

Eastern Illinois University

The Keep

The Post Amerikan (1972-2004)

The Post Amerikan Project

9-1975

Volume 4, Number 6

Post Amerikan

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Nose Contest Winner, Twin City 6 Trial, Jail Abuse

SEPTEMBER 1975

Bloomington... Normal



POST AMERIKAN

VOL. IV
No. 6



Women & Men:

Sex, Divorce,

Self-defense,

V.D.,

& more

BULK RATE
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ABOUT US

POST SELLERS

Mail, which we more than welcome, should be mailed to: The Post-Amerikan, 101 North 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, so quit calling up here and asking who's in charge.

Anybody who reads this paper can tell the type of stuff we print. All worthwhile material is welcome. 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

Friday, August 1, 6:30 p.m.

Friday, August 8, 6:30 p.m.

Friday, August 15, 6:30 p.m.

Wed., August 20, 6:30 p.m. DEADLINE

Sat., August 23, 12:00 noon LAYOUT

Sun., August 24, 12:00 noon LAYOUT

These meetings are held at the Post-Amerikan office, 101 North St., 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¢ a copy, except for the first 50 copies on which you make only 5¢ a copy. Call 452-9221 or stop by the office.

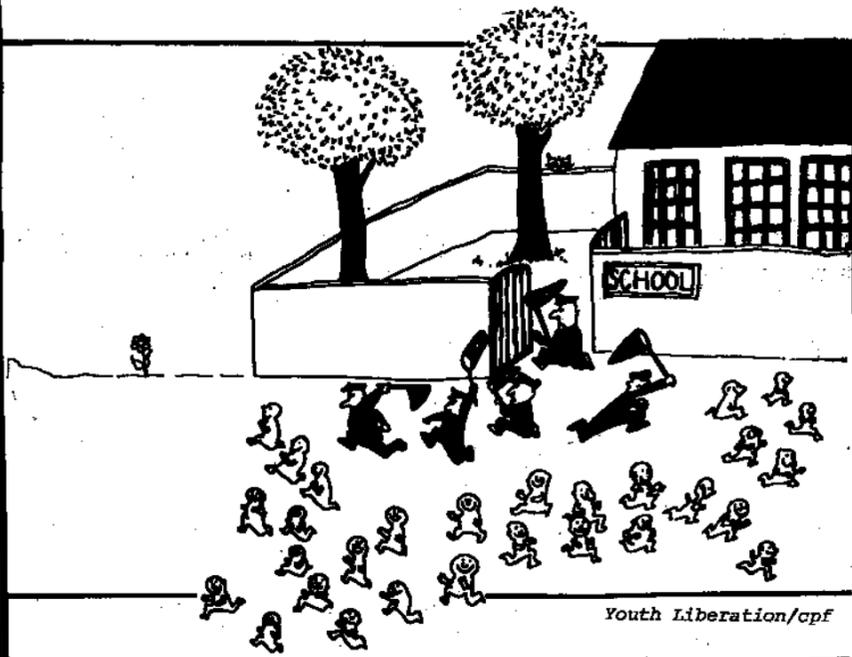
Our number is 452-9221, or you can reach folks at 828-6885, or 828-0945.

NORMAL

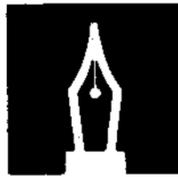
- University Liquors, 706 W. Beaufort
- Welcome Inn (in front)
- Redbird IGA
- East Vernon (Towanda Bi-Rite)
- Minstrel Record Parlor, 311 S. Main
- Newman Center, 501 S. Main
- Student Stores, 115 North St.
- Mother Murphy's, 111 1/2 North St.
- Ram, 101 Broadway Mall
- Al's Pipe Shop, 101 Broadway Mall
- Hendren's Grocery, 301 W. Willow
- Co-op Bookstore, in front
- Sugar Creek Book Co-op, 115 North
- The Gallery (in front)
- Lobby Shop, ISU Union
- Cage, ISU Union
- Recreation Center, ISU
- Midstate Truck Plaza, Rt. 51 North
- Hottle House, 1402 S. Main
- SW Corner, University & College
- Radio Shack, in front

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, 802 N. Morris
- Hickory Pit, 920 W. Washington
- Biasi's, 217 N. Main
- Discount Den, 207 N. Main
- SW corner, Morris and Washington
- Sunnyside Neighborhood Center
- Wood Hill Towers South
- Red Wheel Restaurant
- Madison St. Cafe, 317 S. Madison
- Produce-A-Plenty, 1409 S. Main
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eastland's sexploitation of children protested

3



Post Note: On July 4th Eastland management reaffirmed its policy of vamping on freedom of speech by arresting Tobe Easton for passing out the Declaration of Independence. Wanting to protest the Little Miss Eastland Contest, NOW members knew that leafletting would lead to their arrest for trespassing. NOW members put their messages on t-shirts to circumvent Eastland's restrictions on free speech.

A store clerk served some of us ice cream and said she agreed with what we were doing. A mother overheard the conversation, and said she would never enter her girl in the contest. "It's nice to be ugly," the mother said. NOTE: I'm not sure what she meant by that comment.

A man came up to a t-shirt wearer: "I think that's great. When my boy and I came in, he asked me what was going on and I told him I thought it was disgusting." He took a button.

NOW was there to silently protest a bathing beauty contest for 3-5 year old females. We had talked to Patty Chambers, the person in charge of promotions at Eastland, in June, and she had agreed to bring up our objections at Eastland's July board meeting. We then wrote letters to all the board members explaining our position, and we called them up after they had received our letter to answer any questions. We also wrote other store managers just to let them know what was happening.

NOW's letter to Eastland's board of directors listed four objections to the contest:

"First, we object to emphasis on 'cuteness' as the basis of an individual's worth in our society. Physical appearance is something which a little girl cannot control, and she should not be punished or rewarded for it.



"Second, acknowledging the need for any business to sponsor activities which stimulate trade, we object to those events which exploit little children for the benefit of commercial enterprise.

"Third, we question the wisdom of any activity that establishes for the developing female a standard which places greater value on superficial attributes rather than advancing her potential for achievement and creativity.

"Last, we are concerned about the type of discrimination which this type of contest places against little girls who do not conform to a physical 'ideal'--including so called 'plain Janes' and little girls who may be handicapped or suffer other physical deformities."

At their July meeting, the board voted to continue the Little Miss Eastland Contest this year. They mentioned that trophies had already been ordered and some applications had been accepted. In a separate resolution, the board decided to seek alternatives to the contest for next year. I am glad the board made this decision and NOW congratulated them with an editorial letter in the Pantagraph.

But they could have gone further to say that they will have an alternative next year or that they definitely will not have the contest next year. They did not say either of these things.

Further, I have a recurring bad dream that their alternative (if they have one) will be to crown a Little Ms. Eastland. Perish the thought! We may have gotten a nod in our direction, but we have not won the battle yet.

We had seen slides of last year's contest at our June NOW meeting, so I felt I understood what happened. I had a lot to learn that Sunday. I spent most of my time in the area where the parents and daughters waited to go up on the ramp. I saw little girls crying because they did not want to participate. I saw a mother practically throw her girl on the ramp. I saw mothers unpeeling their daughters' clutching hands from their arms. I saw mothers spank and yell at their hesitant daughters.

I heard mom and dad arguing: Dad: "She doesn't want to go." Mom: "You don't want to go, hunny?" Daughter nods yes while clutching dad. They walk within view of the ramp. Mom: "See all the other girls, they're doing it. Don't you want to get up there with them?" Daughter hides in dad's shoulder. Eventually the daughter won this one and they all left. That little girl was lucky to have parents who listened to her wishes, eventually. Most parents ignored or chastized their daughters for crying and being scared.

One little girl had on what looked like a white lacy negligee. I could not help but stare in disbelief. Then I noticed the white lace opened in front to reveal a tiny bikini. Other mothers pulled the robe open to inspect her. "Oh, isn't that cute."

One girl kept begging her mom to go on the ramp with her. Her mom kept saying "no" and worked herself loose of her little girl's grasp. The daughter dutifully walked down the ramp with her whole fist in her mouth, turning periodically to stare back at her mom. She stared at the floor the whole time she stood in front of the judges.

One girl asked her mom if she got two pieces of candy instead of the usual one if she was a semi-finalist.

As their girls stood in front of the judges, the parents stood across the crowd making faces so the girls would smile.

A runner-up's number was called as the little girl was investigating a nearby ashtray. "Get out of the cigarette butts, you have to get up there one more time," mom called, and yanked her by the arm.

And the queen's mom says, "That was a good, good girl." After the crowning, another mother walked away saying, "My little girl lost of course--they chose every number around her."

And this is supposed to be good practice for poise and social graces?

I learned how to bribe, yell at, spank and ignore children. I learned how to make cute hats and tiny bikinis. And most of all I learned to hurt for the little girls. They learned that mommy was proud of them for doing something that was frightening, embarrassing, demeaning, and meaningless to them. And most of them learned that they are somehow inferior to this little girl with a crown and a purple robe and flowers and toys, with cameras and people all around her.

--Susie



August 3 was an unusual day at the Eastland Mall. Ramps with chairs around them were set up, while little girls in bathing suits stood close to their moms, and dad and the relatives found good seats. Eventually anyone wishing to shop had to weave through a crowd standing in the aisles behind the chairs.

The crowd was not arrested for disturbing customers, though, so they obviously weren't as bothersome as were a handful of CSA members the month before.

At 2 PM the show began. While a mistress of ceremonies kept trying to figure out why we were all there, groups of ten 3-5 year-old females tramped across the ramp to stand in front of five staring judges.

"The judges have a real hard time since all these kids are beautiful, you can't really choose, but that's life. We've always had to choose the winner. That's the way it is. I don't know if it's right or wrong, but whether the contest will be held next year is up to the Board of Directors of Eastland," said the mistress of ceremonies apologetically. Then came the semi-finals, then finals, and Little Miss Eastland was crowned. It seemed very strange.

And I was there because I thought somebody needed to raise a few questions about this strange contest.

I wasn't alone. Eighteen persons from the Bloomington-Normal chapter of NOW (National Organization of Women) all wore t-shirts to protest the contest.

All our shirts had "Every child is beautiful" on the front as a collective message and individual messages on the back. The personal messages ranged from "Stop Sexploitation Now" to "Stop Little Miss Eastland Contest."

Many people reacted positively to our presence. One man asked, "Is that a social comment?" "Yes." "Good, I agree with you."

Three young women read our t-shirts and asked if there was anything that they could do. We gave them buttons that said, "Every child is beautiful."

We didn't approach people and offer them buttons, but many people asked for them. We gave away all 60.

West-Siders Lose On Food Stamp Plan

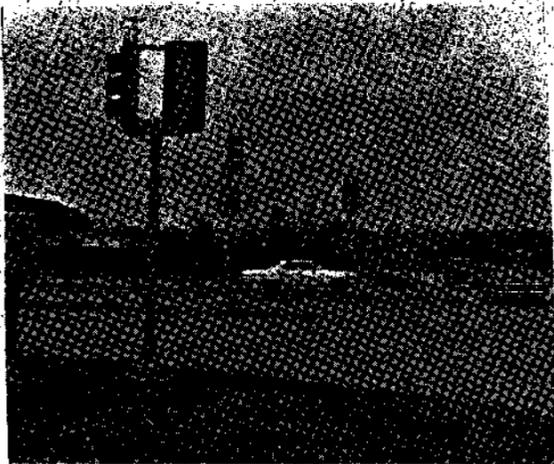
Before June 30, Bloomington's west side food stamp recipients could purchase their coupons at the People's Bank in downtown Bloomington. However, in what Bloomington Assistant Postmaster Walker called a "national policy", counties without currency exchanges will use local Post Offices and Post Office branches for food stamp distribution. Walker also mentioned that before the U.S. Postal Service became involved, everyone in McLean County had to pick up their food coupons in downtown Bloomington. Now food stamp recipients in outlying areas of the county can get food coupons in Leroy and Chenoa.

NO DOWNTOWN DISTRIBUTION

Certainly the new distribution plan has some value. But the mechanics of the plan place an added hardship on food stamp recipients from Bloomington's west side. These persons have two choices: to go to the Normal Post Office or to trek out to the Post Office near Eastland.

Problems with such an arrangement are immediately apparent. A person with several children who lacks transportation must take a bus. If s/he elects to purchase food coupons at the east side Post Office, s/he must either walk from Sears at the Eastland Shopping Center or cross Empire St. at Regency Drive where there are no provisions for pedestrian traffic. And with recently raised rates, the cost of taking a cab from Bloomington's west side is prohibitive for persons with limited incomes.

The journey to the Normal Post Office is long, too, but safer. Traffic at North St. and Broadway has a four-way stop, and pedestrian crossings are clearly marked. There is more room for people to gather in lines because of interior redesigning in the Normal Post Office. But taxi fares are still prohibitive for west side residents.



Intersection of Regency and Empire lacks pedestrian crossings---a potential hazard for persons crossing Empire to reach the Post Office for their food stamps.

SOME OTHER POSSIBILITIES

The chances for the re-opening of food stamp sales in downtown Bloomington appear dim. But Transportation Superintendent for the Bloomington-Normal Transit System told the Post-American that even though "we will not have anything concrete for another month," the bus lines will be rerouted to include many new stops, with a stop at the new east side Post Office supposedly included.



For those who have no transportation, the safest and least expensive plan to get food coupons is to take a bus to Normal. Another idea expressed by persons at the McLean County Economic Opportunity Corporation is for food stamp recipients to have the food coupons purchased by proxy. Several recipients could provide their identification and food stamp authorization cards to one person, allowing one person to pick up food stamps for a number of families. What would be the most desirable solution, however, is a west side food stamp purchasing center.

--Thomas Pain

TV COPS CONSISTENT LAWBREAKERS

(LNS)--Two lawyers recently spent 3 months viewing randomly selected TV dramas to determine whether TV police violate the law.

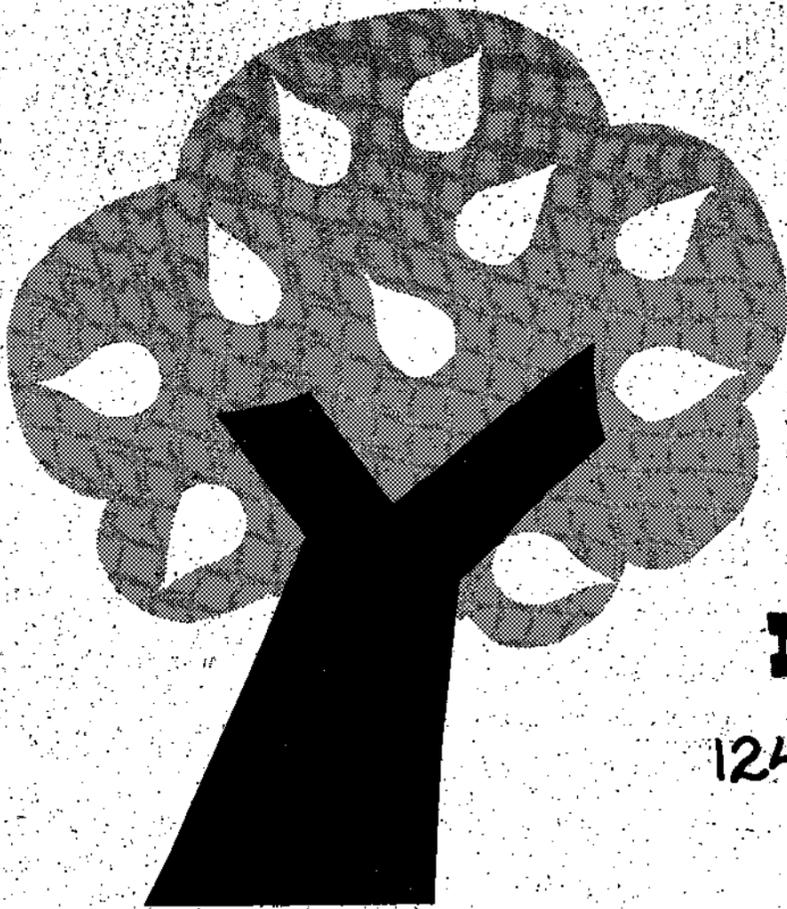
Their findings, which appeared in the Wall Street Journal, were that "almost every episode of every TV police show contains one or more violations of the 4th, 5th or 6th Amendments' guarantees of freedom from illegal searches and seizures, the right of due process of law, and the right of counsel."

