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POST AMERIKAN

Bloomington Normal

15¢

Mar. 1974

Vol. 2 No. 11

Fat Cat Wesley Gass Drinks:



INSIDE:

More Police Beatings

CHINA VISITORS

JUDGE CAMPBELL EXAMINED

PLUS...?

Table of Contents

Local

- Pizza Hut Exposed.....4-5
- Summer Beatings.....10
- Judge Campbell Criticized.....6-7
- Women's Program.....11
- Police Violence.....3
- Eyewitness Report.....7

National

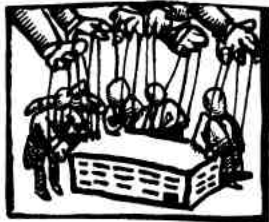
- Alternative.....16-17
- Power and Energy.....21
- Who Pays Taxes?.....22-23
- On the Rocks.....18

Feature

- Review--The Point.....14
- Poems.....15
- Recipe Corner.....9
- Working Class Women.....12-13
- The Crap Is.....15
- Summer Vacation Bust.....8-9

the SUBDIVISION

RACKET



For those disappointed Post-Amerikan readers who opened this issue eagerly looking for part II of "The Subdivision Racket" (which was billed last issue as "first of a series"), we apologize.

Next issue we guarantee (almost) to offer part II. It just didn't get together this time.

POST SELLERS

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- Playback, Colonial Plaza, 1500 E. Empire
- Pier I, Colonial Plaza, 1500 E. Empire
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- Peifer's Market 919 N. Madison St
- De Vary's 1402 W. Market St
- Harris Market Morris Ave.
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Normal

- Lobby Shop, ISU Union
- Apple Tree, 117 E. Beaufort
- Student Stores, 115 North St.
- Mother Murphy's, 111 1/2 North St.
- Caboose Records, 101 North St.
- Minstrel Record Parlor, 311 S. Main
- Ram, 101 Broadway Mall
- Al's Pipe Shop, 101 Broadway Mall
- Omega, 111 Beaufort
- The Rack, 106 Beaufort
- Hendren's Grocery, 301 W. Willow



The following statement--with alterations, appears in the Post-Amerikan every issue. If you've read it before, please don't skip over the entire thing, cause we have written down meeting times for the next issue. We need new people to come to meetings.

So if you don't want to read the whole thing, slide down to the list of meeting times and commit them to memory. Thank you.

The Post-Amerikan is a newspaper of uncertain origin and unidentifiable management catering to the radical or hip community. At least that's what the Pantagraph says.

The Post serves as a medium of expression for a segment of society known as the counterculture and the movement. Within this broad spectrum exist widely differing opinions and world views. We intend to print all of them, with only two exceptions: we will not print anything racist or sexist. The Post is not published in accordance with a well-developed political theory with the aim of propagandizing its readers into stricter adherence to that theory.

Decisions are made collectively by Post-Amerikan workers at almost weekly meetings which will be scheduled in the paper every issue, like this:

- Sat. Feb. 9 at 5pm
- Wed. Feb. 20 at 7pm
- Tues. Feb. 26 at 5pm
- Fri. Mar. 1 at 8pm

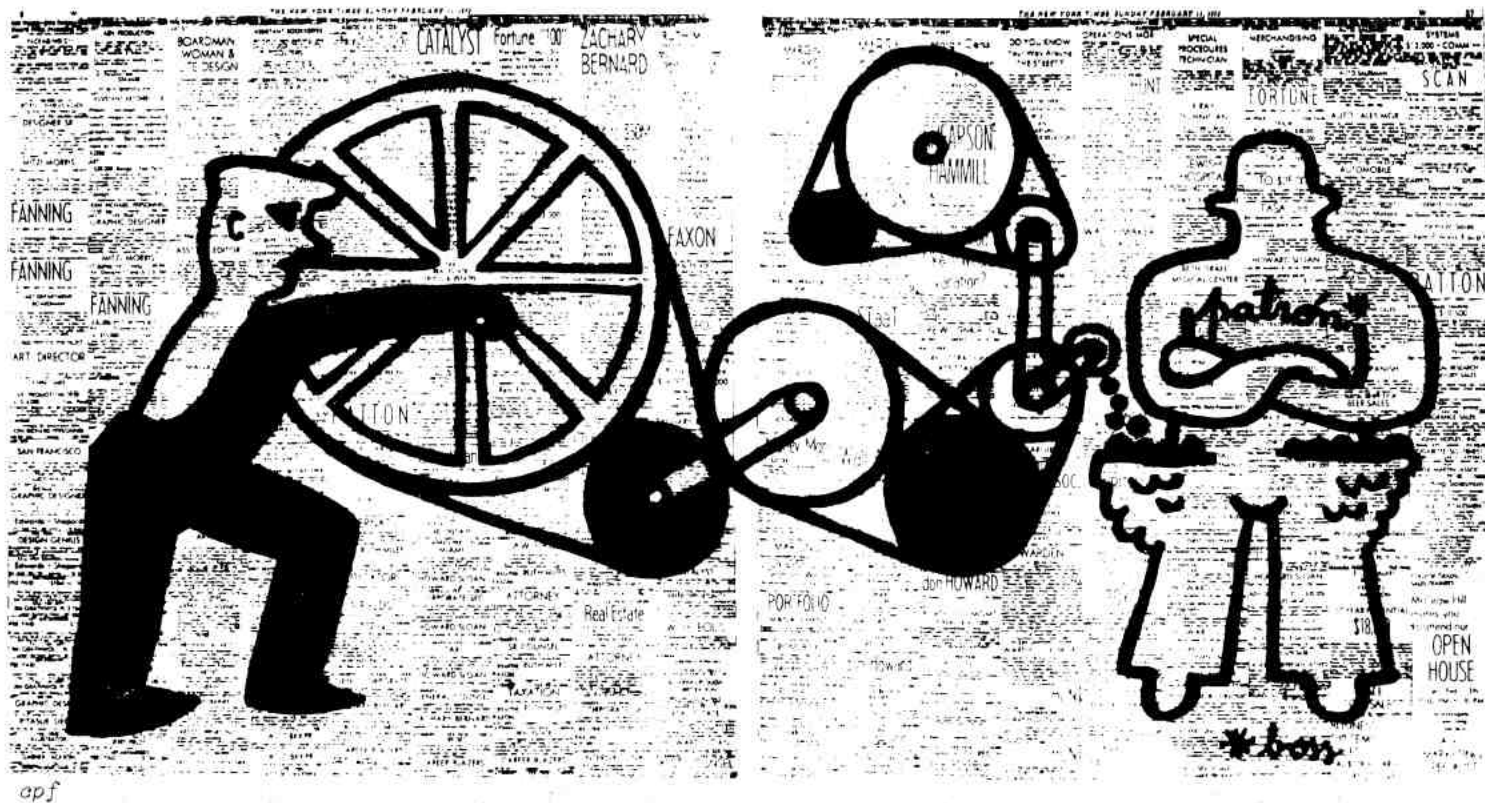
These meetings are at the Post-Amerikan office, 114 1/2 North St. in Normal, 452-9221. Everybody interested in working on the paper in any way should come. We need people.

We also have office hours. Someone should be in the office between 11 and 2, MWF; 11-4 T, Th, and 7-9 on Wed. and Thurs. evenings. Stop on by anytime.

Send all news articles, book and record reviews, how-to-do-it articles, information, commentary, ANYTHING, to the office. This includes letters to the editor, which we welcome, even though we don't have an editor.

Subscriptions cost \$1.50 for ten issues, \$3 for twenty, etc. Buy one for yourself and a friend.

You can make bread hawking the Post-- 7 1/2¢ a copy, except you only make 5¢ a copy on the first fifty papers. Call 452-9221, 828-7026, 827-6309, or stop by the office.



POLICE DETECTIVES BEAT HIM, SUSPECT CHARGES

Bloomington police detectives worked him over in an alley behind Brown's Home and Auto store last August, Paul Johnson charged in a Post-American interview.

Though tales of big-city police recount sophisticated beating techniques designed to leave no marks, Bloomington police are a bit crude. Paul's bloodied mouth required dental work, and his wrists were badly bruised for over a week.

The incident began when Paul picked up his TV set from Brown's, where he had taken it for repairs. Detectives waited until Paul paid, then escorted him out to the alley, where Paul's convertible was parked.

Police said the TV was stolen, and were taking Paul downtown. Paul said he had not been told he was under arrest.

Under orders from detective Ryan (who was giving all the orders, according to Paul), detective Frank carried the TV set and placed it in Paul's back seat. Paul then complied with Ryan's order to get in the car. Detective Frank then sat in the passenger side of Paul's car.

A minute and a half passed, Paul said, between the time Frank placed the TV set in the back seat, and the time Ryan held up a bag of marijuana, allegedly found in the back seat.

Paul was sure he had left no marijuana in his back seat, especially since it was a convertible with the top down. Paul wondered why Frank had supposedly overlooked a bag of marijuana sitting on a clean back seat when he put the TV in the car.

Paul figured he'd been framed. He reached for the door handle, intending to get out and talk to detectives.

Before he could do so, however, the detectives were on him.

"They had my head on the floor," Paul said, "one guy was holding my arms behind me while the other guy was twisting my head. He was twisting as hard as he could, and I was afraid he was going to break my neck.

"After they got me handcuffed they bounced me out of the car and bounced me off the walls of the alley and bounced me off of their car and off the hood of my car.

"They opened their car door, and they had one GUY on one side of me and one on the other. They held me by the shoulders so I couldn't duck, and they just rammmed my head right into the roof of their car."

Paul said he was only able to move his head enough so that the car missed his teeth and hit his gums instead.

"And then they kept on pushing," Paul continued, "so my gums were just getting raked."

Paul finally managed to force his head low enough to clear the car door, and he was pushed into the squad car.

It was the handcuffs, applied far too tightly, which bruised Paul's wrists.

On the way to the police station, detective Frank threatened Paul. "I wanna fuckin knock your teeth out; just move, left, right, just gimme a reason ta hitcha," Paul quoted Frank.

More harassment awaited Paul at the police station.

During the routine of emptying his wallet, Paul watched an officer count out his money. Paul counted \$150. Later, detective Frank counted the



Frank acted as if he'd won some kind of victory, according to Paul. He walked over to his desk, said "We don't need your fuckin money," and added \$20 to the \$130.

Police charged Paul with possession of stolen property, possession of marijuana, and, believe it or not, resisting arrest. The Pantagraph report said Paul had become "very violent" after police discovered marijuana in the back seat.

Paul still thinks the marijuana was planted. After all, who would leave a bag of grass in the back seat of a top-down convertible? Also, Paul asks, if the grass was really there, how come detective Frank did not find it when he placed the TV in the back seat? Why did a minute and a half elapse before the other detective, unnoticed by Paul, "found" the bag?

But that's just Paul's word against the detectives'. The resisting arrest charge, too, is Paul's word against the police. Cases like that are usually resolved in favor of the police.

money in front of Paul. Frank came up with \$130. Paul protested, and Frank counted again, still coming up with \$130. Paul called Frank a thief.

Frank came up and hit Paul.

Realizing what was happening, Paul decided to agree. "You're right, there's only \$130 there," Paul said.

Paul's gums took a month to heal. The dentist says it will be several years before he knows if there is permanent damage.

When a reporter asked detective Frank how he responds to Paul's charges, he replied, "No comment."

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OVER THE COUNTER AT

4

Pizza Hut

While sitting in a Normal (?) restaurant, drinking tea and reading Martha Quest (a really depressing novel, which I would nevertheless recommend), I overheard the following conversation:

Customer: We would like a large pizza with double cheese, mushrooms, onions, and sausage--do you have real sausage?
 Waitress: Yes, of course.
 Customer: Well, I just wondered. You know, Pizza Hut uses dog food instead of sausage.
 Waitress: (theatrically mortified) You're kidding!
 Customer: Really--right out of the can.



This seemingly commonplace dialogue caught my attention because I was once, in recent history, an employee of the notorious Pizza Hut. I do not recall seeing any dog food cans lying around the kitchen (although what masquerades as sausage on the menu is, in reality, vegetable protein). This conversation did bring to mind several instances of insanity that bothered me during my pizza days, and that eventually led to the termination of my Pizza Hut career.

Pizza Hut, like most (if not all) capitalist corporations, tends to rip off its customers and its employees. Prices are unnecessarily high and wages are outrageously low. Somebody is making an enormous profit, but no one seems to know who that someone is. No one seems to care, either. Those who do care don't last very long.

When compared with other international chain pizza establishments, Pizza Hut's prices may not seem shockingly high. Yet, when considering what the customer actually gets for his/her money, it is obvious that the customer gets screwed. It costs Pizza Hut about 68¢ in materials to make a 16-inch supreme pizza; it costs the customer \$4.75. Beer is an even greater money-maker. Pizza Hut pays around \$20 for a keg (a rather high estimation, to give them a break), which is sold for 40¢ per 4 ounce glass. The glasses (which are cleverly made with an abundance of glass and a shortage of beer space) appear to hold a larger amount of beer but actually hold the same volume as the tiny water glasses. So at 40¢ per 4 ounces and 2048 ounces per keg, Pizza Hut grosses \$204.80--a profit of \$184.80--on each \$20 keg.

With all the profits Pizza Hut is raking in, it seems that the help should be well-paid. Yet women are paid only \$1.50 an hour, while male employees are paid \$1.65. Furthermore, paychecks often get "lost in the mail" or delayed "because of Christmas rush" or for any number of reasons which the manager must creatively invent at a moment's notice. One week there were three people whose paychecks were mysteriously misplaced. One woman waited five months for one check. Manager and assistant manager are salaried positions, at approximately \$200/week and \$105/week, respectively. The manager is given an incentive of sorts: if his profits for a given year exceed the previous year's profits by \$1000, then that \$1000 is his raise for the following year. So the manager's main concern is to make that profit; success is measured in dollar signs.

