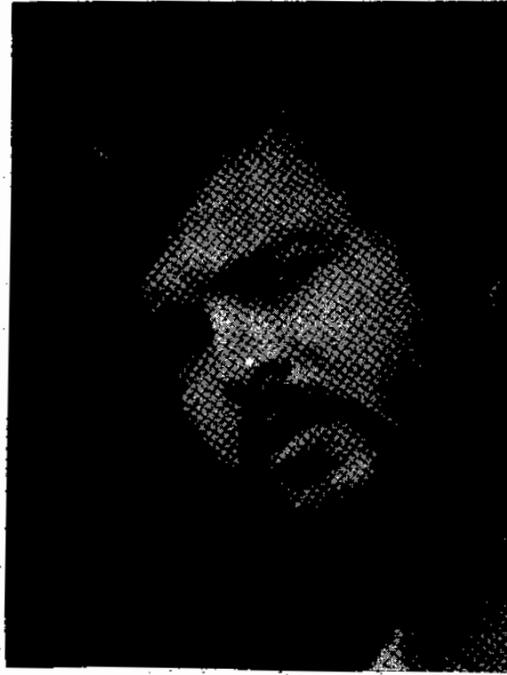
Dennis Garret, of 336 Avenue F, Hilltop Trailer Court, is reportedly an undercover agent for the multi-county drug unit.

Known as the Narcotics Regional Activity Control Squad (NARCS), the newly-formed police agency operates in Tazewell, Warren, Fulton, Knox, Peoria, and McLean counties.

"Men trained as agents will not work in their own areas," the Pantagraph said last March, when the drug unit was first forming.

Garret doesn't work in his own area, according to reports reaching the Post-Amerikan. In fact, that's apparently why Garret has spoken so freely about his occupation to his acquaintances. He apparently feels that since he does not bust people in Bloomington, no one here should bother about him.

Two acquaintances of Dennis Garret and of his wife Linda spoke with the Post-Amerikan. According to these acquaintances, both Dennis and Linda Garret have admitted that Dennis is an undercover agent for the multi-county drug unit. Garret does his narc work in the Peoria area, our sources said. According to our sources, the Garrets said that Dennis goes to Peoria and hangs around the Bradley College campus.



Calling someone a narc is not to be taken lightly. Despite the reports of two separate acquaintances of the Garrets, a Post-Amerikan reporter phoned Garret to get his side of the story.

Garret denied being a narc or any kind of police agent. He denied ever having been any such agent.

The Post reporter asked Garret what he did do, so that could be checked out. Garret claimed to be an ISU student, but would not say what subject he was studying.

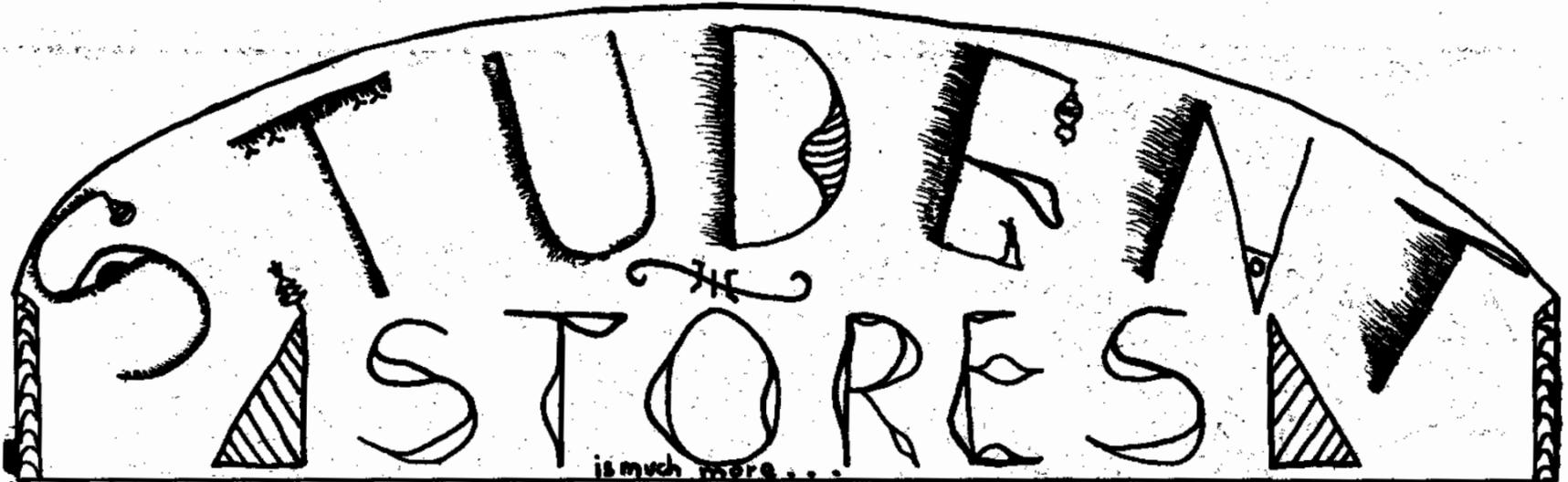
The ISU registration office was checked on two separate occasions by two separate people. The ISU registration office has no record of Garret being a student.

Several possible spellings of Garret's name were checked, but there was no record of him. The Post-Amerikan reporter asked at the registration office if there was any way Garret could be a student without there being a record in the office. The answer: no.