"Unlike the situation in the real world," noted the two lawyers, "these violations were always fruitful--the illegal search turned up heroin and the coerced confession came from a child molester and husband killer."

THE YANQUI DONOR

(GPF)--The Jesuit fathers of San Ignazio de Loyola School in Orure, a town in the mining district of Bolivia, have discontinued breakfast and lunch programs for the children, after discovering that the food provided by the U.S. contained sterilizing agents.

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Krupp Comic Works, foremost distributor of underground comix in the midwest, is back in business.

Headed by artist Denis Kitchen, the operation was temporarily halted when Comix Book, the mainstream underground magazine edited by Kitchen, began publication. Comix Book was circulated by Marvel Comics, and Kitchen and his cohorts devoted most of their energies to that magazine in the hopes that they could reach a larger audience.

Well, Comix Book was dropped by its corporation-linked distributor at the first sign of an economic pinch, and Kitchen and company have been forced, in his words, to give "the old battered alternate distribution system another try."

Two more issues of Comix Book will be coming out in the future under the Krupp label, and in the meantime Kitchen's group has come out with two fresh new titles.

The first, to be considered this issue, is Consumer Comix.

Produced as a collaboration with the Wisconsin Department of Justice, this comic intends to teach young readers some of the basics of good common sense. By basics I do mean basics: none of what you read in Consumer Comix is liable to startle many who've had much experience in the barter and sell marketplace. Consumer Comix is designed to reach those who have not yet ventured out into the wonderful world of installment buying, used cars, and mail order.

In principle, the comic is similar to Facts o' Life, the sex education underground produced by California artists in association with Planned

Parenthood. In both books educational material is presented through depicting "experiences" of cartoon characters.

Educational comics aren't meant to be subtle or particularly complex. Much of how they get their message across is formulaic. In the case of consumer comics, the formula becomes: show gullible consumers being taken in, show the results of said gullible consumer being taken in, and then tell the reader how he or she can avoid being similarly taken.

Unlike the sex ed comic, Consumer Comix has only three artists, and to my mind this is where its weakness lies. When one considers the limited number of ways graphic depictions of consumer rip-offs can be handled so the reader is assured of understanding, my complaint becomes clearer.

As much as I like Peter Loft's cartoon work, I think he is overworked in a repetitive format in this book. Each of Consumer Comix's stories is only a few pages long. While each artist goes to great lengths to jazz up their message with amusingly drawn animals and people, the book just isn't as interesting as it might have been if a greater number of artists had been in the project to offer a variety of drawing and storytelling styles.

Yet if Consumer Comix isn't as aesthetically interesting as we might wish it, it is successful in its function of purveyor of information. Artists Loft, Denis Kitchen, and Pete Poplaski all have clear and enjoyable styles, and this book is worth getting just for the pleasure of seeing Kitchen doing more work (artwise) than he's done for a while.

And the book gets its point across. I can't imagine any attentive reader falling for the rip-off ploys shown after reading Consumer Comix.

(Next: Howard Cruse's Barefootz comic is dissected.)

UNBLUSHING SELF-SERVING PLUG:

First issue of Ludicrous Situations, Ltd., the midwest's first regular humor tabloid, just came out and while I won't say anything about its quality (as I'm one of its two editors and this column is very sensitive to charges of conflict of interest-- but if you want my opinion you can get it by sending a self-addressed and stamped envelope to me care of the address below), I will say that all discriminating readers can buy a copy by either mailing 50¢ (plus 25¢ handling and postage) to P.O. Box 872, Bloomington, Illinois 61701 or by hounding local bookstores and head shops for a copy.

--- BS75



Food Stamp Allocation Problems Nationwide

New York (LNS)--A Senate select committee on Nutrition and Human Needs reported this spring that, based on 1973 data, only 38% of people eligible for food stamps nationwide actually were receiving aid.

"The failure to meet the goals mandated by Congress can be traced directly to the restrictive policies and practices of the USDA (U.S. Department of Agriculture); policies that have plagued the poor for years and are now preventing the food stamp program from meeting the needs of the newly unemployed," said the committee's report.

On top of that, the federal food stamps program does not meet the nutritional needs of the people who are included in the program. According to the New York-based Food Research and Action Center, the Economy Food Plan, on which food stamp allotments are based, does not include the National Academy of Science's Recommended Daily allowance of vitamins B-6 and B-12, folic acid and magnesium.

The Economy Plan is also high in fats and oils, an excess that may lead to high cholesterol levels in the blood. High cholesterol can be a contributing factor in circulatory problems such as heart disease.

The Food Research and Action Center also points out that the EFP makes no allowance for people who need special diets because of pregnancy, chronic diseases, or because they are elderly or growing.

Sheriff King PHOTO CONTEST WINNER



Response to the Sheriff King give-a-caption-to-his-photo contest was phenomenal, and it was a difficult task selecting a winner. Some of the criterion judges used involved relevance, conciseness, and good taste (and no wisecracks about that last item please).

Winner of the contest, Allan Sutherland of Normal (see photo left for caption) will be getting his free subscription starting with this issue.

Second place goes to "anonymous" for his/her entry: "I need a new MEG agent; hope I can get him out."

Third place goes to Robert Lambert of Bloomington, who wrote: "Ever since this Mickey Mouse trial started, my lunch breaks have been getting shorter and shorter."

Honorable mentions go to:

- Timber Ridge Tomato Ranch, Roanoke;
- Marty Hartley, Menard;
- Dean Patrick, Bloomington.

PART ONE

last august something a bit different happened to me. it was while i was still living in st. louis. i was walking home from the art museum/on a hot sticky afternoon/and some jerk pulled a gun on me & tried dragging me into an alley. fortunately, the whole thing was over quickly. i struggled for control over the gun, gave that up, & screamed. he ran one way, and i/you had better believe/ran the other.

though this scene is out of the ordinary for most of us, it occurs every day in various a-sordid versions all across the country. and the world. further on in this article i intend to discuss simple-easy-to-remember physical defense tactics which may be employed in such a situation, for the well being of those of us unused to using our muscles to the extent that they might be. but for the moment i would like to concentrate on the psych-ohic aspect of such an incident.

at this time there are many rape-crisis centers across the nation. i was not fortunate enough to have access to one when i most needed help. i/like many other women/had to grope through the aftereffects on my-own-some. my very best friends were not much help. perhaps this ramble-on may help you to get through such an adventure in the future, or, perhaps more importantly, will enable you to help another.

before last august, i had wondered what my exact & immediate reaction to someone pushing violence would've been. i knew, though i didn't have the best of tempers, that i was a basically peaceful person. and i always came to the same conclusion: i had absolutely no idea.

later, as i looked back, my actual immediate reactions surprised me. to help you understand, i will recount.

it was 2pm sunday afternoon on the way home. 10 blocks. a guy passed me as i was walking along one of the city's major avenues. he asked me for a light. he had a cool cigarette hanging from his lower lip. he looked like a short, scrawny sammy-davis jr. i searched my pockets. nope. sorry. and walked on. i crossed a street & was passing a local pizza joint when i noticed that he was beside me & keeping pace.

"oh shit, some jerk. how do i not-offend-but-get-rid-of-him?"

We turned a corner onto my home block. he wasn't beside me any more. as i noticed this, i felt something digging into my back.

"keep quiet and move into the alley."

i knew that whatever was at my back could've been anything from a carrot to a gun. i wasn't about to go anywhere until i had found out which. so i reached around with my left hand and grabbed his wrist. i pulled his hand around to where i could see his hand.

it was a gun. i almost fainted. adrenalin shot to my assistance. time slowed down. i couldn't feel a thing. by then he had shoved me into the start of the alley. but i still had his wrist. i tried to twist his hand in such a manner as to make him drop the gun. i just wanted out. he hit me across the mouth, but i wasn't aware of that until i later looked into a mirror. i looked him in the eyes. both of us are hyper & trying to comprehend. finally, i realized that my strength was not up to such stunts. if i were to get shot, i decided, i'd rather get shot before-than-after. i screamed. he ran down the alley/gun in hand/ & i ran onto the street.

i wondered at my total lack of feeling. i walked home. once inside, i went to pieces. "HOPE! COME HERE help!"

DEFENSE

and i hadn't even been through the worst of such situations. i hadn't been "raped, only assaulted."

of course the police were of no help. i am quite bitter about this. but police reactions are a well publicized after-aspect, & i don't wish to repeat the obvious.

later, i wondered at myself. i could have kicked that ass in the balls. i could have done any number of things. instead, my toto-reactions were geared towards walking away. i had followed my peace-instincts blindly.

most people think that an assault or rape ends with the end of the actions. wrong. worse; wishful thinking. that is only the beginning.

my strongest and, i think, healthiest reaction was an urgent-dire need to talk with someone/almost anyone/about-it-all. who? i learned very quickly that it was a taboo subject. no one wanted to deal with it. open hostility or gluttonous interest were all i received for my painful & necessary efforts. i shut up.

so i tried doing what most of my friends seemed to be doing. forget. and the sooner the better. but nightmares and subsequent insomnia wouldn't allow me this simple & graceful exit. the violence haunted me.

i eventually recovered from my state of confusion with the help of two convictions.

- 1) bad dreams & insomnia are your mind's ways of telling you to pay attention to yourself.
- 2) oftentimes such reactions come from unexpected situations. once you realize your previous "mistake" or misconception, as regards whatever seems to be troubling you, came into play, and once you accept the possibility of repeated events, you are well on your way to easy sleep.

as i mentioned earlier, rape is a taboo subject. we are not geared, socially or personally, to ever expect such-a-thing to happen to us. the not-me syndrome. you can tell by the words usually assigned to rape or assault that it is a purposely ignored subject. "the whole thing" "that incident" "that time" "such a situation" are only a few of the handy generalizing phrases that can be used.

but my biggest shock came from a different angle. many of us/women/are not prepared for violent reactions on our part. we are supposed to be the placid pool that accepts & forgives all. especially in the physical sense. at least half my shock & confusion came about as a result of later seriously being sorry for not having done something violent back. i wouldn't want to see that dude dead. but i sure wish i could have beat him to a pulp. the bloodier the better.

i feel that this is extremely important.

women are not emotional pincushions. and they don't have to react like ones. when pushed, it is healthy & necessary to push back. when i was much younger i didn't blush at the idea of getting into a fight with my brothers. and now it has strengthened my self confidence/pride to know that i can foresee situations in which i can present my physical aggressiveness.

NOTE: that i am not advocating physical aggression as the world's answer to problems-which-plague-us. men have found time & time again that this can be a mistake. on the other hand, there are situations where physical aggression, or a well placed hit, can be extremely advantageous. and it is important for women to know that they can use their bodies to this end and even be effective.

BOOK WIVE

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FOR WOMEN

which leads us to Part II.

remember: the most unexpected result of assault comes afterwards as you realize that you were not prepared. in the very least, the next section of this article is devoted towards thinking about & accepting that sometime in your future, some jerk could easily attempt assaulting or raping you.

PART TWO



The Scream.

this will usually work. an assailant will run from the scene. however, something more drastic may be called for.



Your hands can be valuable. take an open palm, curve the tops of all your fingers, curve your thumb & TENSE. now take your other hand and feel the tensed hand.

you will discover that every surface has been strengthened. this hand pose can be very efficient in several manners. if you have nails, it will give you a tight razor sharp edge to use. scratches are good identification marks for police and others.

this pose will also strengthen the outside edge of your hands (the edge with your little finger). using both hands, you can bring the edges down on an assailant's collar bones. only 3 1/2 lbs of pressure will break a man's collar bones. you can bet he won't be doing much afterwards.



this hand pose will also strengthen your thumbs. there are 3 primary things you can do with your thumbs. using BOTH arms, swing your hands, thumbs up, from your sides to a space slightly above center in front of you. you can aim for a man's

groin in this manner. you can also aim at a man's abdomen just under the rib cage. this will get his lungs. either way, he should double up and you should escape.



you can also use the thumbs-up trick if you are being held, or strangled, around the neck. step back as fast and as far as you can from him, so as to get him to straighten his arms. then swing up and dig your thumbs into his armpits. there is some kind of gland under there. you will severely injure it, and him. you should be able to walk away.



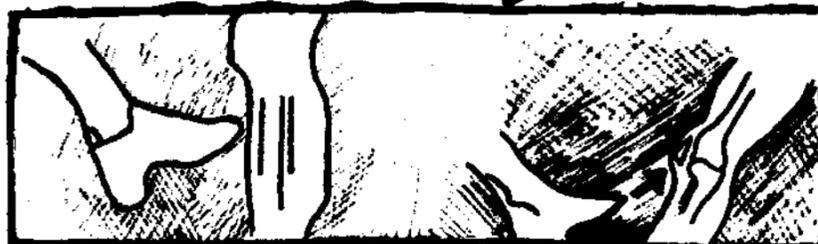
the hand pose will also strengthen your palms. if you are being held at close distance with a weapon, you might consider this: if the chances are not good that you can get away--strengthen your hands and aim, palm up, for the guy's nose. you can shove the nose cartilage right up into his brain. this will kill. but who would you rather have alive? Yourself, or your assailant?



the hand pose is probably the simplest thing to remember and use, short of a scream. but here are some other ideas--just in case.

your feet can also be powerful weapons. a good kick to the shins may do wonders, and if a guy lands on the ground, you can kick directly into the front of his knee. this will separate the top protective bone (shown here as a wedge), the patella, from the rest of his knee.

you should be able to walk away.



if you are being held from behind, a good stopper is the instep kick. raise your leg and stomp your heel into his instep. this will not completely stop him, but should give you time to turn around and do something else.

a good combination is 1) a good instep kick, 2) an elbow just underneath his ribcage. this may enable you to run off, and at the least, will give you more time than just the previous thing.



if he is behind you:

another good combination, leaving less leeway for doubt, but a little more complicated, is as follows:

- 1) a good instep kick
- 2) followed by an elbow to under the ribcage
- 3) swing around with the momentum of your elbow and stomp the guy's groin.

you can walk away.



THIS COMBINATION SHOULD BE PRACTICED.

this takes a bit of coordination and is not nearly as simple as the preceding hand tactics.

if your assailant is behind you, it complicates matters a bit. if you are able, by instep kick or other manner, to turn around, you can use your hands as you would have if you'd been facing him originally.

REMEMBER: Women may be the weaker sex as far as sheer physical power is concerned. but that does not mean you cannot use what you've got.

also: women have more stamina per weight than men do.

women have a higher threshold for pain.

so get your assailant where it hurts.

--Sue

Super-X Pay's For Sexism

SUPER-X GETS THEIRS/INCIDENTALLY, I GET MINE or WOMEN, KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

every time i must recall the stupid petty details of the following story, i become angry and frustrated all over again. which is why i have continually put off committing this wonderous tale to print. (thanks for patience post-amerikan)

and so i intend to make this whole thing as short and to the point as possible.

1) i move to blom/norm from st. louis at the very end of april.

2) i commence searching for a job. as i needed bunches of money to go to school with in the fall, i set my sights at about \$3/hr.

3) i hear of just such an ideal situation posted for a relieving clerk at \$2.65/hr. hooray. now, \$2.65/hr. for a relieving clerk is somewhat akin to stuffing vegetarian gourmet dishes down your pet cat... in other words, it suffices, but barely. the idea appealed to me nonetheless. i would actually get to use my muscles. (which evolution must have left in the female species for some purpose) for something other than adjusting to a desk seat.

4) i go and apply to the local outlet for the SUPERX chain on main st. i also get to meet the store manager, alias mr. spineless august duez. he accepts my application with the queri, "Do you know that a relieving clerk's job requires lifting heavy boxes?" yes, yes, yes.

5) he does not need me to begin work until the middle of may (2 weeks away) but wants me to come in for a few dsays

but wants me to come in for a few days before that time in order to get a feel for it all.. he also gives me a "stock boys handbook" specially written for

SUPERX by the Kroger Corp., which just so happens to own the SUPERX chain. (I bet you thought that Kroger and Superx were competitors. wrongo.)

6) i study the book late on a monday night and report to work the next day. it was a very easy day.

The Big Rap

7) that evening as i prepared to leave, mr. duez ushered me into the back of the store to have a serious talk with me. my work was satisfactory, but i am to come back next thursday as thursdays are supposedly very heavy days. fine with me. but the rap does no end there. we must once more discuss that terribly heavy topic: BOXES.