Main Street Pizza Hut in Bloomington is probably the busiest pizza place in Bloomington-Normal. Last November, it was #2 of the nation's Pizza Huts in profits, at 48.9 percent profit (over and above all costs). On weekend nights, swarms of high school students descend upon the poor place,

as well as IWU and ISU students, and other innocent bystanders who just want to eat pizza and drink beer. Often groups of people schedule parties, occupying the basement party room. There are many times when the basement and main floor are packed with customers, with others waiting in the narrow walkway by the service area. During these times, employees have been known to go bananas, trying to prepare and serve food for the multitudes.

The manager of the Main Street store has been told by the Man to cut down on the number of employees working (How can we make enormous profits if we have to pay employees?) The manager is given a percentage of his gross income for labor--and he cannot exceed the limits of that percentage, without incurring the wrath of the area manager, regional manager, and a host of others with similarly impressive titles. Because of this payroll budget, the manager must be very careful not to have more employees than he needs at any given time. On slow days, an employee may hike to work, put on a uniform, and work for five minutes, only to be told that he won't be needed. After the second or third time this happens, the employee may be jus-



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PIZZA HUT (cont.)

tifiably infuriated.

Manager and assistant manager (who have set salaries no matter how many hours they work) are often required to work 60 hours a week or more--because they cannot risk having too many employees to pay, but they do need to have someone working. The budget also limits the number of employees working on busy weekend nights, making those busy times even more trying because of not enough help. The low payroll budget also fails to pay for a custodian, so that regular employees have to sweep and mop the floors after a night of rushing around like maniacs.

Quitting time, after regular clean-up and custodial tasks, comes at about 2 a.m. on those crazy weekends. Starting time is at 5 p.m., which makes a 9-hour workday, with no overtime pay and no breaks. The law requires that employees be allowed a 15-minute break for every 4 hours of work. Pizza Hut employees have neither the time nor the place for such a break. Each employee is allowed to eat one small pizza every time she/he works. Usually, the pizza is either taken home to eat or is eaten cold while standing in the small, crowded kitchen, or in between rush periods ("No eating, drinking, smoking, or sex in view of the customers").



Pizza Hut managers are probably the most underpaid, overworked people in the Pizza Hut system. When considering the time they must devote to the Hut, in bookwork, and at meetings, the \$200/week salary falls far below the minimum wage at an hourly rate. The manager is merely a figurehead, whose purpose is to make profits for the company. He simply does the dirty work for someone else, who gets the profits and makes the rules. He cannot even make such arbitrary decisions as how much cheese goes on a pizza or what color the placemats should be. It seems as though it would be a very frustrating experience for anyone sincerely interested in learning something.

The manager must also conduct "Sunday services" for employees--weekly propaganda meetings where they learn that Pizza Hut is the greatest place in the world to work. Employees learn, at these meetings, how to roll pizza dough, how to wipe off a table, what a green pepper is, and other absurdities that they have already learned through trial and error. The company requires managers to hold these briefings, and also requires them to go through training to prepare for them. The company even makes tests for the manager to administer to employees, with questions like, "Pizza Hut is number one in _____ and _____."

There are some things about Pizza Hut that aren't so bad. For example, the company has a profit-sharing program for those employees who want to remain employees for more than one year. Also, any customer who is dissatisfied with her/his pizza will not have to pay for it ("We can't afford to have a dissatisfied customer"). That's about all the advantages I can think of. For the most part, Pizza Hut is a typical capitalist rip-off for customer, employee, and especially for the poor person who tries to learn about business through their fabulous management training program. Maybe that's just what "business" is--I, for one, can live without it.

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Home of the "Dogfood Deluxe"?

Judge Campbell's Rulings

When McLean County legal aid services stopped taking divorce cases last fall, speculation on the reason centered around McLean County Circuit Judge Keith E. Campbell.

Ever since Campbell took over divorce work from Judge Harrod, divorces have been harder to get.

In a July 22 Pantagraph story, Campbell himself conceded that his "strict application of the law has offended some attorneys."

It's a touchy ethical situation for a lawyer to criticize a judge, but several local attorneys have privately chastized Campbell in harsh terms.

Besides being harsh on divorce in general, Campbell has been criticized for being prejudiced against poor people and young lawyers.

Rick Syre, a legal aid attorney, said that Campbell "has been attacked as erratic, capricious, and somewhat hostile to poor people." Syre also said that young lawyers get "mauled" in Campbell's courtroom.

Both these factors--young attorneys and poor people--come together in a legal aid case. Most of the attorneys serving on the Bar Association's legal aid committee are young. And, of course, clients in legal aid cases are poor.

One local attorney on the legal aid committee told a member of the Post-American research team that Campbell's denial of so many divorce cases led to the legal aid's "moratorium" on family law.

William Mueller, chairman of the legal aid committee, denied this. According to Mueller, legal aid had become overworked, and it was necessary to cut back. Family law was dropped (temporarily) because it was administratively expedient. (Another committee of the Bar Association is working on setting up a new legal aid system, Mueller said. The "moratorium" on family law cases is only temporary, according to Mueller.) Asked again if Campbell's divorce rulings had affected the decision to

stop taking legal aid divorce cases, Mueller again emphasized that the decision was based on the volume of cases legal aid had been carrying. Asked if legal aid had been losing a lot of divorce cases, the chairman of the legal aid committee said, "I wouldn't know about that."

But Rick Syre, another legal aid attorney, admitted that Campbell's ruling accounted for at least some of the motivation for getting out of divorce cases. According to Syre, the huge volume of legal aid cases burdening a small number of attorneys, also figured into the decision to call a "moratorium" on divorce.

Whether or not Campbell helped bring about the end of legal aid to poor

predecessor, Judge Harrod. If it is shown that he does, this paper will determine if he discriminates against any particular type of case."

Duehr employed a scientific methodology in evaluating Campbell's divorce record. With statistical tests of significance, Duehr could determine if his results were due to chance, or to some causal factor (such as Campbell's prejudice.)

Duehr's study first compares one hundred cases handled by Harrod to one hundred presided over by Campbell. The results were significant: Campbell denies about twice as many divorces as Harrod did.

LEGAL AID STOPS DIVORCE CASES

people on divorce cases, his record is not one to encourage people.

As independent study at ISU, pre-law student Ronald Duehr examined Campbell's divorce record. After poring through files of over two hundred divorce cases, Duehr wrote his paper, titled "Judge Campbell and Discrimination in McLean County Divorces." Dr. Thomas Eimermann, known around ISU as anything but a lenient grader, gave the paper an A+.

The paper begins:

"Among attorneys in Bloomington-Normal, there is a widespread belief that Judge Campbell is prejudiced in handling divorce cases. The main prejudices cited are that Judge Campbell denies, or dismisses, too many cases, and that he discriminates against new attorneys. The purpose of this study is to explore this perception of local attorneys, and determine if Judge Campbell does in fact grant fewer divorces than his

Attorney Rick Syre, speaking of the transition in family court (from Harrod presiding to Campbell presiding) said, "Evidently the city had a shake-up in divorces." The cry went out that divorces were too easy to get--Bloomington's divorce rate was too high, Syre said.

After determining that Campbell does deny about twice as many divorces as Harrod did, Duehr's study goes on to examine what factors make Campbell deny divorces.

If, for example, Campbell denies four times as many as Harrod when the couple is under thirty, then the couple's age could be considered a factor upon which Campbell discriminates. But if Campbell still denies about twice as many divorces as Harrod did, even when the couple is under thirty, then age would be an irrelevant factor in Campbell's rulings.

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on Divorce Criticized

Duehr painstakingly explored eleven separate factors, and tested Campbell's behavior against them. He determined that Campbell's rate of divorce denial is significantly higher for several categories of divorce cases.

Six factors showed no evidence of discrimination on Campbell's part--he still denied about twice as many divorces as Harrod.

Campbell tended to discriminate when two factors were present in a case: a man asking for divorce,

and a young defense attorney. Campbell tended to discriminate against young defense attorneys. Also, Duehr's study showed, Campbell tended to deny divorces more frequently when the male was suing for divorce. (Duehr's study calls these biases "tendencies" because of the results of his statistical tests--they are not conclusive, but do "indicate a trend.")

"There were three areas in which prejudicial rulings against the cases, by Judge Campbell, were quite obvious," Duehr concludes. These were cases that lasted too long, cases where parties pleaded poverty, and cases where mental cruelty was grounds for the divorce.

"Campbell clearly discriminates against a case that takes what he considers is too long," Duehr shows in his data tables. "It would seem that Judge Campbell has a personal rule that any case on the docket over two months should be dismissed," Duehr continues. "Indeed this was admitted by the secretary in the divorce division."

When persons suing for divorce plead poverty, they have to file an indigency petition. If the judge agrees that the person is poor, he waives the filing fees. This can save a poor person \$30 to \$60, according to attorney Rick Syre.

Syre said that Campbell's grounds for determining whether a person is poor are very strict. If either spouse is working, Syre told the Post-American, Campbell forces the party suing for divorce to pay the filing fees. If an unemployed woman

is trying to divorce her employed husband, Campbell won't consider her poor--even if the husband is separated from her and not giving her any money.

Duehr's study didn't test what percentage of petitions for indigency Campbell granted. Duehr just examined what happens to a divorce case when such a petition is filed--whether the poverty petition was granted or not.

Duehr found that Campbell dismissed four times as many cases as Harrod

in Illinois, but "one result of Judge Campbell's bias is that couples are being forced to obtain more serious grounds in order to get a divorce in McLean County, Duehr says.

Rick Syre, who has handled some legal aid divorces, suspects that some couples are being forced to commit perjury by Campbell's rulings. The people want a divorce, and some lawyers believe there's a legal case for mental cruelty, but Campbell throws the case out.

DISCRIMINATES AGAINST POOR, STUDY SHOWS

in cases where one party was pleading poverty.

After analyzing statistics on cases where an indigency petition was filed, Duehr comments:

"There can be little doubt that something is amiss when Judge Campbell denies, or dismisses, four times as many cases as Judge Harrod. It is perhaps assuming something too villainous to state that Judge Campbell, upon seeing the notation 'indigency petition filed' immediately reacts in a biased manner against the case. It is possible that there is a third variable, or factor, involved that causes Judge Campbell to rule in the way that he does, for example, some characteristic of the type of person that would have to file an indigency petition. This would assume a personal reaction by Judge Campbell to the litigants--reaction to such things as dress, or speech patterns. Still, irregardless of cause, something is wrong when it is more difficult for a poor person to be granted a divorce."

Another of Duehr's conclusions is that Judge Campbell denies and dismisses cases most readily when the ground claimed is mental cruelty.

Mental cruelty is the "easiest" di-

One woman, who spoke with a Post-American reporter, attempted to get a divorce on "mental cruelty" grounds. The judge said to come back with some physical cruelty.

She came back, but not with physical cruelty. Instead, she developed an exaggerated case of mental cruelty. She is now divorced.

Duehr's study did not find really substantial evidence to support local attorneys' contentions that a young attorney suing for divorce experiences Campbell's bias. But, Duehr points out, "It should be noted...that many of the complaints against Campbell charging him with giving new attorneys a hard time are based on his actions in the courtroom, which cannot be quantified, and were therefore impossible to include in this study."

At one point, Duehr writes an apt conclusion:

"It is clear that Judge Campbell feels that divorce is something that should be hard to attain; he feels that it should, perhaps somehow punish the parties involved, for their mistake. Both the morality and legality of his imposing his personal ethics on the justice system is something that should be further looked into."

POLICE BEAT SUSPECT: EYEWITNESS TELLS

The Bloomington Police Department was able to show the true feelings and spirit of the past holiday season while arresting a man suspected of passing a bad \$20 bill on Dec. 24. What is important in this case though, is not what the person was suspected of doing, but rather, the off-handed and brutal way in which this individual was handled.

The Pan-a-crap stated the person had resisted arrest and it took several officers to get the person "under control". At the scene of the arrest there were four patrol cars and a couple of undercover detectives. Now, one would tend to wonder why it would take that many police to control one person (unless that person was a karate expert). So, the only way to quiet the person was for the police

to hold him to the ground and punch him a few times to show him who was boss and then an extra few so he would know that it wasn't Santa Claus. Unfortunately, that is not the end of this Christmas Eve Story.



There were some people in a car that was going by where the arrest was taking place. They saw the police cars and a crowd of people gathering. The woman stopped the car and two men

jumped out and ran to where the police and the suspect were. They evidently didn't feel the police were handling the "suspect" well enough so they began to kick him. The police made no attempt to keep these people away from the man being arrested; instead they took their help as a little gift from the "law-abiding citizens" in maintaining law enforcement.

Finally, the suspect was under enough "control" (most likely stunned from the beating) that the police were able to peacefully pick the man up by his legs and arms and carry him to the car. As the police cars began to move away from the scene of the arrest, the men jumped back into their car and

I thought I heard them say, "Merry Christmas to all and to all a good night!"

HOW I GOT BUSTED ON MY

by Girl

It was a sweltering summer night in Bloomington-Normal, no different than any other, and the subject under discussion was where to go for a little relief (and skinny dipping). Lake Bloomington was just too far and besides, we wanted someplace with a little more privacy.

One thing led to another and soon the whole crew was piled into Zipper's van and headed for that infamous watering hole, Nord's Pond. Shortly thereafter we were cavorting and in general having a real good time.