Just to be sure there wasn't a mistake about which school Garret claimed to be enrolled in, A Post reporter checked the IWU registrar's office. There is no record of Garret being an IWU student either.

When Post reporters took Garret's picture, two cars were sitting in Garret's driveway. There was a blue Chevelle with white top, license number RE412. There was also a rust-colored Vega, license number GK8702. Garret's phone number is 829-2258.

--Jeremy Timmens



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## Periodicals for the Scholar

- |                 |                     |                        |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Melody Maker    | Daedalus            | Prevention             |
| Black Scholar   | Amateur Photography | Yale French Studies    |
| Current History | New Leader          | Yale Theatre           |
| New Republic    | New Scientist       | Yale Review            |
| Moscow News     | Woman               | Virginia Quarterly     |
| Dissent         | AeroModeller        | Theatre Quarterly      |
| Guardian        | Arts                | Poetry Northwest       |
| New Left Review | Chess Life          | Modern Fiction Studies |
| Foreign Policy  | Creative Camera     | Little Magazine        |
| Commentary      | Environment         | Film Quarterly         |
| Cinefantastique | Films in Review     | Film Journal           |
| Cinema          | Gems + Minerals     | Col. Journalism Review |
| Commentary      | Horticulture        | Women: Jnl. of Lib.    |
| Photography     | Liberation          | Amer. Poetry Review    |
| Sky + Telescope | Movie Maker         | Architectural Digest   |
| Humanities      | Organic Gardening   | Prairie Schooner       |

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Sat 10AM-5:30  
Sun 1PM-5:30

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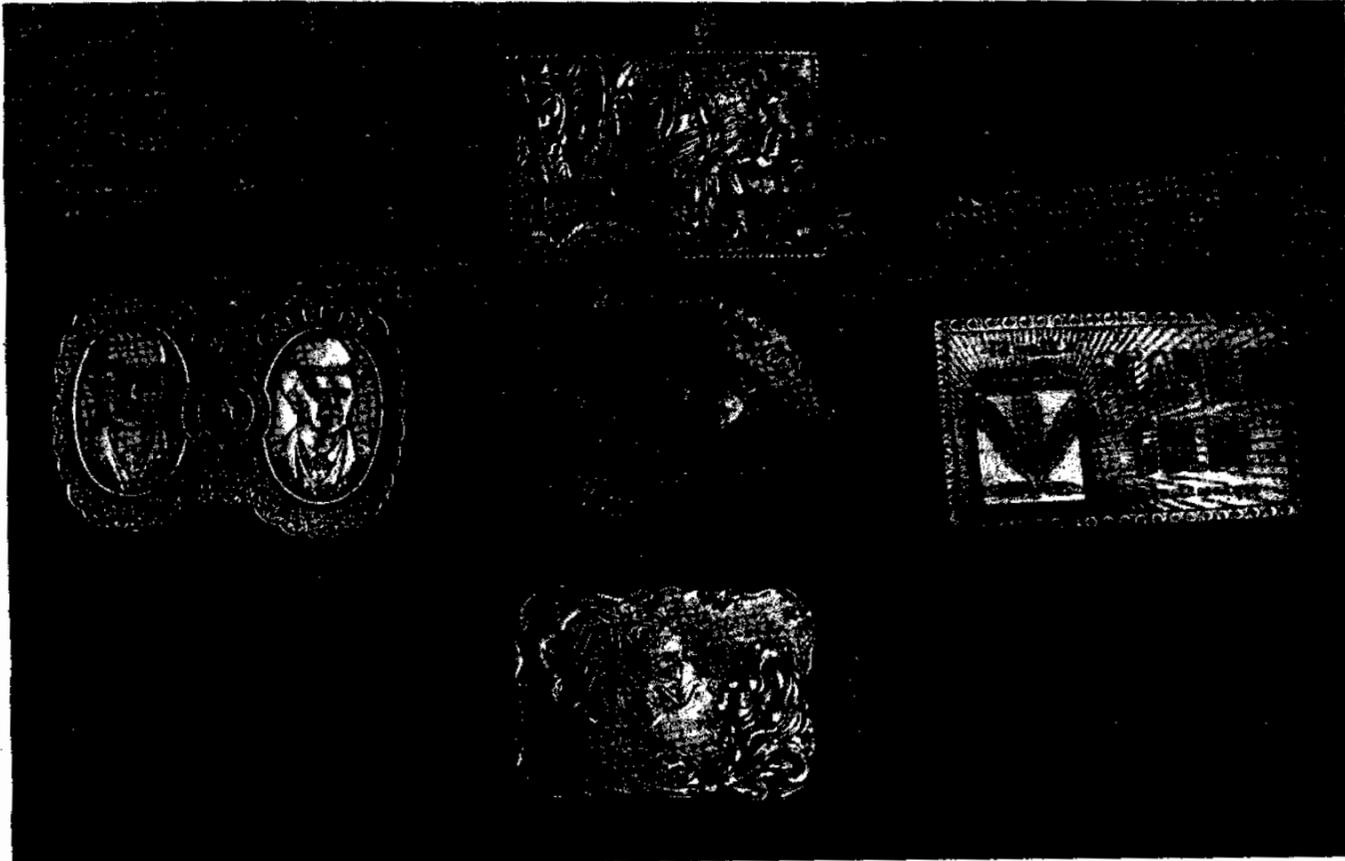
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