INTRAJECTORY NOTE: the heaviest boxes in the whole joint are only about 100 lbs. or so. The only problem would come with their bulk. a little spare intelligence could deal with that.

i reassured him as to my ability to do the work. but this still was not all. mr. duez had an image problem. his two male co-workers didn't want me to become a receiving clerk. (never mind the fact that the 3 or 4 women working there as cashiers and clerks raised no objections.) to solve this mind-splitting dilemma, mr. duez called many other drug store managers around town to hear what they had to say about it all(!). one manager in town even has a woman receiving clerk. according to her employer, she does quite well.

to top all this off, duez informed me that he had doubts about my physical capabilities because i looked like a normal (sic) woman instead of like whatever his version of the "bullidye" stereotype happens to be.

but i was still looking forward to that next thursday.

8) until, that is, he called me a few days later and had come to the conclusion, independent of empirical evidence, that i was physically incapable of doing the job because, "you are a woman."

naturally, i was upset.

9) i went straight to the Human Relations Office in the Bloomington City Hall.

they contacted mr. duez and the kroger corp. i was offered 2 options. a) go back to work for mr. duez. no way i would have wanted that option by then. b) agree to sign a contract entitling me to one week's pay (\$100) for my inconvenience, contingent upon my not taking them to court or accusing the corp. of discriminatory actions.

i needed the money

and so, to set things straight, then, i am not accusing SuperX of being discriminatory towards women merely because they let some chauvinist pig manage one of their stores.

i intend to let you make up your own minds about that.

and remember: WOMEN, YOU DON'T NEED TO TAKE BEING HASSLED. IT IS WORTH TAKING TO COURT, OR WHEREVER.



Nuclear Power Plant Stopped

A Post friend, Smoky Bear, wrote in about the proposed nuclear power plant in Clinton: "There are lots of things we can do to stop the plant. If we delay construction, it will be a big step forward. House Bill 114 and Senate Bills 609 and 805 in the Illinois legislature are before handsome Dan right now; if he passes them it means relaxing State EPA restrictions against the power companies in general and the Clinton plant in particular. So write Dan and tell him not to pass these laws.

"Secondly, write to the Task Force Against Nuclear Pollution, 153 E St. S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003; ask them for some petitions for clean energy."

NOTE: Smoky Bear--please contact some Post people (452-9221). We want to find out more.

(CPF)--Some 20,000 local residents stormed the site of a nuclear power plant in Whyt, West Germany. They ripped apart the fences the police had erected to defend themselves and, after a lengthy battle, reoccupied the site, forcing the 3,000 police troops to beg for safe conduct out of the area. All construction was stopped.

Later, 15,000 attended an "International Meeting" and resolved to continue occupation of the plant site until the government revoked the building permit. The local residents were joined by supporters from France, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Austria and Holland and other areas of Germany, who vowed to "prevent by any means the construction of all nuclear power plants along the Rhine." Similar action was taken at a site near Basle, Switzerland.

Locally, Illinois Power Company has moved ahead with plans to build a nuclear power plant outside Clinton, about 30 miles from Bloomington.

"Progress" on the IPC plant had been delayed because the proposed plans violated existing safety/ecology regulations. After an intense lobbying drive, the power company got the Illinois legislature to pass a special law, just for Illinois Power Company, changing the old regulations to conform with IPC's construction plans.

(European info from Le Monde, through Community Press Features.)

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Judge Challenge ; Confidentiality Oath 9

The fate of all area social service agencies staffed by volunteer help may lie in the hands of Judge Wayne Townley.

Two board members of the Rape Crisis Center (RCC) of McLean County, Terri Dolan and Jill Horenberger, were subpoenaed by public defender John Schwulst to appear before Judge Townley on July 31. (It is important to remember that in rape cases the defendant is the alleged rapist.) They were to testify in the George and John Yelliot case, which has been placed on the September 15 jury calendar.

The public defender wanted to find out what the RCC knew about the case and specifically what they knew that could help his clients.

Ms. Dolan was called to the stand first. She told the court, when asked, that she could not give out any information regarding the case. The judge seemed to understand and sympathize, and he verbally attacked the lengths Mr. Schwulst was going through to get information he wasn't sure had any bearing on his case and which no one was sure even existed anyway.

Judge Townley was reluctant to have Ms. Horenberger called in to testify, but he finally yielded to Mr. Schwulst's wishes. At this point, Pantagraph reporter Marcia Stepanek left the courtroom to meet her deadline.

Ms. Horenberger was sworn in and told the judge what Ms. Dolan had told him --that she could not answer any questions concerning any case, even to say whether or not she had talked with a given victim. Judge Townley told her she would have to answer the question.

Again she told him she could not. When asked why, she explained that she had taken an oath of confidentiality.

The judge started to get red in the face and asked to whom she had sworn this oath. He then asked her if she were a licensed social worker. When she said no, he got even redder and shouted, "Young lady, you are going to have to answer the question!"

When she still refused, Judge Townley suddenly found relevance in the testimony he had scoffed at twenty minutes before. Ron Dozier, an Assistant State's Attorney, objected many times that anything Ms. Dolan or Ms. Horenberger testified to would be hearsay.

(An Illinois law, the first person a rape victim complains to may testify as to her emotional state, which is the only exception of the hearsay rule in existence. Neither Ms. Dolan nor Ms. Horenberger were the first person complained to.)

Judge Townley finally ruled that their testimonies would not only be admissible (and therefore not hearsay) but that it was also, as Mr. Schwulst had insisted, relevant to the case. Ms. Dolan was informed that she could expect to be subpoenaed for the trial in September. Ms. Horenberger was told to report to a deposition hearing August 5 since she would be in New Jersey attending law school at the time of the trial.

She was also told that she had two choices--she could either talk or go to jail.

Ms. Horenberger retained Hal Jennings as legal counsel, and he immediately called for a motion to

quash the deposition hearing. Judge Luther Dearborn presided over the August 5 hearing. He let Mr. Jennings, Mr. Dozier, and Mr. Schwulst fight it out, and then he postponed the motion and the deposition hearing to August 27 at 1:30 when Judge Townley returned from his vacation.

Ms. Horenberger and Ms. Dolan, and all Rape Crisis Center advocates and phone volunteers, have taken an oath of confidentiality both to their clients and their colleagues. They have sworn not to divulge any information regarding any case without the permission of the victim.

In this case, it is impossible to get in touch with the victim. She has left the Bloomington-Normal area and is not aware that she is needed until the trial in September.

If she cannot be located, or if she is located and does not give permission to release Ms. Dolan and Ms. Horenberger from their vow of con-

fidence, both Ms. Horenberger now and Ms. Dolan later could be, and from what Judge Townley said probably would be, charged with direct contempt of court, the penalty for which is usually three to thirty days in the county jail.

After sentence has been served, they will be taken back into court, asked the same questions, and if they still refuse to answer, they can be thrown back into jail for another term. This can continue until they decide to talk or until the judge gets tired of sentencing them, neither of which is likely to happen.

The Rape Crisis Center is the social service agency in question at the moment; the vibrations from this case should reach into all such agencies. All organizations like the RCC--PATH, Planned Parenthood, Birthright, and many others--advertise a confidential service.

A precedent is not likely to be set in this case. But all people in the area who either work for these agencies or use their services should be aware that something needs to be done to ensure their continued existence. The hearing August 27 will be attended by a Pantagraph reporter, and although you won't read this until after the hearing, we are hoping to see as many citizens there as possible.

We need to show Judge Townley a crowded courtroom full of concerned citizens worried about the injustices he and others like him are perpetrating. We need the support of people who are concerned not only about Ms. Horenberger but also about all social service agencies, their personnel, and their effectiveness.

--Deborah Wiatt



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Bogus Contempt Charge Exposed;

On December 17, 1974, Linda Wessels was charged with aggravated assault and disorderly conduct after being taken to the McLean County Jail on charges of obstructing process service. In the brief Pantagraph account of the situation, Wessels was arrested Dec. 17 on a warrant charging that she had ordered Daniel Billington, the process server for the Sheriff's Department, off her property and had threatened him with her dog. Billington was attempting to serve her with a subpoena to appear in court for another case.



three children inside her home, Billington apparently became confused when she said that her dog had a loose collar and that the dog might bite. Wessels never threatened Billington with her dog. Also, contrary to Pantagraph reports, the court records don't say that Wessels ordered Billington off her property.

What Really Happened

In August of 1974, Wessels' boyfriend allegedly struck her while they were having a disagreement. Out of anger, Wessels filed charges against her boyfriend for assault. The next day she and her boyfriend had worked out their differences, and she no longer wanted to prosecute him. She called the State's Attorney's office asking that the State drop charges. Wessels said she didn't speak with Welch but was roughly told by someone that if she didn't come to court to testify against her boyfriend, "you will come to court one way or another."

Exceptions to the policy of allowing the complainant to request dismissal, Reynard said, are when the accused did a lot of physical damage, or especially when children are hurt.

The Post-Amerikan learned that Wessels' boyfriend did not seriously hurt her, nor did he touch her children. Why the State's Attorney's office broke its policy in not dropping charges is unclear.

The court records do say that Wessels knew that Billington served process for court appearances. And the court testimony and remarks made by Wessels' attorney William Mueller reveal that she knew why Billington was serving process to her. She had absolutely no intention of testifying against her boyfriend after they had already worked out their differences. Wessels knew the charges should be dropped without a costly and time-consuming court appearance, since the problem was solved out of court.

County Jail Incident

A Post reporter telephoned Charles Reynard, Assistant State's Attorney, to find out his office's policy on dismissing charges in domestic disputes.

The State's insistence on pressing charges against Wessels' boyfriend ultimately led to an unnecessary subpoena for her to testify against him. She refused to show up, and the State's Attorney chose to prosecute her.

Wessels told the Post-Amerikan that on December 16, the day before her arrest, she waited on Billington and several other policemen while she was working at the Ramada Inn. Apparently, Billington recognized her, and the next day she was apprehended at the Ramada Inn as she was reporting to work. For some reason, Wessels claimed, Sheriff's police had driven past her home very slowly before she went to work. Why she wasn't arrested at home was unclear. The police followed her from home to work instead.

Reynard said the office policy is to abide by a complainant's request to dismiss charges, when the complainant says that differences have been resolved. Reynard said the person requesting dismissal is given a stern warning that future accusations will not be taken as seriously.

On October 24, Daniel Billington went to Wessels' home at 1311 S. Hinshaw to serve her with a subpoena to appear in court. Billington claims that just as he stepped out of the Sheriff's Police car he was driving, Linda Wessels left the house to retrieve her dog. Misinterpreting her actions and not realizing that she was caring for

Linda wanted to tell her boss she wouldn't be able to work. As she went to enter the Ramada Inn, a county police officer grabbed her and threw her into the squad car. Linda's two children and her boyfriend were with her at the time of her arrest. She asked an officer who would take care of her children, and the officer allegedly glared at her boyfriend and said to him, "You take care of them."

looks like a sleepy, serene community.



look again.

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Matron Abuses Prisoner

Wessels turned around and told Boden, "Keep your hands off me." Unprovoked, Boden began shoving Wessels and exclaimed, "You're gonna be searched whether you like it or not!" Wessels told the Post-Amerikan that Boden hadn't said anything about being searched prior to entering or earlier in the cell.

At the county jail, Wessels was booked without incident. Sus Boden, the matron, took her upstairs to the women's cell block and unlocked the door to a cell. Boden told Wessels to "step inside" and walk "over there." "Over there" meant a place beyond the bed and T.V. As Wessels stepped between the bed and T.V., Boden grabbed her from behind by the collar.

But Boden kept shoving Wessels around, seemingly to create a confrontation. Wessels grabbed both of the matron's arms to stop the shoving, and Boden pulled one arm away. Both women were squared off to fight, and one of Boden's fists was drawn back to strike Wessels. Wessels told Boden, "Go ahead, and I'll flatten you if you hit me." (Boden outweighs Wessels by about 75-80 lbs.)

Then, according to Wessels, four to five Sheriff's police grouped outside the cell door. All of them were encouraging the matron to "put her (Wessels) down." One deputy entered the cell, grabbed Wessels from behind, lifted her and began jerking her around.

Wessels told the deputy, "You're hurting and bruising me. Please take your hands off me." After a while, the deputies and Boden left the cell.

A deputy came up to Wessels' cell later with her copies of two charges that had been filed against her for the incident with Boden. They were the disorderly conduct and battery charges. Wessels asked when she could press charges of her own and she was told, "After you get out. But don't expect them to get very far."

The charge for which she was originally arrested, obstructing serving process, hasn't come up yet. Wessels told the Post-Amerikan that she expects the obstruction charge to be decided following the outcome of her appeal of the contempt charge.

Interestingly, Wessels' charges for disorderly conduct and battery were thrown out of court when they came up in March. A potential prosecution witness had said things damaging to Wessels' character in front of jurors while they were out of the courtroom. The Post-Amerikan has not discovered what Sus Boden's testimony was during the trial.

This entire chain of events could have been broken the day after Wessels filed her complaint. The time consumed in court would have been eliminated. Judge Joseph Kelley told Wessels at her sentencing, "...our courts would come to a halt if everybody, when they wanted to, would avoid process." But what stopped justice was an out-of-touch State's Attorney obsessed with a worthless conviction.

--- Thomas Pain

Aftermath

Wessels was tried for contempt of court for not testifying in January and was found guilty. At her sentencing, the State recommended for her punishment seven days in the county jail. Then the court, in its mercy, decided to mete out two days in the county jail. Realizing the unfairness of the decision, Wessels indicated that she wanted to appeal the verdict. The case is still pending in appellate court in Springfield.

letters

The Post-Amerikan more than welcomes letters from the readers. Send them to 101 North Street in Normal, and don't worry about the word limit that most newspapers have. When a letter is longer than the traditional letter-to-the-editor, we often give it a headline and lay it out like a special article. So write to us!

MORE ON DOGS!

People:

A lot of folks have been writing in to your paper about dogs lately, so I thought I'd put down a few words about how me and the boys down at the P.D. deal with the dog question.

Your average size dog can be one tough biscuit. A lot of firm but lawful discipline should be used in the care and incarceration of canines. Approaching today's modern educated canine with such old-fashioned discipline tools as a rolled-up newspaper can be suicide, and none of us on the force at least want to commit that. Your average dog is smart and knows all the ropes of what we call "traditional training." (Modern television programming has worked against us law enforcement people in this respect.) But with more sophisticated tools, successful training can be accomplished.

So let's say you have a rolled-up newspaper and you're up against a dachshund. To render your Post-Amerikan (or Pantagraph) more efficient all you need to do is roll it up around something more commanding--like a truncheon. Let's say you have your paper rolled up around a night stick (though a crowbar will do as well in a pinch). Walk towards the dog, making sure you maintain a strong reasonable tone as you continually speak to the animal. As soon as you are near enough, emphatically whack at the beast's nose several times with your paper until you see blood on the paper or the dog drops dead. Then drop your paper in the nearest trash receptacle.

Of course this is only one of the many ways we do you can simply establish your position as master over any one of our four-legged friends. We at the P.D. have an entire arsenal of methods dealing either with individuals or pack control and dispersal. If you like I could detail some of these for your paper.

Love,
Harold Bosshardt

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APACHE JUNCTION

MEG UPDATE



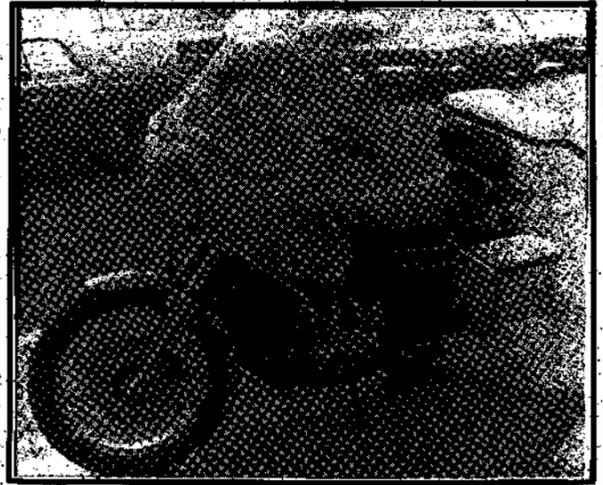
J.W. "BIKER" STEPHENS-- A LOCAL M.E.G. AGENT WHO HAS MADE BUYS FROM AT LEAST ONE MEMBER OF A MOTORCYCLE GANG. ALLEGEDLY, STEPHENS' NEWEST ASSIGNMENT IS TO INFILTRATE AREA BIKE CLUBS.