All too soon it was time to go---with a heartfelt "thanks" to Doc Nord we headed back toward where we had parked the van. Some of us opted to walk through the woods; the rest of us stuck to the road (unhappy choice!). Pretty soon a car approached that turned out to belong to the sheriff's police, and containing none other than the head honcho himself---Sheriff John King! Since we were on a country road, not on private property, and feeling completely legal and within our rights, we waved a cheerful hello to the man. Imagine our surprise when they stopped and proceeded to hassle us! What were we doing, they wanted to know. As we were all soaking wet and dressed mostly in towels and such, it seemed pretty futile to lie. So we told

them that we had been skinny dipping, and were now proceeding home in an orderly manner. They began asking for identification and so on, which in Zipper's case at least proved highly embarrassing, since he was wearing a terry cloth bathrobe and nothing more. He explained to them that he didn't have his wallet as he wasn't wearing any pants---to which they replied that didn't he know that all males over the age of 18 were required to carry their draft cards at all times and so on and so on. So they put all six of us under arrest, although what for was never quite clear. They put us all in the squad car, but let Zipper follow them in his van, after warning him that if he tried anything funny, it would go harder on the rest of us. The rest of the people were hiding in the woods watching all this, and managed to stay clear and hitch home.

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Down to the station we went, where we sat and waited for King to decide what to do with us. We were pretty much in a mood of high hilarity, laughing and joking with the pigs. We were sure they were simply going to hassle us a while longer and then let us go---since there was obviously nothing they could hold us on. Most of them were being pretty nice, although once in a while one of them would come over and say in astonishment, "You boys and girls were swimmin' together naked!?"

The concept seemed beyond their grasp---who knows what debaucheries they were envisioning? We were just beginning to get real bored with the whole thing when they began to book us. Now it was our turn to be astounded. We protested, we screamed and yelled.---They booked us anyway. We began making hysterical phone calls, desperately trying to think of someone who would have \$700 in cash at that time of night. Most fortunately for us, Paul had just gotten paid that day for a few weeks construction work, and he agreed to go our bail. There was definitely chagrin on a few faces when he showed up with the cash 15 minutes later.---I think they were looking forward to having over night guests.

Next day we ran right out and got the well known Knight-errant, Hal Jennings, for our lawyer. He seemed to agree with us that the whole thing was bullshit, and that they would be forced to drop charges (which turned out to be criminal trespass. I began to feel a heavy case of deja vu coming on.) He said he would talk to the states attorney, Paul Welch, and find out what was going on.

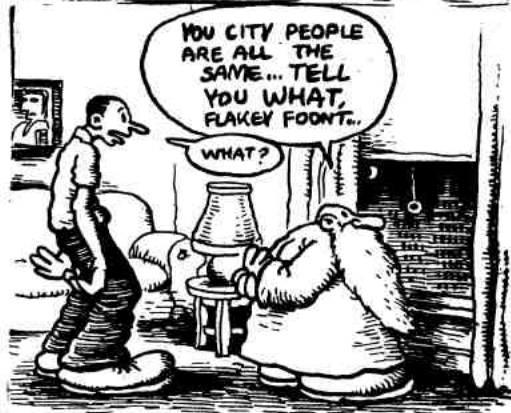
That was when we discovered the secret machinations going on behind the scenes. Welch admitted that there was no case against us, but there was one little detail we had overlooked. One of our stalwart band, who shall remain nameless, happened to be on 2 years probation for having . . . tried to eat a policeman's bow tie while in an altered state of consciousness. (There's more to the story, but I'll save it for another time.) The reason for the importance of this fact is a little complex, but I'll try to make it clear.

SEE OUR
HAWKING RAP
→

SUMMER VACATION

Anytime a person is on probation, they must be very, very careful. If they happen to be arrested again while they are on probation, for anything but a traffic offense, here is what happens. A hearing is held "to determine probable cause" in other words to see whether or not is it likely that the person actually committed the offense for which they were arrested. If the court finds that there is "probable cause", the person can be sent back to jail for the original offense, even if they were never tried and convicted of the later offense!

Given these circumstances, Welch was willing to make us a "deal". If we would agree to plead guilty to criminal trespass



and pay a fine, they would accept our apologies and agree not to send our bow tie eating friend to jail. If on the other hand, we tried to "make a case" out of it, and even if we did get the trumped-up charges against us dropped, they would make sure that our friend would do time anyway.

Needless to say, we didn't especially want our friend in jail, so we paid the fine, however grudgingly. Congratulations to the sheriff's police and the states' attorney's office, and their fine teamwork in apprehending criminals. I'm sure that there must be a funny way to end this, but I can't think what it could be, except to mention that Bow Tie Eater is no longer on probation, and may or may not have reached Nirvana in Albuquerque, New Mexico.



The following is the recipe of the chocolate cake that people liked at the women's potluck last month. If you ever get those uncontrollable munchies, this cake is definitely a "cure" for them.

BUBIE'S CHOCOLATE CAKE

Sift together: 2½ cups flour, ½ cup cocoa, 1½ teaspoons baking soda and 1½ teaspoons baking powder.

Beat together: 5 eggs, ¾ cups liquid shortening, 2 teaspoons vanilla and gradually add 2 cups sugar. Mix dry and liquid ingredients together. Add 1½ cups hot black coffee and beat. Bake at 350 degree oven for 1 hour in a tube pan.

Chocolate Glaze for the cake

Mix together 1 cup powdered sugar, 3 tablespoons cocoa, 2 tablespoons melted butter, 2 teaspoons vanilla and 1-3 tablespoons hot water depending on desired consistency.

(This recipe was gotten from the Munchies Eatbook or how to satisfy the hungries without eating everything in sight, which was written by Alice and Eliot Hess).



Death of the Abyss

Pictured below, the legendary Abyss is dying. The long-time owner sold the place, and the new owner kicked everyone out. He's turning the building into fancy apartments, with French Provincial bathroom furniture. The rent will probably double, and a new type of tenant will move in.

The glorious days of the Abyss are gone, and the new owner told the Post-American that he would prefer that everyone forget about those old times.

But we won't. (How could we?)

Next issue, several old-time residents of the infamous apartment house will commemorate its death in a story highlighting its best days.

Included in next issue piece is the story of how the Abyss came to be named. Don't miss it.



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Was Sumner Beaten in County Jail?

The Pantagraph's recent series on sheriff's police beating prisoners in the County jail, combined with interviews conducted by Post-American reporters, raises the possibility that Jesse Sumner may have been beaten while in the custody of Sheriff John King.

Sumner was charged last August with the murder of several women. The publicity surrounding the case was highly sensational--so sensational that Sumner has been granted a change of venue due to prejudicial media coverage.

King was credited with "cracking" the case. He probably figured it meant his reelection.

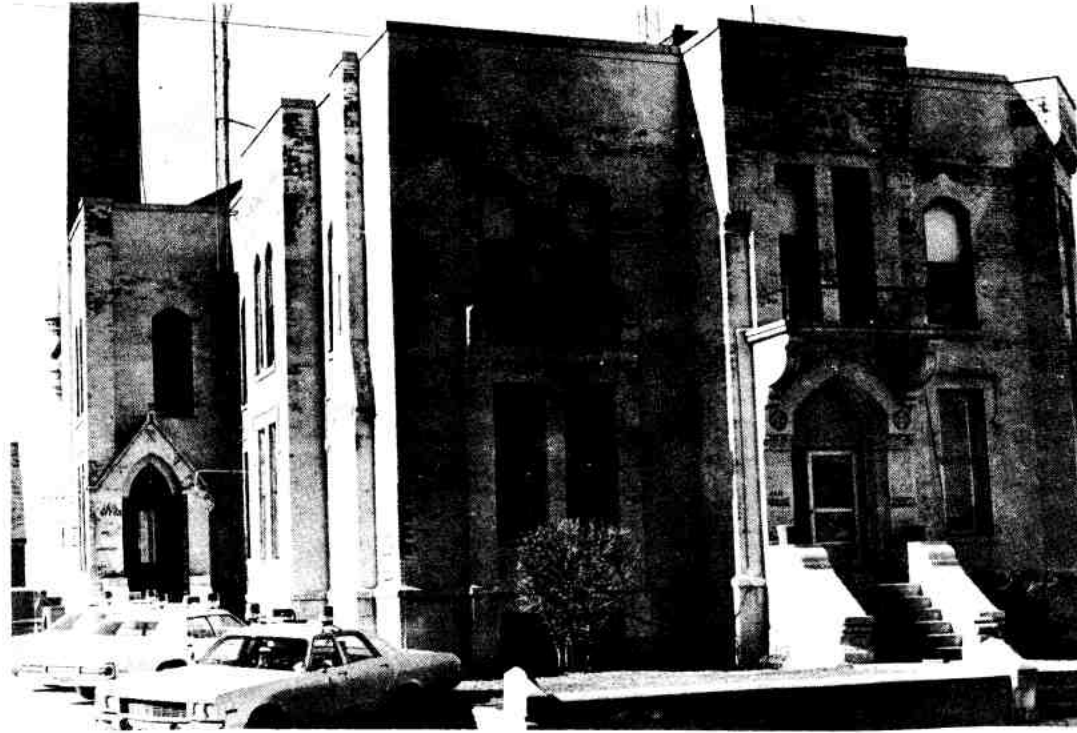
Sumner was held in the county jail several weeks before he was actually charged with the murders. During that time, King announced that he had a suspect in the murders, but had to continue investigation before filing charges. The bodies had not even been found yet.

Sumner was arrested and held on July 19. On July 23, King announced he was "looking for anything at all that connects the suspect to the disappearances" of the women.

That Monday night, Sumner was taken to a hospital after "injuring his leg at the jail," according to the Pantagraph account of King's report. According to King, Sumner had slipped and injured himself in the back portion of the jail.

It's not uncommon for prisoners to fall in the county jail. Usually, reports say prisoners "fell down the stairs."

Beatings are not uncommon either, according to the Pantagraph's series published in January.



The scenic McLean County Jail

The day after Sumner had to go to the hospital, the sheriff announced he was making progress in his investigation. After holding Sumner several weeks, King finally found the women's bodies. Murder charges were then filed against Sumner.

According to King, Sumner led him to the bodies voluntarily.

After charges against Sumner were filed, King got around to the business of "getting" Sumner's parole officer, Robert Drucker. The story took more than half a page in the Pantagraph. One of King's charges against Drucker, as reported in the August 10 Pantagraph:

"--that Drucker visited Sumner at the county jail and obtained a written statement from the Stanford man to the effect that he had been beaten at the jail or feared for his life while a prisoner."

While interviewing former county jail prisoners, a Post-American reporter spoke with two people who said they saw Sumner's bruises. Both doubted that Sumner received the bruises from a fall.

"I saw the bruises," one source said. "They were all over his body."

Tom Weed said that one whole side of Sumner's body was black and blue. He was even bruised under his armpits, Weed said. Weed also pointed out that a man falling would put his arm out, preventing bruises in the armpits.

On January 17, two women from the Chicago Women's Liberation Union came to Normal to show films and slides and to speak about their recent visit to the People's Republic of China. Seventy-five to a hundred people attended the program at ISU's Union.

I was especially interested in this program because I had long felt the lack of trustworthy information about the situation in modern China. It seemed that most available material was either anti-Communist raving or dogmatic paens to the perfection of the People's Republic. I trusted the CWLU women on the subject, though --first, because they had actually been there and seen it; second, because they seemed to answer all questions directly and honestly, even when they knew the answers did not paint a rosy picture; and third, because to some questions they simply answered that they did not have enough experience in China to know. Their answers were never evasive or rhetoric-ridden.

The speakers had had a wide variety of experience during their visit, and they said that they didn't think that their travels had been manipulated or restricted to give an "official" view of the country. I'd like to write here about some of the things they told us that especially impressed me.

China is now in the early stages of industrialization, and the planners have learned from other industrialized countries and are trying to avoid some of the common problems that seem to accompany industrialization. For one thing, factories are built in the midst of agricultural areas so that the two can become interdependent. The industries will not be concentrated in one area, but will be distributed throughout the countryside, supplementing the work of farming. This will avoid the problems of large urban areas like Chicago and St. Louis. Most of the communities in China are communes about the size of Bloomington, and they attempt to combine technology and agriculture.

The Chinese plan for industrialization also includes a concern for the ecology of the country. Studies of pollution are required before an industry is built. Also, the main forms of transportation now are bicycles and trains, and the Chinese do not intend to develop the automobile industry.

Another problem in American and European industry is the alienation of the people who work in the factories. Since the Chinese already have a culture which emphasizes cooperation and a political system which includes worker control of industry, the people in the factory don't experience this feeling of alienation. The women from CWLU said the atmosphere in the factories they visited was completely different from what exists here. They spoke of a spirit of concern for others, not only in industry, but in all areas of life in China.

This spirit is reflected in the quality and kind of health care in the People's Republic. One of the women in the group is a doctor, and she was impressed with the medical knowledge in China, and the advances that have been made in the medical field. One of these is a new system of setting bones so that movement isn't as restricted and the muscle tone doesn't deteriorate. This makes the healing process one to two-thirds shorter in length. The film taken by the women in the group showed a Caesarean section childbirth in which the mother was anaesthetized with acupuncture. Herbal cures are used often in China. Like China's plan for industry, the medical system demonstrates a combination of tradition and technology.