John (Bill) Stephens, a local MEG agent Post Amerikan readers already know about, was spotted near the MEG office in Towanda Plaza by a Post reporter/photographer. One thing was different about Stephens this time though--he isn't driving his black van. Or at least he wasn't driving it the day our photographer spotted him.

This time Stephens wheeled up to a parking lot adjacent to the MEG office on a motorcycle. It appears to be a late-model Calafia Eliminator with license number 1686 93. The bike has a windshield and is mostly white.

If you see Stephens on this bike (or anybody on that bike), don't trust the rider. Stephens is a narcotics agent for the Multi-County Enforcement Group, has participated in a number of buys, and helped acquire falsified high school transcripts from Bloomington High School which were used to place an undercover informant in Pekin High School.

--Thomas Pain



STEPHENS' NEWEST RIDE

POST-AMERIKAN TO RAISE PRICE

As we announced in our last issue, the Post-Amerikan will cost 25¢ beginning with our November issue. We are announcing the price increase several times in advance, so that people will not be taken by surprise. (We don't really like raising the price, and we figured our readers don't like it either.) Folks who will really feel the increase in their pockets can still subscribe for \$1.75 a year.

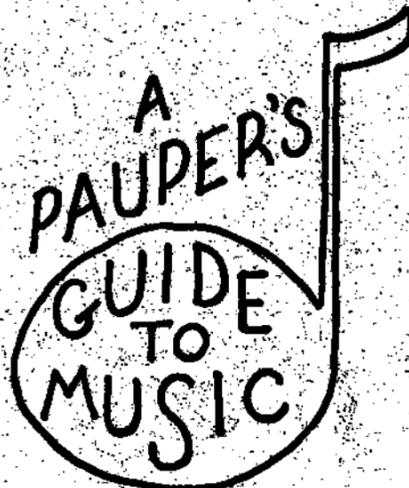
Income from the price increase, plus income from an ad rate increase going into effect with this issue, will go toward printing a fatter, more comprehensive paper each month.

Instead of a minimum of 24 pages, the Post will be at least 32 pages each issue. As always, we will print even more pages when we have enough ad revenue.

Besides paying ever-increasing material and printing costs, we always have to leave things out of each issue. The Post collective has been wanting to include more national and international news and analysis, in addition to expanding our local coverage. With the extra pages the price increase lets us print, we will be closer to having the room we need. We hope to include material from several alternative news services, as well as our present local reporting.

Most alternative newspapers, even those which print as few as 16 pages, already cost 25¢. We've put off our hike as long as we could, economically and philosophically.

If you really feel like 25¢ is too much to pay for the Post-Amerikan, subscribe now at the present rate. And if you really don't like the price increase, write us a letter. (No one has written since we announced the increase last issue.) If you have other legal ideas about how to raise extra money, we'd like to know.



Gil Melle', Tome VI (Verve V6-8744)

I became acquainted with the name Gil Melle' when Rod Serling's Night Gallery first began. The theme music for the first season's run of Night Gallery was composed by Gil Melle'.

Electronics brought my attention to this particular album. Gil persists on highlighting his seemingly laid-back jazz with Harry Partch type

electronic instruments. The results are worth the listen plus the 50¢ or so it would cost to own this album from a cut-out bin.

Personnel on this selection are Forrest Westbrook, piano and Electar; Benfaral Matthews, bass, cello and Envelope; Fred C. Stofflet, percussionist, and Doomsday Machine; Gil Melle', soprano saxophone, Tome VI, and Effects Generator. Melle' also composed the album's four selections.

All the electronic devices are explained, to give some insight to their function and purpose, on the album's jacket. Musically, this is a jazz set. The liner notes emphasize this as being an "electronic jazz" album, to no less than maximum. This is mostly promo hype, though.

Adventure into an early era of electronic music, which laces and teases a more symmetrical jazz set. Gil also composed and created electronics for The Andromeda Strain soundtrack. Though not an album for daily (Daley) listening, it will be a selection that draws interest for a serious fix.

Communication: Tim Barwald, P.O. Box 175, Normal, Illinois 61761.

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the trial of the twin

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city six

SOLOMON REVISITED



The Case

In one of the most overtly political court cases to grace the chambers of Bloomington's court house, twelve men and women decided the fate of five of the Twin City Six.

The defendants, charged with interfering with the duties of police officers during last November's demonstration protesting Sheriff John King's activities, were represented by local A.C.L.U. attorneys Rick Syre and Gary Johnson.

The police, criticized by observers, the McLean County Grand Jury, and this paper for their inept handling of the demonstration, were represented by the state in the person of Charles Reynard.

The court's ironic lingo was: "The People of the State of Illinois" versus Peter Black, Brent Deland, David Nelson, Robert Reyes, Robert Sutherland, and James Thomas.

Charges against Jim Thomas--one of the six accused of interfering with police, were dismissed on the trial's opening day due to "insufficient evidence." Apparently, none of the police could recall why they'd arrested him.

The trial, which began on July 21 and ended on the 23rd thanks to prodding by Judge Joseph Kelly, was seen by some observers as little more than a police attempt at justifying some of their own violent actions taken during the November demonstration.

One of these violent actions was the throwing of defendant Nelson through a window at Kresge's.

Other such practices were hinted at during the trial; they included a fond overuse of police clubs.

The case against the Twin City Six Minus One rotated around several points, which the lawyers analyzed and re-analyzed with each witness, using complex charts of the streets of downtown Bloomington (where the action took place).

In brief, the argued points were:

- 1.) whether the appearance of the police at the demonstration in riot gear was authorized and justified;
- 2.) whether the police were involved in constitutionally valid law-enforcement or harassment of demonstrators in each arrest;
- 3.) whether police gave demonstrators orders to disperse that were legally valid and clear;
- 4.) whether (if orders were given and valid) police made it clear where they wanted demonstrators to disperse to;
- 5.) whether sufficient time was given to disperse;
- 6.) whether each individual defendant heard the orders to disperse.

The defendants were charged with obstructing police. The act of obstructing police was defined as willfully failing to obey police officers in the lawful completion of their duty.

In order to prove the defendants' guilt, the prosecution, then, must show that the police actually gave an order to disperse, that the defendants heard the order, and that the order was lawful. If the police had no right to order demonstrators to leave, as the defendants con-

tended, then the order didn't have to be obeyed.

As a consequence, much of the courtroom argument revolved around conflicting statements about the status of the demonstration at the time of the arrests. Was the demonstration sufficiently out of hand to warrant police interference? Was police interference ever even justified?

The police testimony continually emphasized a rock that had been thrown through one of the windows of the county jail that day. They claimed that this window justified the reinforcements appearance in riot regalia, despite the fact that they were present and in riot gear long before the rock was thrown.

(Defense witnesses testified to the peacefulness of demonstrators. If anything, they contended, it was police actions that might have been construed as violent.)

Defense testimony concerned itself with crowd dispersal mechanics as they pertained to the November demonstration. Prosecution attempted to downplay this side of the case. "The police are not on trial here," Prosecutor Reynard was forced to repeat again and again.

Yes they are, the defense said.

Officer Leary

The prosecution's case opened with the unveiling of one officer Micheal Leary, the officer in charge of police reinforcements at the time of the protest and supposedly the arresting officer for all six. Leary's appearance in the courtroom was a revelation to the defendants, most of whom had never even seen the man before.

By his own testimony, Leary was nowhere near four of the arrests, and there was contradictory testimony about whether he was around during the arrest of Black and Reyes. Yet his name was down on forms as the officer whose duty had been obstructed by the defendants.

Leary claimed that he gave the first order to disperse upon arriving at the jail some twenty minutes or so after the anonymous rock thrower had broken the county jail window.

Leary said he gave the order to disperse "in a loud voice," without using a bullhorn. With yelling crowds on the street and sidewalks, it seems rather optimistic to expect many to have heard the order. Both Reyes and Black were soon afterwards arrested for willfully failing to obey this order.

Leary presented a rosy view of police behavior at the protest; he didn't see police chase or hit demonstrators at any time (and, remember, he was in charge of most of the police that day. Later photographic evidence was to show the officer possessed either failing memory or eyesight.)

When asked about the four arrests that occurred at Main and Jefferson -- some time after the initial arrests -- Leary asserted that he had given an order for all to disperse, this time over a police bullhorn. Ten seconds later, the officer testified police charged the crowd, and the four were arrested.

Cross-examined, Leary could not recall if the four arrested were the only people in the area who had not "dispersed." (They weren't. Photographic evidence revealed the presence of other people.)

Of the four arrested, two were representatives of the *Post-American*; one was present taking pictures for the paper. It was these photos that captured some of the police indiscretions.

The two others arrested during the same period, Sutherland and DeLand, both claimed to be present in the capacity of observers; one for the ACLU, the other for the Dept. of Children and Family Services which has publicly criticized Sheriff John King.

The defendants contended that arrests were selective with less eye for crowd control than for harassment.

Police Reports

One of the most telling comments on the entire trial came inadvertently from Michael Leary, but the jury might not have caught it. On cross-examination Leary testified that a full three hours passed before police prepared any reports on the arrests.

The only reports made were sketchy accounts of the charges written by Leary himself, who hadn't even seen at least four of the arrests. Five of the reports were identical in wording.

Since the written reports were so void of detail as to be meaningless, the only official account of the arrests available was that given in court.

"HOW, ONE WONDERS, CAN EACH INDIVIDUAL POLICEMAN SO CLEARLY RECALL THE SITUATIONS AND IMPORTANT DETAILS BEHIND EACH ARREST WITH NO WRITTEN REPORT?"

Yet when one considers the time gap between the trial and the event, and the number of arrests each testifying cop must have made since, one has doubts about the objective accuracy of the official account. How, one wonders, can each individual policeman so "clearly" recall the situations and important details behind each arrest with no written report?

The answer, given in cross-examination by one of the other police witnesses, is terrifyingly simple: the policemen who were going to appear



Prosecution attempted to keep this photo of police beating a demonstrator from being shown in court. The move was all part of the state's effort to keep police behavior during the demonstration from being examined too closely.

in court had talked among themselves about the arrests, in effect coaching themselves.

With no specific and clear written records from the time of the arrest, police could give a unified testimony about how they wanted to perceive the arrest. Thus is "reality" shaped.

Reyes' Arrest

Notwithstanding their in-house coaching, police witnesses did contradict themselves on several points. One officer said Leary himself had grabbed defendant Reyes to make the arrest; another said Leary merely pointed Reyes out and that other officers actually make the arrest.

Two sets of photos compounded the confusion. One photo showed Reyes with Leary and several other cops, away from the crowd. Police said that this photo depicted the arrest.

The second photo showed Reyes on the ground with police around him, kicking him. Defense testimony (by the photographer who took the shot) showed the arrest taking place in the midst of a crowd. As to how Reyes got on the ground with police all about him, none of the police could rightly say.

Reyes' story was that he was arrested and knocked down while trying to help a woman he knew, who was also on the ground. The police story was that Reyes madly rushed them, shouting the usual obscenities and possessing apparently what one would suppose was a murderous glint in his eyes. They then arrested him.

It is difficult to rush police murderously when you're in the midst of a crowd being pushed in the opposite direction (as the photo revealed).

Police testimony wasn't consistent enough to establish their photo as proof. One police witness said Reyes' arrest took place behind police lines, where the photo conceivably could have been taken. Another said the arrest took place in the crowd in front of the po-

lice line where the photo couldn't have been taken.

To confuse matters even further, defense witnesses testified that a police line hadn't even formed at the time of Reyes' arrest.

Black's Arrest

Discussion of Pete Black's arrest, which took place about the same time as Reyes' (whether before or after depended on who you listened to), emphasized the ambiguous nature of Leary's "loudly spoken" command to disperse.

Defense contended that police at the time weren't ordering demonstrators to disperse, but rather to get out of the streets and onto the sidewalks. (As noted earlier, people were all about the area.)

Even police witnesses were unclear as what order had been given. One witness recalled in direct testimony that he'd heard Leary tell demonstrators "to disperse and get on the sidewalks." Other police witnesses denied that Leary had ordered people on the sidewalk.

Black's arrest took place on the sidewalk where he was standing, obeying what he thought were police orders.

Defense photos showed what looked like police trying to herd demonstrators onto the sidewalk from the street, so that even if orders hadn't been given out loud, the actions of police gave the impression that a person was safe on the sidewalk.

Apparently, however, a person wasn't safe no matter where he or she stood. Pete Black, standing away from the crowd on the opposite sidewalk, had his hands and back clubbed while he held onto a telephone pole.

Black's holding onto the pole came after several cops came over to him and 2 other people, and told him to move. The defendant, who thought he was safe standing on the sidewalk, asked why he had to move.

Police didn't tell him why, choosing instead to arrest the man.

Prosecution attempted to use Black's holding onto a pole to prevent what he thought was an unlawful arrest as proof of Black's hostile refusal to obey police orders. From the defense point of view, Black's refusal to move was an attempt to protect his constitutional rights.

After all, in a supposedly constitutional state, police aren't supposed to be able to arrest you just because you refused to do whatever they told you no matter how ridiculous or oppressive.

Kresge's Window

The remaining four minus one arrests took place together on Main and Jefferson after police had forced demonstrators away from the jail and down to the courthouse area on Main. It was there police left the area, giving the impression that their role in the demonstration was finished. Their sudden return fifteen minutes later, responding to reports that several adolescents had in the interim strung ropes across the streets, sparked the remaining four arrests.

Foremost in this part of the drama was an officer Krogh, who took responsibility for ordering the arrest of all four and who was somehow responsible for defendant Nelson's sudden appearance on the wrong side of Kresge's busted window. How Nelson went through became an important question in court.

"OTHER SUCH (POLICE) PRACTICES WERE HINTED AT DURING THE TRIAL; THEY INCLUDED A FOND OVERUSE OF POLICE CLUBS."

pearance puzzled defendant Brent DeLand and ultimately sparked the 2nd of the Main and Jefferson arrests.

DeLand had noticed Krogh earlier in the demonstration wearing his trenchcoat and carrying a billy club. Cur-

Let's take Krogh's story first. Nelson was running towards police, who were by Woolworth's, after officer Leary had given an order over the bullhorn for demonstrators to disperse. Nelson, who had a camera around his neck, was stopped by officer Krogh at Biasi's. Nelson turned as if to go back the other way just as Krogh grabbed his arm.

Krogh said he pulled Nelson back, then attempted to pull him against the wall to search and cuff the photographer. Much to the officer's surprise (yes, he said surprise) the wall turned out to be a window, and Nelson went through it.

Neither side asked Krogh if he had ever had trouble before distinguishing walls from windows.

Defendant Nelson told a different story; he and another photog had gone to Book Bazaar to buy some film. After discovering that the store didn't sell film, he left the store to see police breaking ranks and running around the area of Woolworth's.

As he walked past Kresge's, his camera in hand, he saw two police trotting towards him. Nelson turned to go the other way, got grabbed from behind, and heard a voice say: "And you're the first we're going to arrest."

Nelson was then seized by officer Krogh upon the collar and hair and the arm. Krogh took advantage of his hold by throwing the young man through the window.

While none of the other police in the area claimed to have seen the defendant's trip through the plate-glass window, demonstrators across the street saw it. To their eyes it was no accident.

Nelson, possibly because he was in the Book Bazaar part of the time, heard no order from Leary telling people to disperse. In Nelson's opinion, the crowd was dispersed at the time.

"After being thrown into the window," Nelson said, "I made a point of saying that I really wasn't resisting and that I had no reason for resisting." Nelson asked the officer who took him away from the scene if he was bleeding.

The officer replied: "Not yet."

Krogh

Unlike most of the police present, Krogh was not in uniform, preferring to wear a white trenchcoat. Krogh's ap-



The two photos on this page were used by defense to prove Reyes' position at the time of his arrest. Reyes is the owner of the elaborately patched pants forced down on the ground in the above photo. Note the position of the long-haired blond in the photo. The photo below shows a photographer (left) taking the picture of Reyes' arrest in the midst of the crowd. Note again the long-haired blond in the center of the photo.



ious, DeLand asked the officer who he was and if he had any identification. For all the defendant knew, Krogh could have been some unauthorized self-professed vigilante.

When DeLand asked Krogh for identification at the time, the officer replied that he didn't have to show it unless he was making an arrest.

Following Nelson's rather shattering arrest, DeLand decided it was time to once more ask the man in the white raincoat for proof that he was an officer of the law. Krogh's response to this rather reasonable request was unexpected: he had DeLand arrested.

The plainclothesperson's rationale for the arrest was rather odd. DeLand, he said, was standing in the way of the officer trying to hustle Nelson into the police car.

Yet if Nelson's arrest wasn't legal (and DeLand had no way of knowing it was--particularly after Krogh had refused to show proof he was a cop), then DeLand had every right to attempt to get the facts before allowing Krogh to sweep Nelson away.

DeLand was present at the protest in the capacity of observer for the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). His superior at DCFS testified to this. This state agency had in the past issued statements criticizing the treatment of juveniles by Sheriff King's police, and DeLand was there watching for mistreatment of juveniles who might be demonstrating.

DeLand wasn't present during the middle portion of the demonstration, when Black and Reyes had been arrested, he testified, as he'd been interviewed by TV 19 at his office. At the time of Nelson's arrest, DeLand had just returned from the interview. Consequently, he'd heard no order to disperse.

The Camera

Perhaps police at the time knew how embarrassing photos of their performance could be. At any rate, officer Krogh appeared extremely interested in getting the camera that was around Post photographer Nelson's neck.

Defendant Robert Sutherland, in the area of Nelson's arrest, was himself arrested for his attempts to rescue the camera. At Nelson's entreaty, Sutherland took the camera in order to take it to a safe place, presumably away from police officers who thought nothing of breaking store windows.

Apparently unsure of what to do with the camera once he got it, Sutherland began to walk to his car, then changed his mind and returned to the scene of Nelson's arrest. In the meantime, defendant DeLand was arrested.

Then Sutherland was arrested.

Even the police witnesses were unable to present any sort of reason for Sutherland's arrest, yet it became apparent he was picked up in order to get hold of the camera. As Sutherland was led to a police car, he attempted to slide the camera across the truck of the police car to a friend on the other side.

Officer Krogh, according to testimony from both sides, attempted to halt this transaction by smashing at the camera with his club. Apparently Krogh cared about as little for police property (as he was smashing his club on the police car) as for the private property of Nelson.

Of course, in court the events didn't come together as neat and pretty as they are described here. The number of defendants, the lack of explanation for the sudden disappearance of one of the defendants, the confusing and boring use of charts that attempted to place each officer and witness at different times, the contradictory statements by both state and defense witnesses--all served to so muddle the case that it was a wonder each juror remembered who each defendant was.

Several members of the public even thought they saw several jurors dozing off several times in court.

One of the more interesting arguments in court wasn't even over the facts of the case, but rather was an argument between defense attorney Syre and Judge

"...POLICE AREN'T SUPPOSED TO BE ABLE TO ARREST YOU JUST BECAUSE YOU REFUSED TO DO WHAT EVER THEY TOLD YOU NO MATTER HOW RIDICULOUS OR OPPRESSIVE."

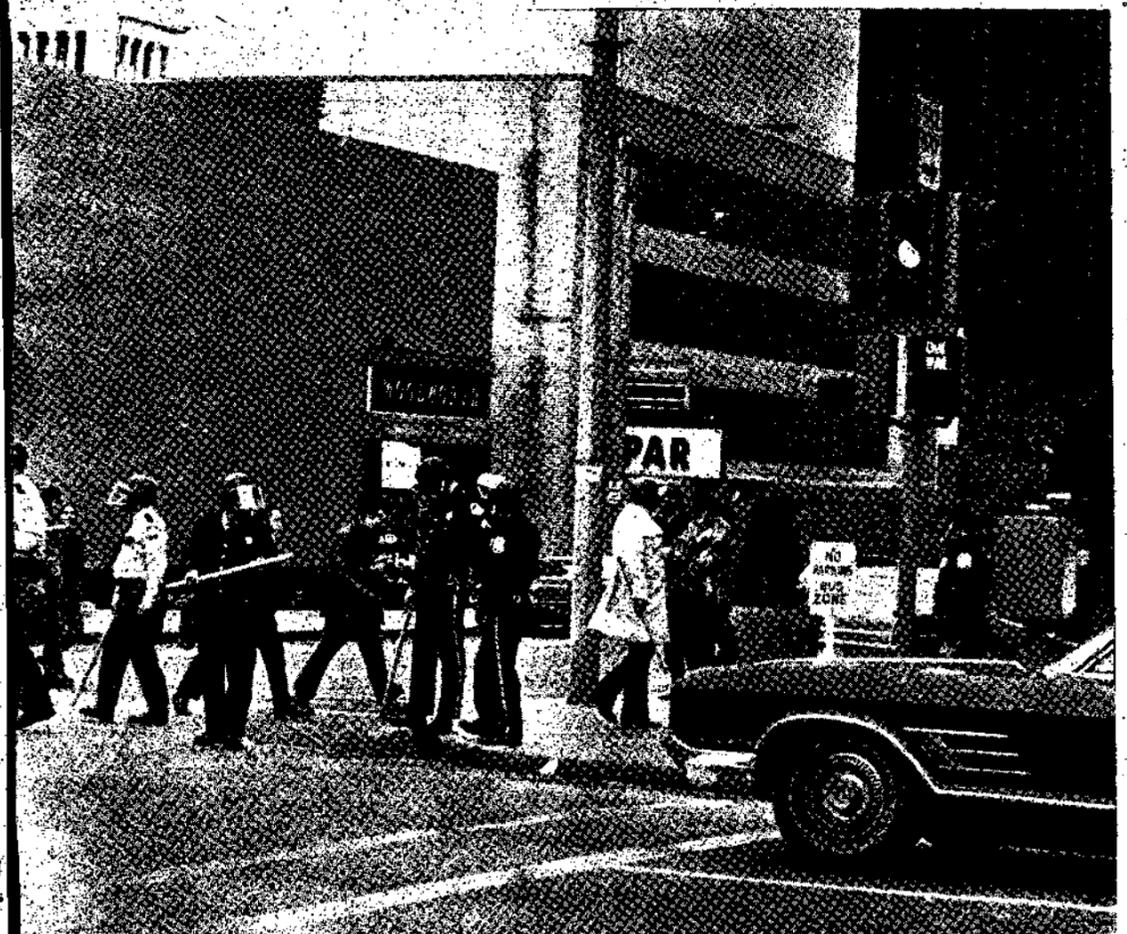


Photo shows defendant Nelson being led by officer Krogh after the arrested has been forced through the Kresge's window. In the crosswalk defendants DeLand and Sutherland are approaching prior to their arrest. Prosecution lamely attempted to prove that DeLand's stance in the photo shows that he was "angry" at the time.

Joseph Kelly about the time court should reconvene.

The argument wasn't a trivial one. After the third day of testimony, the judge wanted to reconvene in the evening in order to wrap up the defense witness testimony. Syre protested, saying he couldn't contact all his witnesses in time to get their evening appearances. Syre also protested Kelly's rushing the defense to the detriment of his clients.

Despite this argument, Judge Kelly refused to be swayed. The reason: the Bar Association was scheduled to use the courtroom the next morning, and no trial was going to interfere.

The Verdict

Possibly Kelly's refusal to let the defense present its entire case led to the jury's rather curious verdict. (Jim Thomas, whose charges had been dropped and who was in the area of 3 other arrests, didn't get a chance to say what he saw, for instance.)

In any case, the jury split their verdict, finding Sutherland and Nelson innocent and Reyes, Black and DeLand guilty. The rationale for such a verdict is confusing. If, for example, both Nelson and Sutherland were innocent of obstructing police officers in the lawful carrying out of their duty, why wasn't DeLand also found innocent, since his presence was no less lawful?

One theory is that the jury voted on the basis of the defendants' personalities. To be sure, some of the defendants cut more sympathetic appearances than others. Another theory is that jurors felt that letting 3 defendants get off while convicting three was a fair and equally distributed way of showing they favored neither police nor demonstrators.

Another theory is that the decision was a compromise among jurors kept sequestered together from mid-afternoon until 2 the next morning. Though allowed dinner, none of the jury is allowed coffee or any stimulants. Perhaps the decision was a compromise on the part of people too tired to keep arguing.

Another theory is simply that the jurors didn't pay that much attention to the trial.

In any event, the basic issue of whether police had a right to do what they did was never resolved in the trial of the Twin City Six. The jury, in casting its lot straight down the middle, refused to come to grips with the question of whether our local peace officers have the right to arrest anybody just on their say-so.

So until the issue gets more firmly resolved, watch out for cops next time you're in a crowd.

--Denny Colt, Bloomington Bureau with S.G. Rose and Phoebe Caulfield



Photo depicts arrest of Jim Thomas for reasons since forgotten by police. Embarrassed prosecution attempted to prevent any mention of Thomas from reaching jurors' ears.

UFW Victory In California

August 28, a monumental day in farm labor history, is the first effective date of California's new farm labor bill.

Under this act, agricultural laborers will be able to electorally appoint a union to be their legal bargaining agent.

For the past four years, disputes have raged between Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers (AFL-CIO) and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, with the Teamsters signing "sweet-heart" contracts in 1973 when the growers refused to renegotiate with the UFW.

Through an effective consumer boycott of non-UFW grapes, lettuce and Gallo wine, Chavez built a powerful coalition of farm workers, consumers, labor, students and clergy, which forced California growers to approve farm labor elections according to a model the UFW proposed over a decade ago.

Under the law, when 50% of the workers present during peak harvest season sign union authorization cards, an election must be held within seven days. If a union wins, it becomes the legal agent of those workers. Contracts signed without union approval are then invalidated; however, AN ELECTION WON DOES NOT MEAN A GROWER HAS TO SIGN A CONTRACT. IT SIMPLY LEGALLY VALIDATES A UNION AS BARGAINING AGENT FOR THE WORKERS.

Tension and activity has mounted considerably in California since the bill was signed in August. The Teamsters have pledged millions of dollars to the campaign; the UFW, millions of hours of people power, organizing and activity.

The Teamsters recently renewed contracts in the Salinas lettuce fields, site of a massive UFW walk-out and strike in 1971. At a mass-meeting the Teamsters called to announce the renewal, they were met by 1,000 of their workers chanting "Chavez, si! Teamsters, no!" The Teamster officials had local police close the meeting. The workers can overturn the new Teamster contracts when the law takes effect August 28.

Cesar Chavez recently completed a 1,000 mile hike from the Mexican border, through the Central Valleys, reaching Salinas in the North and ending at the UFW convention in Fresno on August 15. En route, he explained the new law and the benefits of the UFW to workers.

A five person board appointed by Governor Brown of California will govern elections. Brown has nominated Richard Johnson Jr., a former grower and Farm Bureau executive, Joseph Grodin, a liberal labor lawyer who has worked for the Teamsters, Catholic Bishop Roger Mahony of Fresno, Joe C. Ortega, an L.A. lawyer specializing in law services for Chicanos, and LeRoy Chatfield, a former Chavez aide and a Brown staff member.

The Rich Get Richer
And The Poor Get...



What will happen in California in the next month should be rather tumultuous, as growers and Teamsters have never hesitated to use violence and intimidation. The Hoffa case highlights some of the Teamsters' murky dealings. However, objective academic sources are predicting 70-80% victory in all disputes for the UFW.

Since elections do not guarantee contracts, the UFW has opted to continue the boycott of non-UFW grapes, lettuce and Gallo wines. Many farm workers are impoverished, facing terrible housing conditions, no medicine, and problems with pesticides, sanitation, and child labor. The consumer boycott is the only effective economic weapon unskilled farm laborers have. It is the only way they can speak the money-language growers understand.

Please continue your support of the UFW. The following months will be crucial to decent lives for America's migrant laborers.

The non-violent boycott and union organizing of the UFW is totally dependent upon the generous volunteer time of concerned people. If you would like a challenging job, meeting and organizing people, helping to create a decent world for migrant laborers, join the UFW's full-time staff. In the spirit of simplicity, wages are \$5 per week plus room and board. Fringe benefits are organizing experience, personal satisfaction, a challenge, and working with people where you are truly appreciated. If you would like to give that extra effort, or would like more info about the UFW, call Mike or Verna at 452-5046. HASTA LA VICTORIA! QUE VIVA LA CAUSA!

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Sausage	"	"	"	"
Ham	"	"	"	"
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Mushroom	"	"	"	"
Pepperoni	"	"	"	"
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Special	2.80	4.05	4.95	5.75

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HOURS: 4PM-1AM MON-SAT
4PM-11PM SUN

SEXISM

"Bigamy is having one mate too many. Monogamy is the same." (Fear of Flying, Erica Jong)

Divorce American Style. Sounds like a new T.V. serial. Actually, it's a game. I call divorce a game for a number of reasons, but if you are an American male and happen to be one of the participants, more than likely you will soon find that you don't like the way the game is played.

I am writing this article with the advantage of having just been "processed" by our fine judicial system. I will try as much as possible to speak in general terms but will talk specifically about my (our?) situation for the sake of illustration.

In most segments of our society, women are the victims of sexism. They are discriminated against in getting and keeping jobs. Women are paid less money for doing the same work as male co-workers. Little girls are channeled into the roles of housewife and mother. They are thought of as weak, submissive, and subordinate; very obviously they are in need of protection. This is apparently why the divorce laws today are stacked in favor of women.

legal mechanics

For two people to become divorced in the state of Illinois (and most other states), one party has to file for divorce and state his or her reasons for wanting to dissolve the marriage. In cases where there are no children involved, the matter is usually pretty well out and dried.

Unless the parties happen to live in McLean County or some other less-than-progressive judicial district, a divorce can be obtained on grounds of mental cruelty or irreconcilable differences. (Some states even have no-fault divorces. However, in this article I will be writing about states which do not have such laws.)

If the legal action is not contested there are few hassles. An agreement between the two parties can be worked out beforehand and often the people involved have only to make a brief appearance in court.

The basic legal assumption made by the courts, though, is that one party is totally at fault for the failure of the relationship while the other is totally blameless. For example, divorces are not granted to both parties on grounds of mental cruelty. It is assumed that only one of the people has been mentally cruel to the other.

Legally, there is a "winner" and a "loser."

When minor children are involved, the matter becomes a great deal more complicated. If, for some reason, one party decides to make it difficult or impossible for the other parent to have a relationship with the children after the marriage is over, one way of attempting this is to hire an experienced, ruthless divorce lawyer. (Note that I don't mention the term "ethical.")

More than likely such an attorney will advise the client to strike hard and fast. Drag your partner through the mud. Make your partner look as bad as possible.

I'm not sure this is the reason for what happened to me; at any rate, when my former wife filed for divorce I was charged with adultery, mental cruelty, physical cruelty, and drug addiction. On one occasion, when both of our attorneys conferred privately, it was even suggested that I had at some unspecified time contracted venereal disease. The charges were ridiculous, but perfectly legal to file.

Anne's attorney, John Carlon, #4 Citizens Square, Normal, admits to his colleagues to being overzealous at times. It is my opinion that many attorneys specialize in the lucrative business of divorce law because they are not competent enough to practice in some other field of law. Divorce lawyers have as much legal finesse as a bulldozer.



If you have no qualms about trying to to destroy a person's reputation for the sake of your own client (and, incidentally, for a handsome fee), then you probably would make a good (if you can call it that) divorce lawyer.

The charges of adultery and mental cruelty did not particularly bother me. I understand such charges are common in McLean County where divorces are hard to obtain, thanks to Judge Campbell. Had a divorce been granted on those grounds, there would have been little threat to me as far as visiting rights with our child are concerned.

FORUM

CONDEMNNS

COPS

A commentary by Jack Porter on WJBC's Forum series.

I'm Jack Porter.

The trial of the Bloomington 6 is finally over. After four long days of testimony and argument and what must have been nine excruciating hours for the already exhausted jury, those twelve persons decided that three men at the second large demonstration against Sheriff John King, last November 3rd, are guilty of failing to obey the lawful order of police to disperse and clear the area.

After this long week of trial, I have to ask, so what? The prosecutor, with considerable skill and effort, convinced an exhausted jury to vote three convictions. But no one was convicted or charged for dangerous behavior, for injuring a policeman or throwing a rock. These convictions were for the narrowest alleged violations possible and have nothing to do with the really harmful actions of some in that crowd after the police began to shove them around.