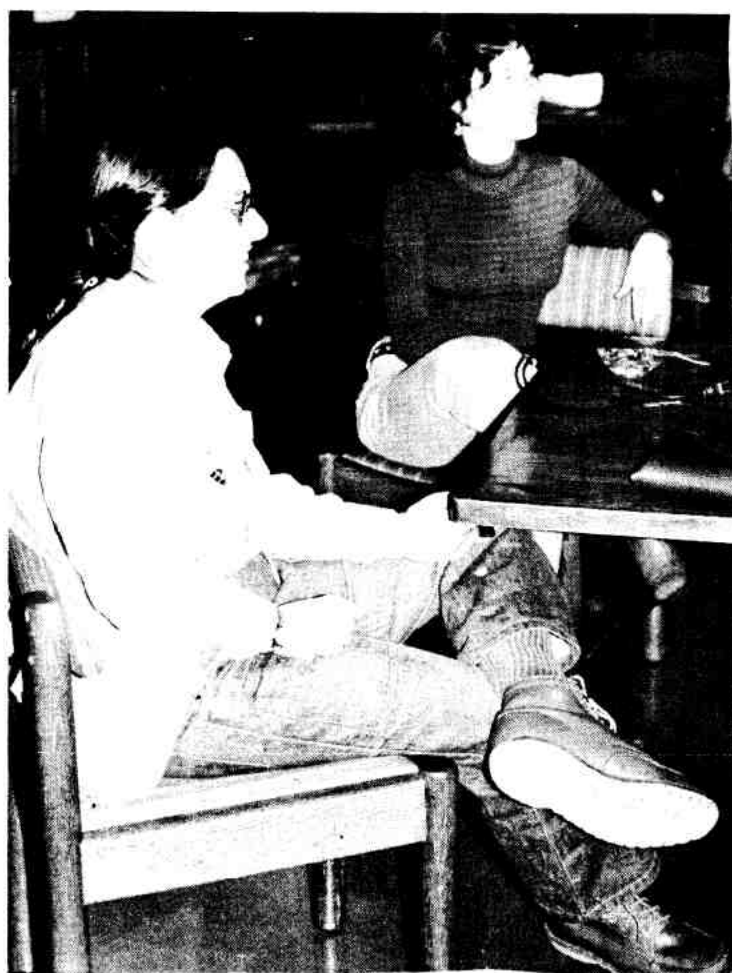
Mental health in China is dealt with in a very different way from here, too. The term "mental illness" applies only to those people who are totally unable to function, and only those people are institutionalized. Other problems for which people here would go (or be sent) to a psychologist are dealt with by the person's family, the local Women's Association, or a block committee. There are always people in the community who will talk out a person's hassles with him or her--and it's also free, and not considered an embarrassment. I think this is a better system because the people who help each other have a real interest in the well-being of community members, not a "Professional" interest.

The family in China is a very important social unit. It seems to me that the Chinese family isn't the neurotic group that we know here, though. There are lots of factors involved. First, the economic pressures and sex roles that rip apart American families are eased under socialism. Also, the Chinese culture has always taught respect for old people instead of the worship of youth that we have here, and thus the grandparents and great-grandparents are integral parts of the family instead of burdens. People who are too old to work in the fields or factories do most of the child care, which is recognized as very important work.

People aren't encouraged to marry until late, and premarital sex is looked down upon. This may seem Puritan to us, but the speakers said that while they were in China they really saw how American society is preoccupied with sex because of the media's portrayal of sex as a commodity. They said that it's hard for us to imagine a society where sex and sexual conquest are not blasted at you from every direction. People's energies are directed into other concerns.

The CWLU women said that a person in China who doesn't believe in socialism would probably not be jailed, but would receive tremendous social pressure to change his or her opinions. They also said that the individualistic forms of art, such as literature, have suffered since the revolution, but opera, dance, and gymnastics performances are widespread and very cheap. All kinds of working people are patrons and performers of these kinds of art and companies travel around to the various communities to do shows.

Before the program, we had a delicious women's potluck at the Women's Center. The big hit of the meal was Betty's chocolate coffee-cake (see recipe this issue). The evening was also graced with the presence of visitors Karen Arthur from New York, Ann Thompson from Baltimore, and Susie Day from New Hampshire.



Elaine and Martha the two women from CWLU who spoke.

(Editor's Note: Being a working class person in the U.S.--like being Black, Latino, Indian--is not to know of your past and the contributions and sacrifices made by people like yourself. With no feedback in their school or culture, working class people are left with the mass media to give them a picture of what an "average" American is like and what they should strive to be like. Since no working class person can dress like the magazine ads or live like the characters in their favorite television show, self-hatred and defeatism are the result.)

The following is a working class woman's feelings about living in a society that tries to get working class people to forget their roots and be ashamed of their living situation--all of which makes them put the blame for the condition of their lives on themselves rather than the society.)

All of our lives we have been told, sometimes subtly, sometimes not so subtly, that we are not worth very much. This message has been put across to me, a white working class woman, all my life. I think the time has come to speak out against these insults, and so I have decided to write about parts of my life and my ideas. I am doing this for all my sisters who have been made to feel that they are not worth writing about, and for all those people who have to be convinced of our poor white existence, those same people who told us that because we are white our lives are the same as those of the middle and upper class.

9 to 5/cps



When I was in the second grade, we were given a sample aptitude test to accustom us to the test-taking rut that would ultimately determine whether we would be programmed toward college or a dead-end job. After we had answered several multiple-choice questions, the teacher had us check our answers against the "right" ones.

One of the questions pictured a man in a tuxedo, a man in a suit, and a man in overalls. The question read: "Which man is going to work?" The "correct" answer was: the man in the suit. I can still feel the shame that came with the realization that what went on in my home was marked "incorrect."

I responded the way oppressed people often respond--by secretly hating myself and my family. I remember constantly begging my father to put on a suit--my father who worked an average of 65-80 hours a week driving trucks, checking out groceries in a supermarket and doing any of the other deadening jobs that came his way.

My mother didn't escape my judgements either. The unreal Dick, Jane and Sally world that our school books presented as the "right" way of life, reinforced by TV and middle class schoolmates' homes, made me viciously attack her grammar whenever she spoke and ask her questions like "How come you never wear dresses or get your hair done?" The world of my home gave me concrete answers: at the time my mother had three kids in diapers and another on the way--hardly a lifestyle that called for a well-dressed mannequin. But the middle class world of America was bigger than my home and I was overcome by its judgements.

As I went on through school, I continued to be taught about an America that had little to do with me. The picture of American life drawn in history books was almost always a comfortable one, with exceptions like wars and the Depression.



Working class sisters, wake up! Black people were not the only ones left out of the history books. George Washington is no relative of yours; neither is Henry Ford or Nixon or Agnew. While George Washington was relaxing at his Mt. Vernon Estate, your ancestors may have been among the two-thirds majority of white settlers who served as indentured servants for Master George and others like him. They may have been servants who were kidnapped from the slums of England and Ireland and brought here in chains to be sold to the highest bidder.

Your grandmother might have been one of the "huddled masses yearning to breathe free," who came to America and wound up in a tenement where free air never blew, made to feel alien and ashamed of an Old World culture infinitely more alive and colorful than the drab, Puritan, "Mr. Clean" ways of America.

I have listened to the Old folks in my family talk about how they "came over", and how they survived, the first Italians in an all-Irish neighborhood. This is my history.

While Mr. Pullman was amassing his fortune, our people were fighting and dying for the rights of working men and women, our people were being shot and beaten for what they believed. I was not taught this in school but learned it later on my own. In high school I continued to learn middle class ways. I spent years learning to talk like them, eat like them, look like them. I learned a language that had little to do with the concrete terms of my life or the lives of my family and fellow workers.

At the same time that books were deluging me with middle class culture, I began to feel the pinch of unworthiness in other ways. I attended a parochial high school for one year which was upper-middle class dominated. If your family had no influential friends

to take out \$50 ads in the yearbook, you were punished--shame on you! they said, for your failure to measure up in America, shame on you because you haven't made it in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

During my high school years, I entered the great rat race of women who were dedicated to snagging any and all men considered desirable. I rejected the knit-shirted "greasy haired" dark skinned Italians I grew up with and made a mad dash to the Brylcreem man. All the while, of course feeling I could never get him because I wasn't the girl in the Brylcreem commercial.

I read all the fashion and glamour magazines and tried to look like the people who were able to look that way because of a lifestyle that included a closet full of clothes that I couldn't afford and a leisurely existence that allowed them to look cool and unruffled all the time.

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And there I was working in a luncheonette so shabby I never mentioned it to anyone for a lousy \$6 a Saturday that I immediately spent in vain efforts to make myself "acceptable" looking. During the day I gossiped condescendingly about the way people dressed, playing at being the glorious magazine girl, and at night I sulked off to the phone company to be bitten by cord lice and told all night that I was either very slow or innately stupid.

And people, in social and job situations, have been saying that ever since. In social situations, it is said as I sit quietly and watch well-dressed click confident women of the upper classes--America's idea of beauty--steal the eyes, applause and the image of women from me.

It is said in many ways on the job. At my last job I was mimeographer at a school--a "liberal progressive" school at that.

I once spoke up at a staff meeting and the first remark to follow the stunned silence was "Why doesn't someone put her on the faculty?" Yes, put me among the educated middle class because you absolutely can't deal with a worker who thinks and has ideas. After I mentioned this, I was told that it was a compliment and that I should be "grateful." Grateful that they thought I was as good as them. At the same school I was once asked "Are you the switchboard?" Naturally, since we are looked on as extensions of the machine we operate, not as human beings.



What all this has done to us is create a deep, deep sense of unworthiness, a sense so deep it dooms us. I have a thirteen year old white friend who is well on his way to life either in prison or on heroin. We, as a people, have nothing that says to him, "You shouldn't ruin your life. You're a good, worthwhile person." If or when he goes to jail, there will be no Black Muslims to tell him he is a worthwhile person just because of what he is. No one will be there to give him the respect and support of an alternate culture that respects what he is. Why has this happened to us?

It has happened because we believed in the American dream, in the dream that anyone can be anything if they only try, work hard and if they don't make it, it's only because something about them is rotten. Since we don't have much to begin with, we're made to feel we don't deserve much. And we believe it--even though the truth of our lives tells us that we have worked, and damned hard, but we still didn't have the kinds of lives we read about and see on TV. We've been kept out of magazines and off TV because our faces are full of this truth.

We have hated black people but we have hated ourselves more. By believing black people are inferior, we have kept the truth about ourselves from each other--that the people who have the power and the money in America never intend to raise our incomes or those of black people, not because we aren't worthy, but because it would cut into their profits to do so.

We believed black people were so inferior that they weren't supposed to make it--we believed we were superior and could make it--but we never did and we blame ourselves. As white people who haven't made it, we are the living proof of the American lie and we hate ourselves for it.

What can we do about all this? As poor and working class women, we can start asking what is wrong with America and stop asking what is wrong with ourselves.

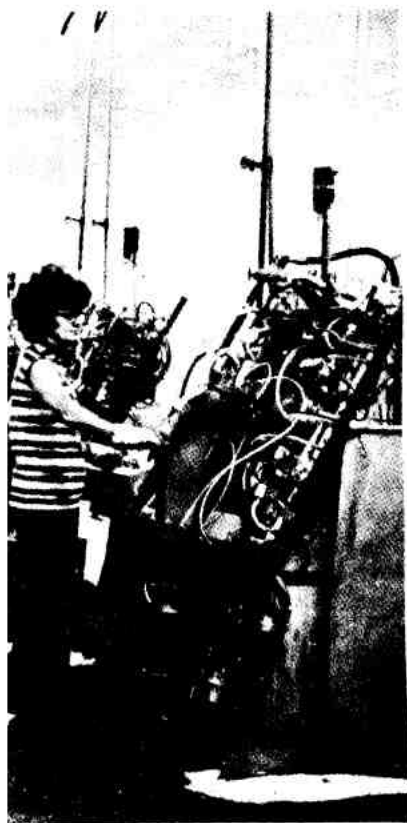
In a culture where women are often judged by beauty alone, the standard of beauty does not fit us. We, as ourselves, as we go to work or wash dishes, we, in our daily lives, are never called beautiful. Black women have told themselves that they are beautiful in their natural lives and we need to do the same for ourselves.

We must begin to see ourselves as beautiful in our ability to work, to endure, in our plain honest lives, and we must stop aspiring to a false eyelash existence that is not and never has been for us. We are not the women in Vogue, Glamour, or As the World Turns, nor should we want to be. We are the women who have dealt all our lives with the truth and tragedies of real life, because we never had the option of the armchair beautiful people existence. We are the people who have no maids or therapists to dump our troubles on. We know what it is to work hard.

We should never admire the women in Vogue because there is something undeniably ugly about women who wear minks while others can't afford shoes--and no amount of \$20 an ounce make-up can hide that brand of ugliness.

We must start learning that other people have been victims of this middle class culture apeing the rich. Black and Puerto Rican, Mexican and Indian, Chinese and Japanese people have had their true history concealed and their faces scorned by TV and magazines.

We must see that those who share the hardships we share are not the white upper classes but the black and brown people who work at our sides. As white working class and poor people, we must begin to be proud of ourselves, our histories, and each other; we must unite and support ourselves as a people. Once we respect ourselves we will find it necessary to struggle with a society and with jobs that tell us we are worthless. In that struggle we will learn that the anger of black and brown people which we have feared for so long has the same direction as our anger, that their enemies are our enemies, and their fight is our fight.



THE POINT

Theatre
Review

The Point! was the ISU children's theatre production that was performed during November week-ends. The show was put together through improvisation based on a story and musical score by Harry Nilsson. The Nilsson album of the same name has been in the public eye for a few years now. The production will be touring through April in many schools here in Bloomington-Normal as well as in Heyworth, Danvers, Springfield, and Wilmette.

The show starts out with the narrator relating a dream he has had. It is fairly bizarre so the actors decide to act it out. This allows Doris Salisbury, the director, to shorten the story and regulate the running time. But it also leads to a cute condescending kiddie theatre technique of saying, "Hi, kids, this is a P-L-A-Y!"



The cast starts getting into it when they begin singing "This Is the Town", composed by Nilsson as were all of the songs in the play. We find out that the story is set in the Land of Point where all normal people have huge points on the top of their heads, except one little weirdo, played by Willie Deshong, named Oblio who is roundheaded. The situation is reminiscent of the mood of the '60's and 70's. The feeling of being isolated by society and involuntarily supporting a social structure that is not always worthy of support. The play unwinds, not telling us the changes that have occurred because of this movement, but rather as a gentle reflection about some of the things we have learned along the way.

The music of the production always heightens the action. The Nilsson score and the musicians' creativity make the play move well and quickly. Jim Shaheen, Frank DelGuidice, and Yolanda Bush are as important to the show as the actors.