One of the great burdens of the prosecution in this case was the behavior of some police on November 3rd. Repeatedly the prosecutor had to say to the jury, "The police are not on trial." Why did he have to say that?

Because clear photographic evidence and sworn testimony of many witnesses including some police officers, indicated that the most dangerous acts of November 3rd were committed by certain policemen. The prosecutor worked hard to get that burden off his back and to some extent he obviously succeeded.

But now that we have three protestors against Sheriff King convicted, what are we going to do about that burden? What about Officer Charles Krogh, who by his own admission put unresisting photographer Dave Nelson through a large plate glass window of Kresge's on Main Street, Bloomington, no easy accomplishment given the steel bar across that window.

In his closing argument, the prosecutor described Officer Krogh's action as "a stupid mistake" and he was making the best of it. Sworn witnesses testified that Officer Krogh ran half a block to get Dave Nelson, who was virtually alone on the sidewalk.

A few minutes later, acquitted defendant Bob Sutherland passed Nelson's camera containing film of police actions across a squad car to

a friend for safekeeping, as Sutherland was arrested. Officer Frank Zayas testified that Krogh went after that camera so hard with his club that Zayas thought he had broken the car window. Failing to get the camera, witnesses say, Krogh hit Sutherland on the head with his club.

According to the trial evidence, Charles Krogh committed the two most violent acts of the day. Instead of being chastened by his "stupid mistake" he compounded it.

Now, you who are concerned about law and order, you who deplore crime in the streets, what do we do about such a man? Is anybody following up on his behavior? Is this a pattern with him or just an isolated case of losing self-control? Shall we be content with giving him a badge and a club and a gun and telling him to go out and do his thing?

Now that we have been protected against those protesting police brutality, will anyone protect us against our protectors?

IN DIVORCE

The charges of physical cruelty and drug addiction were another matter. Had a divorce been granted on those grounds, I could have ended up with limited visiting rights, if any. If you are getting divorced and there are children involved and you wish to maintain some sort of relationship, it is important that the grounds for divorce not be something which is seriously detrimental to your character.

The mechanics of divorce are fairly simple. One party files and the other can contest the charges, depending on what is involved. A divorce is granted to the parties. The judge, calling on all his wisdom, experience, and worldly knowledge, determines from the testimony which party is at fault and which party is blameless for the marriage's failure.

The court can determine who is responsible for all debts incurred during the marriage, the dispensation of property and the custody of minor children. Males usually find themselves on the losing end of such decisions.

In 90% of divorce cases where children are involved, mothers get the children. The circumstances make little difference. Fathers seldom get custody of children unless the mother is accused of child abuse, drug addiction, or some other serious offense.

"Children need their mothers," is what the courts will tell you. If a mother and children reside in the same state as the father, "generous" visitation rights for the father would be two evenings a week plus an overnight visit every other weekend. In addition, the courts usually allow a 2-4 week summer visit. If the father of the children resides in a different state, a 4-6 week visit is considered normal.

If the custodial parent chooses to go strictly by what the court allows, it is easy to see how fathers can again be the victims of sexism.

adverse effects

The effects the present laws and procedures have on people can be very destructive. The entire experience is traumatic, but hopefully the people involved could learn from it.

The present laws make this difficult. I believe the present system can adversely affect people who go through the process in at least two ways:

As I have said before, in the eyes of the court there is a winner and a loser; one party is totally blameless while the other is totally at fault. If a person happens to buy this line of legal "thought" he or she could possibly develop tremendous feelings of guilt. Guilt is not a constructive emotion.

Another more tragic effect of the present divorce system is the way relationships between two people can be totally destroyed. This is particularly damaging if children are involved. OK. So two people decide to end their previous relationship. There is no good reason why they can't relate to each other as people after the ordeal is over.

But the present laws and the way some attorneys conduct themselves can make even this hard to accomplish. There seems to be no middle ground in the eyes of the law. You're either two starry-eyed individuals madly, totally, and eternally in love with each other or you're strangers who despise each other. Any system which fosters such feelings between people is obviously in need of change.

In addition to the adverse effects of the legal system on those getting divorced, the entire situation is made even more ludicrous by the fact

that total strangers sit in judgment on those involved. There is also a vagueness in divorce law as to who will pay what bills, how property will be divided, what visitation rights will be and just how far a client and his or her attorney may go in their effort to damage the reputation of the "other" party.

Much of what is decided can depend on the judge's mood or how the judge might feel about a particular person (his or her attitude and dress, for example). It is, in other words, just another situation where people have allowed authority figures to become involved in their personal lives and dictate what is in the best interest for those involved. The parties involved, particularly men, are pretty much at the mercy of those "above" them.

solutions

For those people who would still take their chances with the institution of legal marriage, I suppose there are a few things that could be done to remedy the injustices of the system, such as no-fault divorce procedures, restraints on legal tactics certain attorneys commonly use, and definite guidelines for judges to follow in matters of property settlements, child custody, and visitation rights.

However, as long as we live in a sexist society, the changes that can take place will not be great ones.

The only absolutely sure way to avoid the hassle of divorce is to never get married anyway. We need to realize that everything that is legal is not necessarily right. We need to understand that interpersonal relationships should not be based on human-made, court-administered laws, and if these laws are the sole basis of a relationship, it's probably weak to begin with.

Porter Re-examines Eviction

A Commentary by Jack Porter on WJBC's Forum series.

Police brutality may not be as widespread as social worker brutality.

What sets me off on this is the situation publicized in the Pantagraph of a 64-year-old Bloomington woman and her son being evicted from public housing and being put out on the street in the rain with all their belongings.

First, I want to praise City of Bloomington Township Supervisor Maxine Schultz for calling the emergency meeting of social service agency people last Monday. To try to make some sense out of the social service chaos which confronts people needing help is commendable. It ought to happen more often and go beyond this particularly complex family situation. It certainly underlines the need for generalists who help people deal with the whole range of problems related to poverty, not just a specialized area.

Now for my gripes. It is appalling that anyone is thrown out on the streets in the rain with no place for shelter. Especially when the throwers are the people responsible for pro-

viding shelter for low-income people, the Bloomington Public Housing Authority, and the woman thrown out is in bad health and recently widowed. The insensitivity of that act is self-evident.

Housing Authority director Lawrence Irvin and assistant Dorothy Stewart can show you eviction orders signed by a judge, but they won't mention that the family had no lawyer in these proceedings. The only way our legal system can produce approximate justice is for both sides to have competent representation. Otherwise, it's just the operation of raw power cloaked in pious legalisms. If so-called "helping" agencies plan to take their clients to court or wave contracts at them, they can at least have the decency to make sure the clients have the legal help available to play that game fairly.

Then there's Marianne Allers' letter to the Pantagraph justifying the refusal of the City of Bloomington Township to provide funds which would have averted the eviction. She says she feels compelled as the family's caseworker to tell the world about the case. She quotes the public aid

standards about clients accepting employment but ignores the standards of caseworkers maintaining confidentiality about their clients' business. She hasn't told us the whole truth about the employment situation and she wasn't compelled to tell us any of it. If the clients want to talk to a reporter or anyone else about their lives, that's their right, but the caseworker's obligation is to keep quiet unless released from that obligation by the client.

Why can't these social workers just admit the system broke down and that applying the official standards in cases like this promotes the breaking up of family units or depriving people of basic needs, such as shelter and health? Instead, the victims are put down and blamed and the usually well-meaning social workers go off feeling sorry for themselves, as though they were the ones out on the streets. I don't want social workers to be emotionless robots, but I don't want their feelings of hurt and exasperation to control the way they treat people who need help.

GETTING OVER

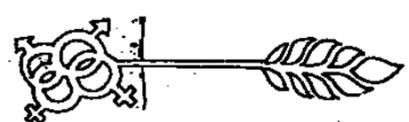
Getting Over is a regular column by the Bloomington-Normal Men's Group.

VD, Men, & Non-Sexism

Men are born with the capacity to love and have sex with other persons. Regardless of whom we have sex with, we should be aware of the part VD plays in non-sexist politics.

Anyone can catch and spread VD. It is like the common cold and shows no respect for income, social standing, or political viewpoints. Unlike the cold, it can be a killer or crippler if left unchecked. Anytime a man has sex with a woman or other man, he is placing himself in a position to catch or spread VD.

A man who engages in sex with one person primarily cuts down his chances to contract the disease, but it takes once for one person to contact an infected person. Both persons can be infected. There is not a form of sexual activity with two persons that is totally free from the possibility of spreading VD. VD can be passed whenever an infected moist membrane (vagina, rectum, mouth or penis) touches another. Conceivably even a wet finger could pass it on to a moist membrane during sex that involves only hands and genitals such as mutual masturbation. Syphilis was thought to be conquered, but it suddenly reared its ugly head. In



Oregon during the fiscal year 73-74 there were 160 reported cases; during the fiscal year 74-75 there were 285 reported cases--almost an 80% increase. Gonorrhea increased less; there were 10,950 cases during the 73-74 year and 11,869 cases during the 74-75 year, an increase of about 10%. It is believed there were several other cases of both syphilis and gonorrhea that were not reported but treated by private physicians.

It is quite difficult to talk about venereal disease and non-sexism without sounding moralistic. It is quite important that as men struggling against sexism we understand the symptoms and cures of VD. There is only one way that anyone can be sure he doesn't catch VD; be a celibate hermit, but men are born to love and have sex with other persons. Sex can be a very enjoyable part of our lives.

One of the easiest ways to cut down on the chances of getting and spreading VD is to cut down the number of sexual contacts, ideally to one person. This is not realistic for many men who choose not to become involved in a monogamous relationship.

Sexual Attitudes

It becomes important that a person explore his attitudes about sex. Persons participating in sex strictly for physical pleasure would have greater opportunities for spreading VD, since they might have "anonymous" sex with more people. They might tend to be less concerned about their contacts and perhaps their own health. They might not be able to give names and addresses of contacts. A non-sexist person, ideally, would have sex with people he knows and respects; for reasons other than sex alone.

If VD was contacted, they would be able to inform their partners, and generally look upon VD for what it is: a common disease that you don't need to be ashamed about, if you get it cured and don't spread it.

Any relationship carries the responsibility to respect your own body and the health of the people you share affection and sex with. As men, fighting sexism, we also have to fight the spread of VD. We can do this by engaging in sex with persons we respect. Also, by knowing the symptoms, cures, and prevention of VD, we can help to educate others.

--Chuck Miles

*** ** ** ** ** I thought that this was a good article and should be reprinted for a couple of reasons: 1) It's generally a good article, 2) it talks about VD, and 3) it lets people know that there is anti-sexist men's literature being published -- this article is from Changing Men, a newsletter of the Men's Resource Center, Portland, Oregon.

I have a few difficulties with the article though--some things that I have not totally resolved for myself--so I decided to give my viewpoint along with it.

In his article, Chuck says "a non-sexist person, ideally, would have sex with people he knows and respects; for reasons other than sex alone." I think that it is possible and okay and not sexist to have sex with someone that you respect, and know OR don't know very well, for sex alone.

Where to Go

But freelance sex isn't that simple. I think that it is important to find out if the other person attaches a lot of meaning to sex, like if love is important to sex or if sex has to be part of a longlasting relationship.

In heterosexual relationships, it is essential that a man discuss birth control with the woman. Do not take it for granted she's on the pill. Your fertility is your business.

I also think that it is important to find out about VD from the person. Questions can be asked discreetly, or humorously, or whatever--How do you ask someone if they've been exposed to VD? If you think about it, you can come up with at least a few.

If one is at all sexually active (that means, according to Chuck, anything short of being a celibate hermit), one should have a VD check at least 2-3 times a year. "VD can be passed whenever an infected moist membrane (vagina, rectum, mouth, or penis) touches another." This means you should get a check for gonorrhea (a smear from the vagina, urethra, anus, and throat, depending upon the points of contact.) A syphilis test is a blood test.

If you're a full-time ISU student, you can go to Rachel Cooper and demand a thorough VD check. If you get the response, "If you don't have any symptoms, you haven't got it," don't accept or believe it. This attitude should not come from medical people; it has no relationship whatsoever to preventive medicine.

Women generally don't show symptoms of gonorrhea, no matter what parts of their bodies are affected. Men generally don't show symptoms when the throat or anus is affected.

Demand the test. If you've paid your ISU health service fee, then you have a right to the tests that you want.

If you are a woman, you can be tested and treated at Planned Parenthood; they are generally sympathetic. PP does do oral and anal tests. They also do referrals for men.

If you are unemployed and not a full time student, you can go to McLean County Health Dept. for testing and treatment. The people there are very cautious about wasting taxpayers' money, so they want to make sure that there's a pretty good chance that you have contracted VD before they'll test you for it.

But once they are sure that you need it, they seem anxious to see that you get the service they think you need.

If your tests return positive, the agency testing and treating you is required to get a list of your past sexual contacts. They usually do a follow-up by notifying these people. PP is a little more discreet than McLean County Health Dept. in this matter.

So far, no one has polled the doctors in the area to check their attitudes about testing/treating gay people with VD. ISU's Gay People's Alliance is planning an gathering this information in the near future.

More about VD symptoms and treatment next month.

Support a free VD clinic for Bloomington Normal.

--Jack

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LESSONS & SERVICE



Coop Bookstore Attacked With Paint, Pickets

For years and years, the "Co-op" Bookstore in Normal has attracted the anger of many segments of the ISU community. The "Co-op" Bookstore is an island of profit-making private property, completely surrounded by the Illinois State University campus.

For those who believe that the university is somehow a cut above worldly considerations like money-grubbing and profiteering on people's needs, the "Co-op" Bookstore's price-gouging right in the middle of the campus is repugnant.

For those who believe in the co-op movement--the building of new alternative non-profit institutions based on workers' control and serving people's needs instead of serving owner's profits-- for those who believe in non-profit cooperatives instead of for-profit corporations, the "Co-op" Bookstore is an insulting and misleading farce. Never in its history has the "Co-op" Bookstore been, in any sense, a co-op. Throughout its history, the "Co-op" Bookstore's sole purpose has been to make profits for its owners. The bookstore's name mocks the real co-op movement, and misleads newcomers who wish to support real co-ops.

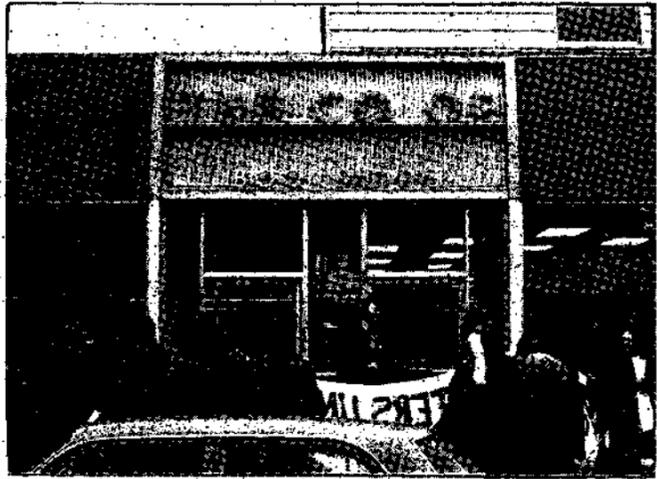
The "Co-op" has also attracted the anger and suspicion of a large portion of the campus (and town) population after revelations that the "Co-op"'s principal owner, Orval J. Yarger, has been a CIA agent for years. (See Post-Amerikan Vol. IV, #1 and Vol. I #13) Just last spring, ISU President Budig was forced to order an internal investigation into allegations that the "Co-op"'s owner has been obtaining University records on certain foreign students.

For many years, the "Co-op" Bookstore enjoyed a monopoly on the ISU campus textbook market, and the bookstore exploited that monopoly to the delight of its shareholders. Even those who believe in the distinction between "fair" and "unfair" business practices look askance at the "Co-op" Bookstore, which has frequently been reported to raise prices over the publishers' "suggested retail price," a price already too high according to Student Stores workers. "Profiteers" is a frequent description of the "Co-op"'s owners heard around the ISU campus.

RIGHT: 200 demonstrators converged on the "Co-op" in 1973 to protest CIA presence in Normal.

BELOW: Sign in "Co-op" Bookstore offers money to stool pigeons.

WAY BELOW: Spray paint informs public that owner of "Co-op" Bookstore is a CIA agent.



So hated is the "co-op" Bookstore on the ISU campus that even staid faculty members will try to order their textbooks "anywhere but the 'Co-op'." Some of these faculty are trying to save some of their students some money. Others boycott the "Co-op" because of alleged mishandling of orders.

During the summer, the "Co-op" has received free paint jobs from anonymous re-decorators, who are apparently allied with the anti-"Co-op" forces. Spray-paint on the bookstore's walls labels the place as "CIA-owned" in several spots. There was really no public reaction erupting from the corporate boardroom until another spray-paint job, equally eloquent and witty, cast suspicion upon the owners' diet. "Co-op Eats Shit," the red spray paint proclaimed, understandably upset (the owners really eat steak and caviar), the "Co-op" management posted a \$200 reward for info leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone "defacing" buildings in downtown Normal. The first time a Post-Amerikan reporter saw the reward offer, someone had already spat on it.

As the Post-Amerikan goes to press, some ISU students are planning to set up a picketline around the "Co-op" Bookstore during the first few days of ISU's fall semester. These students intend to inform would-be textbook buyers of the "Co-op"'s history and reputation, and suggest purchasing needed books elsewhere.

---The Mad Bookworm

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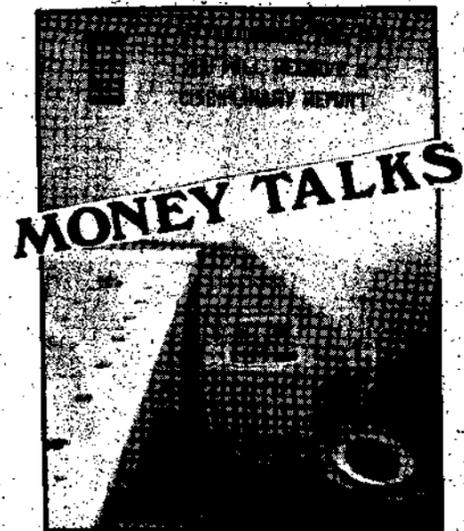
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--Mary, California Institution for Women, quoted in Women in Prison

No Place For The Handicapped

I.

Motion is crucial to our lives. Our society is constantly on the move, and personal growth and development depend upon our ability to go places, to social areas, and other human communication points.

Recently, I spent a day in a wheelchair to experience the barriers which non-ambulatory individuals face in the simple processes of daily life. Numerous psychological, social and architectural barriers were met in one short but enlightening day.

Access architecturally is no complicated process; it requires non-skid ramps along with the usual building stairs, wide-enough doorways, ramps at curbs and building at a single level. Yet a slight barrier can completely stop a person. For instance, a crack of less than 1" height in the sidewalk is enough to stop a wheelchair.

But even more striking than the physical barriers were the psychological. Because of our society's disregard for those it has labelled "handicapped," a person is in constant fear of pain from unseen barriers, besides being subject to a loss of independent movement and action.

Even more shocking were the others' reactions. Obnoxious stares, condescending smiles and amazed expressions, especially in downtown Bloomington, made me feel extremely self-conscious, unwanted and unaccepted during the business of everyday life.

II.

Important to understanding the position of non-ambulatory people is our social attitudes.

In Nazi Germany the ideal was upheld of the master "Aryan" race, the pure Germanic type who would rule the world. Workers were told to labor for low wages and long hours to prove their superior durability.

Those who did not physically conform to the ideal were abused and destroyed. The Jews were scapegoats, but the Nazis eliminated "impure and unhealthy" people in wheelchairs, the retarded, deformed or crippled.

In its quest for profits and efficiency, our society also labels certain individuals as inferior and unacceptable, racially, sexually and physically, making access difficult and limiting opportunity. Certain individuals are classified as "handicapped", "retarded", etc., and the image of them as a burden to society is projected.

However, we all as humans are imperfect in some ways, and are forced to depend upon others for the skills we lack. None of us is totally self-sufficient.

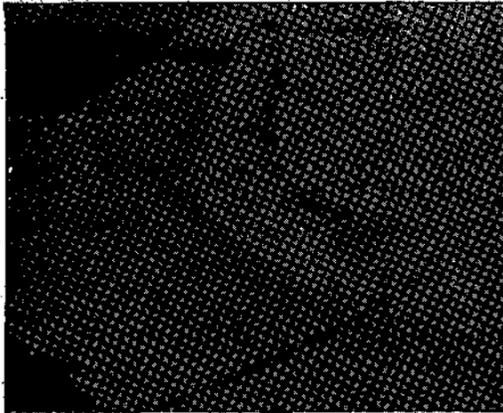
Yet our society also has its ideal, as misleading as the Nazi pure Aryan; the young, white, male super-consumer is the projected myth, and all who do not measure up are disdained. The myth also goads people to abuse themselves in order to live up to it.

Also, the handicapped are ripped-off by hyper-exploitative charity agencies, which foster the image of their frailty with its poster children and media blitzes. Meanwhile, ad agencies and directors milk high salaries from the campaigns.

III.

Bloomington and Normal were two different worlds. ISU was very accessible, with few limitations, Normal somewhat open, but Bloomington was extremely closed.

Most damaging in Bloomington was the extreme reaction to a person in a wheelchair. Also, even though some recently constructed curbs had ramps, oftentimes we found these ramps inaccessible; drainage cracks in them were enough to catch a chair wheel.



INADEQUATE RAMP AT MONROE AND MADISON STREETS IN BLOOMINGTON.

Both communities need improvement to make life easier for its citizens, which will in turn enrich community life through the full and equal participation of all. Even more crucial, however, is our need to escape the destructive myths of society, and to accept all human beings as worthwhile persons, smashing the limitations of race, sex or state of health.

BUILDING ACCESSIBILITY

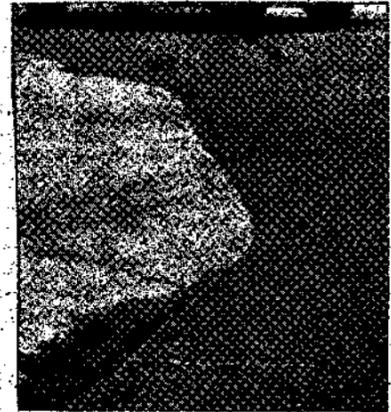
Old Main Book Store, which recently opened on Main Street in Normal, included a ramp for wheelchairs. However, upon attempting to use it, we discovered the ramp to be entirely too steep. Also, once someone reached the top of the ramp, to open the door and maneuver around it with a wheelchair would require a person to be stationary on the middle of the ramp! There is not enough space around the door for a wheelchair and the open door.



RAMP AT OLD MAIN BOOKSTORE IN NORMAL DOESN'T OFFER ENOUGH ROOM FOR MANEUVERING AFTER WHEELING UP TO DOOR.

RAMPS

The town of Normal has recently installed a sidewalk ramp outside city hall. This ramp is excellent, and reaches the street without a break.



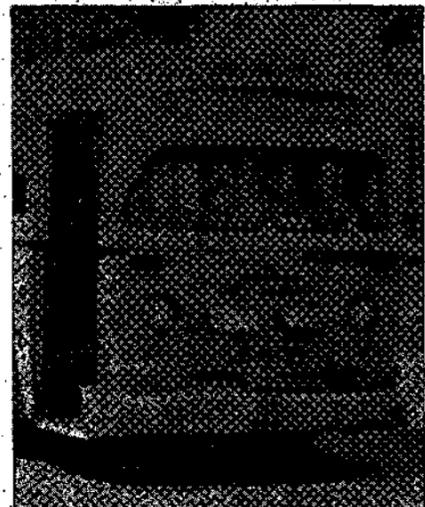
P AT BROADWAY STREETS IN NORMAL.

In compliance with new state specifications, the city of Bloomington recently put ramps on streets where construction took place. However, because there are breaks between the ramps and the street, the ramps are useless to a person in a wheelchair. The breaks are high enough to effectively stop a chair.

(Although Normal does have the excellent ramp outside city hall, it is rather useless. Once someone reaches the street level, the only other ramp to get back on the sidewalk faces in the wrong direction.

BUSSES

In four weeks, the Bloomington-Normal Mass Transit District will receive new busses. Two of these will be especially equipped for non-ambulatory individuals. People in wheelchairs, on crutches, or with walkers will be able to use them, along with the blind, for special places will be provided for seeing eye dogs. Although a program for the use of these busses has not been fully developed yet, they will probably be used in a "Dial-a-ride" service, in which people can be picked up outside their homes.



OLD BLOOMINGTON-NORMAL TRANSIT SYSTEM BUSSES.

Also, the new busses which will be on the regular routes will have extra low curb-level steps in the doorways. Many people have complained that the present busses have steps too high, and are impossible to enter if a person has arthritis.

The BNMTD will probably be the first city in the state to have a comprehensive public transit program for the non-ambulatory. This is a significant breakthrough, for economical public transit is usually inaccessible.

Dhofar is a region on the southern tip of the Arabian Peninsula in the Middle East; since 1965 a rebellion has been growing there against the Sultan of Oman, located in the Southeastern corner of the Arabian Peninsula.

Oman was under British rule from 1820-1958. Although Britain's direct appointment of sultans ended in 1958, their influence in Oman and their support of the dictatorial sultan there has not. Dhofar was annexed to Oman in 1879.

Resistance by Dhofar was so vigorous that in 1896 the Sultan lost all control over Dhofar and had to reconquer it with British aid. Tribal uprisings were frequent during this period.

The sultanate finally came to control the capital of Dhofar, Salalah, and the coastal area for the most part, but he never gained dominance over the mountain areas.

The mountain tribes alternated between open rebellion and coexistence. Open rebellion brought on an economic blockade (the mountains depended on the coast for a market and for supplies) and armed reprisals in the villages. Coexistence brought economic exploitation of the mountain areas by the coasts (underpayment for mountain goods) and heavy taxation (wells were taxed 100%). These conditions again helped cause rebellion. And so the cycle continued.

A U.N. report aptly describes the conditions in Dhofar at the time: "The people of Dhofar...were treated by the Sultan as slaves. He was cruel and imposed many arbitrary restrictions on the people. They could not travel outside; they were not permitted to build houses; food could only be bought in one walled market where the quantity was fixed; and they were not allowed to import or export goods. Further, there was no work in Dhofar, no schools, no hospitals; no economic life; no equality and no right to participate in politics."

There was one school in Salalah, open only to the Sultan's family and favorites; there was one doctor, whose competence was in question. Undernourishment prevailed in the mountainous region, the largest part of Dhofar inhabited mostly by shepherds. There were no roads in Dhofar, no electricity, and no water supply or sewage system.

Until 1974 people weren't allowed to smoke, drink, ride bicycles or listen to transistor radios. The Sultan owned the best land and trade was monopolized by a few favorites.

Under these conditions, a rebellion against the Sultan grew. In 1964 the Dhofar Liberation Front (DLF) was started, its objective being armed struggle for the independence of Dhofar from the Sultan of Oman.

In 1968 the DLF widened its scope and joined with the rebellion in northern Oman to form the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf. (PFLOAG) The independence of Dhofar from Oman was changed to the overthrow of the Sultan and the establishment of a more responsive government in all of Oman.

The Sultan responded to this by increased repression, encircling towns with barbed wire, banning the Dhofarites from military service, imposing a blockade on the mountains, and staging reprisal raids on mountain villages. The newly independent People's Democratic Republic of Yemen began to aid the struggle.

In 1967, the PFLOAG elected a new leadership, adopting democratic centralism and resolutions calling for liberation of slaves, the reorganization of agriculture, and the equality of women. In the PFLOAG controlled areas, more rights were given to women (such as choosing their own spouse), and a literacy and education campaign and medical care program were

commenced. PFLOAG set up committees to deal with tribalism, vengeance, water and grazing lands, and other social problems.

In 1973 Iran sent over 20,000 troops to help crush the rebellion. In 1975 support by both Britain and Iran has increased. About three months ago Britain and Iran commenced indiscriminate bombing of PFLOAG-held areas. Clashes between the PFLOAG and the army of Oman have increased dramatically.

In 1975, the U.S. sold arms to both the Sultan of Oman and the Shah of Iran. The U.S. thus has, by its sales of arms to these two countries, and its aid to Iran, helped the Sultan of Oman hold off the popular rebellion in Dhofar and Northern Oman. Despite this, the rebellion has steadily gained ground.

---Dave Burdette



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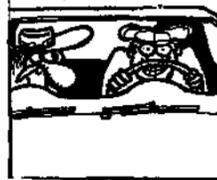
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- Academic Standards - 3
- Affirmative Action for Minorities Advisory Committee - 3
- Council for Teacher Education - 1
- Council on University Studies - 3
- Elections Committee - 4
- Facilities Planning Committee - 4 - 3 graduate,
1 - undergraduate
- Honors Council - 3
- Parking and Traffic Committee - 1
- University Curriculum Committee - 1
- Placement Services Advisory Committee - 5
- Student Association Foundation Steering Committee - 5
- University Events Advisory Committee - 3
- Student Health Advisory Committee - 5
- Academic Advisement Advisory Committee - 5
- Student Advisory Committee to Public Safety Office - 5
- Student Advisory Committee to Financial Aids - 5
- Student Advisory Committee to the Counseling Center - 6 - 1 graduate, 5 undergraduate
- Student Advisory Committee to the Normal Town Council - 7
- Fieldhouse Advisory Committee - 2

For applications and additional information call or stop by the Student Association office on or before September 5. Office hours are 8:30 to 4:30, Monday through Friday. These are the channels for input on university happenings.



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BICENTENNIAL

FESTIVAL

In keeping with the spirit of the Bicentennial, the Bloomington-Normal Bicentennial Committee will periodically recognize various public figures for their achievements and distinctive contributions to the life of the community. Citations will be publicized as a series of awards, each named for a distinguished native American bird.



The LESSER PRAIRIE CHICKEN AWARD

State Senator WILLIAM HARRIS

For his appointment of Phyllis Schlafly, noted for her tireless opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment, to the Illinois Commission on the Status of Women. This act constitutes the crowning achievement of his long campaign to insure that women will be prevented from invading men's washrooms.

JANE ADDAMS

1860-1935



One of the most original and far-sighted people of her time, Jane Addams was born of wealthy parents in Cedarville, Illinois in 1860. Made sickly by a congenital deformity of the spine, she was forced to spend two years in bed following her graduation from Rockford College in 1882. During a European tour following this period of invalidism, and after a visit to Toynbee Hall, a settlement house in London, she came to the realization that people like herself were caught in the "snare of preparation"—spending too many years of their energetic youth in formal education, learning about the world rather than learning in the world. She came to feel that book-learning was not sufficient.

Returning to America, she decided to open a settlement house in the slums of Chicago's west side, where many poor and immigrant families lived. Her plan was to bring privileged and educated people to live and work there for their own practical educations, and to develop educational and self-help programs for the poor. She opened Hull-House in 1889, and it soon became a center of creative activity and social reform efforts. Addams set up a kindergarten for the very young, a boys' club, habilitation centers for recent immigrants to ease their entry into American society, and programs focussing on the needs of very old people who would otherwise have been ignored. One of the many projects at Hull-House gave rise to the Little Theater movement—amateur actors who put on plays to entertain themselves and their friends—and this movement spread all over the nation. Hull-House became a model for other settlement houses which were established in nearly every major city.

Hull-House also was a center for social reformers who lived there while mapping programs for social change. Seminars and conferences were held which resulted in the drafting of social legislation. Long interested in the struggles of the labor movement, Jane Addams worked closely with a variety of groups to break new ground in the area of welfare and civil rights legislation: such items as the first juvenile court law and the first "mother's pension" law, tenement house regulation, an eight-hour law for women workers, factory inspection to improve working conditions, and workmen's compensation.

Jane Addams was active in the women's rights movement and worked with other women leaders to gain the right to vote, which was achieved in 1920. Well-known as a pacifist, she was chairperson of the International Congress of Women at The Hague, Netherlands, in 1915, after which she established and became first president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. With such persons as Roger Baldwin, Clarence Darrow, John Dewey, Felix Frankfurter, Helen Keller, and Norman Thomas, she helped found the American Civil Liberties Union in 1920.

Addams was the first woman president of the National Conference of Social Work (1910), and was active in the Progressive campaign of Theodore Roosevelt in 1912. She was co-winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931. She died in Chicago on May 21, 1935.