The national game in the Land of Point is triangle toss where a triangle is thrown and caught on the point of the head. Since Oblio's head is as 'round as a cheerio', she and her dog Arrow team up, with Oblio throwing and Arrow receiving. They take on the count's kid, played by Brad Thacker as a sassy imp, and win. This outrages the kid's father, the Count. They are therefore taken to the tribunal on charges of violating an old law that everything in the Land of Point must have a point. Tim Stevenson is brilliant as the cross-eyed king who does yo-yo tricks. But the law, being inflexible and impersonal, banishes Oblio and Arrow to the Pointless Forest. Nancy Evans does a sweet



little tune about whales decomposing and is musically backed by Midler type harmonies that launches us into the most vital and endearing part of the fantasy.

Once inside the Pointless Forest, Oblio and Arrow meet the Pointed Man who is peddling points. For sale are the point of exhaustion, needle point, the boiling point, and point blank. Jeff Perry puts on his best character as the schizoid salesman who reveals that the Pointless Forest isn't pointless at all. It has so many points that 'a point in every direction is the same as no point at all.'

Oblio and Arrow get separated. So alone, Oblio meets the Leaf Man. This is beautifully staged by converting the actors with a sheer material into a grabbing, clutching, soulsucking tree with Brad Thacker on top sneering and urging Oblio to give up destination points and goals and put down roots in the Pointless Forest.

Meanwhile, Arrow meets the three Fat Sisters who explain that it all depends on your point of view. Their particular philosophy is eat, drink, and be merry. Arrow soon realizes he is lost and alone and sings "Are You Sleeping". Tom Shipley is genuinely touching in his concern for his lost friend. Frank DelGuidice adds a little honky tonk trumpet which launches Shipley into a brilliant song and dance in the best show-biz tradition.

Oblio and Arrow are reunited just in time to have a giant pterodactyl, a prehistoric bird, drop them into the point of no return. This is made into a strong visual statement by having the two tumble from a height into a yellow cloth. When Shipley lands at the bottom there is no hope 'unless this dream which seems so real is just a fantasy.'

The two are chased by some bees into the presence of a rockman. Perry plays this like someone who has read a book about beatniks. But he offers this advice; 'You see what you want to see and you hear what you want to hear.'

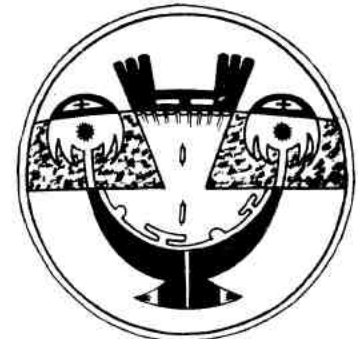


Oblio and Arrow put all these points together; the Pointless Forest isn't pointless, the destination point, it all depends on your point of view, and you see what you want to see and you hear what you want to hear. This brings them back from the point of no return to the Land of Point. Oblio realizes that if all the characters she met had a point, then she must have one too. The count snatches her hat showing us that Oblio now has a baby point on her head.

The major disappointing moment of the play comes at the end. After discovering these qualities, the narrator reveals to us that "Oblio and Arrow lived reasonably happy and tranquil lives thereafter." This is instead of living active and dynamic lives which would make use of the experience they had attained. Contentment is not real when it is static. It must come from constantly pursuing some higher goal.

Overall, *The Point!* is a plea for tolerance of all points of view. This is something that is of utmost importance in these confused times. The story is positive and entertaining, but not didactic. The music gives the show charisma and charm. I hope the tour now in progress will be broadening both to the audience and the company of *The Point*.

Lee Armstrong

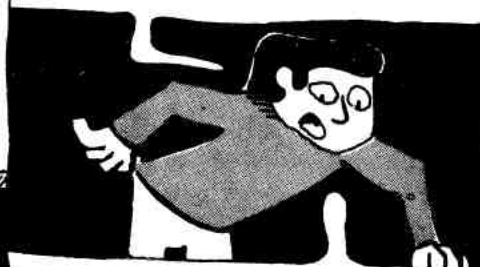


ALL THRU MY LONELY CHILDHOOD I CRIED AT THE SLIGHTEST PROVOCATION, THREW TEMPER TANTRUMS AND TOYS AROUND THE ROOM! MY PARENTS SAID I ACTED LIKE A SISSIFIED BRAT!

MY PARENTS, REALIZING I WAS GOING TO BE A "RESPONSIBLE" ADULT, CAREFULLY TRAINED ME [THRU JUDICIOUS BEATING] OUT OF SUCH EMOTIONAL OUTBURSTS! THUS I BECAME A MAN!

TODAY I RECOGNIZE HOW MUCH THIS TRAINING ENGENDERED INSENSITIVITY! MY FRIENDS SAY I ACT LIKE A PIG!

NOW, AS A RESULT, I NOT ONLY FEEL MORE LIKE A PIG, I'M HORNY ALL THE TIME!



TO TRY AND DEFEAT THIS TRAINING, I HAVE EMMERSED MYSELF IN SOLITARY SELF-EXAMINATION!



poemz

the crap is...

MARIJUANA LINKED TO INCARCERATION

with Harold "Honky" Honky

Marijuana-- of which some of you have no doubt heard--is a weed much rapped about. Now news comes from a friend (who read about it in the together Daily Pantagraph) that continued use of the plant leads to "possible incarceration and restriction of freedom." Symptoms of can-nibus oppressus (medical term for the disease) are described in the article as follows: grey pallor that is contacted even by clothing, claustrophobia, periodic bruise-like markings on the skin.

Another article I actually read myself, incidentally, links continued use of the plant with death! Think of that. Virtually every regular user of marijuana (to quote a Harvard medical study) "will be subsequently followed by aging and malfunction of the internal organs followed by death."

Let's hope the brothers and sisters out there are together enough to keep away from the demon weed.

--CRAP--

White Businessmen's Society will have a discussion on "Liberation: The New Woman in Business" in Stevenson Memorial Room, Tuesday, 8:00. Panel talks will be sternly chaired by Business professor Marlan Macho. A fashion show, "What's New in Women's Swimsuits," will follow.

--CRAP--

Beta Alpha Slug will have their annual toilet-paper fling Saturday at 8:00. Everybody interested in this noble fraternity should come watch. B.A.S. has done much for the community.



--CRAP--

WORDS OF WISDOM: "Honestly now, some people will write anything."

--CRAP--

F.U.C. will sponsor a basketball game in a futile attempt to respond to snide assaults on Catholic masculinity. The wimps.

--CRAP--

WASHINGTON-- Anybody interested in maintaining our profitable status quo had better start writing letters in support of our president. Recent assaults on the office and whole system of tax breaks threaten our profit system as we White people have been able to take advantage of it. (Some of us, anyway.) Write your congressman about this today.

--CRAP--

DANCE OF THE WEEK: The Watergate -- Participants of both sexes mill around as usual until the music starts. Then everybody begins pushing everybody else out in front of him.

PAUL NEWMAN OF THE WEEK: Sean Blue-eyes (Business Ed)

RAQUEL WELCH OF THE WEEK: BarbiBazum (Home Economics) Denny Colt

AFRIKAN MELODY

Don't groan little Bob someone from the black under-ground will come to feed the canary all the magic grain she needs It's only fun; a little bird-watching, a little butchery

You clutched at Auntie's dress in the Chevrolet Those tiny black eyes peeping out at the rear view stars while sound exploded into meaning within you The cat scratches on your wrist only itch; they're healing, not infected

Don't cry tonight little Bob, it's almost over the blackness is all around you it sucks at your superconscious pulling you into untraveled states And besides, when we got in the car the cat already had feathers in its mouth

Lee Armstrong

in the long view of human history man's reliance on fossil fuels can be but a short episode

the moving houses are very moving as they move slowly into the sea

the moving houses are very moving as they move slowly into the sea

in the long view of human history (darting from hut to hut) man's reliance on fossil fuels can be but a short episode

if the earth disappears there remains all that is not the earth there remains the joy of being first in one place and then in one another

anselm hollo

Adolf Nixons decree of etiquette (first of a series)

people see people do say the thieves in khaki blue so blind them and chain them til the worst of us are through feed them caviar and bread (and a light molotov wine) if they burp send them to bed before dinner time

the glass spiller (Gack Jalin)

get the blue out of your collars . . .

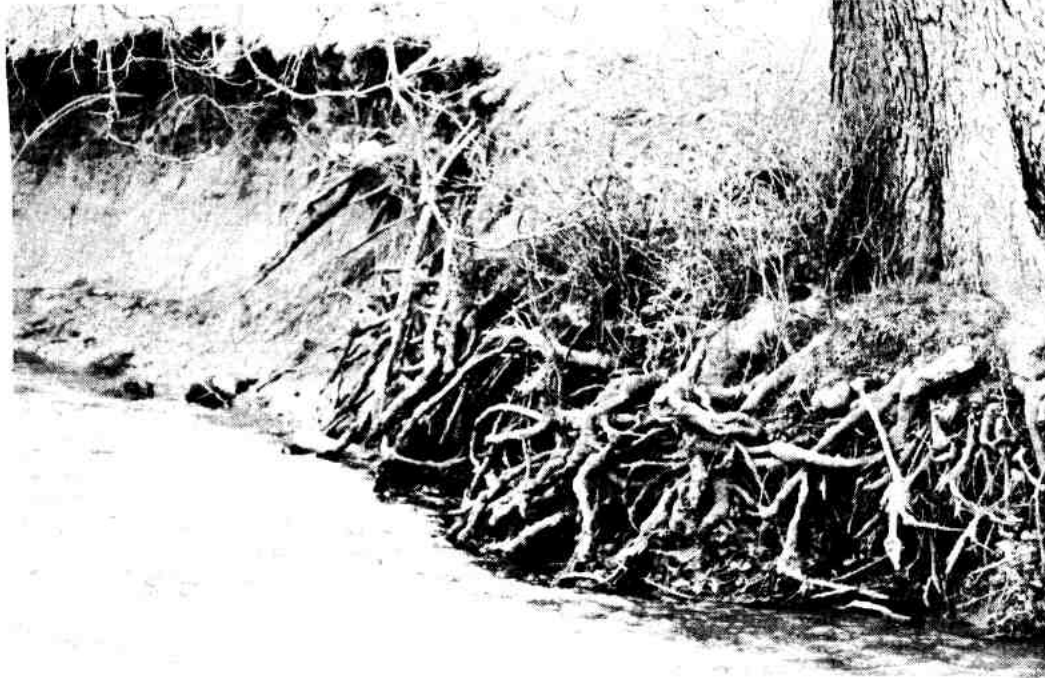
the worn denim jacket's outclassed by an overhung zoot in gas stations bearing the scars of ovations (and formerly bars)

from kneading the body to bleeding the shoddy limbs it's a croppers delight

the view: devine! the crew: benign!

what's left to do? suicide

the entity's end (Jack Galin)



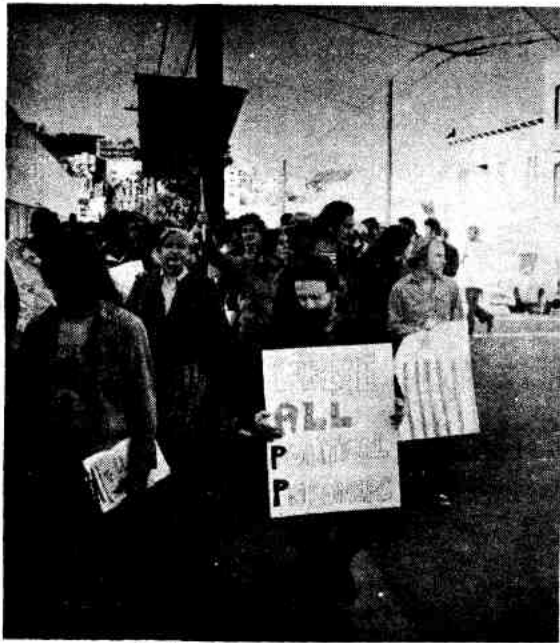
JEWELRY SALE

Feb. 11 - FEB. 16 25%

ALL JEWELRY OFF

CABOOSE RECORDS

101 NORTH St.



SAN FRANCISCO (LNS)-- About 100 persons marched through Castro Valley (a gay area of San Francisco) at the end of December and held a rally to support " A Petition for Gay Rights in California Men's Prisons." 15,000 people across California have signed the petition. The petitions demands include; an end to using a prisoner's gay sexuality as a basis for postponing parole; that gay prisoners have full access to all recreational facilities and programs; that gay prisoners be allowed to organize officially recognized social, political, and religious organizations, with regular meetings and the right to invite outside speakers.

ALTERNATIVE

San Rafael, Calif. (LNS)- Almost 28 months after they were issued, the five murder and conspiracy indictments against the San Quentin 6 have been dismissed by a judge on the grounds that the makeup of the grand jury that issued the indictments "did not assure a fair representation of the group to which the defendants belonged." The San Quentin 6-- Fleeta Drumgo, David Johnson, Hugo Pinell, Johnny Larry Spain, Luis Talamantez and Willie Tate--are six inmates charged with the killings of three guards and two inmate trustees in the aftermath of George Jackson's murder, August 21, 1971. Superior Court Judge Vernon Stoll ruled January 18 that the Marin County pool of prospective grand jurors excluded blacks, Latin Americans, blue collar working people, and young people.

New York (LNS)- Dr. Bertram Drinian, medical director of the Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) recently offered a new air pollution remedy in remarks before a National Academy of Sciences pollution conference. Rather than require industry to install expensive cleansing devices, or make them change over to cleaner operating procedures, Drinian suggests that we merely segregate those people most affected by pollution. For example, affected people could be put in low pollution areas or could have air-scrubbing machines installed in their homes, Drinian said. ALCOA ranked 72nd in Fortune Magazine's 1972 list of the top 500 industrial corporations with assets of more than \$2.7 billion and a net income of more than \$102 million for 1972.