CALENDAR

September

Sept. 2, 1934. 475,000 textile workers walk out in every major industrial center in the U.S. Workers used flying squads of militants to deal with scabs, and mill owners used the National Guard to keep southern mills open.

Sept. 6, 1860. Jane Addams born, in Cedarville, Illinois; influential in social reform movements—education of the poor, care of the old, pacifism, civil rights, the labor struggle, women's equality. (See adjoining article.)

Sept. 8, 1965. Strike against Delano, California grape growers begins, with walk-out by Filipino laborers.

Sept. 9, 1908. Richard Wright born; black author of the major novels, *Native Son* and *Black Boy*.

Sept. 9, 1971. Revolt begins at New York's Attica Prison in protest of conditions and treatment of prisoners. Governor Nelson Rockefeller orders a bloody put down.

Sept. 11, 1973. Backed by U.S. imperialism and supported by the C.I.A., the military overthrows the Allende government in Chile.

Sept. 14, 1919. Eugene V. Debs, labor organizer and leader of the Socialist Party, sentenced to ten years in Federal prison for violating the Espionage Act in speaking out against American involvement in World War I. (He served three years of the sentence before it was commuted, ran for President on the Socialist ticket while in prison, and received 920,000 votes.)

Sept. 18, 1889. In Chicago, Jane Addams opens Hull House, one of the earliest settlement houses in the U.S., the first in the Midwest. It became the model for others in almost every large city.

Sept. 20, 1903. Miners strike at Cripple Creek, Colorado, leading to virtual civil war in the state. Shot at and herded into concentration camps, workers stood fast for 15 months, won the 8-hour day and strengthened their union.

Sept. 25, 1957. Nine black children integrated Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas under the protection of Federal troops.

The Voice of American Patriots

"The sole end of government is protection and security of the people. Whenever, therefore, that power which was originally instituted to effect these important and valuable purposes is employed to harass, distress, or enslave the people, in this case it becomes a curse rather than a blessing."

-- Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, 1774

"Happily, the government of the United States . . . gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance."

-- George Washington, 1790

"Nothing is more certain than that the forms of liberty may be retained, when the substance is gone."

-- John Dickinson, 1768

"All pretenders to government which have not ultimately the good of the governed in view and do not afford, or endeavor to afford, protection to those over whom they pretend such claims, should, instead of the respects due to legislatures, courts and the like, be esteemed and treated as enemies to society and the rights of mankind."

-- Ethan Allen, 1780

"Let the history of the Federal government instruct mankind that the mask of patriotism may be worn to conceal the foulest designs against the liberties of the people."

-- Benjamin Bache, 1798

"It is the duty of every good citizen to point out what he thinks erroneous in the commonwealth."

-- James Otis, 1764

"The true patriot will enquire into the causes of the fears . . . of his countrymen. And if he finds they are not groundless, he will be far from endeavoring to allay or stifle them. On the contrary, . . . he will, as far as he is able, keep the attention of his fellow citizens awake to their grievances and not suffer them to be at rest til the causes of their just complaints are removed."

-- Samuel Adams, 1771



BLOOMINGTON GOLF RANGE

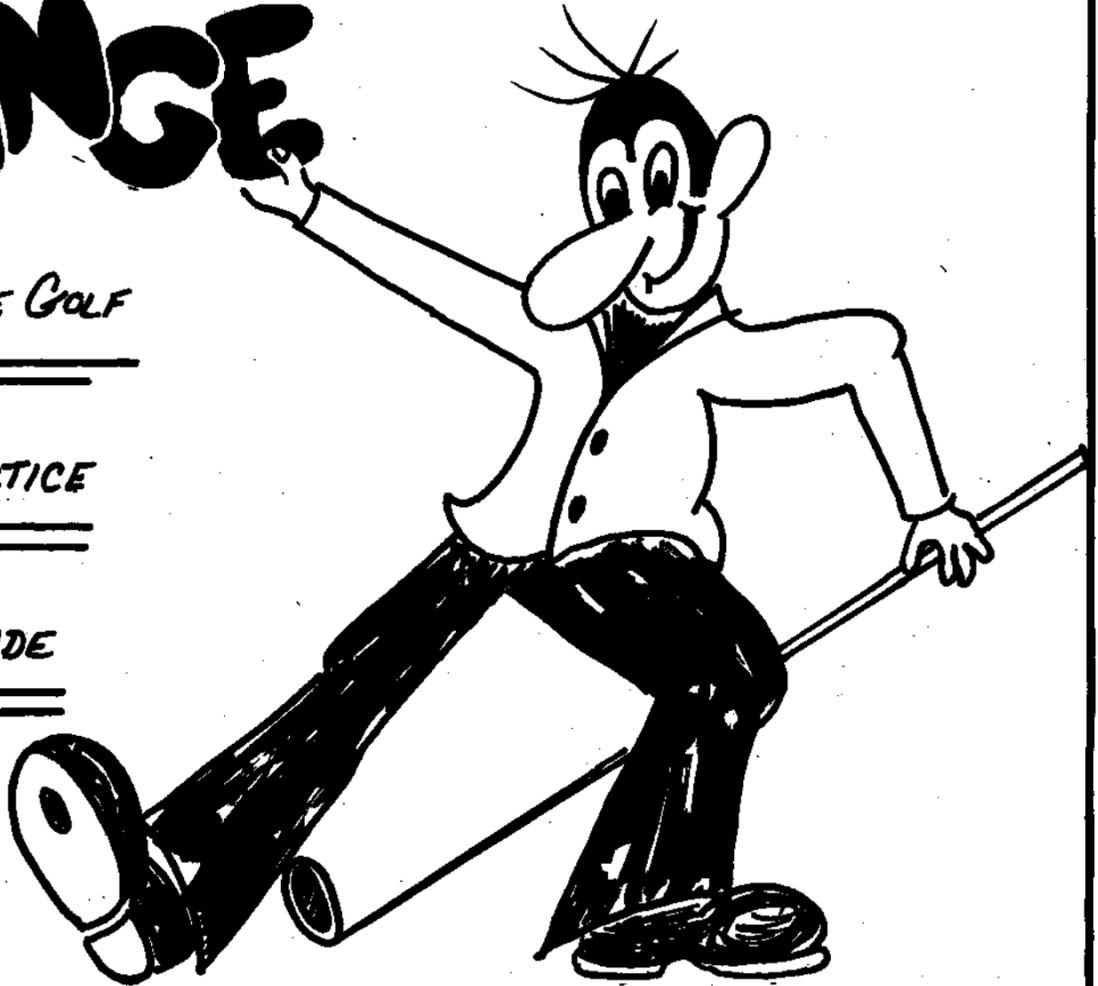
● 2 18-HOLE MINIATURE GOLF COURSES

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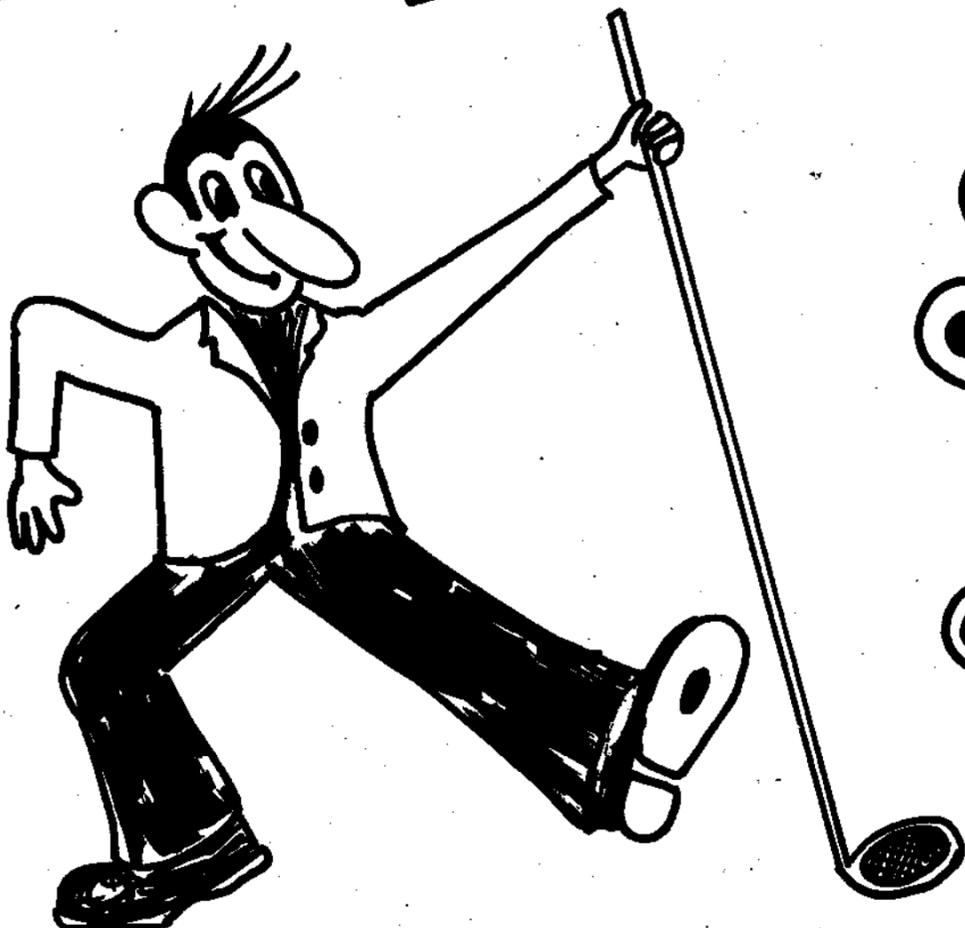
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Socrates & Plato
Discuss Unemployment
It's all Greek to Me

Plato: My dear Socrates, as your press agent, I must remind you that you are failing your public duty.

Soc: In what manner am I delinquent, if it is indeed I that be at fault?

Plato: It is, as you know, the duty of the thinkers to see that the citizens of this country have no rest other than that prescribed by the gods.

Soc: And you say I have failed?

Plato: It is on record that nine of each one hundred that have been chosen by the gods for special favor are in danger of damnation.

Soc: I presume, from your accusation, that these nine are obtaining more rest than is permitted by the gods.

Plato: They not only are taking more, they have in some fashion contrived to obtain some of the rest periods of their fellows as well.

Soc: Thereby causing some to take less than the necessary rest as prescribed by the thinkers (at the instigation of the gods, of course)?

Plato: Exactly!

Soc: And you think it is the duty of the thinkers to return the people to their prescribed hours of labor and rest?

Plato: That is my opinion exactly.

Soc: Then let us check what is meant by the words work, and rest.

Plato: By all means let us try to understand fully what is meant by each.

Soc: Shall we begin by saying they are both the same thing in that they are both necessary? (In the eyes of the gods, at least.)

Plato: Agreed.

Soc: And they differ in that one is done for the benefit of all, and the other is for the benefit of the one doing it?

Plato: How is this true in this case? It seems far-fetched, my dear Socrates.

Soc: Perhaps we must look closer at those words to find their true meaning. Shall we try the word "work" first?

Plato: By all means.

Soc: Would it be proper to say that it was effort expended for the benefit of others?

Plato: But isn't there some effort expended at all times? Even during the time of rest?

Soc: Yes, but it is not expended for the benefit of others.

Plato: I am not sure we are making any progress in this fashion. Let us try the other word.

Soc: Agreed, my dear Plato. Would you say that rest was what all enjoyed, (or suffered, as the case may be), before the thinkers and the gods arrived?

Plato: Something of the sort, of course.

GRASS ROOTS



by
Ray Ryburn

Soc: Then those who enjoyed rest would not be willing to part with it unless suitably reimbursed?

Plato: A matter of good business, surely.

Soc: And those who suffered because of rest would be willing to get rid of it at any price?

Plato: Exactly!

Soc: Now, since we have an imperfect balance to readjust, we must use different weights.

Plato: That would seem to be indicated.

Soc: Would it not be better to cause those involved to believe that they solved this thing themselves?

Plato: By all means.

Soc: Then let us use words as weights.

Plato: This is blasphemy.

Soc: On the contrary, I think the gods will enjoy our little joke.



Plato: Only if it works.

Soc: Let us change the definition of the word "work" to "slavery," and the word "rest" to "freedom."

Plato: But since the gods and the thinkers have been around, the people have been of the opposite opinion.

Soc: True, sad to say, all too true.

Plato: And you are going to change all that by redefining two words?

Soc: It is easier to change words than people, my dear Plato.

Plato: You propound a mystery, Socrates. You are going to cause these people to do differently without changing them.

Soc: I see you have solved it yourself without my help, as usual.

Plato: Yes, my dear Socrates, it is all plain now. Those who thought they had too much rest sold it for all the work they could get. Even taking more than their share, if they could possibly get it.

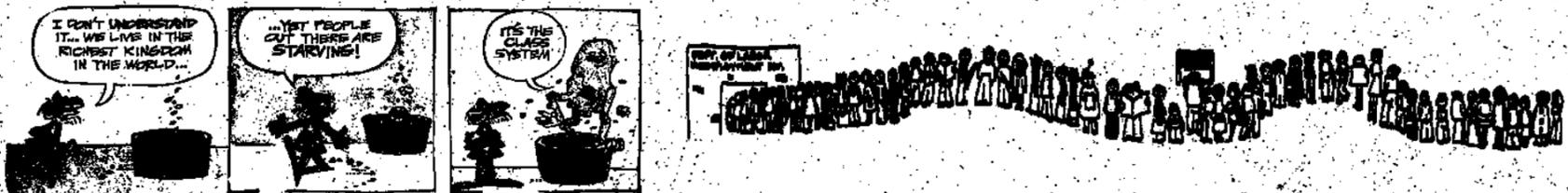
Soc: Right so far.

Plato: Thereby causing an excess of rest to be divided among those unfortunate nine of each one hundred that are in danger of the gods' displeasure.

Soc: You amaze me by your wisdom!

Plato: Given the proper words, it was easy. The nine will trade their valuable asset, freedom, at the best rate possible for the dubious bargain, slavery. And those in slavery will try to get rid of as much as possible. Even if they have to take less for it than they gave.

Soc: And so you see, Plato, it is possible for people to do differently without changing at all.



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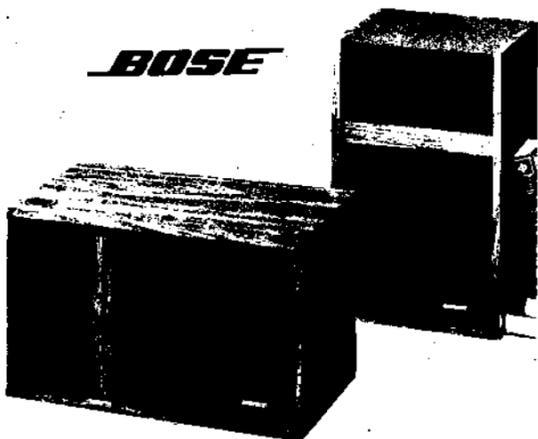
1 PM-1 AM SUNDAY

Ice Cubes

Announcing an Astounding New Stereo System that's perfect for dorm or apartment rooms, on sale for \$399.

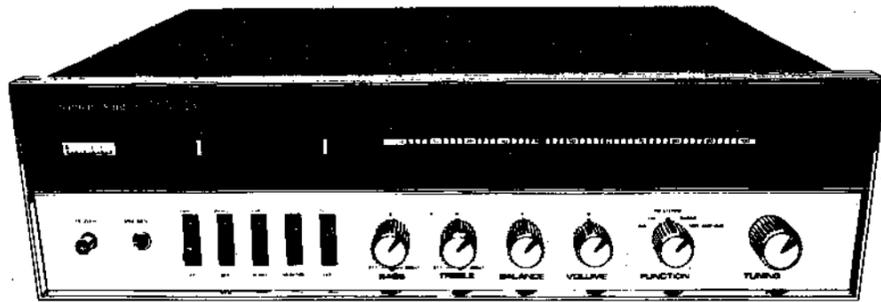
Back in the early days of HiFi, the main emphasis was making a phono system sound like a live concert. But, with the sudden growth of stereo, many companies forgot the reason for stereo in the first place... or....reproducing a live concert in your room.

Bose has created a speaker system that can make a small dorm or apartment room sound like a concert hall, and they do it with a speaker that isn't an eyesore or a space-taker-up. The Model 301 uses the Direct/reflecting principle to spread the sound out and fill your room with music.



The Bose Model 301

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The BSR Turntable

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