Beirut, Lebanon (LNS)- The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) has revealed that G. McMurtrie Godley, nominee for the ambassador post in Lebanon, was in charge of carrying out counter-insurgency activities in Laos, as ambassador to that country. His duties included bombing the countryside and hiring mercenary soldiers through the CIA. The PFLP is calling on the Lebanese government to reject the nomination of Godley. Last July Godley was refused a post as assistant Secretary of State of East Asian Affairs because of his Laotian fling. Godley has said that he "thoroughly enjoyed" his four years in Laos.

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the company
hires her...



you should
make sure she's
not pregnant.

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NEW YORK (LNS) -- A recent study of oral contraceptives the medical magazine *The Lancet* indicates that they may cause benign but potentially fatal liver tumors.

Dr. Janet K. Baum and her co-workers report several cases in liver tumors in young women taking oral contraceptives. Normally, according to Baum, these tumors are rare and found mostly in children. Other researchers say these tumors are associated with cirrhosis, or with the use of hormones (such as those in oral contraceptives).

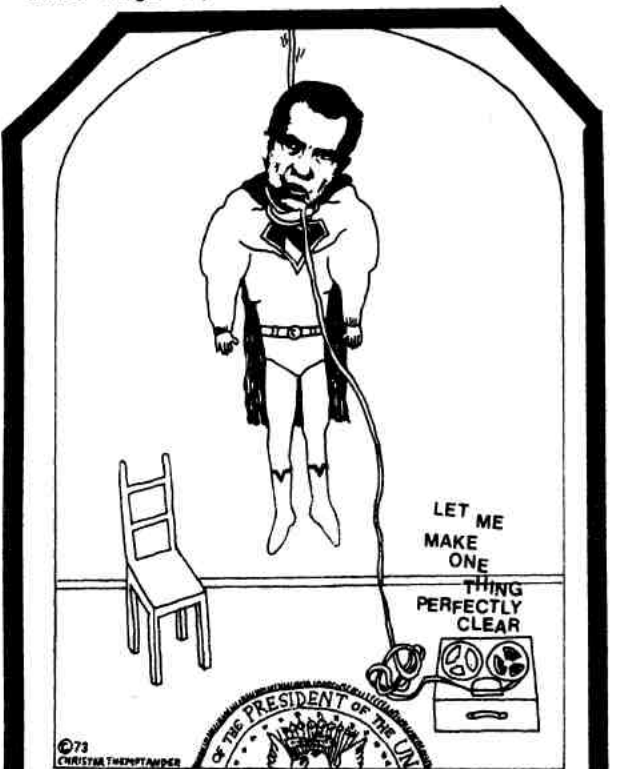
The investigators found that all the patients had been taking oral contraceptives from six months to five years. No evidence of cirrhosis hepatitis or a congenital condition was found, suggesting that the contraceptives might be the cause.

Previous studies have shown that women taking birth control pills increase their chances of having a ~~stroke~~ stroke, having a greater susceptibility to fatal and non-fatal blood clots of other types, are twice as likely to develop gallbladder disease, and have more chance of getting breast cancer.

Ocala, Fla. (LNS)- Amoco Oil Company is trying to win approval for test drilling in Ocala National Forest, a 672 mile preserve in northeastern Florida. The preserve serves as a home for many endangered species, acts as a way station for migrating birds, and is a major recreation area receiving more than 2 million visitors per year. The real danger, however, is to Florida's fresh water supply. The Ocala Forest sits upon Florida's primary fresh water basin, and it is feared that drilling risks polluting nearly all of Florida's fresh water. Governor Askew has said he will oppose drilling if it will harm the water supply, but this kind of rhetorical half-support will not stop a fat oil company searching for more profits. Congress is the last hope for the Ocala forest.

New York (LNS)- There is at least some good news on the Chilean front these days. A man whom the junta had declared arrested or dead over and over again is alive and well in Havana, Cuba. Carlos Altamirano, Secretary-General of Chile's Socialist Party and number 1 on the junta's most-wanted list, made his first public appearance on January 2 in the Cuban capitol. "I left Chile on a decision made by my party and am ready to return if necessary," he said. Speaking at a press conference, Altamirano said that more than 15,000 people have died since the coup; more than 30,000 have been arrested; 200,000 people have been fired from their jobs and 25,000 students expelled from the university. However, he added, "Thousands of people are fighting, thousands are ready to participate in the struggle against the fascist dictatorship."

Dallas, Texas (Rising Up Angry)- A 16 year old Dallas boy was recently kept in solitary confinement in McKinney, Texas for more than 60 days without being given a court hearing, a chance to bathe, or a decent meal. Police and city officials jokingly claimed the boy "lost by mistake" in the small city jail.



NEWS

BRIEFS

Maharashtra State, India (Peking Review)- Workers in Maharashtra State, one of the principal industrial states in India, called a general strike in early January in protest against rising prices and food shortages. Over one million workers striking in Bombay, the state's capital, brought the city traffic to a halt. On January 2, when Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was making a policy speech in the state, the audience shouted, "Give us food, not speeches," and hurled shoes at her. She was forced to stop her speech.



Rack Rip-off!

Normal, Ill. (Post-Amerikan)- On Tuesday night, January 29, a Post-Amerikan newspaper rack was stolen from the entrance at Washington Square IGA in Bloomington. The theft was discovered by two members of the Post staff who went to the store to purchase some beer. Neither the store manager nor a liquor store employee saw the theft. The racks were just recently purchased by the Post-Amerikan because of a severe lack of hawkers for the newspaper. The Post would really like to have it back, so if anyone should see it (it's red with Post-Amerikan in white letters on it) either call the office or bring it over to 114 1/2 North St.

NEW YORK (LNS) -- A segment of a recent episode of "The Waltons," about a young girl's first menstrual period was considered by a CBS vice-president to be too controversial to be shown.

Previously, network affiliates have reacted badly to other programs involving controversial topics, such as episodes on "Maude" about abortion and the anti-war drama, "Sticks and Bones."

The "Waltons" script was rewritten and Mary Ellen Walton's first period was changed to her first kiss in the final version of the show.

According to Variety, "CBS affiliates would object to the hard reality of menstruation in the ordinarily soft romantic family series," indicated by CBS vice-president Robert Wood.

New York (CPS/LNS)- A foreign student at Montana State University has had his scholarship terminated because a letter containing his political views reached the Agency for International Development (AID) which sponsored his scholarship. Abubakar S. Ibrahim, a 25 year old Nigerian student, had written a letter to his father in early December expressing disenchantment with certain U.S. policies and discussing South African politics. The letter reached the university's foreign student advisor, Helen Simpson, who said it had already been opened by the Post Office. She then telephoned AID in Washington and discussed the letter with Robert Doan, Program Specialist for International Training. Ibrahim received a call from Doan who told him, "If I hear any more about you I am going to create enough problems for you in Nigeria so that even your country won't accept you." AID terminated Ibrahim's funding in late December, thus preventing him from registering for the next term at MSU.

Bohol, Philippines (LNS)- According to a recent New York Times report, The Green Berets, the military's elite special forces branch (remember John Wayne?), are helping Philippines fascist ruler Ferdinand Marcos maintain martial law and his presidential post. According to sources close to insurgent movements in the Philippines, 20 to 30 Americans had been killed in fighting between Marcos's goons and guerillas. There are also reports that the Special Forces are actively helping the Marcos military in the fight against the growing insurgent movements.

New York (Guardian)- A few weeks ago in New York City nearly 700 women from 48 international unions took part in a full day of workshops and speeches. The purpose of the gathering was to form a New York or Eastern organization that would work for women trade unionists. At present, many state and local groups are forming, and next month in Chicago a conference will be held to form the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW).

New York (LNS)- Three hundred post office workers demonstrated in front of New York's largest post office station January 9 to protest the situation of part-time workers and Vietnam veterans. This past summer when the Postal Service hired between 1500 and 2000 clerks as substitutes they told the clerks that the job was a full time career. They did not tell these "subs" that they could give them only four hours of work per day. The postal workers are fighting to be made "regulars" and to get the Postal Service to rehire 300 veterans hired under a program not covered by the postal workers' contract. The veterans are not represented in the union and do not get all pay benefits.

Wallace, S.C. (Guardian)- Two officials of the J.P. Stevens textile firm were found guilty recently on charges of wiretapping union organizers from the Textile Workers Union of America and the Industrial Union Dept. of the AFL-CIO during an organizing drive last summer at two Stevens plants in Wallace, S.C. The taps were discovered by a telephone repairman when checking the telephones of the organizers in a motel room. The officials were found guilty in a jury trial.



ON THE ROCKS

by BOBO REBEZO

Last time we found out that Nelson Rockefeller was, in effect, "going underground" in vain attempts to patch up the rapidly crumbling U.S. capitalist empire. Match that with the usual pre-campaign rhetoric and we find Nelson stepping down from his former position to be groomed as big-business's right-hand man in the White House.

Anyway, Nelson has his own philosophy on big business and its place in politics. Whatever is good for business is good for Amerika--and equally good for Nelson. Since big business is now in the position of showing its blood-stained fangs to even the most loyal conservative, demonstrating to all the oppression of both our domestic workers and their Third World brothers and sisters, we want to deal with the role Nelson Rockefeller played in increasing U.S. imperialist involvement in the Third World.

The Rockefeller family in general, and Nelson in particular, have never had much sympathy with the masses or working people. For example, when Nelson was a PR man for the Rockefeller Center, he and his mother were interested in the plans for a mural in the lobby of the main building at 30 Rockefeller Plaza depicting typical Amerikan scenes. They selected muralist Diego Rivera, a Mexican marxist with a world-wide reputation for his work. Rivera submitted a rudimentary sketch of contemporary "Amerikana" for the mural, and it was approved. However, Rivera had a different idea. He scrapped the sketch and the mural instead began to depict scenes glorifying Lenin and the Bolshevik Revolution, not to mention realistic Amerikan scenes of police riding down demonstrators on Wall Street. Naturally, the Rockefellers were aghast, and the painting was chipped away, but Rivera took along \$21,500 as his fee.

In the early 30's, Nelson demonstrated his true character. On a trip to Latin America, with all of its illiteracy, poverty, and starvation, Nelson made sure to take along "experts" from the Chase Bank and Standard Oil of New Jersey. Naturally, the emphasis on the trip was business ---the pleasure aspects probably consisted of the arranged meetings with South American government officials and the Chase and Standard Oil representatives. Nelson reported his findings from his South American excursion to three-hundred Standard of N.J. executives--the theme being the social responsibility of corporations. His speech was politely received, but the Standard executives quickly changed the subject.

So impressed was Nelson with his first trip to South America, he decided to take a more active role in its "development." One of the first of the "development" companies was begun in Venezuela, and it flopped miserably. However, a different company built the Avila Hotel in Caracas, richly rewarding U.S. investors. Brazil was also ripe for exploitation, and Nelson had numerous interests in developing companies that built paper mills and steel plants.

In 1940 Nelson became Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and summed up his feelings about Latin America by stating, "I felt that if private enterprise didn't step in and get things started nobody would do anything." So he decided to establish the American International Association for Economic and Social Development (AIA), set up as a 'non-profit' organization. The AIA was so successful that by turning over the projects to local Latin American puppets, the funds were freed to begin new "non-profit" projects. Another of Nelson's ideas was to found the International Basic Economy Corporation, begun with \$16 million of the Rockefeller's money and \$15 million of the oil companies' money. (By the late 1950's when Nelson stepped out of an active role with the IBEC, the corporation was turning profits of \$2 million a year on an initial investment total of \$80 million. Nelson was so pleased he was heard to say, "I don't believe you help people by just handing them money. You've got to get them involved. AIA started a lot of things the local governments took over. But IBEC proved that you could make money on a straight business basis. We had to make it pay. There's nothing convinces a businessman like a profit." Sure enough!

IBEC has now spread all over the world with enterprises in nine Latin American countries and Puerto Rico, Italy, the Middle East, Pakistan and Thailand, not to mention a large international finance company.



Nelson realized the growing importance of the Left in South America, with threats of expropriation of U.S. interests because of "political instability." Because such situations directly affected him and his co-partners, he was heard to say, "There's a great deal that can and must be done in South America, but we can only help. It's up to the people and their governments to give us the kind of climate business can work in."

Nelson's activities attracted so much attention that he was rewarded with the post of assistant Secretary of State at the end of 1944. His activities in this capacity were to prove interesting indeed. It seems that Eduardo Santos, the former President of Colombia, had informed President Roosevelt that the dictators in South America were using lend-lease and U.S. Military aid to build war machines beyond "any foreseeable needs." Santos stressed that Latin America was in danger and that a halter on "military adventuring" was needed. Roosevelt agreed and authorized Rockefeller to support a "mutual guarantee of borders against attack." The result was the Act of Chapultepec which asked for an inter-American treaty which declared that



"an attack on one country in the Western Hemisphere was an attack on all, requiring joint action against the aggressor." This principle was used as the legal precedent for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other allies to contain international communism during the Cold War. Unfortunately, the whole basis of Santos' concern was bypassed by this pact, and South American dictators continued to receive U.S. military assistance at an increasing rate.

As a sideline to the above, the rest of the State Department found the "regional grouping" principle revolting, wishing to leave security arrangements for the U.S. in the hands of the World Organization (U.N.). The two most prominent opponents of the Roosevelt-Rockefeller plan were Leo Pasvolosky and one Alger Hiss. They maintained that world opinion might resent ganging up by the American states. Rockefeller intelligently answered their charges by stating that the President had already signed the proposal. Pasvolosky and Hiss were undaunted and tried up to the last minute in Mexico City to split the vote of the U.S. delegation. Nelson became so upset that he threatened to send Pasvolosky back to Washington ---thus deflating hopes for a more realistic pact.

Incidentally, Rockefeller and Hiss became enemies immediately afterward. In fact, in 1945 Nelson was shown an FBI report which was critical of Hiss and urged people in government positions to be wary of him. Unfortunately, Nelson never was fond of pumpkins, so he left the carving detail to our present commander-in-chief.

Next month we can take another in-depth look at Nelson in the post World War II-Cold War era.

NEWZ BRIEF

Trenton, N.J. (LNS)- Daniel Hogan, a twenty-one year old inmate of Trenton State Prison who had agreed to testify against guards regarding the death of another prisoner was slowly scalded to death in his cell December 27. Prison officials reported that Hogan had jammed his toilet, causing it to overflow and heat up from the radiator in the cell. Three inmates said in a letter that they heard Hogan cry out through the early morning hours, and a guard told Hogan, "You can die for all I care." According to the letter "the officer closed the door on the man with the steam steaming out of the cell."



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 ALIAS "KEROSENE"
 CULPABLE de ROBO
 ASESINATO
 ESTAFAS
 CORRUPCION
 FRUSTRACION
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PEACE IS INDIVIDUAL
SO IS



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- BELTS.
- BELTS.
- BLACK LITES.
- FLICKER LITES.
- FANTASIA LITES
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PAPERS.



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DANIEL'S KANSAS CITY SIRLOIN STEAK	5.15
<i>(Boneless Steak from Choice Beef)</i>	
<hr/>	
ONE HALF FRIED CHICKEN	3.50
ALL WHITE CHICKEN	3.75
<hr/>	
CHANNEL CATFISH DEEP FRIED	4.15
<i>(From The White River)</i>	
FRESH BREADED SHRIMP (<i>From Louisiana</i>)	3.75
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OUR OWN BARBEQUED RIBS	4.85
<i>(Our Own Special Sauce)</i>	
<hr/>	
HAMBURGER SPECIAL	1.50
CHEESEBURGER SPECIAL	1.55
<i>(Above with Cole Slaw and French Fries)</i>	
HAM SANDWICH COLD WITH CHIPS90
FRENCH FRIED ONION RINGS90
CHEESE DIP WITH CRACKERS75



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NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR MEDIUM WELL OR WELL DONE STEAKS

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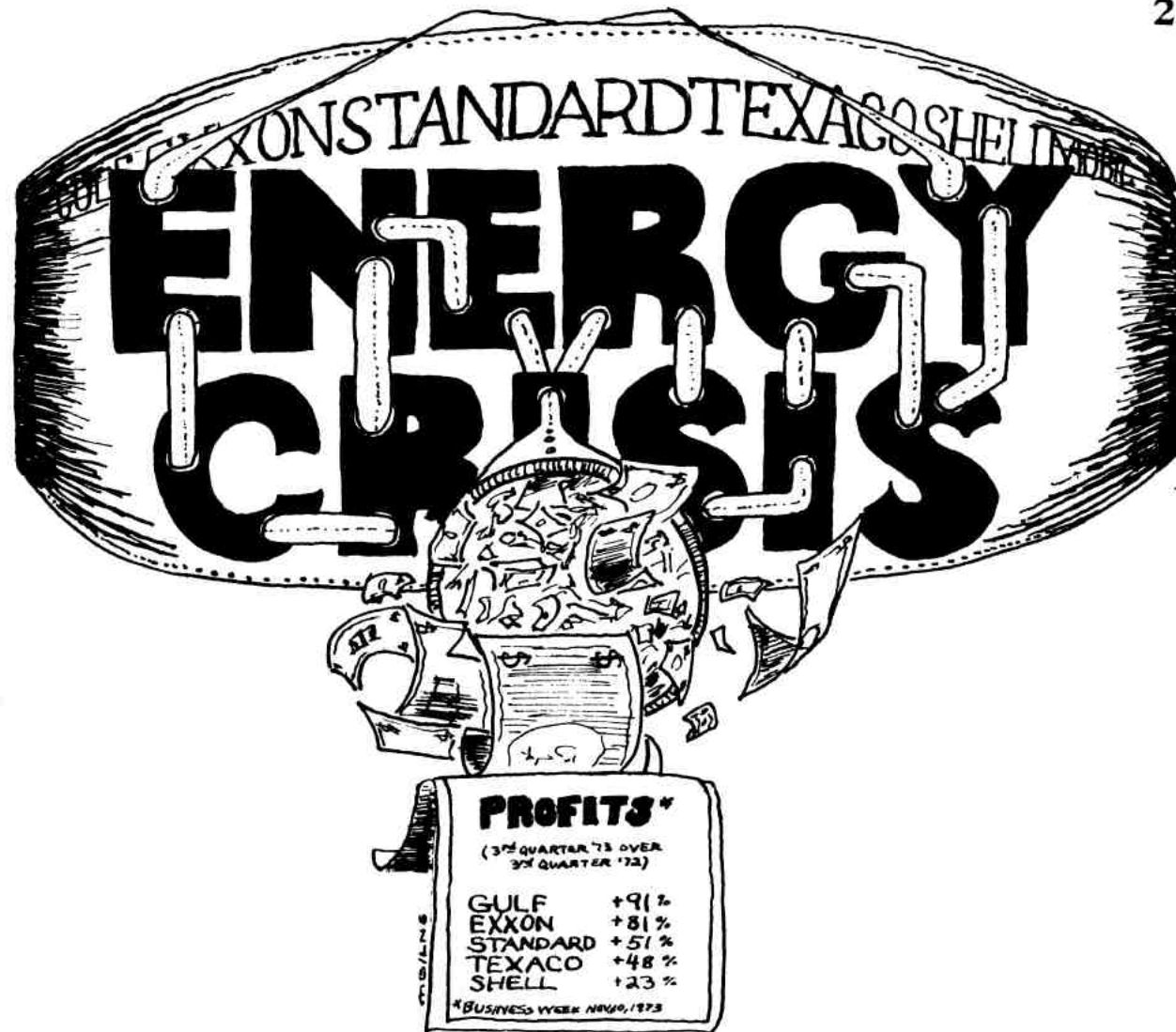


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8:00 - 10:00
Wayne Barnhill
starting Mon. Feb. 18

Daniel's

Daniel's

ENERGY AND POWER



A recent TV commercial has a little girl tell us how important it is to save energy. The message is clear: her future depends on our frugality. The sponsor is Texaco. In another ad, a woman at the blackboard shows housewives that by thinking ahead they can do their errands in a single trip and save gas. The ad is sponsored by Exxon-Exxon cares. Still another ad has a man from the electric company explain that running your dishwasher only half full wastes energy. Con-Ed cares too. During time outs on Sunday afternoon football, a famous coach appears to "speak to you for Exxon". He points out that by driving at 50 miles per hour instead of 60, we can each save four gallons of gas each 250 miles. "Exxon," he concludes, "believes that together we can keep things moving."

All of these commercials are simply a new form of an old idea that is sold to the people in this country over and over again. The idea is: when there is a problem in this country, it is the people who are at fault. In the current "energy crisis" the people are guilty, guilty of driving too fast, guilty of overusing appliances, of not caring about a little girl's future. But the big corporations care, and they are doing all they can-- in spite of those greedy Arabs and ecology nuts-- to solve the problem.

With the "energy crisis", the effort to blame the people is only a small part of the hoax being perpetrated. The immediate energy crisis though real is not nearly so severe as the daily deluge of concern would have us believe. Furthermore, insofar as there is a crisis, it was surely anticipated and allowed to develop, if not actively created, by the actions of the oil companies and the government.

But there certainly is an energy scare--far more than the reality of the crisis warrants. From the point of view of the major energy corporations, the oil companies and utilities, the energy scare can be very useful. It provides the foundation for their counterattack against the demands for environmental protection that have begun to threaten their profits in the past few years. Already the energy scare has squashed opposition to the Alaska pipeline, and removed most ecological controls on the oil industry and oil users. It will be a useful weapon in the conflict around the Puerto Rican superport.

The energy scare also creates an atmosphere in which the U.S. government can pursue a more interventionist foreign policy on behalf of the oil companies. So far, the oil-producing countries have been handled with carrots, paid for by consumers around the world. But because of the increasingly "uppity" behavior of regimes like that in Libya, the U.S. government would undoubtedly like to be free to use a big stick as well.

Finally, the current situation provides the oil companies with a justification for pushing up prices. When the current scare passes, there will be no offsetting price cutbacks. In the meantime, oil company profits are at record highs.

In other words, the "energy crisis" is a major political power play by the energy corporations.

The idea of an energy crisis is not hard to sell. The U.S. consumes a tremendous share of the world's available energy resources, and per capita use of energy is continually rising. Throughout the 1960's the U.S. accounted for about 34% of the total world use of energy. During that decade, per capita use of energy in this country rose steadily at about 3% a year, or at about the same rate as per capita gross national product. Except for Canada, which consumes energy at a per capita rate 80% of that of the United States, no other nation uses even 60% as much as we do. The growing use of energy moved the U.S. ever closer to the time when an energy crisis could be a real problem. But that time has not yet come.

In any case, the problem facing the U.S. today is not a crude oil shortage, but a shortage of refining capacity. No new refineries have been built in the U.S. during the past few years, while demand for refinery products has continued to grow--especially demand for gasoline and heating oil. Because it takes three or four years to build a new refinery, the oil companies and the government must have been well aware as early as 1969 that the steady growth of demand for energy could not be met at some point in the near future. The question arises, "Why didn't they do anything about it?"

So from the point of view of the major oil companies, the strategy of sitting tight and advertising their concern has a number of beneficial results: it weakens support for environmental protection; it helps to bankrupt smaller competitors; and it prepares the public for future struggles against Middle Eastern nationalism. It undoubtedly caused no surprise but a good deal of satisfaction for the oil companies that Congress approved the Alaska pipeline, that Nixon is calling on states to reduce their clean-air standards, and that the U.S. is creating an armed camp in Iran for the preservation of the oil companies' interests. The oil companies were probably less startled than most of us at reports that U.S. Marines are training in Utah and Nevada for desert warfare. And as they look to the future, the companies can cheerfully anticipate lessened public opposition to off-shore oil drilling with its risk of oil spills, strip-mining for coal, (yes, that's done by the same people--the largest coal producers in the U.S. are owned by oil companies), tearing up the Rocky Mountains for oil shale, and other catastrophes as yet unimagined. Sure, it looks dirty, but after all this is a crisis, as someone will be saying on the Exxon ads in a few years.

From *Monthly Review*, January, 1974.





WHO PAYS

With the cost of living growing more expensive everyday, all of us are being forced to become more and more careful about how we spend our money. One expense, though, that we have virtually no control over is the amount of money taken in federal taxes by the government each year. It seems always to increase, whether or not our paychecks have gotten any larger. Sometimes we try to take comfort in the fact that no matter how much we pay, it's very little compared to the far greater amount of money and percentage of income that the Treasury claims from the rich each year. After all, the Internal Revenue Service takes nearly 70% of the income of the very wealthy, don't they?

TAXING THE RICH

Federal income taxes are supposed to be raised progressively, which means that those who earn more are expected to pay a higher percentage of their income in taxes. The basic federal tax rates call for people who make over 100,000 dollars a year to pay 70% of that to the government. But in actual practice they pay, on the average, about 30% of their income in taxes. In other words these families, who comprise less than half of 1% of the population, avoid paying \$11.4 billion each year by using the various loopholes and tax gimmicks at their disposal. According to one estimate published in the Congressional Record, that money would be enough to bring all of America's 25 1/2 million poor above the poverty level.

The figures on corporate tax payments are perhaps even more alarming. The tax code calls for 48% of all profits over \$25,000, and most small businesses do pay reasonably close to that rate. But the 100 largest U.S. corporations, who in 1971 took in more than half of all industrial profits made in this country, paid at an average rate of only 25%. ITT, whose reported profits were well over 400 million in 1971, paid only 5% of its earnings to the government. Alcoa Aluminum, whose net profits that year were more than \$50 million, paid no taxes at all. By using the right deductions and loopholes, America's 100 largest corporations managed to save themselves over \$3.1 billion in 1971. In 1970 and 1971, nine of the largest corporations in the country had highly profitable years but paid nothing at all in federal tax.

Corporation	Net Profits in 1970	Taxes Paid
Bethlehem Steel	\$122 million	0
Con Edison	\$110 million	0
U.S. Steel	\$109 million	0
National Steel	\$ 73 million	0
Republic Steel	\$ 18 million	0

Corporation	Net Profits in 1971	Taxes Paid
Alcoa Aluminum	\$ 50 million	0
Gulf and Western	\$ 51 million	0
Continental Oil	\$109 million	0
McDonnell Douglas	\$145 million	0

Source: Cong. Record Vol. 118 H6713, July 19, 1972

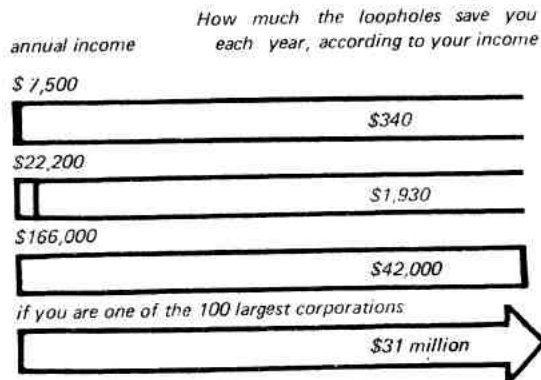


Tax-dodging by the rich results in an increase in everyone else's taxes and contributes to cutbacks in federal spending, because of the loss of tax revenue. In 1971 the combined total tax saving of families whose incomes were over \$100,000 and the wealthiest 100 corporations amounted to \$14.5 billion. If this money had been collected by Internal Revenue, the government could have -constructed 500 high schools -built 66,000 low cost houses, and -tripled the amount of money being spent on medical research. And this is just the tip of the iceberg. It is estimated that a total of \$77 million is lost each year through tax loopholes, and that most of that money remains in the pockets of the rich and privileged.

TAX LOOPHOLES

The federal tax code, besides establishing the basic rates for various income brackets, also allows for a great many exemptions and deductions that can be used to lower the total tax payment. Some of these are regularly used by all of us, such as the personal exemption, the minimum standard deduction, or the social security deduction, to name just a few. But aside from the dozen or so relatively common loopholes, there exists a whole range of deductions used almost exclusively by corporations and the very wealthy.

The graph below shows that these tax gimmicks lead to savings many times greater than the amount of money saved by ordinary taxpayers using the more common deductions.

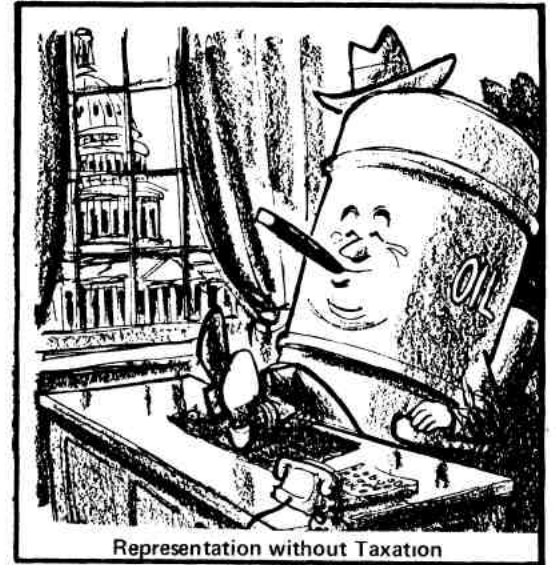


Source: "Individual Income Tax Erosion", Pechman-Okner, Brookings Reprint 230, 5/72.

"Capital gains" are the profits a person makes through the sale of stocks, bonds, land, buildings, and certain other forms of property. These profits are taxed in a special manner-- at no more than half the rate at which taxes are levied on the rest of the person's income. Only one person in ten ever makes use of this deduction. But since 82% of the average U.S. millionaire's income is in capital gains, this deduction is extremely important. Those families whose annual income is over \$1 million a year save, on the average, \$641,000 a year through the capital gains loophole. On the other hand, those of us who make under \$10,000 a year save less than eight dollars a year with this deduction.



Oil men (and mineral industries in general) have been favored with one of the most lucrative tax loopholes in existence--'percentage depletion', more commonly known as the Oil Depletion Allowance. Put simply, this deduction has the effect of making tax-free 22% of an oil company's annual earnings. This loophole is often defended by the industry as being a necessary incentive to the rather costly and risky exploration of new oil wells. The Treasury Dept. however, released a study in 1969 which showed that only 10% of the money saved through this deduction was actually being invested in exploration. In 1971 the oil industry avoided paying \$1.3 billion in taxes by using this loophole. That is nearly seven times what the government spent on job-training for veterans that year. Almost all of this money goes to the major oil companies. Senator Fred Harris cites the fact that the 18 largest oil companies paid only 6.7% of their income in federal taxes last year.



Representation without Taxation

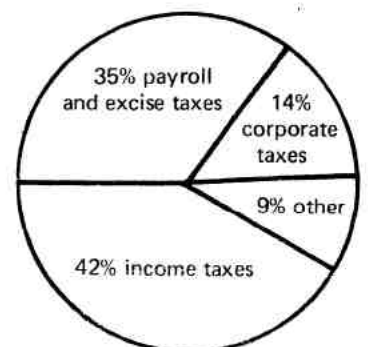
The box below shows the percentage of income paid in taxes by some of the largest oil corporations in 1971.

Corporation	Profits Before Taxes	% Paid in Taxes
Gulf	\$1300 million	2.3%
Texaco	\$1300 million	2.3%
Mobil	\$1100 million	7.4%
Standard (Cal.)	\$ 800 million	1.6%
Exxon	\$2700 million	7.7%

Source: Oil Week, Aug. 21, 1972

The proposed federal budget for 1974 comes to nearly \$250 billion. Where is that money coming from? Most of us have been led to believe that we have a progressive federal tax code, so we often assume that most federal revenues come from taxes on rich individuals and corporations. However, we have seen that numerous loopholes and tax gimmicks help the wealthy to avoid this burden.

The overall picture is described in the 'tax pie' below, taken from the Federal Budget 1974, which illustrates just who is footing the bill for government:



TAXES ?

It is important to remember here that payroll and excise taxes are levied regressively- which means they are paid almost entirely by ordinary working people, not the rich. Many economists also believe that corporate taxes are actually paid by the consumer in the form of higher prices. And less than half of all income taxes are paid by the 20% of the people who own and control 77% of all the wealth in the United States. These statistics taken together suggest that federal taxes as a whole are hardly based on the principle of 'ability to pay'.

POLITICAL INFLUENCE

Tax breaks for the rich are the result of enormous amounts of political power wielded by the largest and richest corporations in America. The oil industry offers a good example of this relation between business and government. Through campaign contributions and friends in high places, the major oil companies have managed for a number of years to pay taxes at a rate much lower than the ordinary taxpayer's.

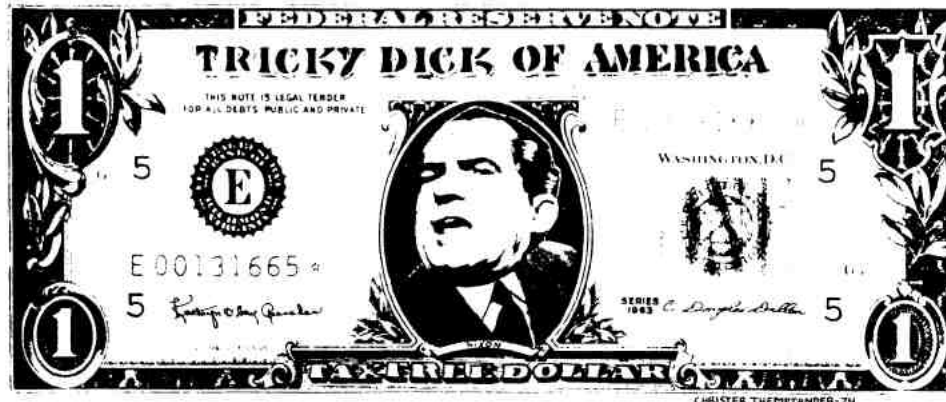
John Connally, former Sec. of the Treasury and special advisor to Pres Nixon. For years was attorney to Texas oil millionaire Sid Richardson. During his recent stay at the White House a consortium of oil and pipeline companies secured a \$10 billion oil and gas exploration deal with the Soviet Union. Connally was former director of two of these companies, Tenneco and Texas Eastern. Both are also clients of his law firm.

Claude Brinegar, Sec. of Transportation, past director of Union Oil and former director of the American Petroleum Institute.



William Clements, Under-Secretary of Defense. A self-made oil millionaire, two of his former business partners are currently under indictment for tax evasion. Both have fled the country to avoid prosecution.

George Bush, Chairman of the Republican Party, co-founder of the Zapata Petroleum Corporation.



Lewis Powell, former Nixon Nominee to the Supreme Court, Past director of the Commonwealth Gas Corp.

Lyndon Johnson, our former President well known for his efforts over the years on behalf of the oil industry. Johnson, while a Senator from Texas, once wrote to TIPRO, the Texas oilmen's association, and said, "I am here (in Washington) trying to fight the organization's battles every day."



--In the 1972 presidential campaign, stockholders of oil companies contributed over \$2 million to Pres. Nixon's re-election effort, according to the Chicago Tribune.

--Ashland Oil has admitted to making an illegal contribution of \$100,000 to the Nixon campaign (N.Y. Times, July 21).

-- Robert Allen, president of Gulf Resources and Chemical Corp., gave \$1000,000 to the Nixon campaign fund. \$89,000 of that, after being laundered through a Mexico City bank, ended up in the bank account of Watergate defendant Bernard BarMer. (Progressive, April, 1973.)

TAX REFORM

In 1971 Congress passed legislation to 'reform' the tax structure. According to Senator Gaylord Nelson, this law reduced corporation taxes by about 15%-- one of the greatest corporate reductions in history. By mid-1972, according to a report by the pro-business banking firm of Goldman, Sachs, & Co., the share of corporate profits taken in taxes had already dropped 10% as a result of this legislation.

The 1971 law represents just the most recent step in the 20-year process of drastically changing and lightening the tax burden on the rich.

In 1952 the wealthiest 1% of all families in America were paying 33% of their income in taxes. By 1967 they were paying at a rate of only 26%. In 1953 U.S. corporations were paying about 37% of their profits to the government. By 1969 the average business paid only 29% of its earnings to the Treasury-- despite the fact that the stipulated basic corporate tax has remained essentially unchanged.

Payroll taxes, whose burden falls almost entirely on the working people, have increased by 600% since 1954. Property and sales taxes, also levied regressively, have more than doubled in that same period. As a result payroll taxes now account for over 29% of the federal revenues, while in 1954 they amounted to only 10% of all taxes paid to the government. Corporate taxes, on the other hand, now furnish less than one-sixth of the total tax collection, though they accounted for nearly one-third of all taxes paid in 1954.

While this has been happening our newspapers have been filled with reports of skyrocketing corporate profits, coupled with an ever increasing rate of inflation. During the first three months of this year, corporate profits were half again as great as they were in the same period last year. Our average wages, however, have not even increased enough to keep up with the current 6.8% inflation rate, the highest in 22 years.

We can no longer put up with our 'tax reform' that means more tax breaks for the rich. What we need is a movement of taxpayers to demand that our government close the loopholes and levy taxes based on one's ability to pay, as prescribed in our original tax codes.

Until we do this, the wealthy and privileged will continue to avoid paying their fair share. And we, the average taxpayers, will be forced to make up the difference.

Reprinted from "Who Pays Taxes", A Political Education Project Report

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Quote of the Month

"Truth will become the hallmark of the Nixon administration...we feel that we will be able to eliminate any possibility of a credibility gap in this administration.

Herbert Klein, 11-25-68
(Communications Director for the Executive Branch)

RECOGNIZE THESE PEOPLE?



This is a rap for New Friends of Old Time Music.* We don't think that enough people are pickin up on a consistently excellent musical program which offers a real alternative to the continuous garbage that is offered up as music by the contemporary media. We're in our 4th year of free weekly shows...country blues, city blues, Cajun music, Irish, Scottish, English

traditional players & singers, bluegrass, old-timey, country music, jug-band, gospel music, old-time jazz, the very best of the contemporary stylists...we even had some folks who played for President Nixon (tho they played minus one member who had split to Canada to avoid the atrocities of Viet Nam). Some of the performers we've had are:

Luther Allison Blues Band.....the single best blues band goin
 Balfa Brothers.....traditional Louisiana Cajun music
 Bryan Bowers....."greatest autoharp player in the world" - Wash DC Star-News
 Blind Jim Brewer.....Chicago bluesman extraordinaire
 David Bromberg.....'muff said
 Mike Cooney.....master of many styles - Leadbelly to Malvina Reynolds
 Cousin Emmy.....star of vaudeville, film, taught Grandpa Jones banjo
 Pat & Victoria Garvey.....among the very few songmakers who've really got anything to say
 Paul Geremia.....right up there with the best of the bluesmakers
 Steve Goodman.....gets better every day
 Larry Johnson.....last of the great black country bluesmen
 Norman Kennedy.....finest singer of traditional Scots ballads
 Lou Killen.....probably the best voice of British music that there is
 Larry McNeely.....hot shit banjo, guitar, TV star
 Mayfield Family.....folk songs & family fun, Greenville Ill. style
 Bill Monroe & His Blue Grass Boys....."daddy bluegrass"
 New Grass Revival.....vanguard of the new thing in bluegrass
 U. Utah Phillips.....voice of the laborin' man & best songwriter in the country
 John Prine.....did his 1st gig outside Chicago for us
 Ola Bell Reed.....she's got 'em all beat...spirit of Woody Guthrie
 John Roberts & Tony Barrand.....best tradition of the British music hall, most lively
 Mike Seeger.....the major force in traditional country music
 Sorry Muthas.....jug-band hip, real movers
 Ralph Stanley & the Clinch Mountain Boys.....single best classic mountain bluegrass band ever
 Sugar Creek Dixieland All-Stars.....Bloomington bust-out old-time dixieland
 Dave Van Ronk.....there's only one
 Big Joe Williams.....Mississippi delta's best-known blues master

If you're short of bread some Friday night, or maybe a bit repulsed by the usual TV fare, or find the local "entertainment scene" a little stale, why not check us out? N.F.O.T.M. brought to you in '73-'74 by Judy Comfort, Pete Black, Charlie Rice, Sandy Shelton, and by the ISU student body.

Oh, if you didn't recognize the folks in the picture, that's (aforementioned) Mike Seeger on fiddle, and local boys Danny Armstrong - guitar, Charlie Rice - autoharp, Gordon Wilfong - 5-string banjo. From a show last year.

F - U - T - U - R - E S - H - O - W - S

Feb 8	JIMMY DAWKINS BLUES BAND Chicago blues. Jimmy "fast fingers" Dawkins received Le Hot Club (France) Grand Prix Award for the best blues album of 1972.
Feb 15	THE STUARTS Traditional Scots music by some of the finest.
Feb 22	THE BRAY BROTHERS Hot shit bluegrass with Bloomington's own George Hatson on fiddle.
March 1	BRYAN BOWERS Dynamite performer, virtuoso autoharp, don't miss.
March 22	HIGHWOODS STRING BAND A real old-time string band, and most probably the very best alive.
March 29	LEON REDBONE "Bob Dylan in disguise".
April 7 (Sun)	BOYS OF THE LOUGH Special Sunday Show. If you miss all the others, see this show!
April 19	Some kind of JAZZ to be scheduled.
April 26	to be scheduled - maybe local yokel.
May 3	MIGHTY JOE YOUNG BLUES BAND Legendary Chicago blues band. End semester bash.

*N.F.O.T.M. is an ISU student organization which attempts to represent the spectrum of people's music, thru free shows, in the new union, Friday evenings at 8:00 pm during the regular school sessions. Y'all come! 2/2/74MM